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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The Words are deduced from their Originals,

EXPLAINED IN THEIR DIFFERENT MEANINGS, AND
AUTHORIZED BY THE NAMES OF THE WRITERS IN WHOSE WORKS
THEY ARE FOUND.

BY

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

A New Edition, carefully revised,

WITH THE GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE, AND SEVERAL THOUSAND
ADDITIONAL WORDS.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY H. G. COLLINS,
22, PATERNOSTER-ROW;
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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DICTIONARY

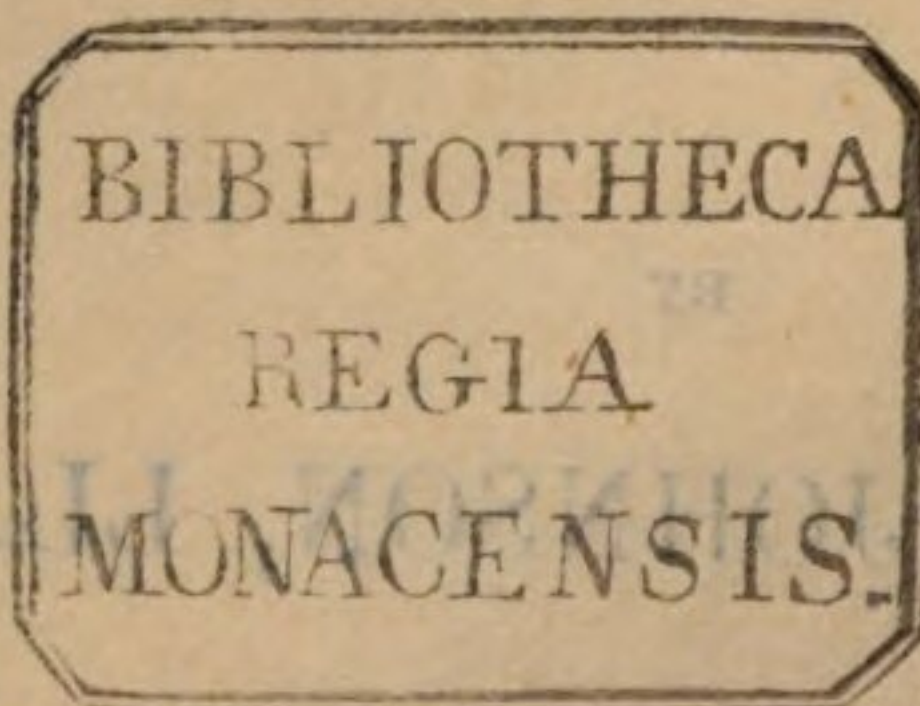
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PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected; suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the *Saxon* remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterward dismissed or reformed.

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *cry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*: *Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?* to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the *English* language, that criticism can never wash them away: these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to inquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, since at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally supplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domestick use, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the same power, are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus *Hammond* writes *fecibleness* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without controul, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those whose thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness, or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous. I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters*

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series: it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *English* root; thus *circumspect*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives are all those that can be referred to any word in *English* of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expense of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonic* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonic*: under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonic* range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one syllable are very often *Teutonic*.

In assigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the *Latin* would be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obsolete.

For the *Teutonic* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forbore to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a general repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to instructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of understanding. *Junius* was accurately skilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he may deviate from his purpose, to which *Skinner* always presses forward by the shortest way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama*, and *drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from *μῶνος*, *monos*, *single* or *solitary*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be alone.*

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonic*, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted *Dutch* or *German* substitutes, which I consider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the *English*.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion, or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them, and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid*, and *viscidity*, *viscous*, and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horsecourser*, require an explanation; but of *thief like* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*; adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*; substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, *faultiness*; were less diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of *English* roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

BANISH, *religare, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium agere.* G. *bannir*. It. *banaire, bandeggiare*. H. *bandir*. B. *bannen*. Ævi medi scriptores *bannire* dicebant. V. Spelm. in *Bannum* et *iz*. *Banleuga*. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuosisq; angustissimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod *Βαννάται* et *Βάνναροι* Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur αἱ λοῖδοι καὶ μὴ ἰδυτενεῖς ὁδοί, "obliquæ ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod *Βανός*, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant ὄρη στεργγύλη, montes arduos.

EMPTY, *emptie, vacuus, inanis.* A. S. *Æmtig*. Nescio an sint ab ἐμέω vel ἐμείλω. Vomo, *evomo*, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obscurè firmare codex Rush. Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus *gemoeted hit emetig*. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons, collis.* A. S. *hyll*. Quod videri potest abscissum ex *κολώνη* vel *κολωνός*. Collis, *tumulus*, locus in plano editor. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. ἔστι δὲ τις προπάρσιθε πόλεος ἀπτεῖα κολώνη. Ubi auctori brevium scholiorum *κολώνη* exp. τόπος εἰς ὕψος ἀνήκων, γέωλοφος ἐξοχή.

NAP, *to take a nap.* Dormire, *condormiscere.* Cym. *heppian*. A. S. *hnæppan*. Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex *κνέφας*, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profundæ noctis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, *Balbus, blæsus.* Goth. **STAMMS**. A. S. *stamer, stamur*. D. *stam*. B. *stameler*. Su. *stamma*. Isl. *stamr*. Sunt a *σوامυλεῖν* vel *σوامύλλειν*, nimia loquacitate alios offendere; quod impedit loquentes libentissimè garrere soleant; vel quod aliis nimii semper videantur, etiam parcissimè loquentes.

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, *un* *ess*, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristicks of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many verbs by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainsworth*, *Philips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* subjoined; of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or know to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation claiming the same privilege with my predecessors, of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered; they are referred to the different parts of speech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *English* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonimes, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the *English* language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning: such are *bear, break, come, cast, fall, get, give, do, put, set, go, run, make, take, turn, throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every tongue that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication; this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in *English*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when *Tully* owns himself ignorant whether *lessus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral song*, or *mourning garment*; and *Aristotle* doubts whether *μῆτις*, in the *Iliad*, signifies a mule, or *muleteer*, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *English*, ever signifies the same with *burning*; yet such as are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and, in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind*, *the female of the stag*; *stag*, *the male of the hind*: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *siccidity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonic* and *Roman* interpretation, as to *CHEER*, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When I first collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in *English* literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendent clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detraction, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found. Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me from late books with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating toward a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the groundwork of style, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors which rose in the time of *Elizabeth*, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Ruleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakespeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations, which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will show the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author; another will show it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by showing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate: when the different combinations

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured, by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted and sometimes too much diffused; the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it: to rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search in those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to inquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to inquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in school philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

do not form, but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages, selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy inquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by *Buonaroti*; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word *SEA* unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness, and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers, sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who, being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change sublunary nature and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The *French* language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the stile of *Amelot's* translation of father *Paul* is observed by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu passé*, and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Machiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare: but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are perhaps as much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equal forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like some of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience, when it is left at large in the field of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it: as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentric virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by publick infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. *Swift*, in his petty treatise on the *English* language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse, and displeasing by unfamiliarity?

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste or negligence, refinement or affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same, but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the license of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repeal, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a contest, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *English* literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; but he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amid inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not secure them from the censure of *Beni*; if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon

PREFACE TO THE FOLIO EDITION.

their work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

PREFACE TO THE OCTAVO EDITION

HAVING been long employed in the study and cultivation of the English language, I lately published a Dictionary like those compiled by the Academies of Italy and France, for the use of such as aspire to exactness of criticism, or elegance of style.

But it has been since considered, that works of that kind are by no means necessary to the greater number of readers, who, seldom intending to write, or presuming to judge, turn over books only to amuse their leisure, and to gain degrees of knowledge suitable to lower characters, or necessary to the common business of life: these know not any other use of a Dictionary than that of adjusting orthography, and explaining terms of science or words of infrequent occurrence or remote derivation.

For these purposes, many Dictionaries have been written by different authors, and with different degrees of skill; but none of them have yet fallen into my hands by which even the lowest expectations could be satisfied. Some of their authors wanted industry, and others literature: some knew not their own defects, and others were too idle to supply them.

For this reason, a small Dictionary appeared yet to be wanting to common readers; and as I may, without arrogance, claim to myself a longer acquaintance with the lexicography of our language than any other writer has had, I shall hope to be considered as having more experience, at least, than most of my predecessors, and as more likely to accommodate the Nation with a vocabulary of daily use. I therefore offer to the Publick an Abstract or Epitome of my former Work.

In comparing this with other Dictionaries of the same kind, it will be found to have several advantages.

I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.

II. Many barbarous terms and phrases, by which other Dictionaries may vitiate the style, are rejected from this.

III. The words are more correctly spelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by observation of the practice of the best authors.

IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more distinctly noted.

V. The senses of each word are more copiously enumerated, and more clearly explained.

VI. Many words occurring in the elder authors, such as Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inserted: so that this book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers.

VII. To the words, and to the different senses of each word, are subjoined, from the large Dictionary, the names of those writers by whom they have been used: so that the reader who knows the different periods of the language, and the time of its authors, may judge of the elegance or prevalence of any word, or meaning of a word; and, without recurring to other books, may know what are antiquated, what are unusual, and what are recommended by the best authority.

The words of this Dictionary, as opposed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately spelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically ascertained. Of an Abstract it is not necessary to say more; and I hope it will not be found that truth requires me to say less.

LETTER WRITTEN BY DR. JOHNSON TO LORD CHESTERFIELD

Vide "*Boswell's Life of Johnson*," *Ætat.* 45.

DR. JOHNSON having been disappointed in his expectations as to the assistance and patronage of Lord Chesterfield, to whom he had dedicated the *PLAN OF HIS DICTIONARY*, had relinquished all correspondence and intercourse with his Lordship:

——“ He told me, that there never was any particular incident which produced a quarrel between Lord Chesterfield and him; but that his Lordship's continued neglect was the reason why he resolved to have no connexion with him. When the Dictionary was upon the eve of publication, Lord Chesterfield, who, it is said, had flattered himself with expectations that Johnson would dedicate the work to him, attempted, in a courtly manner, to sooth and insinuate himself with the sage, conscious, as it should seem, of the cold indifference with which he had treated its learned authour; and further attempted to conciliate him, by writing two papers in “*The World*,” (Nov. 28 and Dec. 5, 1754,) in recommendation of the work; and it must be confessed, that they contained some studied compliments, so finely turned, that if there had been no previous offence, it is probable that Johnson would have been highly delighted. Praise, in general, was pleasing to him; but by praise from a man of rank and elegant accomplishments, he was peculiarly gratified.

——“ This is that celebrated letter of which so much has been said, and about which curiosity has been so long excited. Dr. Johnson found among his papers a copy of it, which he gave to Mr. Langton; adding, that if it came into print, he wished it to be from that copy. By Mr. Langton's kindness I am enabled to enrich my work with a perfect transcript of what the world has so eagerly desired to see.”

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Chesterfield.

MY LORD,

February 7, 1755.

I have been lately informed, by the proprietor of “*The World*,” that two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the publick, were written by your Lordship. To be so distinguished, is an honour, which, being very little accustomed to favours from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

When, upon some slight encouragement, I first visited your Lordship, I was overpowered, like the rest of mankind, by the enchantment of your address; and could not forbear to wish that I might boast myself *Le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre*;—that I might obtain that regard for which I saw the world contending; but I found my attendance so little encouraged, that neither pride nor modesty would suffer me to continue it. When I had once addressed your Lordship in publick, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing which a retired and uncourtly scholar can possess. I had done all that I could; and no man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little.

Seven years, my Lord, have now past, since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties, of which it is useless to complain, and have brought it, at last, to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favour. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.

The shepherd in Virgil grew at last acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks.

Is not a Patron, my Lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and, when he has reached the ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received, or to be unwilling that the publick should consider me as owing that to a Patron, which Providence has enabled me to do for myself.

Having carried on my work thus far with so little obligation to any favourer of learning, I shall not be disappointed though I should conclude it, if less be possible, with less; for I have long been awakened from that dream of hope, in which I once boasted myself with so much exultation,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble, most obedient servant,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

A GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is the *art of using words properly*, comprises four parts: Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without inquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shown this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the *art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words*. It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Roman.	Italick.	Name.
A a . . .	A a . . .	a
B b . . .	B b . . .	be
C c . . .	C c . . .	see
D d . . .	D d . . .	dee
E e . . .	E e . . .	e
F f . . .	F f . . .	eff
G g . . .	G g . . .	jee
H h . . .	H h . . .	aitch
I i . . .	I i . . .	i (or ja)
J j . . .	J j . . .	j conson.
K k . . .	K k . . .	ka
L l . . .	L l . . .	el
M m . . .	M m . . .	em
N n . . .	N n . . .	en
O o . . .	O o . . .	o
P p . . .	P p . . .	pee
Q q . . .	Q q . . .	cue
R r . . .	R r . . .	ar
S s . . .	S s . . .	ess
T t . . .	T t . . .	tee
U u . . .	U u . . .	u (or va)
V v . . .	V v . . .	v conson.
W w . . .	W w . . .	double u
X x . . .	X x . . .	ex
Y y . . .	Y y . . .	wy
Z z . . .	Z z . . .	zed

To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing; as, *fl*, *ff*, *fi*, *ffi*, *ffl*, and *&*, or *und per se*, and.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

Vowels are five, *a, e, i, o, u*.

Such is the number generally received but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy, holy*; before *i*, as from *die, dying*; from *beautify, beautifying*; in the words *says, days, eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *v*, as *sympathy* *συμπαθεια*, *system*, *συστημα*.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as, *raw, grew, view, vow, flowing, lowness*.

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, inquire into the original of their form, as an antiquarian, nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow disquisition I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language, and consequently able to pronounce the letters of which I teach the pronunciation; and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account, therefore, of the primitive and simple letters, is useless, almost alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

OF VOWELS

A.

A has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

A slender is found in most words, as *face, mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation, salvation, generation*.

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e mistum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or near resembles it; as *father, rather, congratulate, fancy, glass*.

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all, wall, cail*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*; as *sault, mault*, and we still say, *fault, vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open as *grass*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze, fame*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Ae is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalized or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar*, *Eneas*.

E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scène*; or short, as in *cellar*, *séparate*, *célébrate*, *mèn*, *thèn*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in *vèx*, *pèrplexity*, *relènt*, *médlar*, *rèptile*, *sèrpent*, *cèllar*, *cèssation*, *blèssing*, *fèll*, *fèlling*, *dèbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonants, as *since*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bàn*, *bāne*; *càn*, *cāne*; *pìn*, *pīne*; *tùn*, *tūne*; *rüb*, *rūbe*; *pöp*, *pōpe*; *fīr*, *fīre*; *cūr*, *cūre*; *tüb*, *tūbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildness*, *wildnesse*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for in old editions words are sometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glöve*, *live*, *give*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *metre*, *lucre*.

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten*, or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *stew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, *a*, *u*, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeoman*, where it is sounded as *o* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound long, as *fīne*; and short as *fīn*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarkable in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thīn*, *thīne*.

I is often sounded before *r*, as a short *u*; as *flirt*, *first*, *shirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frènd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*, which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bōne*, *ōbedient*, *corrōding*; or short, as *blöck*, *knöck*, *öblique*, *löll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*: *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *æconomy*; but *æ* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *soil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters, as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowl*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations: as *bow* an instrument for shooting; *how*, a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed; *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*, which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or* and are made English, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honeur*, *faveur*.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

U.

U is long in *use*, *confusion*; or short, as *us*, *concussion*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *w* consonant, as *quaff*, *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, *languish*; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guest*, *guise*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *synagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong, in the primitive; as, *destroy*, *destroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayed*; *pray*, *prayer*; *say*, *sayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *y*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *opportunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short; as *stag*, *frog*.

Many is pronounced as if it were written *manny*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *subtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *cistern*, *city*, *siccidity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a sound which is analyzed into *tsh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*, and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh*, as *machine*, *chaise*.

C, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *stick*, *block*, which were originally, *sticke*, *blocke*. In such words *c* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *cross*.

D.

D is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw*, *dross*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *flask*, *fry*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds; one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, as *ring*, *snug*, *song*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geese*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing*, *stronger*, and generally before *er* at the ends of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash*, *sign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *Giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypsy*.

Gh in the beginning of a word has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though*, *right*, *sought*, spoken *tho'*, *rite*, *soute*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *sough*, *tough*, *enough*, *slough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* has the force of a consonant deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *h*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pre-

A GRAMMAR OF THE

nounced with a strong emission of breath, as *hut*, *horse*.

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hostler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honest*, *humour* and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as *blockhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehend*.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jester*, *jocund*, *juice*

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept*, *king*, *skirt*, *skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *sceptick*, because *sc* is sounded like *s*, as in *scene*.

It is used before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loses its sound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cockle*, *pickle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *full*. These words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *ef* first grew silent, and was afterward omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *should*, *psalm*, *talk*, *salmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlaf*, *a loaf*, or *bread*; *hlaford*, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table*, *shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound which the Welsh and Germans confound with *b*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quilt*, *inquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in the other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhus*, *rheum*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *sibilation*, *sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except in the third person of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *bushes*, *distresses*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *surplus*; the close being always either in *se*, as *house*, *horse*, or in *ss*, as *grass*, *dress*, *bliss*, *less* anciently *grasse*, *dresse*.

S, single at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before it, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words, *becom*, *desire*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *présent*, *présent*, *damsel*, *casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *s* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *sua potestatis litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages.

Σείννυμι, *scatter*, sdegno, *sdrucchiolo*, sfavel-lare, σφίγγε, *sgombrare*, sgranare, *shake*, slumber, *smell*, snipe, *space*, splendour, *spring*, squeeze, *shrew*, step, *strength*, stramen, *stripe*, sventura, *swell*.

S is mute in *isle*, *istand*, *demesne*, *viscount*.

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take*, *temptation*.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *s* goes before, as *question*; excepting likewise derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds, and in *that*, *these*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *those*, *them*, *though*, *thus*; and in all words between two vowels, as, *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, as *vain*, *vanity*.

From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u*, or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*.

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by *hw*, as, *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *whore* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *h*.

X.

X begins no English word: it has the sound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either a vowel or a diphthong, is a consonant, as *ye*, *young*. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are

supposed to have as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants; thus we say *tu*, *ut*; *do*, *odd*: but in *wed*, *dew*; the two sounds of *w* have no resemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the sound, as its name *izzard* or *s hard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with a closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepy*, or *just utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language, to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some ingenious men, indeed, have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *sais* for *says*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

The English language has properly no dialects the style of writers has no professed diversity in the use of words, or of their flexions and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no spacious country, but has less variation in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonic race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, but was probably used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous, but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *horse*, *horses*; *I love*, *I loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as *This is a good book*; that is, *one among the books that are good*: *He was killed by a sword*; that is, *some sword*: *This is a better book for a man than a boy*; that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*: *An army might enter without resistance*; that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, one, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *h*; whence it appears that the English anciently asperated less. *An* is still used before the silent *h*; as *an herb*, *an honest man*: but otherwise *a*: as

A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse.
Shakespeare.

An or *a* can only be joined with a singular: the correspondent plural is the noun without an article, as, *I want a pen*, *I want pens*; or with the pronominal adjective *some*, as, *I want some pens*.

THE.

The has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So, *He giveth fodder for the cattle*, and *green herbs for the use of man*; that is, *for those beings that are cattle*, and *his use that is man*.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran. }
Dryden.

Many words are used without articles; as

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Aristarchus*, *Jerusalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. *God* is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as *blackness*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugliness*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *good-nature*, *kindness*.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: *This is not beer*, but *water*; *this is not brass*, but *steel*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following are not expressed by cases, or changes of termination, but, as in most of the other European languages, by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.	
Nom. Magister,	<i>a Master, the Master.</i>
Gen. Magistri,	<i>of a Master, of the Master,</i> <i>or Master's, the Master's.</i>
Dat. Magistro,	<i>to a Master, to the Master.</i>
Acc. Magistrum,	<i>a Master, the Master.</i>
Voc. Magister,	<i>Master, O Master.</i>
Abl. Magistro,	<i>from a Master, from the Master.</i>

Plural.	
Nom. Magistri,	<i>Masters, the Masters.</i>
Gen. Magistrorum,	<i>of Masters, of the Masters.</i>
Dat. Magistris,	<i>to Masters, to the Masters.</i>
Acc. Magistros,	<i>Masters, the Masters.</i>
Voc. Magistri,	<i>Masters, O Masters.</i>
Abl. Magistris,	<i>from Masters, from the Masters.</i>

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master,	Gen. Master's.	Plur. Masters.
Scholar,	Gen. Scholar's.	Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *master's*, *scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as the *soldier's valour*, for the *soldier his valour*: but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*; and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*; *the rabble's insolence*; *the multitude's folly*: in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise *the foundation's strength*; *the diamond's lustre*; *the winter's severity*: but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and sagacious *Wallis*, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojae oris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, supposes the possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive cases.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from the Saxon's who declined *smith*, a smith; Gen. *smithes*, of a smith; Plur. *smithes* or *smithas*, smiths; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *kneitis* for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis* for *leaves*, in Spenser.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table, tables; fly, flies; sister, sisters; wood, woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch, s, sh, x, z*; after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance, lances; outrage, outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words still make the plural in *n*, as *men, women, oxen, swine*, and more anciently *eyen, shoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonic dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf, loaves; calf, calves*.

Except a few, *muff, muffs, chief, chiefs*. So *hoof, roof, proof, relief, mischief, puff, cuff, dwarf, handkerchief, grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth, lice* from *louse, mice* from *mouse, geese* from *goose, feet* from *foot, dice* from *die, pence* from *penny, brethren* from *brother, children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we say, *Womens excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens wits against the ladies hairs*.

Dr. Willis thinks *the Lords' house* may be said for *the house of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them. They would commonly produce a troublesome ambiguity, as *the Lord's house* may be the *house of Lords*, or the *house of a Lord*. Besides that the mark of elision is improper, for in the *Lords' house* nothing is cut off.

Some English substantives, like those of many other languages, change their termination as they express different sexes; as *prince, princess; actor, actress; lion, lioness; hero, heroine*. To these mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitress, poetess, chauntress, duchess, tigress, governess, tutress, peeress, authoress, traytress*, and perhaps others. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want; for when we say of a woman that she is a *philosopher, an astronomer, a builder, a weaver, a dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an *architect, a botanist, a student*, because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations but by different names, as a *bull, a cow; a horse, a mare; equus, equa; a cock, a hen*; and sometimes by pronouns prefixed, as a *he-goat, a she-goat*.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good woman, good women, of a good woman; a good man, good men, of good men*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er* the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as, *fair*,

fairer, fairest; lovely, lovelier, loveliest; sweet, sweeter, sweetest, low, lower lowest; high, higher, highest.

Some words are irregularly compared; as, *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; near, nearer, next; much, more, most; many* (for *more*), *more* (for *more*) *most* (for *most*); *late, later, latest or last*.

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding, *most*, as *nether, nethermost; outer, outermost; under, undermost; up, upper, uppermost; fore, former, foremost*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as, *topmost, southmost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as, *benevolent, more benevolent, most benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as, *fair, fairer, or more fair; fairest, or most fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Polysyllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as, *deplorable, more deplorable, most deplorable*.

Dissyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome, toilsome*; in *ful*, as, *careful, spleenful, dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling, charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as, *careless, harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent, fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by Milton

She in *shadiest* covert hid,

Tun'd her nocturnal note.

Par. Lost.

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,

Seems wisest, *virtuous*est, discreetest, best.

Par. Lost.

So *trifling* by Ray, who is indeed of no great authority.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.

Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by Milton.

I shall be nam'd among the *famousest*
Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Milton's Agonistes.

Inventive, by Ascham.

Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Mortal, by Bacon.

The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.

Bacon.

Natural, by Wotton.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturalest* considerations that belong to this piece.

Wotton's Architecture.

Wretched, by Jonson.

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence and mock at terms when they understand not things.

Ben Jonson.

Powerful, by Milton.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great king hath *pow'rfullest* to send

Against us from about his throne. *Par. Lost.*

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black*, *blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt*, *saltish*, or having a little taste of salt; they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I, thou, he*, with their plurals, *we, ye, they*; *it, who, which, what, whether, who-soever, whatsoever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, theirs, this, that, other, another, the same, some.*

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I,	We.
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me,	Us.
Nom.	Thou,	Ye.
Oblique.	Thee,	You.

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He,	They	} Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him,	Them.	
Nom.	She,	They,	} Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her,	Them.	
Nom.	It,	They,	} Applied to neutrals or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them.	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my, mine, our, ours*; of the second, *thy, thine, your, yours*; of the third, from *he, his*; from *she, her*, and *hers*; and in the plural, *their, theirs*, for both sexes.

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are our books. These books are ours. Your children excel ours in stature, but ours surpass yours in learning.*

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as, *This book is ours. These books are ours.*

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*: which though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry: they are used as *ours* and *yours*, when they are referred to a substantive preceding, as *thy house is larger than mine*, but *my garden is more spacious than thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever.*

Singular and Plural.

Nom.	Who.
Gen.	Whose.
Other oblique cases.	Whom.
Nom.	Which.
Gen.	Of which, or whose.
Other oblique cases.	Which.

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man *which*, though I remember no example of the thing *who*.

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two, as *Whether of these is left I know not. Whether shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, whatsoever, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives

	Singular.	Plural
In all cases.	This,	These
	That,	Those
	Other,	Others.
	Whether.	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent other horses. I have not sent the same horses, but others.*

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Another, being only an *other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, of *this*, in *this*, &c. of *that*, in *that*, &c. of *which*, in *which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for*, for *that*, for *which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as my *own* hand, our *own* house. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety, or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help or not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, are supposed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his self*, *it self*, *their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*; *Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action* may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*; as *I love*, *I am in love*; *I strike*, *I am now striking*.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and simple preterit; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs, *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterit to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I have*, *thou hast*, *he hath or has*,
Plur. *We have*, *ye have*, *they have*.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterit.

Sing. *I had*, *thou hadst*, *he had*;
Plur. *We had*, *ye had*, *they had*.

Compound Preterit.

Sing. *I have had*, *thou hast had*, *he has or hath had*;
Plur. *We have had*, *ye have had*, *they have had*.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I had had*, *thou hadst had*, *he had had*.
Plur. *We had had*, *ye had had*, *they had had*.

Future.

Sing. *I shall have*, *thou shalt have*, *he shall have*.
Plur. *We shall have*, *ye shall have*, *they shall have*.

Second Future.

Sing. *I will have*, *thou wilt have*, *he will have*;
Plur. *We will have*, *ye will have*, *they will have*.

By reading these future tenses may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Have*, or *have thou*, let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have, *have or have ye*, let *them* have

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. *I have*, *thou have*, *he have*;
Plur. *We have*, *ye have*, *they have*.

Preterit simple as in the Indicative.

Preterit compound.

Sing. *I have had*, *thou have had*, *he have had*;
Plur. *We have had*, *ye have had*, *they have had*.

Future.

Sing. *I shall have*, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I shall have had*, *thou shalt have had*, *he shall have had*;
Plur. *We shall have had*, *ye shall have had*, *they shall have had*.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present; and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the preterit, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. *I may have*, *thou mayst have*, *he may have*;
Plur. *We may have*, *ye may have*, *they may have*.

Preterit.

Sing. *I might have*, *thou mightst have*, *he might have*;
Plur. *We might have*, *ye might have*, *they might have*.

Present.

Sing. *I can have*, *thou canst have*, *he can have*;
Plur. *We can have*, *ye can have*, *they can have*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Preterit.

Sing. I could have, thou couldst have, he could have;
Plur. We could have, ye could have, they could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterit*.

Sing. I should have had, thou shouldst have had, he should have had;
Plur. We should have had, ye should have had, they should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might have had; I could have had, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have.
Preterit. To have had.
Participle present. Having.
Participle preterit. Had.

Verb Active. To love.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I love, thou lovest, he loveth or loves;
Plur. We love, ye love, they love.

Preterit simple.

Sing. I loved, thou lovedst, he loved;
Plur. We loved, ye loved, they loved.
Preterperfect compound. I have loved, &c.
Preterpluperfect. I had loved, &c.
Future. I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love or love thou, let him love;
Plur. Let us love, love or love ye, let them love.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I love, thou love, he love;
Plur. We love, ye love, they love.
Preterit simple, as in the Indicative.
Preterit compound. I have loved, &c.
Future. I shall love, &c.
Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, &c.
Preterit. I might, could, or should love, &c.
Double Preterit. I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To love.
Preterit. To have loved.
Participle present. Loving.
Participle past. Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterit to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I am, thou art, he is,
Plur. We are or be, ye are or be, they are or be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterit.

Sing. I was, thou wast or wert, he was;
Plur. We were, ye were, they were.

There is properly of the conjunctive mood, and not to be used in the indicative.

Preterit compound. I have been, &c.
Preterpluperfect. I had been, &c.
Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be thou; let him be;
Plur. Let us be; be ye; let them be.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I be, thou beest, he be;
Plur. We be, ye be, they be.

Preterit.

Sing. I were, thou wert, he were;
Plur. We were, ye were, they were.
Preterit compound. I have been, &c.
Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may or can; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be.
Preterit. To have been.
Participle present. Being.
Participle preterit. Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. I was loved, &c. I have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. If I were loved, &c. If I shall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved, &c. I might, could, or should be loved, &c. I might, could, or should have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved.
Preterit. To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To do.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I do, thou dost, he doth;
Plur. We do, ye do, they do.

Preterit.

Sing. I did, thou didst, he did;
Plur. We did, ye did, they did.
Preterit, &c. I have done, &c. I had done, &c.
Future. I shall or will do, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Do thou, let him do;
Plur. Let us do, do ye, let them do.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I do, thou do, he do;
Plur. We do, ye do, they do.

The rest are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do, to have done.
Participle present. Doing.
Participle preterit. Done.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as *I do love, I did love*; simply for *I love, or I loved*; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,

*I do love thee, and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again.* *Shakespeare*

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I do not love her; I wished him success, but did not help him.* This, by custom at least, appears more easy than the other form of expressing the same sense by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but love her not.*

The imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but do not hurt him; Praise beauty, but do not dote on it.*

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as, *Do I live? Dost thou strike me? Do they rebel? Did I complain? Didst thou love her? Did she die?* So likewise in negative interrogations; *Do I not yet grieve? Did she not die?*

Do and *did* are thus used only for the present and simple preterit.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as, *I am risen, surrexi, Latin; Je me suis levé, French. I was walked out, exieram: Je m'étois promené.*

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, *I am going, eo. I am grieving, doleo. She is dying, illa moritur. The tempest is raging, furit procella. I am pursuing an enemy, hostem insequor.* So the other tenses, as, *We were walking, ἡμεῖς περιπατοῦμεν, I have been walking, ἔβην, I had been walking, ἔβην, I shall or will be walking, ἔσβην.*

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification: as, *The grammar is now printing, grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur. The brass is forging, æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The book is a printing, The brass is a forging; a* being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers of former times after *if, though, ere, before, till or until, whether, except, unless, whatsoever, whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as, *Doubtless thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not.*

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Jonson into four conjugations, with-

out any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified: from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed, in our monosyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them, very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterit, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x*, and after the consonants *s, th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, snatch't, fish't, wak't, dwel't, smel't*, for *plac'd, snatch'd, fish'd, wak'd, dwel'd, smel'd*; or *placed, snatched, fished, waked, dwelled, smelled.*

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterit in *t*, even in solemn language; as *crept, felt, dwelt*; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as *vert*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus *kept, slept, wept, crept, swept*; from the verbs to *keep, to sleep, to weep, to creep, to sweep.*

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced; as *read, led, spread, shed, shred, bid, hid, chid, fed, bled, bred, sped, strid, slid, rid*; from the verbs to *read, to lead, to spread, to shed, to shread, to bid, to hide, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to breed, to speed, to stride, to slide, to ride.* And thus *cast, hurt, cost, burst, cat, beat, sweat, sit, quit, smit, writ, bit, hit, met, shot*; from the verbs to *cast, to hurt, to cost, to burst, to eat, to beat, to sweat, to sit, to quit, to smite, to write, to bite, to hit, to meet, to shoot.* And in like manner, *lent, sent, rent, girt*; from the verbs to *lend, to send, to rend, to gird.*

The participle preterit or passive is often formed in *en* instead of *ed*; as, *been, taken, given, slain, known*, from the verbs to *be, to take, to give, to slay, to know.*

Many words have two or more parti-

A GRAMMAR OF THE

ciples, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, hidden, chidden, shotten, chosen, broken*; but likewise *writ, bit, eat, beat, hid, chid, shot, chose, broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write, to bite, to eat, to beat, to hide, to chide, to shoot, to choose, to break*, and many such like.

In the same manner, *sown, shewn, hewn, mown, loaden, laden*, as well as *sow'd, show'd, hew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs to *sow, to show, to hew, to mow, to load, to lade*.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterit, as *write, wrote, written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is written*, is better than *The book is wrote*. *Wrote* however may be used in poetry; at least, if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians

There are other anomalies in the preterit.

1. Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fling, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind, both in the preterit imperfect and participle passive, give won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sung, stung, flung, rung, wrung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound. And most of them are also formed in the preterit by *a*, as began, sang rang, sprang, drank, came, ran, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as stricken, strucken, drunken, lounden.

2. Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make fought, taught, raught, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *taached, reached, beseeched, catched, worked.*

3. Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, ^{to} wear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, arrive, ~~stare~~, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, beget, forget, ~~set~~, make in both preterit and participle took, shook, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, swore, tore, wore, wove, clove, strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, ~~more, &c.~~, abode, rode, chose, trode, got, ~~more, &c.~~, ^{scd.} But we say likewise,

thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid. In the preterit some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgot*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive many of them are formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden.* And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, cleaved, abided, seethed.*

4. Give, *bid*, *sit*, make in the preterit *gave*, *bade*, *sate*; in the participle passive *given*, *bidden*, *sitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, slay, see, ly*, make their preterit *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, slew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go, went*, (from the old *wend*) the participle is *gone*.

Of DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to inquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this inquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb, as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterit of the verb, as to strike, I strick or strook, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, frightening, fighting, striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, frighter, striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened, as, a house, *to house*; brass, *to braze*; glass, *to glaze*; grass, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fish, *to fish*; oil, *to oil*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, *to hasten*; length, *to lengthen*; strength, *to strengthen*; short, *to shorten*; fast, *to fasten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

tives of plenty, by adding the termination *v*: as a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, (a wood) *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *heartly*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or *in some degree*; as delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as, *worthless*, *witless*, *heartless*, *joyless*, *careless*, *helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the participle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative of *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, of its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unhandsome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unassisting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present to mark a forbearance of action, as *unsighing*, but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertility*, *imperfection*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *uncivil*, *incivility*; *inactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, *to disgrace*, *to dishonour*; to honour, *to grace*, *to dis-*

honour, *to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdain*; chance, hap, *mischance*, *mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to misemploy*; to apply *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification; as *distinguish*, *distinguo*; *detract*, *detraho*; *defame*, *defamo*; *detain*, *detineo*.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*. A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly* heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly*, added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like signification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; with some degree of sweetness.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolfish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *a pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, *a gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronymick, *Hawkins*; *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels, as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *sup*, *sip*, *soup*, *sop*, *sippet*, where, besides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*; *booby*, *booby*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *grea-t*; *little*, pronounced long *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*; and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities: as white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness*, *unskilfulness*; godhead, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likelihood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from

A GRAMMAR OF THE

verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *slowness*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, *weal*, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; die, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mowth*; commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *math*; steal, *stealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth*, from *to ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *flighth*, *frighth*, only that custom will not suffer *h* to be twice repeated.

The same form retain *faith*, *spight*, *wreathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *sooth*, *worth*, *light*, *wight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy*, *spry*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *say*, *work*.

Some ending in *ship*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *headship*, *lordship*.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worthship*; whence *worshipful*, and *to worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as, *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *whoredom*, *bishoprick*, *bailiwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *usage*.

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat*, *a bat*, *baton*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a battledore*, *to batter*, *batter*, a kind of glutinous composition for food, made by *beating* different bodies into one mass. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twist*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually imply the *nose*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nez* and the English *nose*; and *nesse*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *nasus*, and transposed that they may the better correspond, *sn* denote *nasus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout*, *sneeze*, *snore*, *snort*, *sneer*, *snicker*, *snot*, *snivel*, *snite*, *snuff*, *snuffle*, *snaffle*, *snarl*, *snudge*.

There is another *sn* which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinuo*, as *snake*, *sneak*, *snail*, *snare*; so likewise *snap* and *snatch*, *snib*, *snub*.

Bl imply a *blast*; as *blow*, *blast*, *to blast*, *to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blast* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* piece, to look *bleak*, or weather-beaten, *black*, *blay*, *bleach*, *bluster*, *blurt*, *blister*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *blubberlip't*, *blubber-cheek't*, *bloted*, *blote-herrings*, *blast*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is, *blossom*, *bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *blush*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing signified; and therefore the sounds of the letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *str* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *sporus*, or *strenuous*; as *strong*, *strength*, *strew*, *strike*, *streak*, *stroke*, *stripe*, *strive*, *strife*, *struggle*, *strout*, *strut*, *stretch*, *strait*, *strict*, *streight*, that is, narrow, *distrain*, *stress*, *distress*, *string*, *strap*, *stream*, *streamer*, *strand*, *strip*, *stray*, *struggle*, *strange*, *stride*, *straddle*.

St in like manner imply strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto*; for example, *stand*, *stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff*, *stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop*, *to stuff*, *stife*, *to stay*, that is, to stop; a *stay*, that is, an obstacle; *stick*, *stut*, *stutter*, *stammer*, *stagger*, *stickle*, *stick*, *stake*, a sharp, pale, and any thing deposited at play; *stock*, *stem*, *sting*, *to sting*, *stink*, *stitch*, *stud*, *stuncheon*, *stub*, *stubble*, *to stub up*, *stump*, whence *stumble*, *stalk*, *to stalk*, *step*, *to stamp* with the feet, whence *to stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *stow*, *to stow*, *to bestow*, *steward*, or *stoward*; *stead*, *steady*, *stedfast*, *stable*, a *stable*, a *stall*, *to stall*, *stool*, *stall*, *still*, *stall*, *stallage*, *stage*, *still*, adjective, and *still*, adverb; *stale*, *stout*, *sturdy*, *stead*, *stoat*, *stallion*, *stiff*, *stark-dead*, *to starve* with hunger or cold; *stone*, *steel*, *stern*, *stanch*, *to stanch* blood, *to stare*, *steep*, *steeple*, *stair*, *standard*, a stated measure, *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denote something firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thrust*, *throng*, *throb*, *through*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *throws*.

Wr imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *wry*, *to wreathe*, *wrest*, *wrestle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *wrist*, *wrap*.

Sw imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as *sway*, *swag*, *to sway*, *swagger*, *swerve*, *sweat*, *sweep*, *swill*, *swim*, *swing*, *swift*, *sweet*, *switch*, *swinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smooth*, *smug*, *smile*, *smirk*, *smite*, which signifies the same as *to strike*, but is a softer word; *small*, *smell*, *smack*, *smother*, *smart*, a *smart* blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke as with an originally silent motion, implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shown by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as *in cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *clasp*, *to clasp*, *to clip*, *to clinch*, *cloak*, *clog*, *close*, *to close*, a *clod*, a *clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouded* cream, a *clutter*, a *cluster*.

Sp imply a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *spargo* or *separo*: for example, *spread*, *spring*, *sprig*, *sprout*, *sprinkle*, *split*, *splinter*, *spill*, *spit*, *sputter*, *spatter*.

Sz denote a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime*, *slide*, *slip*, *slipper*, *sly*, *sleight*, *slit*, *slow*, *slack*, *slight*, *sling*, *slap*.

And so likewise *ash*, in *crash*, *rash*, *gash*, *flash*, *clash*, *lash*, *slash*, *plash*, *trash*, indicate something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *ush*, in *crush*, *rush*, *gush*, *flush*, *blush*, *brush*, *hush*, *push*, imply something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *sh*.

Thus in *fling*, *sling*, *ding*, *swing*, *cling*, *sing*, *wring*, *sting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly inter-

ENGLISH TONGUE.

rupted. But in *tink, wink, sink, clink, chink, think*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, sprinkle, twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtle by reason of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, spangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*, as also in *mumble, grumble, jumble*. But at the same time the close *u* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants *mbl*, denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble, scramble, scramble, wamble, amble*, but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *sp* denotes dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle*, unless *in* may imply the subtilty of the dissipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeek, squeak, squeal, squall, brawl, wraul, yaul, spaul, screek, shriek, shrill, sharp, shrivel, wrinkle, crack, crash, clash, gnash, plash, crush, hush, hisse, fisse, whistle, soft, jar, hurl, curl, whirl, buzz, bustle, spindle, dwindle, twine, twist*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified; and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompositions, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as, *grace, face, elegant, elegance, resemble*.

Some verbs which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend, expend, expendo; conduce, conduco; despise, despicio; approve, approbo; conceive, concipio*.

From the supines, *supplicate, supplico; demonstrate, demonstro; dispose, dispono; expatiate, expatior; suppress, supprimo; exempt, eximo*.

Nothing is more apparent than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate descendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as, *conceive, approve, expose, exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, crier, plaider*; though, indeed, even of these part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as *wine, vinum; wind, ventus; went, veni; way, via; wall, vallum; wallow, volvo; wool, vellus; will, volo; worm, vermis; worth, virtus; wasp, vespa; day, dies; draw, traho; tame, domo, δαμάω; yoke, jugum, ζυγος; over, upper, super, ὑπερ; am, sum, εἰμι; break, frango; fly, volo; blow, fluo*. I make no doubt but the Teutonic is more ancient than the Latin: and

it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words not only from the Greek, especially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonic. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonic languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as, *ar, aches, mit, ford, pfurd, daughter, tochter, mickle, mingle, moon, sear, our, grave, graff, to grave, to scrape, whole*, from ἀρῆν, μέλα, παρῆμος, θυγάτηρ, μέγας, μῆνισμα, μῆνις, ἔηρος, γραφω, ὄλος. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins?

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in *expendo, spend; exemplum, sample; excipio, scape; extraneus, strange; extractum, stretch'd; excrucio, to screw; exscorio, to scour; excorio, to scourge; excorlico, to scratch; and others beginning with ex:* as also, *emendo, to mend; episcopus, bishop, in Danish bisp; epistola, epistle; hospitale, spittle; Hispania, Spain; historia, story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander, Sander; Elisabetha, Betty; apis, bee; aper, bar; p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle; but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now say *boar*: as for *lang, long*, for *bain, bane*; for *stane, stone*; *apugna, brawn, p*, being changed into *b* and *a* transposed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in *pignus, pawn; lege, law; ἀλοπηξ, fox*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in *pellis, a fell; pullus, a foal; pater, father; pavor, fear; polio, file, pleo, impleo, fill, full; piscis, fish; and transposing o into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, a piece; peak, pike; zophorus, freese; mustum, stum; defensio, fence; dispensator, spencer; asculto, escouter, Fr. scout; exscalpo, scrape; restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence *scrap, scrabble, scrawl; exculpo, scoop; exterritus, start; extonitus, attonitus, stonn'd; stomachus, maw; of-fendo, fined; obstipo, stop; audere, dare; cavere, ware; whence, a-ware, beware, wary, warn, warning; for the Latin v consonant formerly sounded like our w, and the modern sound of the v consonant was formerly that of the letter f, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the sound of φ, and the modern sound of the letter f was that of the Greek φ or ph; ulcus, ulcere, ulcer, sore, and hence sorry, sorrow, sorrowful; ingenium, engine, gin; scalenus, leaning, unless you would rather derive it from ἄστυ, whence incino; infundibulum, funnel; gagates, jett, projectum, to jett forth, a jetty; cucullus, a cowl.**

There are syncopes somewhat harder; from *tempore, time; from nomine, name, domina, dame*

A GRAMMAR OF THE

as the French *homme, femme, nom*, from *homine, femina, homine*. Thus *pagina, page*; *ποτήριον, pot*; *κυνέλλα, cup*; *cantharus, can*; *tentorium, tent*; *precor, pray*; *preda, prey*; *specio, speculor, spy*; *plico, ply*; *implico, imply*; *replico, reply*; *complico, comply*; *sedes episcopalis, see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as *amita, aunt*; *spiritus, spright*; *debitum, debt*; *dubito, doubt*; *comes, comitis, count*; *clericus, clerk*; *quietus, quit, quite*; *acquieto, to acquit*; *separo, to spare*; *stabilis, stable*; *stabulum, stable*; *palacium, palace, place*; *rabula, rail, rawl, wrawl, brawl, rable, brable*; *quæsito, quest*.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable, *rotundus, round*; *fragilis, frail*; *securus, sure*; *regula, rule*; *tegula, tile*; *subtilis, subtle*; *nomen, noun*; *decanus, dean*; *computo, count*; *subitaneus, sudden, soon*; *superare, to soar*; *periculum, peril*; *mirabile, marvel*; as *magnus, main*; *dignor, deign*; *tingo, stain*; *tinctum, taint*; *pingo, paint*; *prædari, reach*.

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as *κυριακος, kyrk, church*; *presbyter, priest*; *sacristanus, sexton*; *frango, frega, break, breach*; *fagus, φηγα, beech, f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a kin; *frigesco, freeze, frigesco, fresh, sc* into *sh*, as above in *bishop, fish*, so in *scapha, skiff, skip*, and *refrigesco, refresh*; but *viresco, fresh*; *phlebotamus, fleam*; *bovina, beef*; *vitulina, veal*; *scutifer, squire*; *pœnitentia, penance*; *sanctuarium, sanctuary, sentry*; *quæsitio, chase*; *perquisitio, purchase*; *anguilla, eel*; *insula, isle, ile, island, iland*; *insuletta, islet, ile, eyght*, and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owsney, Ruley, Ely*; *examinare, to scan*; namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the usual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not use *x*, writ *csamen*, or *scamen*, is contracted into *scan*: as from *dominus, don*; *nomine, noun*; *abomino, ban*; and indeed *apum examen*; they turned into *sciame*; for which we say *swarme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; *thesaurus, store*; *sedile, stool*; *ὕετος, wet*; *sudo, sweat*; *gaudium, gay*; *jocus, joy*; *succus, juice*; *catena, chain*; *caliga, calga*; *chausse, French, hose*; *extinguo, stand, squench, quench, stint*; *foras, forth*; *species, spice*; *recito, read*; *adjuvo, aid*; *αἶων, ævum, ay, age, ever*; *floccus, lock*; *excerpo, scrape, scrabble, scrawl*; *extravagus, stray, straggle*; *collectum, clot, clutch*; *colligo, coil*; *recolligo, recoil*; *severo, swear*; *stridulus, shrill*; *procurator, proxy*; *pulso, to push*; *calamus, a quill*; *impetere, to impeach*; *angeo, auxi, wax*; and *vanesco, vanui, wane*; *syllabare, to spell*; *puteus, pit*; *granum, corn*; *comprimo, cramp, crump, crumple, crinkle*.

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, *Alexander, Elick, Scander, Sander, Sandy, Sanny*; *Elizabetha, Elizabeth, Elisabeth, Betty, Bess*; *Margareta, Margaret, Marget, Meg, Peg*; *Maria, Mary, Mal, Pal, Malkin, Mawkin, Mawkes*; *Mathæus, Mattha, Matthew*; *Martha, Mat, Pat*; *Gulielmus, Wilhelmus, Girolamo, Guillaume, William, Will, Bill, Wilkin, Wicken, Wicks, Weeks*.

Thus *cariophyllus, flos*; *gerofilo, Italian, giriflee, gilofer, French, gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; *petroselinum, parsley*; *portulaca, purslain*; *cydonium, quince*; *cydoniatum, quiddeny*; *persicum, peach*; *eruca, eruke*, which they corrupt to *earwig*, as if it took its name from the ear; *annulus geminus, a gimmal, or gimbal-ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* or *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; *quelques choses, kickshaws*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make the sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects; and

some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word, according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth, born, bairn*, comes from *pario*; and *a bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perca*; but *perch*, a measure, from *pertica*, and likewise *to perch*. *To spell* is from *syllaba*; but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello*; and *spell*, a messenger, from *epistola*; whence *gospel, good-spell, or god-spell*. Thus *freese, or freeze*, from *frigesco*; but *freeze*, an architectonick word, from *zophoritis*; but *freeze*, for *cloth*, from *Frisia*, or perhaps from *frigesco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as, from *scrip* and *roll* comes *scroll*; from *proud* and *drance, prance*; from *st* of the verb *stay* or *stand* and *out*, is made *stout*; from *stout* and *hardy, sturdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp* with the termination *in*, is *spin*; and adding *out*, *spin out*: and from the same *sp*, with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is, because of the obscure *u*, something between *spit* and *spout*: and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused; whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter*. From the same *sp* and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely *sp*, the emission, *ar*, the more acute noise, and *k*, the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *sparkle*. The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring*: its vigour *spr* imports; its sharpness the termination *ing*; and lastly *in* acute and tremulous, ending in the mute consonant *g*, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastick force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing: and to *spring*, to germinate, and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and *out*, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *sprig*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference: *sprout*, of a grosser sound, imports a fatter or grosser bud; *sprig*, of a slenderer sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, comes *strout*, and *strut*. From the same *str* and the termination *uggle*, is made *struggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *troll*, and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thrust*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same license any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of

ENGLISH TONGUE.

the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis, therefore, has totally neglected it; and Jonson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, *Thou fliest from good; He runs to death.*

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is in the genitive; as, *His father's glory; The sun's heat.*

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as, *He loves me; You fear him.*

All prepositions require an oblique case: as, *He gave this to me; He took this from me; He says this of me; He came with me.*

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit the Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by Buomattei; that of the French by Desmarais; and that of the English by Wallis, Cooper, and even by Jonson, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of grammar, I have thought proper to insert them.

PROSODY comprises orthoepy, or the rules of pronunciation; and orthometry, or the laws of versification.

Pronunciation is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such, however, as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables, formed by affixing

a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish, kingdom, actest, acted, toilsome, lover, scoffers, father, foremost, zealous, fulness, godly, meekly, artist.*

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as *to begét, to beseém, to bestów.*

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to descánt, a descánt; to cemént, a cément; to contráct, a cóntract.*

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as *delight, perfume.*

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *crány*; in *our*, as *lábour, fávour*; in *ow*, as *wíllow, wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle, bíble*; in *ish*, as *bánish*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick, cássock*; in *ter*, as *to báttter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fásten*; in *et*, as *quiet*; accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker, bútter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *compríse, escápe*, or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appéase, revéal*; or ending in two consonants, as *atténd*; have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *appláuse*; except words in *ain, cér-tain, móuntain.*

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word; as, *love-liness, ténderness, contémner, wágonner, phýsical, bespáttter, cómmenting, comménd-ing, assúrance.*

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *grá-cious, árduous*; in *al*, as *cápítal*; in *ion* as *méntion*; accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce, ent, and ate*, accent the first syllable, as *cóunte-nance, cóntinence, ármament, ímminent, élegant, própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connívance, acquáintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promúlgate.*

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity, spécify, liberty, víctory, súbsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the

A GRAMMAR OF THE

first syllable, as *légible*, *théâtre*, except *disciple*, and some words which have a position; as *exámple*, *épístle*.

13 Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créatour*; or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeávous*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *doméstick*; accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiesce*, *repartée*, *magazine*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immature*, *overcharge*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating*, *continency*, *incontinently*, *commendable*, *communicableness*. We should therefore say *disputable*, *indisputable*, rather than *disputable*, *indisputable*; and *advertisement*, rather than *advertisement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvation*, *perturbation*, *concoction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amiable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combustible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accents on the antepenult, as *uxorious*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanimity*, *activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alóft*, *create*; or trochaick, as *hóly*, *lísty*.

Our *iambick* measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, come short.

Drayton.

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears.

Dryden.

Of six,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Or shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost peak,
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak
Expos'd to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble cheer,
T' assuage breem winter's scathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obscure,
Where wholsom is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times, and every where,
The muse is still in ure.

Drayton.

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short poems,

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit, and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew. Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry,

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd
around,
And thither bring their undulating sound.
The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.
A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore;
Or like the broken thunder heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din,
Of cronds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. Dryden.

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Our trochaick measures are
Of three syllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.

Walton's Angler

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

Old Ballad

Of seven,

Fairest piece of well form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,

And farth'st survey their soils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crouds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
Espial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Alledging for herself, when, through the Saxons' pride,

The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.

And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only she is rich, in mountains, meres and springs,
And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone, [alone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The measures of twelve and fourteen syllables were often mingled by our old poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couplets.

The verse of twelve syllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick march, and energy divine. } Pope.

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyrick measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space. Fenton.

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day,
Shall I lament to see. Lewts to Pope.

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the Archange's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine! Wesley.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away. Dr. Pope.

In this measure a syllable is often re-trenched from the first foot, as

Diógenes súrly and pród. Dr. Pope.
When présent, we love, and when ábsent agréé,
I think not of I'ris, nor I'ris of me. Dryden.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick measure.

'Tis the divinity that stirs *within us*,
'Tis heaven itself that points out *an hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. Addison.

So in that of eight syllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. Prior.

In that of seven,

For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast atchiev'd with six alone. Glover

In that of six,

'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd. Gay.

In the anapestick,

When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right. Ballad.

To these measures and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalæpha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept*; and a *synaresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question, special*; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice, temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

A TABLE OF VARIOUS ALPHABETS.

Samaritan.*	Hebrew or Chaldee.		Greek.	Saxon.	Irish.†
Ⲁ	Ⲁ aleph	1	Similar.	Ⲁ A a	Ⲁ Ⲁ
ⲁ	ⲁ beth	2	Ⲃ β bēta	Ⲃ B b	Ⲃ Ⲃ
Ⲃ	Ⲃ gimel	3	Ⲃ γ γ gamma	Ⲃ C c	Ⲃ c
Ⲃ	Ⲃ daleth	4	Ⲃ δ delta	Ⲃ D d	Ⲃ d
Ⲃ	Ⲃ he	5	Ⲃ ε epsilon	Ⲃ E e	Ⲃ e
Ⲃ	Ⲃ vau	6	Ⲃ ζ zēta	Ⲃ F f	Ⲃ f
Ⲃ	Ⲃ zain	7	Ⲃ η ēta	Ⲃ G g	Ⲃ g
Ⲃ	Ⲃ cheth	8	Ⲃ θ thēta	Ⲃ H h	Ⲃ h
Ⲃ	Ⲃ teth	9	Ⲃ ι iōta	Ⲃ I i	Ⲃ i
Ⲃ	Ⲃ yod	10	Ⲃ κ cappa	Ⲃ K k	Ⲃ k
Ⲃ	Ⲃ caph	20	Ⲃ λ lambda	Ⲃ L l	Ⲃ l
Ⲃ	Ⲃ lamed	30	Ⲃ μ mu	Ⲃ M m	Ⲃ m
Ⲃ	Ⲃ mem	40	Ⲃ ν nu	Ⲃ N n	Ⲃ n
Ⲃ	Ⲃ nun	50	Ⲃ ξ xi	Ⲃ O o	Ⲃ o
Ⲃ	Ⲃ samech	60	Ⲃ ο omīcron	Ⲃ P p	Ⲃ p
Ⲃ	Ⲃ oin	70	Ⲃ π pi	Ⲃ Q q	Ⲃ q
Ⲃ	Ⲃ pe	80	Ⲃ ρ rho	Ⲃ R r	Ⲃ r
Ⲃ	Ⲃ jaddi	90	Ⲃ σ sigma	Ⲃ S s	Ⲃ s
Ⲃ	Ⲃ koph	100	Ⲃ τ tau	Ⲃ T t	Ⲃ t
Ⲃ	Ⲃ resh	200	Ⲃ υ upsilon	Ⲃ U u	Ⲃ u
Ⲃ	Ⲃ shin	300	Ⲃ φ phi	Ⲃ V v	Ⲃ v
Ⲃ	Ⲃ tau	400	Ⲃ χ chi	Ⲃ W w	Ⲃ w
			Ⲃ ψ psi	Ⲃ X x	Ⲃ x
			Ⲃ ω omēga	Ⲃ Y y	Ⲃ y
				Ⲃ Z z	Ⲃ z
				Ⲃ Ð ð	Ⲃ ð
				Ⲃ that	Ⲃ that
				Ⲃ and.	Ⲃ and.

German.			Gothic.†		
A	a	𐌰	𐌱	a	𐌶
B	b	𐌸	𐌲	b	𐌷
C	c	𐌺	𐌳	c	𐌸
D	d	𐌽	𐌴	d	𐌹
E	e	𐌾	𐌵	e	𐌺
F	f	𐌿	𐌶	f	𐌻
G	g	𐍀	𐌷	g or j	𐌼
H	h	𐍁	𐌸	h	𐌾
I	i	𐍂	𐌹 or 𐌺	i	𐌿
K	k	𐍃	𐌺	k	𐍁
L	l	𐍄	𐌻	l	𐍂
M	m	𐍅	𐌼	m	𐍃
N	n	𐍆	𐌾	n	𐍄
O	o	𐍇	𐌿		
P	p	𐍈	𐍁		
Q	q	𐍉	𐍂		
<i>Diphthongs.</i> ā ae ō oe ū ue <i>Abbreviations.</i> ē en m mm n nn			† Said to have been invented by Ulphilas, Bishop of the Goths, in the fourth century.		

* The only difference between the Hebrew and the Samaritan consists in the peculiar characters that are used ; the names and powers of the letters being the same in both.

Dictionary of the English Language.

ABA

A, THE first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.—The broad sound, resembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *salt*, in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*.—The open sound, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*; and more obscurely in *fancy*, *fast*, &c.—The slender or close *a* is peculiar to the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, as in the words *place*, *face*, *waste*; and in all those that terminate in *ation*.—*A* is short, as *glass*, *grass*; or long, as *glaze*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, as *plane*; or by an *i* added, as *plain*. The short *a* is open; the long *a* close.

1 *A*, an article of number, implying *one*, *any*, *some one*, is set before nouns of the singular number only; as, *a* man, *a* tree: before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as, *an* ox, *an* egg.

2 *A*, taken materially, or for itself, is a noun; as, *a* great *A*, *a* little *a*.

3 *A* is used, in burlesque poetry, to lengthen a syllable; as,

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*. *Dryd.*

4 *A* is placed before a participle, or participial noun; as, *A* hunting *Chloe* went. *Prior.*

5 *A* has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another; as, The landlord hath a hundred *a*-year. *Addison.*

6 *A*, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *à*, as in the phrases *à droit*, *à gauche*, &c.; and sometimes to be contracted from *at*, as *aside*, *aslope*, *afoot*, *asleep*, &c.

7 *A* is sometimes redundant; as, *arise*, *arouse*, *awake*; for *rise*, *rouse*, *wake*.

8 *A*, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, *anno*, &c.; as, *A. M.* *artium magister*, master of arts; *A. D.* *anno domini*, in the year of our lord.

A'AM, * *s.* See *AWME*. A Dutch measure.

AARO'NICAL, * *a.* Relating to Aaron. *Calmet.*

AB, * *s.* [Heb.] The fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to the moon of our July. *Ash.*

AB, at the beginning of the names of places generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey, as *Abingdon*. *Gibson.*

ABA'CA, * *s.* (In botany.) An Indian plant; a kind of hemp. *Ash.*

A'BACAY, * *s.* (In ornithology.) The calangay; a kind of parrot. *Ash.*

ABA'CK, * *s.* [*abacus*, Lat. *ἀέαξ*, Gr.] A plain square surface. *Ben. Jon.*

ABA'CK, *ad.* [from *back*.] Backward. *Spenser.*

A'BACOT, * *s.* A cap of state anciently worn by the kings of England. *Ash.*

ABA'CTED, * *p. a.* [*abactus*, L.] Driven away. *Ash.*

ABA'CTION, * *s.* The act of driving away. *Ash.*

ABA'CTOR, * *s.* [Lat.] One who drives away cattle by stealth or violence.

ABA'CTUS, * *s.* [L.] An abortion; a miscarriage.

A'BACUS, * *s.* [Lat.]

1 An ancient counting-table.

2 (In architecture.) The uppermost member of a column.

ABA'DDON, * *s.* [Heb.] A destroyer; Satan, so called. *Ash.*

ABA'FT, *ad.* [from *abaftan*, Sax.] From the fore-part of the ship, toward the stern.

ABAI'SANCE, * *s.* An act of respect: obeisance.

To *ABA'LIENATE*, *v. a.* [*abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before.

ABC

ABALIENATION, * *s.* [*abalienatio*, Lat.] The act of giving up one's right to another.

To *ABA'NDON*, *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.]

1 To give up, resign, or quit. *Dryden.*

2 To desert; to forsake. *Shakespeare.*

3 To forsake; to leave. *Spenser.*

ABA'NDONED, *part. a.*

1 Given up. *Shakespeare.*

2 Forsaken.

3 Corrupted in the highest degree.

ABA'NDONER, * *s.* One who abandons.

ABA'NDONMENT, * *s.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.] The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, * *s.* [of *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To *ABA'SE*, *v. a.* [*abaisser*, Fr.] To cast down; to depress; to bring low. *Sidney.*

ABA'SEMENT, * *s.* The state of being brought low; depression. *Ecclesiasticus.*

To *ABA'SH*, *v. a.* See *BASHFUL*. To make ashamed. *Milton.*

To *ABA'TE*, *v. a.* [from *abattre*, Fr.]

1 To lessen; to diminish. *Davies.*

2 To deject, or depress the mind. *Dryden.*

3 To let down the price in selling.

4 In common law—To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. *Cowell.*

To *ABA'TE*, *v. n.* To grow less; as, his passion *abates*; the storm *abates*.

ABA'TEMENT, * *s.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1 The act of abating. *Locke.*

2 The state of being abated. *Arbutnot.*

3 The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating. *Locke.*

4 The cause of abating; extenuation. *Atterbury.*

ABA'TER, * *s.* The agent or cause of an abatement.

ABA'TIS, * *s.* Trees felled so as to form a defence.

ABA'TOR, * *s.* One who intrudes before the heir.

A'BATURES, * *s.* Traces left by a stag on the grass.

ABB, * *s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp. *Chambers.*

A'BBA, * *s.* A Syriac word which signifies *father*.

A'BBACY, * *s.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] The rights, possessions, or privileges, of an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

A'BBESS, * *s.* [*abbatissa*, Lat. *abbesse*, Fr.] The superior of a nunnery. *Dryden.*

A'BBEY, or *A'BBY*, * *s.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women. *Shakespeare.*

A'BBEY-LUBBER, * *s.* A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity. *Dryden.*

A'BBOT, * *s.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*.] The chief of a convent of men.

To *ABBRE'VIATE*, *v. a.* [*abbreviare*, Lat.]

1 To shorten by contraction of parts, without loss of the main substance; to abridge. *Bacon.*

2 To shorten; to cut short. *Brown.*

ABBREVIATION, * *s.*

1 The act of abbreviating.

2 The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words. *Swift.*

ABBREVIATOR, * *s.* One who abbreviates or abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE, * *s.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1 A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2 A compendium or abridgment. *Taylor.*

ABBREUVOIR, * *s.* (In French, a watering place.) Among masons—The joint or juncture of two stones.

A, B, C, pronounced *abece*. 1 The alphabet.

2 The little books by which the elements of reading are taught. *Shakespeare.*

A'BDICANT, * *part. a.* Abdicating, renouncing

ABI

To ABDICATE, *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] To give up; to resign: applied commonly to some right, or office. *Addison.*

ABDICATION, *s.* [*abdication*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office before the usual or stated expiration. *Swift.*

ABDICATIVE, *a.* That causes or implies abdication.

ABDITIVE, *s.* [*abdo*, Lat.] Hiding; concealing.

ABDOMEN, *s.* [from *abdo*, Latin, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly. It contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum.

ABDOMINAL, } *a.* Relating to the abdomen.
ABDOMINOUS, }

To ABDUCE, *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown.*

ABDUCT, *a.* Muscles abducent serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTION, *s.* The act of taking away.

ABDUCTOR, *s.* [Lat.] The muscle which draws back any member. *Arbuthnot.*

To ABEAR, **v. a.* To demean, to behave, to bear.

ABERRANCE, **s.* Behaviour, a term used in law.

ABECEDARIAN, *s.* A teacher of the alphabet.

ABECEDARY, *a.* Belonging to the alphabet.

ABED, *ad.* [from *a*, for *at*, and *bed*.] In bed.

ABERRANCE, or **ABERRANCY**, *s.* A deviation from the right way; an error; a mistake. *Glanville, Brown.*

ABERRANT, *a.* [*aberrans*, Lat.] Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION, *s.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common or right track. *Glanville.*

ABERRING, *part.* [*aberro*, Lat.] Going astray; wandering. *Brown.*

To ABERUNCATE, *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.

To ABET, *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax.] To push forward another; to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. *Spen.*

ABETMENT, *s.* The act of abetting.

ABETTER, or **ABETTOR**, *s.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another. *Dryd.*

ABEVACUATION, **s.* [*evacuatio*, Lat.] A particular evacuation. *Ash.*

ABEYANCE, *s.* The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but in *abeyance*. *Cowell.*

To ABHOR, *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to loathe. *Milton.*

ABHORRENCE, } *s.* [from *abhor*.]
ABHORRENCY, }

1 The act of abhorring; detestation. *South.*
2 The disposition to abhor; hatred. *Locke.*

ABHORRENT, *a.*
1 Struck with abhorrence. *Thomson.*
2 Contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. *Dryd.*

ABHORRER, *s.* A hater; a detester; the person that abhors. *Swift.*

ABIB, **s.* [Heb.] The first month of the Jewish year. *Ash.*

To ABIDE, *v. n.* pret. *abode* or *abid*. [*bidian* or *aubidian*, Sax.]
1 To dwell in a place; not to remove. *Genesis.*
2 To dwell. *Shakespeare.*
3 To remain; not to cease or fail. *Psalms.*
4 To continue in the same state. *South.*
5 To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction. *Hall.*

To ABIDE, *v. a.*
1 To wait for, expect, attend, await. *Shakespeare.*
2 To bear or support the consequences of a thing. *Milton.*
3 To bear or support, without being conquered. *Woodward.*
4 To bear without aversion. *Sidney.*
5 To bear or suffer. *Pope.*

ABIDER, *s.* [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABN

ABIDING, *s.* [from *abide*.] Continuance. *Rat.*

ABILITY, *s.* [*habilité*, Fr.]
1 The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, riches, or strength. *Sidney.*
2 Capacity; qualification; power. *Daniel.*
3 When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it signifies the faculties or powers of the mind. *Rogers.*

ABINTESTATE, *a.* [of *ab*, from, and *intestatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

ABJECT, *a.* [*abjectus*, Lat.]
1 Mean; worthless; base. *Addison.*
2 Being of no hope or regard. *Milton.*
3 Mean and despicable. *Dryden.*

ABJECT, *s.* A man without hope. *Psalms.*

To ABJECT, *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away; (little used).

ABJECTEDNESS, *s.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject. *Boyle.*

ABJECTION, *s.* [from *abject*.] Meanness of mind; servility; baseness. *Hooker.*

ABJECTLY, *ad.* In an abject manner; meanly; basely; servilely.

ABJECTNESS, *s.* [from *abject*.] Servility; meanness. *Green.*

To ABJUGATE, **v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke, free, set at liberty.

ABJURATION, *s.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end. *Ayliffe.*

To ABJURE, *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]
1 To cast off upon oath; to swear not to do something. *Hale.*
2 To retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

To ABLACTATE, *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.

ABLACTATION, *s.* Weaning from the breast; a mode of grafting.

To ABLAQUEATE, **v. a.* [*ablaqueo*, L.] To lay the roots bare. *Ash.*

ABLAQUEATION, *s.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*

ABLATION, *s.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, *a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]
1 That takes away.
2 The sixth case of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, *a.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat.]
1 Having strong faculties, or great strength, or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune. *Bacon.*
2 Having power sufficient; enabled. *South.*

To ABLE, *v. a.* To make able; to enable. *Sh.*

ABLE-BODIED, *a.* Strong of body. *Addison.*

To ABLEGATE, *v. a.* [*abiego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGATION, *s.* [from *ablegate*.] The act of sending abroad.

ABLENESS, *s.* [from *able*.] Ability of body; vigour; force. *Sidney.*

ABLEPSY, *s.* [*αδελψία*, Gr.] Want of sight; blindness; unadvisedness.

To ABLIGATE, *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from.

ABLIGURATION, *s.* [*abliguratio*, L.] Prodigal expense on meat and drink.

To ABLOCATE, *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

ABLOCATION, **s.* [from *ablocare*.] The act of letting out to hire.

To ABLUDE, *v. n.* [*abludo*, L.] To be unlike; to differ.

ABLUENT, *a.* [*abluens*, Lat.] That has the power of cleaning.

ABLUTION, *s.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]
1 The act of cleansing, or washing clean. *Taylor.*
2 The water used in washing. *Pope.*
3 The rinsing of chymical preparations in water.
4 The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

To ABNEGATE, *v. a.* [*abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGATION, *s.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] Denial; renunciation. *Hammond.*

ABO

ABNODATE, * *v. a.* [*ab* and *nodus*, Lat.] To cut
of knots of trees. *Ash.*
ABNODATION, *s.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of
cutting away knots from trees.
ABNORMITY, * *s.* [from *abnormous*.] Deformity;
irregularity. *Ash.*
ABNORMOUS, *a.* [*abnormis*, Lat.] Out of rule;
irregular; misshapen.
ABOARD, *a.* [from the French *à bord*, as *aller à
bord*, *envoyer à bord*.] In a ship. *Raleigh.*
ABODE, *s.* [from *abide*.]
1 Habitation; dwelling. *Waller.*
2 Stay; continuance in a place. *Shakespeare.*
3 To make abode. To dwell; to reside. *Dryden.*
To **ABODE**, *v. a.* See **BODE**. To foretoken or
foreshow; to be a prognostick. *Shakespeare.*
ABODEMENT, *s.* [from *to abode*.] A secret
anticipation of something future. *Shakespeare.*
To **ABOLISH**, *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Lat.]
1 To annul; to make void. *Hooker.*
2 To put an end to; to destroy. *Hayward.*
ABOLISHABLE, *a.* [from *abolish*.] That may
be abolished.
ABOLISHER, *s.* [from *abolish*.] He that abolishes.
ABOLISHMENT, or **ABOLITION**, *s.* The act
of abolishing.
ABOMINABLE, *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]
1 Hateful; detestable. *Swift.*
2 Unclean. *Leviticus.*
3 In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of
loose and indeterminate censure. *Shakespeare.*
ABOMINABLENESS, *s.* [from *abominable*.] The
quality of being abominable; hatefulness;
odiousness. *Bent.*
ABOMINABLY, *ad.* Excessively; extremely;
exceedingly; in an ill sense. *Arbuthnot.*
To **ABOMINATE**, *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To ab-
hor, detest, hate utterly. *Southern.*
ABOMINATION, *s.*
1 Hatred; detestation. *Swift.*
2 The object of hatred. *Genesis.*
3 Pollution; defilement. *Shakespeare.*
4 The cause of pollution. *2 Kings.*
ABORIGINES, *s.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabit-
ants of a country; those of whom no original
is to be traced; as, the Welsh in Britain. *Ash.*
To **ABORT**, *v. a.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth
before the time.
ABORTION, *s.* [*abortio*, Lat.]
1 The act of bringing forth untimely.
2 The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbuthnot.*
ABORTIVE, *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]
1 Brought forth before the due time of birth. *Sh.*
2 That fails for want of time. *South.*
3 That brings forth nothing. *Milton.*
ABORTIVE, *s.* [*abortio*, Lat.] That is
ABORTMENT, } brought forth before the due
time; an untimely birth. *Bacon.*
ABORTIVELY, *ad.* [from *abortive*.] Born before
the due time; immaturity; untimely.
ABORTIVENESS, *s.* [from *abortive*.] The state
of abortion. *Chaucer.*
ABOVE, *prep.* [from *a*, and *bufan*, Sax. *boven*,
Dutch.]
1 Higher in place. *Dryden.*
2 More in quantity or number. *Exodus.*
3 Higher in rank, power, or excellence. *Psalms.*
4 Superiour to, unattainable by. *Swift.*
5 Beyond; more than. *Locke.*
6 Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*
ABOVE, *ad.*
1 Overhead; in a higher place. *Bacon.*
2 In the regions of heaven. *Pope.*
3 Before. *Dryden.*
ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly. *Dry.*
ABOVE-BOARD. In open sight; without arti-
fice or trick. *L'Estrange.*
ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. *Addison.*
ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to sig-
nify that a man is alive; not in the grave.
ABOVE-MENTIONED. Mentioned before.
To **ABOUND**, *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, Fr.]
1 To have in great plenty. *Dryden.*
2 To be in great plenty. *Pope.*
ABOUT, *pr.* [*abutan*, or *abuton*, Sax.]
1 Round; surrounding; encircling. *Dryden.*

ABS

2 Near to. *Ben Jonson.*
3 Concerning; with regard to; relating to. *Locke.*
4 Engaged in; employed upon. *Taylor.*
ABOUT, *ad.*
1 Circularly; in a round. *Shakespeare.*
2 In circuit; in compass. *Ibid.*
3 Nearly. *Bacon.*
4 Here and there; every where. *Spenser.*
5 With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon
the point; within a small time of. *Waller.*
6 Round, the longest way, in opposition to the
short straight way. *Shakespeare.*
7 To bring about; to bring to the point or state
desired; as, he has *brought about* his purposes.
Spectator.
8 To come about; to come to some certain state
or point. *Dryden.*
9 To go about a thing; to prepare to do it.
ABP. for Archbishop.
ABRACADABRA, *s.* A superstitious charm
against agues.
To **ABRADE**, *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to
wear away from the other parts; to waste away
by degrees. *Hale.*
ABRAHAM'S BALM, *s.* An herb.
ABRA'SION, *s.* See **ABRADE**.
1 The act of abrading; the rubbing off.
2 The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.
ABREAST, *ad.* See **BREAST**. Side by side; the
breasts bearing on the same line. *Shakespeare.*
ABRENUNCIATION, * *s.* A renouncing entirely.
To **ABRIDGE**, *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]
1 To make shorter in words, keeping still the
same substance. *2 Maccabees.*
2 To contract; to diminish; to cut short. *Locke.*
3 To deprive of; to cut off from. *Shakespeare.*
ABRIDGED OF, *part.* Deprived of; debarred
from; cut short.
ABRIDGER, *s.* [from *abridge*.]
1 He that abridges; a shortener.
2 A writer of compendiums or abridgments.
ABRIDGMENT, *s.* [*abregement*, French.]
1 The epitome of a larger work contracted into a
small compass; a compend. *Hooker.*
2 A diminution in general. *Donne.*
3 Contraction; reduction. *Locke.*
4 Restraint from any thing pleasing. *South.*
ABROACH, *ad.* See **To BROACH**.
1 In a posture to run out. *Swift.*
2 In a state to be diffused or propagated. *Shak.*
ABROAD, *ad.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*.]
1 Without confinement; widely; at large. *Milt.*
2 Out of the house. *Shakespeare.*
3 In another country. *Hooker.*
4 In all directions; this way and that. *Dryden.*
5 Without; not within. *Hooker.*
To **ABROGATE**, *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take
away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.
Hooker.
ABROGATION, *s.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of
abrogating; the repeal of a law. *Clarendon.*
ABRUPT, *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.]
1 Broken, craggy. *Thomson.*
2 Divided; without any thing intervening. *Milt.*
3 Sudden; without the customary or proper pre-
paratives. *Shakespeare.*
4 Unconnected. *Ben Jonson.*
ABRUPTED, *a.* [from *abrupt*.] Broken off sud-
denly. *Brown.*
ABRUPTION, *s.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Violent and
sudden separation. *Woodward.*
ABRUPTLY, *ad.* See **ABRUPT**. Hastily; with-
out the due forms of preparation. *Sidney.*
ABRUPTNESS, *s.* [from *abrupt*.]
1 An abrupt manner; haste; suddenness; un-
timely vehemence.
2 Roughness; cragginess; unconnectedness;
Woodward.
ABSCISS, *s.* [*abscissus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity
in the body. *Arbuthnot.*
To **ABSCI'ND**, *v. a.* [*ab* and *scindo*, Lat.] To cut
off. *Ash.*
ABSCI'SSA, *s.* [Lat.] Part of the diameter of
a conic section, intercepted between the vertex
and a semiordinate.
ABSCISSION, *s.* [*abscissio*, Lat.]

ABS

- 1 The act of cutting off. *Wiseman.*
 2 The state of being cut off. *Brown.*
TO ABSCOND, *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To hide one's self. *Ray.*
ABSCONDER, *s.* [from *abscond*.] The person that absconds.
ABSENCE, *s.* See **ABSENT**.
 1 The state of being absent : opposed to presence. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Want of appearance, in the legal sense. *Addison.*
 3 Inattention; heedlessness; neglect of the present object. *Addison.*
ABSENT, *a.* [*absens*, Latin.]
 1 Not present; used with the particle *from*. *Pope.*
 2 Absent in mind; inattentive. *Addison.*
TO ABSENT, *v. a.* To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence. *Shakespeare.*
ABSENTEE, *s.* He that is absent from his station, or employment, or country. *Davies.*
ABSENTHIATED, *part.* [*absinthium*, Lat.] Impregnated with wormwood.
TO ABSIST, *v. n.* [*absisto*, Lat.] To stand off; to leave off.
ABSOLVATORY, *a.* [from *absolve*.] Relative to pardon; pertaining to absolution. *Ash.*
TO ABSOLVE, *v. a.* [*absolvo*, Lat.]
 1 To clear; to acquit of a crime, in a judicial sense. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To set free from an engagement or promise. *Waller.*
 3 To pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense. *Pope.*
 4 To finish; to complete. *Hale.*
ABSOLUTE, *a.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]
 1 Complete. *Hooker.*
 2 Unconditional; as, an absolute promise. *South.*
 3 Not relative; as, absolute space. *Stillingfleet.*
 4 Not limited; as, absolute power. *Dryden.*
 5 Positive; certain. *Shakespeare.*
ABSOLUTELY, *ad.* [from *absolute*.]
 1 Completely; without restriction. *Sidney.*
 2 Without relation or condition. *Hooker.*
 3 Without limits or dependance. *Dryden.*
 4 Peremptorily; positively. *Milton.*
ABSOLUTENESS, *s.* [from *absolute*.]
 1 Completeness.
 2 Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Clarend.*
 3 Despotism. *Bacon.*
ABSOLUTION, *s.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]
 1 Acquittal. *Ayliffe.*
 2 The remission of sins, or penance declared by ecclesiastical authority. *South.*
ABSOLUTISM, *s.* The doctrine of predestination. *Ash.*
ABSOLUTORY, *a.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.] That which absolves. *Ayliffe.*
ABSONANT, *a.* [*absonus*, Lat.] Inharmonious;
ABSONOUS, *a.* absurd; contrary to reason. *Glanville.*
TO ABSORB, *v. a.* [*absorbeo*, Lat.]
 1 To swallow up. *Phillips.*
 2 To suck up. *Hurvey.*
ABSORBENT, *s.* [*absorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either eases the asperities of pungent humors, or draws away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*
ABSORPT, *part.* [from *absorb*.] Swallowed up. *Pope.*
ABSORPTION, *s.* [from *absorb*.] The act of swallowing up. *Burnet.*
TO ABSTAIN, *v. n.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To forbear; to deny one's self any gratification. *Milton.*
ABSTEMIOUS, *a.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate; sober; abstinent. *Arbuthnot.*
ABSTEMIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *abstemious*.] Temperately; soberly; without indulgence.
ABSTEMIOUSNESS, *s.* See **ABSTEMIOUS**. The quality of being abstemious.
ABSTENTION, *s.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or restraining.
TO ABSTERGE, *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.
ABSTERGENT, *a.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

ABU

- TO ABSTERSE**. See **ABSTERGE**. To cleanse to purify. *Brown.*
ABSTERSION, *s.* [*abstersio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. *Bacon.*
ABSTERIVE, *s.* [from *absterge*.] That has the quality of absterging or cleansing. *Bacon.*
ABSTINENCE, *s.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.]
 1 Forbearance of any thing. *Locke.*
 2 Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. *Shak.*
ABSTINENT, *a.* [*abstinens*, Lat.] That uses abstinence not covetous, rapacious or luxurious.
TO ABSTRACT, *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.]
 1 To take one thing from another.
 2 To separate ideas. *Locke.*
 3 To reduce to an epitome. *Watts.*
ABSTRACT, *a.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] Separated from something else; generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, abstract mathematics. *Wilkins.*
ABSTRACT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An epitome made by taking out the principal parts. *Watts.*
 3 The state of being abstracted. *Wotton.*
ABSTRACTED, *part. a.* [from *abstract*.]
 1 Separated; disjoined. *Milton.*
 2 Refined; purified. *Donne.*
 3 Abstruse, difficult.
 4 Absent of mind.
ABSTRACTEDLY, *ad.* With abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances. *Dryden.*
ABSTRACTION, *s.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of abstracting. *Watts.*
 2 The state of being abstracted.
 3 Absence of mind; inattention.
 4 Disregard of worldly objects. *Pope.*
ABSTRACTIOUS, *a.* (In physic.) Natural; not produced by fermentation. *Ash.*
ABSTRACTIVE, *a.* [from *abstract*.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.
ABSTRACTLY, *ad.* [from *abstract*.] In an abstract manner; absolutely. *Bentley.*
ABSTRACTNESS, *s.* [from *abstract*.] Subtlety; separation from all matter or common notion. *Locke.*
ABSTRUSE, *a.* [*abstrusus*, Lat.]
 1 Hidden. *Milton.*
 2 Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension. *Milton.*
ABSTRUSELY, *ad.* Obscurely; not plainly, or obviously.
ABSTRUSENESS, *s.* [from *abstruse*.] Difficult; obscurity. *Boyle.*
TO ABSUME, *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. *Hale.*
ABSURD, *a.* [*absurdus*, Lat.]
 1 Unreasonable; without judgment. *Bacon.*
 2 Inconsistent; contrary to reason. *South.*
ABSURDITY, *s.* [from *absurd*.]
 1 The quality of being absurd. *Locke.*
 2 That which is absurd. *Addison.*
ABSURDLY, *ad.* [from *absurd*.] Improperly; unreasonably. *Swift.*
ABSURDNESS, *s.* [from *absurd*.] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety.
ABUNDANCE, *s.* [*abondance*, Fr.]
 1 Plenty. *Crashaw.*
 2 Great numbers. *Addison.*
 3 A great quantity. *Raleigh.*
 4 Exuberance; more than enough. *Spenser.*
ABUNDANT, *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.]
 1 Plentiful. *Milton.*
 2 Exuberant. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Fully stored within. *Burnet.*
ABUNDANTLY, *ad.* [from *abundant*.]
 1 In plenty. *Genesis.*
 2 Amply; liberally; more than sufficiently. *Rogers.*
TO ABUSE, *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat.] (In abuse, the verb, *s* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound.)
 1 To make an ill use of. *1 Corinthians.*
 2 To deceive; to impose upon. *Bacon.*
 3 To treat with rudeness. *Shakespeare.*

ACC

ABU'SE, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 The ill use of any thing. *Hooker.*
- 2 A corrupt practice; bad custom. *Swift.*
- 3 Seducement. *Sidney.*
- 4 Unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely. *Milton.*

ABU'SER, *s.* (pronounced *abu'zer*.)

- 1 He that makes an ill use.
- 2 He that deceives. *Denham.*
- 3 He that reproaches with rudeness.
- 4 A ravisher; a violator.

ABU'SIVE, *a.* [from *abuse*.]

- 1 Practising abuse. *Pope.*
- 2 Containing abuse. *Roscommon.*
- 3 Deceitful. *Bacon.*

ABU'SIVELY, *ad.* [from *abuse*.]

- 1 Improperly: by a wrong use. *Boyle.*
- 2 Reproachfully. *Herbert.*

ABU'SIVENESS, *s.* Rudeness; incivility; injuriousness.

To ABU'T, *v. n.* [*aboutir*, Fr.] To end at; to border upon; to meet, or approach to. *Shak.*

ABU'TMENT, *s.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABU'TTAL, *s.* The butting or boundaries of land.

ABY'SM, *s.* [*abysme*, old Fr.] A gulf; the same with *abyss*. *Shakespeare.*

ABY'SMAL, ** a.* Belonging to an abyss. *Perry.*

ABY'SS, *s.* [*abyssus*, Lat. *ἄβυσσος*, bottomless, Gr.]

- 1 A depth without bottom. *Milton.*
- 2 A great depth; a gulf. *Dryden.*
- 3 That in which any thing is lost. *Locke.*
- 4 The body of waters supposed at the centre of the earth. *Burnet.*
- 5 In the language of divines, hell. *Roscommon.*

AC, AK, or AKE, Being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, signify an oak, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak. *Gibson.*

ACA'CIA, *s.* [Lat.]

- 1 A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed to be the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes, boiled to the same consistence. *Dict. de Com. Savary.*
- 2 A tree here, commonly so called, though different from that which produces the true acacia; and therefore termed *pseudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia*. *Miller.*

ACADE'MIAL, *a.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN, or **ACADE'MIC**, *s.* A scholar or student of an academy or university. *Wood.*

ACADE'MIC, *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.]

ACADE'MICAL, *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.]

Relating or belonging to an university. *Wotton.*

ACADEMI'CIAN, *s.* [*academicien*, Fr.]

ACA'DEMIST, *s.* [*academicien*, Fr.]

A member of an academy. *Ray.*

ACA'DEMY, *s.* [from *Academos*, an Athenian, who founded a publick school at Athens, which, after him, was called *Academia*, Lat.]

- 1 An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 A place where the sciences are taught. *Dryden.*
- 3 An university.
- 4 A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or publick schools.

ACANA'CIOUS, ** a.* [*acacia*, Latin.] Prickly.

ACA'NTHUS, *s.* [Lat.] The herb bears-foot, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapter. *Milton.*

ACATALE'CTIC, *s.* [*ἀκαταλήκτικός*, Gr.] A verse which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity.

To ACCE'DE, *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to; to come to: as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCE'LERATE, *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.] To make quick; to hasten; to quicken motion. *Bacon.*

ACCELE'RATION, *s.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of quickening motion.
- 2 The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion. *Hale.*

To ACCE'ND, *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire.

ACC

ACCE'NSION, *s.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled. *Woodward.*

A'CCE'NT, *s.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

- 1 The manner of speaking or pronouncing with force or elegance.
- 2 The sound of a syllable. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 The marks made upon syllables, to regulate their pronunciation. *Holder.*
- 4 A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments. *Prior.*

To A'CCE'NT, *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]

- 1 To pronounce; to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules. *Locke.*
- 2 (In poetry.) To pronounce or utter in general. *Wotton.*
- 3 To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE, *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION, *s.* [from *accentuate*.] The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

To ACCE'PT, *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

- 1 To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. *Dryden.*
- 2 In the language of the Bible, to *accept persons*, is to act with personal and partial regard.

ACCEPTAB'I'LITY, *s.* [from *accept*.]

ACCE'PTABLENESS, *s.* [from *accept*.]

The quality of being acceptable. *Greve.*

A'CCE'PTABLE, *a.* [*acceptable*, Fr.] Grateful; pleasing. *Milton.*

A'CCE'PTABLY, *ad.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner. *Taylor.*

ACCE'PTANCE, *s.* [*acceptance*, Fr.] Reception with approbation. *Spenser.*

ACCEPTA'TION, *s.* [from *accept*.]

- 1 Reception, whether good or bad. *Sidney.*
- 2 Good reception; acceptance. *Raleigh.*
- 3 The state of being acceptable; regard. *Hooker.*
- 4 Acceptance in the juridical sense. *South.*
- 5 The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received. *Bentley.*

ACCE'PTER, *s.* [from *accept*.] The person that accepts.

ACCEPTILA'TION, *s.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION, *s.* [*acception*, Fr. *acceptio*, Lat.]

The received sense of a word; the meaning. *Hammond.*

ACCE'SS, *s.* [*accessus*, Lat. *access*, Fr.]

- 1 The way by which any thing may be approached. *Hammond.*
- 2 The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men. *Milton.*
- 3 Increase; enlargement; addition. *Bacon.*
- 4 The returns or fits of a distemper.

A'CCESSARINESS, *s.* [from *accessary*.] The state of being accessary.

A'CCESSARY, *a.* [corruption of *accessory*] That contributes to a crime without being the chief constituent of it. *Clarendon.*

ACCE'SSIBLE, *a.* [*accessibilis*, Lat. *accessible*, Fr.] That may be approached. *Addison.*

ACCE'SSION, *s.* [*accessio*, Lat. *accession*, Fr.]

- 1 Increase by something added; enlargement; augmentation. *Rogers.*
- 2 The act of coming to, or joining one's self to: as, *accession* to a confederacy. *Dryden.*
- 3 The act of arriving at: as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

A'CCESSOR, ** s.* One who joins another; an accomplice. *Ash.*

A'CCESSORILY, *ad.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory.

A'CCESSORY, *a.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional. *Hooker.*

A'CCESSORY, *s.* [*accessorius*, L. *accessoire*, Fr.]

- 1 A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation. *Cowell.*
- 2 That which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law. *Ayliffe.*

A'C'CIDENTE, *s.* [*accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech. *Taylor.*

ACC

- ACCIDENT**, *s.* [*accidens*, Lat.]
 1 The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought. *Davies.*
 2 (In grammar.) The property of a word. *Holder.*
 3 That which happens unforeseen; casually; chance. *Hooker.*
ACCIDENTAL, *s.* [*accidental*, Fr.] A property nonessential. *Watts.*
ACCIDENTAL, *a.* [from *accident*.]
 1 Having the quality of an accident; nonessential. *Tillotson.*
 2 Casual; fortuitous; happening by chance. *Sh.*
ACCIDENTALLY, *ad.* [from *accidental*.]
 1 After an accidental manner. *Harvey.*
 2 Casually; fortuitously. *Swift.*
ACCIDENTALNESS, *s.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.
ACCIPIENT, *s.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver.
ACCIPIENT, *a.* [from the noun.] Receiving; accepting. *Ash.*
TO ACCITE, *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call; to summon. *Shakespeare.*
ACCLAM, *s.* [*acclamo*, Lat.] A shout of praise; acclamation. *Milton.*
ACCLAMATION, *s.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause; such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general. *Milton.*
ACCLIVITY, *s.* [*acclivitas*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upward: as, the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*. *Ray.*
ACCLIVOUS, *a.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.
TO ACCLOY, *v. a.* See **CLOY**.
 1 To fill up; to crowd. *Spenser.*
 2 To fill to satiety; to stuff full. *Ray.*
TO ACCOIL, *v. n.* See **COIL**. To crowd; to bustle; to be in a hurry. *Spenser.*
ACCOLENT, *s.* [*accolens*, Lat.] A borderer.
ACCOMMODABLE, *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That may be fitted. *Watts.*
TO ACCOMMODATE, *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]
 1 To supply with conveniencies. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To adapt; to fit. *Locke.*
 3 To reconcile; to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance. *Norris.*
ACCOMMODATE, *a.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable; fit. *Tillotson.*
ACCOMMODATELY, *ad.* Suitably; fitly.
ACCOMMODATION, *s.* [from *accommodate*.]
 1 Provision of conveniencies.
 2 In the plural, things requisite to ease or refreshment; conveniencies. *Clarendon.*
 3 Adaptation; fitness. *Hale.*
 4 Composition of a difference; reconciliation; adjustment.
ACCOMPANABLE, *a.* [from *accompany*.]
ACCOMPANABLE, *a.* Sociable. *Sidney.*
ACCOMPANIER, *s.* The person that makes part of the company; a companion.
ACCOMPANIMENT, *s.* The addition of one thing to another by way of ornament; the instrumental which accompanies the vocal parts in music. *Ash.*
TO ACCOMPANY, *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] To be with another as a companion. *Swift.*
TO ACCOMPANY, *v. n.* To associate with; to become a companion to. *Bacon.*
ACCOMPLICE, *s.* [*complice*, Fr. *complex*, Lat.]
 1 An associate; a partaker. *Swift.*
 2 A partner, or co-operator. *Addison.*
TO ACCOMPLISH, *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. *compleo*, Lat.]
 1 To complete; to execute fully. *Ezekiel.*
 2 To complete a period of time. *Daniel.*
 3 To fulfil; as a prophecy. *Addison.*
 4 To gain; to obtain. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To adorn, or furnish, either the mind or body. *Shakespeare.*
ACCOMPLISHED, *part. a.*
 1 Complete in some qualification. *Locke.*
 2 Elegant; finished in respect of embellishments. *Milton.*
ACCOMPLISHER, *s.* [from *accomplish*.] The person that accomplishes.

ACC

- ACCOMPLISHMENT**, *s.* [*accomplissement*, Fr.]
 1 Completion; full performance; perfection. *Hayward.*
 2 Completion: as of a prophecy. *Atterbury.*
 3 Embellishment; elegance; ornament of mind or body. *Addison.*
 4 The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion. *South.*
ACCOMPT, *s.* [*compte*, Fr.] An account; a reckoning. *Hooker.*
ACCOMPTANT, *s.* [*acomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner; a computer. *South.*
TO ACCORD, *v. a.* [By some, from *chorda*, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts: the first implying *harmony*; the other, *unity*.]
 1 To make things agree; to adjust one thing to another. *Pope.*
 2 To bring to agreement. *Hale.*
TO ACCORD, *v. n.* To agree; to suit one with another. *Tillotson.*
ACCORD, *s.* [*accord*, Fr.]
 1 A compact; an agreement. *Dryden.*
 2 Concurrence; union of mind. *Spenser.*
 3 Harmony; symmetry. *Dryden.*
 4 A musical note. *Bacon.*
 5 Own accord, voluntary motion. *Spenser.*
ACCORDANCE, *s.* [from *accord*.]
 1 Agreement with a person. *Fairfax.*
 2 Conformity to something. *Hammond.*
ACCORDANT, *a.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. *Shakespeare.*
ACCORDING, *prep.*
 1 In a manner suitable to, agreeably to; in proportion. *Hooker.*
 2 With regard to. *Holder.*
ACCORDINGLY, *ad.* [from *accord*.] Agreeably; suitably; conformably. *Shakespeare.*
TO ACCOST, *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] To speak to; to address; to salute. *Milton.*
ACCOUSTABLE, *a.* [from *accost*.] Easy of access; familiar. *Wotton.*
ACCOUNT, *s.* [*acompt*, old Fr. from *computus*, Lat. originally written *acompt*, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account*.]
 1 A computation of debts or expenses; a register of facts relating to money. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The state or result of a computation: as, the *account* stands thus between us.
 3 Value, or estimation. *Hooker.*
 4 Profit; advantage. *Addison.*
 5 Distinction; dignity; rank. *Pope.*
 6 Regard; consideration; sake. *Locke.*
 7 A narrative; relation.
 8 The review or examination of an affair taken by authority. *Matthew.*
 9 The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Assignment of causes; explanation. *Locke.*
 11 An opinion concerning things previously established. *Bacon.*
 12 The reasons of any thing collected. *Addison.*
TO ACCOUNT, *v. a.* See **ACCOUNT**.
 1 To esteem; to think; to hold in opinion. *Deut.*
 2 To reckon; to compute. *Holder.*
 3 To assign to. *Clarendon.*
 4 To hold in esteem. *Chronicles.*
TO ACCOUNT, *v. n.*
 1 To reckon. *Holder.*
 2 To give an account; to assign the causes. *Swift.*
 3 To make up the reckoning; to answer for practices. *Dryden.*
ACCOUNTABLE, *a.* [from *account*.] One from whom an account may be required; he who must answer for. *Oldham.*
ACCOUNTABLENESS, *s.* The state of being accountable. *Dun. Logic.*
ACCOUNTANT, *a.* [from *account*.] Accountable to; responsible for. *Shakespeare.*
ACCOUNTANT, *s.* See **ACCOMPTANT**. A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts. *Brown.*
ACCOUNT-BOOK, *s.* A book containing accounts. *Swift.*

ACC

- To ACCOUPLE**, *v. a.* [*accoupler* Fr.] To join; to link together. *Bacon.*
- To ACCOURT**, *v. a.* To entertain with courtship or courtesy. *Spenser.*
- To ACCOUTRE**, *v. a.* [*accoutrer*, Fr.] To dress; to equip. *Dryden.*
- ACCOUTREMENTS**, *s.* [*accoutrement*, French.] Dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
- ACCREDITED**,* *a.* [*accredo*, Lat.] Of allowed reputation; confidential. *Perry.*
- ACCRETION**, *s.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to increase it. *Bacon.*
- ACCRETIVE**, *a.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanville.*
- To ACCROACH**, *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one, as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees.
- ACCROACHMENT**, *s.* [from *accroach*.] The act of accroaching.
- To ACCRUE**, *v. n.* [*accrú*, Fr.]
- 1 To accede to; to be added to. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To be added, as an advantage or improvement. *South.*
 - 3 In a commercial sense, to be produced, or to rise, as profit. *Addison.*
- ACCUBATION**, *s.* [*accubo*, or *accumbo*, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*
- To ACCUMB**, *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.
- ACCUMBENT**, *a.* [*accumbens*, Lat.] Leaning. *Arbuthnot.*
- To ACCUMULATE**, *v. a.* [*accumulo*, Lat.] To pile up; to heap together: as, to accumulate riches. *Shakespeare.*
- ACCUMULATION**, *s.* [*accumulatio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of accumulating. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 The state of being accumulated. *Arbuthnot.*
- ACCUMULATIVE**, *a.* [from *accumulate*.] That which accumulates.
- ACCUMULATOR**, *s.* He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together. *Decay of Piety.*
- ACCURACY**, *s.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness; nicety. *Delany.*
- ACCURATE**, *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]
- 1 Exact; opposed to negligence or ignorance.
 - 2 Exact; without defect or failure. *Colson.*
 - 3 Determinate; precisely fixed. *Bacon.*
- ACCURATELY**, *ad.* [from *accurate*.] Exactly; without error; nicely. *Newton.*
- ACCURATENESS**, *s.* [from *accurate*.] Exactness; nicety. *Newton.*
- To ACCURSE**, *v. a.* See **CURSE**. To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one. *Hooker.*
- ACCURSED**, *part. a.*
- 1 That is cursed or doomed to misery. *Denham.*
 - 2 Execrable; hateful; detestable. *Shakespeare.*
- ACCUSABLE**, *a.* [from *accuse*.] That may be censured; blamable; culpable. *Brown.*
- ACCUSATION**, *s.* [*accusatio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of accusing. *Milton.*
 - 2 The charge brought against any one by the accuser. *Shakespeare.*
- ACCUSATIVE**, *a.* [*accusativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates; the fourth case of a noun.
- ACCUSATORY**, *a.* [*accusatorius*, Lat.] That produces or contains an accusation. *Ayliffe.*
- To ACCUSE**, *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.]
- 1 To charge with a crime. *Addison.*
 - 2 To blame or censure. *Dryden.*
- ACCUSER**, *s.* [from *accuse*.] He that brings a charge against another. *Ayliffe.*
- To ACCUSTOM**, *v. a.* [*accoutumer*, Fr.] To habituate; to inure. *Milton.*
- ACCUSTOMABLE**, *a.* [from *accustom*.] Habitual; customary. *Hale.*
- ACCUSTOMABLY**, *ad.* According to custom. *Bacon.*
- ACCUSTOMANCE**, *s.* [*accoutumance*, Fr.] Custom; habit; use. *Boyle.*
- ACCUSTOMARILY**, *ad.* In a customary manner.
- ACCUSTOMARY**, *a.* [from *accustom*.] Usual; practised; according to custom.

ACM

- ACCUSTOMED**, *part. a.* Habituated; according to custom; frequent; usual. *Shakespeare.*
- ACE**, *s.* [as, Fr.]
- 1 An unit; a single point on cards or dice. *South.*
 - 2 A small quantity; a particle; an atom. *Gov. of Tongue.*
- ACE'PHALOUS**, *a.* [*ἀκέφαλος*, Gr.] Wanting a head.
- ACE'RB**, *a.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness. *Quincy.*
- To ACE'RBATE**,* *v. a.* [from *acerb*.] To make sour. *Scott.*
- ACE'RBITY**, *s.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]
- 1 A rough sour taste.
 - 2 Applied to men: sharpness of temper; severity. *Pope.*
- ACE'RVAL**,* } *a.* [from *acervate*.] Of or belonging to a heap; full of heaps.
- ACE'RVOUS**,* }
- To ACE'RVATE**, *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Pope.*
- ACERVA'TION**, *s.* [from *acervate*.] The act of heaping together.
- ACE'SCENT**, *a.* [*acescens*, Lat.] That has a tendency to sourness or acidity. *Arbuthnot.*
- ACETIFA'CTION**,* *s.* [*acetum* and *facio*, Lat.] The art or process of making vinegar.
- ACETO'SE**, } *a.* [*acetum*, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour. *Boyle.*
- ACE'TOUS**, }
- ACETO'SITY**, *s.* [from *acetose*.] The state of being acetose, or of containing sourness.
- ACHE**, *s.* [*ace*, Saxon; *αχος*, Gr.] A continued pain. *Shakespeare.*
- To ACHE**, *v. n.* To be in pain. *Glanville.*
- To ACHIEVE**, *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.]
- 1 To perform; to finish a design prosperously. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To gain; to obtain. *Milton.*
- ACHI'EVEMENT**, *s.* [*achievement*, Fr.]
- 1 The performance of an action. *Spenser.*
 - 2 The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions. *Dryden.*
- ACHI'EVER**, *s.* [from *achieve*.] He that performs what he endeavours after. *Shakespeare.*
- A'CHING**, *s.* [from *ache*.] Pain. *South.*
- A'CHOR**, *s.* [*ἄχων*, Gr.] A species of the herpes. *Quincy.*
- A'CID**, *a.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour; sharp. *Bacon.*
- A'CID**,* *s.* Any thing having a sharp taste; any thing sour.
- ACI'DITY**, *s.* [*aciditas*, Lat.] An acid taste; sharpness; sourness. *Ray.*
- A'CIDNESS**, *s.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; acidity.
- ACI'DULÆ**, *s.* [that is, *aquæ acidulæ*.] Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum springs are. *Quincy.*
- To ACI'DULATE**, *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree. *Arbuthnot.*
- ACI'DULOUS**,* *a.* [*acidulus*, L.] Sourish. *Burke.*
- To ACKNO'WLEDGE**, *v. a.* [*agnosco*, Lat. *cnauan* and *legan*, Sax.]
- 1 To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character. *Sir J. Davies.*
 - 2 To confess, as a fault. *Psalms.*
 - 3 To own, as a benefit. *Milton.*
- ACKNO'WLEDGING**, *a.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. *Dryden.*
- ACKNO'WLEDGMENT**, *s.* [from *acknowledge*.]
- 1 Admission of any character in another, as existence, superiority. *Hale.*
 - 2 Concession of the truth of any position. *Hook.*
 - 3 Confession of a fault.
 - 4 Confession of a benefit received; gratitude. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Act of attestation to any concession, such as homage. *Spenser.*
 - 6 Something given or done in confession of a benefit received. *Temple.*
- A'CME**, *s.* [*ἄκμη*, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper; which is divided into four periods:

ACR

- arche*, the first attack; *anabasis*, the growth; *acme*, the height; and *paracme*, the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*
- ACO'LOTHIST**, *s.* [ἀκολυθέω, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church. *Ayliffe.*
- A'CONITE**, *s.* [aconitum, Lat.] The herb wolf's-bane. In poetical language, poison in general. *Dryden.*
- A'CORN**, *s.* [æcorn, Sax.] The seed or fruit borne by the oak. *Dryden.*
- A'CORNED**, *a.* [from *acorn*.] Stored with acorns.
- ACO'USTICKS**, *s.* [ἀκουστικά, of ἀκῶ, Gr.]
- 1 The doctrine or theory of sounds.
 - 2 Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*
- To ACQUA'INT**, *v. a.* [accointer, Fr.]
- 1 To make familiar with. *Davies.*
 - 2 To inform. *Shakespeare.*
- ACQUA'INTANCE**, *s.* [accointance, Fr.]
- 1 The state of being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge. *Addison.*
 - 2 Familiar knowledge. *Atterbury.*
 - 3 A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship. *Swift.*
 - 4 The person with whom we are acquainted. *Ba.*
- ACQUA'INTED**, *a.* Familiar, well known; not new. *Shakespeare.*
- ACQUE'ST**, *s.* [acquest, Fr.] Acquisition; the thing gained. *Woodward.*
- To ACQUIE'SCE**, *v. n.* [acquiescer, Fr. acquiesco, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with. *South.*
- ACQUIE'SCENCE**, *s.* [from *acquiesce*.]
- 1 A silent appearance of content; satisfaction; rest. *Addison.*
 - 2 Submission; confidence. *South.*
- ACQUI'RABLE**, *a.* [from *acquire*.] That may be acquired or obtained; attainable. *Hale.*
- To ACQUI'RE**, *v. a.* [acquirō, Lat.]
- 1 To gain by labour or power; to obtain what is not received by nature, or transmitted by inheritance. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To come to; to attain. *Glanville.*
- ACQUI'RED**, *part. a.* Gained by one's self, in opposition to those things bestowed by nature. *Locke.*
- ACQUI'REMENT**, *s.* [from *acquire*.] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. *Addison.*
- ACQUI'RER**, *s.* [from *acquire*.] The person that acquires; a gainer.
- ACQUISITION**, *s.* [acquisitio, Lat.]
- 1 The act of acquiring or gaining. *South.*
 - 2 Acquirement; attainment. *Denham.*
- ACQUI'SITIVE**, *a.* [acquisitivus, Lat.] That is acquired or gained. *Wotton.*
- ACQUI'SITIVELY**,* *ad.* In grammar, verbs, having *to* or *for* after them, are said to be put *acquisitively*, and govern a dative case. *Lilly.*
- To ACQUI'T**, *v. a.* [acquiter, Fr.]
- 1 To set free. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve. *Ib.*
 - 3 To clear from any obligation. *Dryden.*
- ACQUI'TMENT**, *s.* [from *acquit*.] The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting. *South.*
- ACQUI'TTAL**, *s.* (In law.) A deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. *Cowell.*
- ACQUI'TTANCE**, *s.* [from *acquit*.]
- 1 The act of discharging from a debt. *Milton.*
 - 2 A writing testifying the receipt of a debt. *Shak.*
- A'CRE**, *s.* [æcre, Sax.] A quantity of land containing forty perches in length, and four in breadth, or 4,840 square yards.
- A'CRID**, *a.* [ucer, Lat.] Having a hot biting taste; bitter. *Arbuthnot.*
- ACRIMO'NIOUS**, *a.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive. *Harvey.*
- A'CRIMONY**, *s.* [acrimonia, Lat.]
- 1 Sharpness; corrosiveness. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Sharpness of temper; severity; bitterness of thought or language. *South.*
- A'CRITUDE**, *s.* [from *acrid*.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate. *Grew.*
- ACROAMA'TICAL**, *a.* [ἀκροάομαι, Gr.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of *exoterical*.
- ACROA'TICKS**, *s.* [ἀκροατικά, Gr.] Aristotle's

ACT

- lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars were admitted.
- ACRO'NYCAL**, *a.* [ἄκρος, *summus*, and νύξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term of astronomy, applied to the stars, of which the rising or setting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at sun-set. It is opposed to *cosmical*.
- ACRO'NYCALLY**, *ad.* [from *acronycal*.] At the acronycal time. *Dryden.*
- A'CROSPIRE**, *s.* [ἄκρος and σπείρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are sown. *Mortimer.*
- To A'CROSPIRE**,* *v. n.* To shoot; to sprout; to put forth a blade. *Ash.*
- A'CROSPIRED**, *part. a.* Having sprouts. *Mort.*
- ACRO'SS**, *ad.* Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it. *Bacon.*
- ACRO'STICK**, *s.* [ἄκρος and σίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.
- ACRO'STICK**, *a.* Belonging to an acrostick.
- ACRO'TERS**, } *s.* [ἄκρον, Gr.] Little pedestals
- ACROTE'RIA**, } without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.
- To ACT**, *v. n.* [ago, *actum*, Lat.]
- 1 To be in action; not to rest. *Pope.*
 - 2 To perform the proper functions. *South.*
 - 3 To practise the arts or duties of life; to conduct one's self. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To produce effects in some passive subject.
- To ACT**, *v. a.*
- 1 To bear a borrowed character, as a stage-player. *Pope.*
 - 2 To counterfeit; to feign by action. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements. *South.*
- ACT**, *s.* [actum, Lat.]
- 1 Something done; a deed; an exploit. *Shak.*
 - 2 Agency; the power of producing an effect. *Ib.*
 - 3 Action; the production of effects; the performance of exploits. *Dryden.*
 - 4 A step taken; a purpose executed; the doing of some particular thing. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 A state of reality; effect. *Hooker.*
 - 6 A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Roscommon.*
 - 7 A decree of a court of justice. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 Record of judicial proceedings. *Ayliffe.*
- A'CTION**, *s.* [action, Fr. actio, Lat.]
- 1 The quality or state of acting: opposite to *rest*. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 An act or thing done; a deed. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Agency; operation. *Bentley.*
 - 4 The series of events represented in a fable. *Add.*
 - 5 Gesticulation; a part of oratory. *Addison.*
 - 6 (In law.) *Action personal* belongs to one man against another. *Action real* is given to any man against another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action mixt* is that which lies as well against or for the thing which we seek, as against the person that hath it. *Cowell.*
 - 7 In the plural, publick funds. *Burke.*
- A'CTIONABLE**, *a.* That admits an action in law; punishable. *Hewel.*
- A'CTIONARY**, } *s.* [from *action*.] A proprietor
- A'CTIONIST**, } or sharer in actions public or funds.
- A'CTION-TA'KING**, *a.* Litigious. *Shakespeare.*
- ACTITA'TION**, *s.* [actito, Lat.] Action quick and frequent.
- To A'CTIVATE**, *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. *Bacon.*
- A'CTIVE**, *a.* [activus, Lat.]
- 1 That has the power or quality of acting. *New.*
 - 2 That which acts: opposed to *passive*. *Donne.*
 - 3 Busy; engaged in action: opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*. *Denham.*
 - 4 Practical; not merely theoretical. *Hooker.*
 - 5 Nimble; agile; quick. *Dryden.*
 - 6 In grammar, a verb *active* is that which signifies action; as, *I teach*. *Clarke.*
- A'CTIVELY**, *ad.* [from *active*.] Busily; nimbly.

ADD

A'CTIVENESS, } s. [from *active*.] The quality
A'CTIVITY, } of being active: quickness,
nimbleness. *Bacon, Wilmans.*

A'CTOR, s. [actor, Lat.]
1 He that acts or performs any thing. *Bacon.*
2 He that personates a character; a stage-
player. *Ben Jonson.*

A'CTRESS, s. [actrice, Fr.]
1 She that performs any thing. *Addison.*
2 A woman that plays on the stage.

A'CTUAL, a. [actuel, Fr.]
1 That which comprises action. *Shakespeare.*
2 Really in act; not merely potential. *Milton.*
3 In act; not purely in speculation. *Dryden.*

ACTUA'LITY, s. [from *actual*.] The state of
being actual. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY, ad. [from *actual*.] In act; in
effect; really. *South.*

A'CTUALNESS, s. [from *actual*.] The quality of
being actual.

A'CTUARY, s. [actuarius, Lat.] The register,
or officer, who compiles the minutes of the
proceedings of a court. *Ayliffe.*

To A'CTUATE, v. a. [ago, actum, Lat.] To put
into action; to invigorate or increase the
powers of motion. *Addison.*

A'CTUATED, part. Put into action; animated;
brought into effect. *South.*

ACTUOSE, a. [from *act*.] That has strong
powers of action.

To A'CUATE, v. a. [acuo, Lat.] To sharpen;
to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.
Harvey.

ACUITION,* s. A sharpening.

ACU'LEATE, a. [aculeatus, Lat.] That has a
point or sting; prickly.

ACUMEN, s. [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively,
quickness of intellects. *Pope.*

To ACU'MINATE,* v. a. [from *acumen*.] To
sharpen. *Ash.*

ACU'MINATED, part. a. Ending in a point;
sharp-pointed. *Wiseman.*

ACU'TE, a. [acutus, Lat.]
1 Sharp: opposed to *blunt*. *Locke.*
2 Ingenious: opposed to *dull* or *stupid*. *Locke.*
3 Vigorous; powerful in operation. *Locke.*
4 Acute disease; any disease which is attended
with an increased velocity of blood, and ter-
minates in a few days. *Quincy.*
5 Acute accent; that which raises or sharpens
the voice.

ACU'TELY, ad. [from *acute*.] After an acute
manner; sharply. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS, s. [from *acute*.]
1 Sharpness; force of intellects. *Locke.*
2 Quickness and vigour of senses. *Locke.*
3 Violence and speedy crisis of a malady. *Brown.*
4 Sharpness of sound. *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED, part. a. [adactus, Lat.] Driven by
force.

A'DAGE, s. [adagium, Lat.] An old maxim; a
proverb. *Glanville.*

ADA'GIAL,* a. Proverbial.

ADA'GIO, s. [Ital. signifying at *leisure*.] A term
used by musicians to mark a slow time.

A'DAMANT, s. [adamas, Lat.]
1 A stone of impenetrable hardness. *Shakesp.*
2 The diamond. *Ray.*
3 The loadstone. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN, a. [from *adamant*.] Hard as
adamant. *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE, a. [adamantinus, Lat.]
1 Made of adamant. *Dryden.*
2 Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness,
indissolubility. *Davies.*

A'DAM's-A'PPLE, s. (In anatomy.) A prominent
part of the throat.

To ADA'PT, v. a. [adapto, Lat.] To fit; to suit;
to proportion. *Swift.*

ADAPTA'TION, } s. [from *adapt*.] The act of
ADA'PTION, } fitting, or the fitness of, one
thing to another. *Boyle.*

To ADD, v. a. [addo, Lat.]
1 To join something to that which was before.
2 To perform the mental operation of adding one
number or conception to another. *Locke.*

ADE

To ADDE'CIMATE, v. a. [addecimo, Lat.] To
take or ascertain tithes.

To ADDE'EM, v. a. [from *deem*.] To esteem;
to adjudge; to sentence. *Spenser.*

A'DDER, s. [ætter, Sax.] A serpent; a viper; a
poisonous reptile. *Taylor.*

A'DDER's GRASS, s. A plant.

A'DDER's TONGUE, s. An herb used in medi-
cine. *Miller.*

A'DDER's WORT, s. An herb so named, on ac-
count of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing
the bite of serpents.

ADDIBI'LITY, s. [from *addible*.] The possibi-
lity of being added. *Locke.*

A'DDIBLE, a. [from *add*.] Possible to be added.
Locke.

A'DDICE, s. [adz, corruptly *adese*, Sax.] A kind
of axe. *Moxon.*

To ADDI'CT, v. a. [addico, Lat.] To devote; to
dedicate: commonly taken in a bad sense; as,
he *addicted* himself to vice.

ADDI'CTEDNESS, s. [from *addicted*.] The
quality or state of being addicted. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION, s. [uddictio, Lat.]
1 The act of devoting, or giving up.
2 The state of being devoted. *Shakespeare.*

ADDI'TAMENT, s. [additamentum, Lat.] A thing
added; an addition made. *Hale.*

ADDI'TION, s. [additio, Lat.]
1 The act of adding one thing to another: op-
posed to *diminution*. *Bentley.*
2 Additament, or the thing added. *Hammond.*
3 (In arithmetick.) The reduction of two or
more numbers of like kind together into one
sum or total. *Cocker.*
4 (In law.) A title given to a man over and above
his christian name and surname. *Cowell.*

ADDI'TIONAL, a. [from *addition*.] That is, or
may be, added; further. *Addison.*

ADDI'TIONALLY,* ad. In addition. *Bryant.*

ADDITI'TIOUS,* a. Added without sufficient
authority. *Ash.*

A'DDITORY, a. [from *add*.] That has the
power or quality of adding. *Arbuthnot.*

A'DDLE, a. [udel, a disease, Saxon, *Skinner*;
perhaps from *ydel*, idle, barren, unfruitful.]
Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such
as produce nothing; thence transferred to
brains that produce nothing. *Burton.*

To A'DDLE, v. a. [from the adjective.] To make
addle; to make barren. *Brown.*

A'DDLE-PA'TED, a. Having barren brains.
Dryden.

To ADDRE'SS, v. a. [adresser, Fr.]
1 To prepare one's self to enter upon any action.
Shakespeare.
2 To get ready. *Hayward.*
3 To apply to another by words.

ADDRE'SS, s. [adresse, Fr.]
1 Verbal application to any one; petition. *Prior.*
2 Courtship. *Addison.*
3 Manner of accosting another.
4 Skill; dexterity. *Swift.*
5 Manner of directing a letter.

ADDRE'SSER, s. [from *address*.] The person
that addresses or petitions.

To ADDU'CE,* v. a. [adduco, Lat.] To draw to;
bring in; allege; assign.

ADDU'CENT, a. [adducens, Lat.] A word applied
to those muscles that bring forward, close, or
draw together, the parts of the body to which
they are annexed. *Quincy.*

ADDU'CTION,* s. [from *adducent*.] A bringing
forward; the action of the adductor. *Ash.*

ADDU'CTOR,* s. The muscle that draws for-
ward. *Ash.*

To ADDU'LCE, v. a. [addoucir, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.]
To sweeten: not in use. *Bacon.*

ADE'MPTION, s. [ademptum, Lat.] Privation
revocation.

ADENO'GRAPHY, s. [ἀδηνων and γραφω, Gr.] A
treatise on the glands.

ADE'NOUS,* a. [ἀδην, a gland, Gr.] Resembling
a gland. *Ash.*

ADE'PT, s. [adeptus, Lat.] He that is completely
skilled in the secrets of his art. *Pope.*

ADJ

- ADEPT**, *a.* Thoroughly versed; skilful. *Boyle.*
A'DEQUATE, *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate. *South.*
A'DEQUATELY, *ad.* [from *adequate*.] In an adequate manner; with exactness of proportion. *South.*
A'DEQUATENESS, *s.* [from *adequate*.] The state of being adequate; exactness of proportion; justness of representation.
ADFE'CTED, * *a.* [from *ad* and *facio*, Lat.] (In algebra.) Compounded; consisting of different powers. *Ash.*
To ADHE'RE, *v. a.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]
 1 To stick to.
 2 To be consistent; to hold together. *Shakesp.*
 3 To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion. *Boyle.*
ADHE'RENCE, } *s.* [from *adhere*.]
ADHE'RENCY, }
 1 The quality of adhering; tenacity.
 2 Fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity; attachment.
ADHE'RENT, *a.* [from *adhere*.]
 1 Sticking to. *Pope.*
 2 United with. *Watts.*
ADHE'RENT, *s.* [from *adhere*.] A follower; a partisan. *Raleigh.*
ADHE'RER, *s.* [from *adhere*.] He that adheres.
ADHE'SION, *s.* [*adhæsiō*, Lat.] The act or state of sticking to something. *Boyle.*
ADHE'SIVE, *a.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious. *Thomson.*
To ADHI'BIT, *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of. *Forbes.*
ADHIBI'TION, *s.* [from *adhibit*.] Application; use.
ADIA'PHOROUS, * *a.* [*ἀδιαφορος*, Gr.] Neutral. *Boyle.*
ADIA'PHORY, * *s.* [*ἀδιαφορία*, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.
ADIEU, *ad.* (Used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, at the parting of friends) farewell. *Prior.*
A'DIPOUS, *a.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat.
A'DIT, *s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage under ground for miners. *Ray.*
ADI'TION, *s.* [*aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another.
ADJA'CENCY, *s.* [*adjaceo*, Lat.]
 1 The state of lying close to any thing.
 2 That which is adjacent. *Brown.*
ADJA'CENT, *a.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying close; bordering upon something. *Bacon.*
ADJA'CENT, *s.* That which lies next another. *Locke.*
To ADJE'CT, *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.
ADJE'CTION, *s.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of adjecting, or adding.
 2 The thing adjected, or added. *Brown.*
ADJECTI'TIOUS, *a.* [from *adjection*.] Added; thrown in upon the rest.
A'DJECTIVE, *s.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to signify the addition of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, good, bad. *Clarke.*
A'DJECTIVE, * *a.* Joined to; adventitious.
A'DJECTIVELY, *ad.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective.
To ADJO'IN, *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. *Watts.*
To ADJO'IN, *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next. *Dryden.*
To ADJO'URN, *v. a.* [*ajourner*, Fr.]
 1 To put off to another day. *Bacon.*
 2 To put off; to defer. *Dryden.*
ADJO'URNMENT, *s.* [*ajournement*, Fr.]
 1 A putting off till another day. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Delay; procrastination. *L'Estrange.*
To ADJU'DGE, *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]
 1 To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence. *Locke.*
 2 To sentence to a punishment. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To judge; to decree. *Knolles.*
To ADJU'DICATE, *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To ad-
 judge.

ADM

- ADJUDICA'TION**, *s.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of granting something to a litigant; a judicial sentence.
To A'DJUGATE, *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke.
A'DJUMENT, *s.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; support.
A'DJUNCT, *s.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another. *Swift.*
A'DJUNCT, *a.* Immediately consequent. *Shak.*
ADJU'NCTION, *s.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of adjoining, or coupling together.
 2 The thing joined.
ADJU'NCTIVE, *s.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]
 1 He that joins.
 2 That which is joined.
ADJURA'TION, *s.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of proposing an oath.
 2 The form of oath proposed. *Addison.*
To ADJU'RE, *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear. *Milton.*
To ADJU'ST, *v. a.* [*ajuster*, Fr.]
 1 To regulate; to put in order. *Swift.*
 2 To make accurate. *Locke.*
 3 To make conformable. *Addison.*
ADJU'STMENT, *s.* [*ajustement*, Fr.]
 1 Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement. *Woodward.*
 2 The state of being put in method. *Watts.*
A'DJUTANCY, * *s.* [from *adjutant*.] The military office of an adjutant; skilful arrangement. *Mason.*
A'DJUTANT, *s.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.
To ADJU'TE, *v. a.* [*adjuto*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur: not used. *Ben Jonson.*
ADJU'TOR, *s.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.
A'DJUTORY, *a.* Helping; assisting.
ADJU'TRIX, *s.* She who helps.
A'DJUVANT, *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.
To A'DJUVATE, *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward.
To ADME'ASURE, * *v. a.* [*ad* and *metior*, Lat.] To measure by a standard. *Ash.*
ADME'ASUREMENT, *s.* See **MEASURE**. The act or practice of measuring according to rule. *Bacon.*
ADMENSURA'TION, *s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act of measuring to each his part.
ADMI'NICLE, *s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support; furtherance.
ADMINI'CLAR, *a.* [from *adminicle*.] That gives help.
To ADMINI'NISTER, *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]
 1 To give; to afford; to supply. *Philips.*
 2 To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office. *Pope.*
 3 To distribute justice.
 4 To dispense the sacraments. *Hooker.*
 5 To render an oath. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To give physick as it is wanted.
 7 To contribute; to bring supplies. *Spectator.*
 8 To perform the office of an administrator.
To ADMINI'NISTRATE, *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To give as physick: not in use. *Woodward.*
ADMINISTRA'TION, *s.* [*administratio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of administering or conducting any employment. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The active or executive part of government. *Swift.*
 3 Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.
 4 Distribution; exhibition; dispensation. *Hook.*
ADMINI'STRATIVE, *a.* [from *administrare*.] That does administer.
ADMINISTRA'TOR, *s.* [*administrator*, Lat.]
 1 He that has the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge. *Cowell.*
 2 He that officiates in divine rites. *Watts.*
 3 He that conducts the government. *Swift.*
ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP, *s.* [from *administratō*.] The office of administrator.
ADMINISTRA'TRIX, *s.* She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADN

- ADMIRABLE**, *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; of power to excite wonder. *Sidney.*
- ADMIRABLENESS**, } *s.* [from *admirable*.]
ADMIRABILITY, }
- The quality or state of being admirable.
- ADMIRABLY**, *ad.* In an admirable manner. *Addison.*
- ADMIRAL**, *s.* [*amiral*, Fr.]
- 1 An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy. *Cowell.*
 - 2 The chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*
 - 3 The ship which carries the admiral. *Knolles.*
- ADMIRALSHIP**, *s.* [from *admiral*.] The office of admiral.
- ADMIRALTY**, *s.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.
- ADMIRATION**, *s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering. *Milton.*
- To ADMIRE**, *v. a.* [*admiror*, Lat.]
- 1 To regard with wonder. *Glanville.*
 - 2 To regard with love.
- To ADMIRE**, *v. n.* To wonder. *Ray.*
- ADMIRER**, *s.* [from *admire*.]
- 1 The person that wonders, or regards with admiration. *Addison.*
 - 2 A lover. *Chesterfield.*
- ADMIRING**, * *part.* Wondering at; esteeming greatly. *Ash.*
- ADMIRINGLY**, *ad.* [from *admire*.] With admiration. *Shakespeare.*
- ADMISSIBLE**, *a.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.] That may be admitted. *Hale.*
- ADMISSION**, *s.* [*admissio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act or practice of admitting. *Bacon.*
 - 2 The state of being admitted. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Admittance; the power of entering. *Woodward.*
 - 4 The allowance of an argument.
- To ADMIT**, *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]
- 1 To suffer to enter. *Pope.*
 - 2 To suffer to enter upon an office. *Clarendon.*
 - 3 To allow an argument or position. *Fairfax.*
 - 4 To allow, or grant, in general. *Dryden.*
- ADMITTABLE**, *a.* [from *admit*.] That may be admitted. *Ayliffe.*
- ADMITTANCE**, *s.* [from *admit*.]
- 1 The act of admitting; permission to enter.
 - 2 The power or right of entering. *Locke.*
 - 3 Concession of a position. *Brown.*
- To ADMIX**, *v. a.* [*admisceo*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.
- ADMIXTION**, *s.* [from *admix*.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them. *Bacon.*
- ADMIXTURE**, *s.* [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another. *Woodward.*
- To ADMONISH**, *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or duty. *Dryden.*
- ADMONISHER**, *s.* The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duties. *Dryden.*
- ADMONISHMENT**, *s.* [from *admonish*.] Admonition; notice of faults or duties. *Shak.*
- ADMONITION**, *s.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof. *Hooker.*
- ADMONITIONER**, or **ADMONITOR**, *s.* [from *admonition*.] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser: a ludicrous term. *Hooker.*
- ADMONITORY**, *a.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That does admonish. *Hooker.*
- ADMORTIZATION**, * *s.* [*ad* and *mors*, Lat.] The reduction of property to the state of mortmain. *Ash.*
- To ADMOVE**, *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another: not used. *Brown.*
- ADMOVENT**, * *a.* Moving to. *Ash.*
- ADMURMURATION**, *s.* [*admurmuratio*, Lat.] The act of murmuring or whispering to another.
- ADNATA**, * *s.* [Lat.] Branches which sprout out of the main stock; small roots; offsets. *Ash.*
- ADNOUN**, * *s.* [*ad* and *nomen*, Lat.] An adjective

ADU

- ADO**, *s.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire*.]
- 1 Trouble; difficulty. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Bustle; tumult; business. *Locke.*
 - 3 More tumult and show of business than the affair is worth. *L'Estrange.*
- ADOLESCENCE**, } *s.* [*adolescentia*, Lat.] The
ADOLESCENCY, } age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; youth. *Brown.*
- To ADOPT**, *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]
- 1 To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who is not so by birth. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else. *Locke.*
- ADOPTEDLY**, *ad.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted. *Shakespeare.*
- ADOPTER**, *s.* [from *adopt*.] He that, by choice, gives some one the rights of a son.
- ADOPTION**, *s.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of adopting. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 The state of being adopted. *Rogers.*
- ADOPTIVE**, *a.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]
- 1 That is adopted by another. *Bacon.*
 - 2 That does adopt another. *Ayliffe.*
- ADORABLE**, *a.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honours. *Cheyne.*
- ADORABLENESS**, *s.* [from *adorable*.] Worthiness of divine honours.
- ADORABLY**, *ad.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.
- ADORATION**, *s.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]
- 1 The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem. *Shakespeare.*
- To ADORE**, *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] To worship with external homage. *Dryden.*
- ADORER**, *s.* [from *adore*.] He that adores; a worshiper. *Prior.*
- To ADORN**, *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]
- 1 To dress; to deck the person with ornaments. *Cowley.*
 - 2 To set out any place or thing with decorations. *Cowley.*
 - 3 To embellish with oratory or elegance of language. *Sprat.*
- ADOSCUATION**, * *s.* [*ad* and *osculor*, Lat.] A kissing; that kind of generation which is effected by a contact of parts without intromission. *Ash.*
- ADO'WN**, *ad.* [from *a*, and *down*.] Down; on the ground. *Spenser.*
- ADO'WN**, *prep.* Down; towards the ground. *Dryden.*
- ADRI'FT**, *ad.* [from *a*, and *drift*.] Floating at random, as any impulse may drive.
- ADRO'IT**, *a.* [French.] Dexterous; active; skilful. *Jervas.*
- ADRO'ITLY**, * *ad.* Dexterously: actively; skilfully.
- ADRO'ITNESS**, *s.* [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity; assiduity.
- ADRY**, *ad.* [from *a*, and *dry*.] Athirst; thirsty; wanting drink.
- ADSCITI'IOUS**, *a.* [*adsciscor*, *adscitus*, Lat.] That is taken in to complete something additional.
- ADSTRI'CTION**, *s.* [*adstriatio*, Lat.] The act of binding together.
- ADULA'TION**, *s.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment. *Clarendon.*
- A'DULATOR**, *s.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer.
- A'DULATORY**, *a.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering, full of compliments.
- To ADULCE**, * *v. a.* [*ad*, and *dulceo*, Lat.] To sweeten. *Ash.*
- ADU'LT**, *a.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy. *Blackmore.*
- ADU'LT**, *s.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength. *Sharp.*
- To ADU'LTER**, *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.] To commit adultery with another. *Ben. Jonson.*
- ADU'LTERANT**, *s.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.
- To ADU'LTERATE**, *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.]

ADV

To commit adultery. *Shakespeare.*
To corrupt by some foreign admixture. *Boyle.*
ADU'LTERATE, a. [from the verb.]
 1 Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Corrupted with some foreign mixture. *Swift.*
ADU'LTERATED, * part. [from *adulterate*.] Corrupted by some foreign mixture. *Ash.*
ADU'LTERATENESS, s. [from *adulterate*.] The quality or state of being adulterate.
ADULTERATION, s. [from *adulterate*.]
 1 The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination. *Bacon.*
 2 The state of being contaminated. *Felton.*
ADU'LTERER, s. [*adulter*, Lat.] The person guilty of adultery. *Dryden.*
ADU'LTERESS, s. [from *adulterer*.] A woman that commits adultery.
ADU'LTERINE, s. [*adulterine*, Fr.] A child born of an adulteress.
ADU'LTEROUS, a. [*adulterinus*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery. *Taylor.*
ADU'LTERY, s. [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married person. *Dryden.*
ADU'LTNESS, s. [from *adult*.] The state of being adult.
ADU'MBRANT, a. [from *adumbrate*.] That gives a slight resemblance.
To ADU'MBRATE, v. a. [*adumbro*, Lat.] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance. *Decay of Piety.*
ADU'MBRATED, * part. [from *adumbrate*.] Shadowed out; imperfectly delineated. *Ash.*
ADUMBRA'TION, s. [from *adumbrate*.]
 1 The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation. *Bacon.*
 2 A faint sketch. *Hale.*
ADUNA'TION, s. [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The state of being united; union. *Boyle.*
ADU'NCITY, s. [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedness; hookedness. *Arbuthnot.*
ADU'NQUE, a. [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inward; hooked. *Bacon.*
To ADU'RE, v. n. [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up. *Bacon.*
ADU'ST, a. [*adustus*, Lat.]
 1 Burnt up; scorched. *Bacon.*
 2 It is generally now applied to the complexion and humours of the body. *Pope.*
ADU'STED, a. See ADUST. Burnt; dried with fire; scorched. *Milton.*
ADU'STIBLE, a. [from *adust*.] That may be adusted, or burnt up.
ADU'STION, s. [from *adust*.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire. *Harvey.*
To ADVA'NCE, v. a. [*avancer*, Fr.]
 1 To bring forward, in the local sense. *Par. Lost.*
 2 To raise to preferment; to aggrandize. *Esth.*
 3 To improve. *Tillotson.*
 4 To heighten; to grace. *South.*
 5 To forward; to accelerate. *Bacon.*
 6 To propose; to offer to the publick. *Dryden.*
To ADVA'NCE, v. n.
 1 To come forward. *Parnel.*
 2 To make improvement. *Locke.*
ADVA'NCE, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The act of coming forward. *Clarendon.*
 2 A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation. *Walsh.*
 3 Gradual progression; rise from one point to another. *Atterbury.*
 4 Improvement; progress toward perfection. *Hale.*
ADVA'NCED, * part. [from *advance*.] Improved; come forward; preferred. *Ash.*
ADVA'NCEMENT, s. [*avancement*, Fr.]
 1 The act of coming forward. *Swift.*
 2 The state of being advanced; preferment. *Shak.*
 3 The act of advancing another. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Improvement. *Brown.*
ADVA'NCER, s. [from *avance*.] A promoter; a forwarder. *Bacon.*
ADVA'NTAGE, s. [*avantage*, Fr.]
 1 Superiority. *Sprat.*
 2 Superiority gained by stratagem. *Spenser.*
 3 Opportunity; convenience. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Favourable circumstance. *Waller.*

ADV

5 Gain; profit. *Job.*
 6 Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Preponderation on one side of the comparison
To ADVA'NTAGE, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To benefit. *Locke.*
 2 To promote; to bring forward. *Glanville.*
ADVA'NTAGEABLE, a. [from *advantage*.] Profitable; convenient; gainful. *Hayward.*
ADVA'NTAGED, a. [from the verb.] Possessed of advantages. *Glanville.*
ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND, s. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance. *Clarendon.*
ADVANTA'GEOUS, a. [*avantageux*, Fr.] Profitable; useful; opportune. *Hammond.*
ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, ad. [from *advantageous*.] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. *Arb.*
ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, s. [from *advantageous*.] Profitableness; usefulness; convenience. *Boyle.*
ADVECTI'TIOUS, * s. [*ad*, to, and *veho*, to carry, Lat.] Foreign; brought from another place. *Chaucer.*
To ADVE'NE, v. n. [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to something; to be superadded. *Ayliffe.*
ADVE'NIENT, a. [*adveniens*, Lat.] Adventing; superadded. *Glanville.*
ADVE'NING, * part. [from *advene*.] Coming to; assembling. *Ash.*
A'DVENT, s. [from *adventus*, Lat.] The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.
ADVE'NTAIL, * or ADVE'NTAL, * s. [from *advene*.] Surcoat; armour. *Chaucer.*
ADVE'NTINE, a. [from *advenio*, *adventum*, Lat.] Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added: not in use. *Bacon.*
ADVENTITIOUS, a. [*adventitiuus*, Lat.] That does advene; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added. *Boyle. Dryden.*
ADVE'NTIVE, s. [*advenio*, Lat.] The thing of person that comes from without: not in use. *Bacon.*
ADVE'NTUAL, a. [from *advent*.] Relating to the season of advent. *Bishop Saunderson.*
ADVENTURE, s. [French.]
 1 An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayward.*
 2 An enterprise in which something must be left to hazard. *Dryden.*
To ADVENTURE, v. n. [*aventurer*, Fr.]
 1 To try the chance; to dare. *Shakespeare.*
 2 In an active sense, to put into the power of chance. *Judges.*
ADVENTURER, s. [*aventurier*, Fr.] He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself into the hands of chance. *Spenser.*
ADVENTURESOME, a. [from *adventure*.] The same with *adventurous*: a low word.
ADVENTURESOMENESS, s. [from *adventuresome*.] The quality of being adventuresome.
ADVE'NTUROUS, a. [*aventureux*, Fr.]
 1 Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous. *Dryden.*
 2 Full of hazard; dangerous. *Addison.*
ADVE'NTUROUSLY, ad. [from *adventurous*.] Boldly; daringly. *Shakespeare.*
A'DVERB, s. [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification. *Clarke.*
ADVE'RBIAL, a. [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That has the quality or structure of an adverb.
ADVE'RBIALLY, ad. [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] In the manner of an adverb. *Addison.*
ADVE'RSABLE, a. [from *adverse*.] Contrary to, opposite to.
ADVE'RSARIA, s. [Lat.] A common place; a book to note in. *Rull.*
A'DVERSARY, s. [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Shakespeare.*
ADVE'RSATIVE, a. [*adversativus*, Lat.] A word which makes some opposition or variety
A'DVERSE, s. [*adversus*, Lat.]

ADV

- 1 Acting with contrary directions. *Milton.*
 2 Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious: opposed to prosperous. *Roscommon.*
 3 Personally opponent. *Sidney.*
ADVE'RSITY, *s.* [*adversité*, Fr.]
 1 Affliction; calamity; the cause of sorrow; misfortune. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The state of unhappiness; misery. *Ibid.*
AD'VERSELY, *ad.* [from *adverse*.] Oppositely; unfortunately. *Shakespeare.*
To ADVE'RT, *v. a.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to observe. *Ray.*
ADVE'RTENCE, *s.* [from *advert*.] Attention; **ADVE'RTENCY**, *s.* regard; consideration; heedfulness. *Decay of Piety.*
To ADVERTI'SE, *v. a.* [*avertir*, Fr.]
 1 To inform another; to give intelligence.
 2 To give notice of any thing in the publick prints.
ADVERTI'SEMENT, *s.* [*avertissement*, Fr.]
 1 Instruction; admonition. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Intelligence; information. *Holder.*
 3 Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.
ADVERTI'SER, *s.* [*avertisseur*, Fr.]
 1 He that gives intelligence or information.
 2 The paper in which advertisements are published.
ADVERTI'SING, *a.* [from *advertise*.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. *Shakespeare.*
To ADVE'SPERATE, *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.] To draw toward evening.
ADVI'CE, *s.* [*avis*, *advis*, Fr.]
 1 Counsel; instruction. *Prior.*
 2 Reflection; prudent consideration. *Shak.*
 3 Consultation; deliberation. *Bacon.*
 4 Intelligence.
ADVI'CE-BOAT, *s.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.
ADVI'SABLE, *a.* [from *advise*.] Prudent; fit to be advised. *South.*
ADVI'SABLENESS, *s.* [from *advisable*.] The quality of being advisable; fitness; propriety.
To ADVI'SE, *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr.]
 1 To counsel. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To inform; to make acquainted.
To ADVI'SE, *v. n.*
 1 To consult.
 2 To consider; to deliberate. *Milton.*
ADVI'SED, *part. a.* [from *advise*.]
 1 Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise. *Bacon.*
 2 Performed with deliberation; acted with design. *Hooker.*
ADVI'SEDLY, *ad.* [from *advised*.] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently. *Suc.*
ADVI'SEDNESS, *s.* [from *advised*.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. *Saunderson.*
ADVI'SEMENT, *s.* [*avisement*, Fr.]
 1 Counsel; information. *Spenser.*
 2 Prudence; circumspection.
ADVI'SER, *s.* [from *advise*.] The person that advises; a counsellor. *Waller.*
ADVI'SING, *part. a.* [from *advise*.] Counseling; informing. *Ash.*
AD'VOCACY, *s.* [from *advocate*.] Vindication; defence; apology. *Brown.*
AD'VOCATE, *s.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]
 1 He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature. *Ayliffe. Dryden.*
 2 He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator. *Shakespeare.*
 3 In the sacred sense, one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton.*
AD'VOCATESHIP, *s.* [from *advocate*.] The office of an advocate. *Ash.*
ADVOCA'TION, *s.* [from *advocate*.] The office of pleading; plea; apology. *Shakespeare.*
ADVOLA'TION, *s.* [*advolo*, *advolutum*, Lat.] The act of flying to something.
ADVOLU'TION, *s.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.
ADVO'UTRY, *s.* [*aroutrie*, Fr.] Adultery. *Bac.*
To ADVO'W, *v. a.* [*advouer*, Fr.] To affirm. *Ash.*
ADVO'WER, *s.* He that has the right of ad-
 vowson.

AFF

- ADVO'WSON**, *s.* A right to present to a benefice. *Cowell.*
ADVO'YER, *s.* or **AVO'YER**, *s.* [*advocis*, Fr.] The chief magistrate either of town or canton in Switzerland. *Sidney.*
ADZ, *s.* See **ADDICE**.
Æ, or **Æ**. A diphthong of the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; therefore for *Cæsar*, we write *Cesar*.
Æ'GILOPS, *s.* [*αἰγίλωψ*, Gr.] A tumour in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose: also a plant so called for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*
ÆGYPTI'A UM, *s.* An ointment consisting of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar. *Quincy.*
ÆL, or **EAL**, or **AL**. In compound names, *all*, or *altogether*. So *Aldred*, *altogether reverend*: *Alfred*, *altogether peaceful*. *Gibson.*
ÆLF implies assistance. So *Elfwine* is victorious. *Gibson.*
Æ'RIEL, *a.* [*ærius*, Lat.]
 1 Belonging to the air, as consisting of it. *Arb.*
 2 Produced by the air. *Dryden.*
 3 Inhabiting the air. *Milton.*
 4 Placed in the air. *Pope.*
 5 High; elevated in situation. *Philips.*
Æ'RIE, *s.* [*aire*, Fr.] A nest of hawks or any other birds of prey. *Cowell.*
Æ'ERIFORM, *a.* [In philosophy.] Having the form of air. *Adams.*
AERO'LOGY, *s.* [*αἰρ* and *λόγος*, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.
Æ'EROMANCY, *s.* [*αἰρ* and *μαντις*, Gr.] The act of divining by the air.
AERO'METRY, *s.* [*αἰρ* and *μετρέω*, Gr.] The art of measuring the air.
Æ'RONAUT, *s.* [*æēr*, air, and *nauta*, a sailor, Lat.] One who sails through the air. *Burke.*
AERO'SCOPY, *s.* [*αἰρ* and *σκοπέω*, Gr.] The observation of the air.
AEROSTA'TION, *s.* [*αἰρ* and *στατική*, Gr.] The science of weighing air. *Adams.*
Æ'THIOP'S-MINERAL, *s.* A medicine, so called from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar. *Quincy.*
Æ'ERY-LIGHT, *a.* Light as air. *Milton.*
ÆTITES, *s.* [*αἰτῆς*, an eagle.] Eaglestone. *Quincy.*
AFAR, [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.]
 1 At a great distance. *Bacon.*
 2 To, or from, a great distance. *Dryden.*
 3 From *Afar*. From a distant place. *Addison.*
 4 *Afar off*. Remotely distant. *Hayward.*
AFE'ARD, *part. a.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.] Frightened; terrified; afraid. *Ben Jonson.*
Æ'FER, *s.* [Lat.] The southwest wind. *Milton.*
AFFABI'LITY, *s.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] Easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. *Clarendon.*
AFFABLE, *a.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]
 1 Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; com-
 plaisant. *Bacon.*
 2 Applied to the external appearance, benign; mild; favourable. *Tatler.*
AFFABLENESS, *s.* [from *affable*.] Courtesy; affability.
AFFABLY, *ad.* [from *affable*.] Courteously; civilly.
AFFABROUS, *a.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete.
AFFAI'R, *s.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. *Pope.*
To AFFE'AR, *v. n.* [*affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to establish. *Shakespeare.*
To AFFE'CT, *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.]
 1 To act upon; to produce effect in any other thing. *Milton.*
 2 To move the passions. *Addisor.*
 3 To aim at; to aspire to. *Dryden.*
 4 To tend to; to endeavour after. *Newton.*
 5 To be fond of; to be pleased with. *Hooker.*
 6 To make a show of something; to study the appearance of any thing. *Prior.*

AFF

- 7 To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner. *Ben Jonson.*
- AFFE'CT, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Affection; passion; sensation. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Quality; circumstance. *Wiseman.*
- AFFECTA'TION, *s.* [affectatio, Lat.]
- 1 Fondness; high degree of liking. *Hooker.*
 - 2 An artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence. *Spectator.*
- AFFE'CTED, *part. a.* [from affect.]
- 1 Moved; touched with affection. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 Studied with overmuch care. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, an affected lady.
- AFFE'CTEDLY, *ad.* [from affected.] In an affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown.*
- AFFE'CTEDNESS, *s.* [from affected.] The state of being affected.
- AFFE'CTION, *s.* [affection, Fr. affectio, Lat.]
- 1 The state of being affected by any cause or agent. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Passion of any kind. *Sidney.*
 - 3 Love; kindness; good-will to some person. *Pope.*
 - 4 Zeal; passionate regard. *Bacon.*
 - 5 State of the mind in general. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 Quality; property. *Holder.*
 - 7 State of the body. *Wiseman.*
 - 8 Lively representation in painting. *Wotton.*
- AFFE'CTIONATE, *a.* [affectionné, Fr.]
- 1 Full of affection; warm; zealous. *Sprat.*
 - 2 Fond; tender. *Sidney.*
 - 3 Benevolent; tender. *Rogers.*
- AFFE'CTIONATELY, *ad.* [from affectionate.] Fondly; tenderly; benevolently.
- AFFE'CTIONATENESS, *s.* [from affectionate.] Fondness; tenderness; good-will.
- AFFE'CTIONED, *a.* [from affection.]
- 1 Affected; conceited: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Inclined; mentally disposed. *Remans.*
- AFFE'CTIOUSLY, *ad.* [from affect.] In an affecting manner.
- AFFE'CTIVE, *a.* [from affect.] That does affect; that strongly touches. *Rogers.*
- AFFECTUO'SITY, *s.* [from affectuous.] Passionateness.
- AFFE'CTUOUS, *a.* [from affect.] Full of passion: little used.
- AFFI'ANCE, *s.* [affiance, from affier, Fr.]
- 1 A marriage contract. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Trust in general; confidence. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Trust in the divine promises and protection. *Atterbury.*
- To AFFI'ANCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To give confidence. *Pope.*
- AFFI'ANCER, *s.* [from affiance.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.
- AFFIDA'TION } *s.* [from affido, Lat.] See AF-
- AFFIDA'TURE } FIED. Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.
- AFFIDA'VIT, *s.* (affidavit signifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath.*) A declaration upon oath. *Spectator.*
- AFFI'ED, *part. a.* [from the verb affy, derived from affido.] Joined by contract; affianced. *Shakespeare.*
- AFFILIA'TION, *s.* [from ad and filius, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Chambers.*
- AFFINAGE, *s.* [affinage, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the coppel.
- AFFINED, *a.* [from affinis, Lat.] Related to another. *Shakespeare.*
- AFFINITY, *s.* [affinité, Fr. from affinis, Lat.]
- 1 Relation by marriage.
 - 2 Relation to; connection with.
- To AFFI'RM, *v. n.* [affirmo, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: opposed to the word
- To AFFIRM, *v. a.* To declare positively; to ratify or approve a former law or judgment.
- AFFIRMABLE, *a.* [from affirm.] That may be affirmed. *Hale.*
- AFFIRMANCE, *s.* [from affirm.] Confirmation: opposed to repeal. *Bacon.*

AFF

- AFFI'RMANT, *s.* [from affirm.] The person that affirms; a declarer.
- AFFIRMA'TION, *s.* [affirmatio, Lat.]
- 1 The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to negation. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 The position affirmed. *Hammond.*
 - 3 Confirmation: opposed to repeal. *Hooker.*
- AFFI'RMATIVE, *a.* [from affirm.]
- 1 That does affirm: opposed to negative.
 - 2 That can, or may, be affirmed. *Newton.*
 - 3 Positive; dogmatical. *Taylor.*
- AFFI'RMATIVELY, *ad.* [from affirmative.] On the opposite side; not negatively. *Brown.*
- AFFI'RMER, *s.* [from affirm.] The person that affirms. *Watts.*
- AFFI'RMED, ** part.* [from affirm.] Positively declared; confirmed; ratified. *Ash.*
- To AFFI'X, *v. a.* [affigo, affixum, Lat.]
- 1 To unite to the end; to subjoin. *Rogers.*
 - 2 To connect consequentially. *Hammond.*
- AFFI'X, *s.* [affixum, Lat.] Something united to the end of a word. *Clarke.*
- AFFI'XED, ** part.* [from affix.] Joined to, subjoined. *Ash.*
- AFFI'XION, *s.* [from affix.]
- 1 The act of affixing.
 - 2 The state of being affixed.
- AFFLA'TION, *s.* [afflic, afflatum, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing.
- AFFLA'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] The communication of some supernatural power. *Spence.*
- To AFFLI'CT, *v. a.* [affligo, afflictum, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. *Hooker.*
- AFFLI'CTEDNESS, *s.* [from afflicted.] The state of affliction, or being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.
- AFFLI'CTER, *s.* [from afflict.] The person that afflicts.
- AFFLI'CTION, *s.* [afflictio, Lat.]
- 1 The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. *Hooker.*
 - 2 The state of sorrowfulness; misery. *Addison.*
- AFFLI'CTIVE, *a.* [from afflict.] Painful; tormenting. *South.*
- AFFLUENCE, } *s.* [affluence, Fr. affluentia, Lat.]
- AFFLUENCY, }
- 1 The act of flowing to any place; concourse. *Wotton.*
 - 2 Exuberance of riches; plenty. *Rogers.*
- AFFLUENT, *a.* [affluens, Lat.]
- 1 Flowing to any part. *Harvey.*
 - 2 Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. *Prior.*
- AFFLUENTNESS, *s.* [from affluent.] The quality of being affluent.
- AFFLUX, *s.* [affluxus, Lat.]
- 1 The act of flowing to some place; affluence.
 - 2 That which flows to any place. *Harvey.*
- AFFLU'XION, *s.* [affluxio, Lat.]
- 1 The act of flowing to a particular place.
 - 2 That which flows from one place to another. *Brown.*
- To AFFO'RD, *v. a.* [affourer, affourager, Fr.]
- 1 To yield or produce.
 - 2 To grant, or confer any thing. *Brown.*
 - 3 To be able to sell. *Addison.*
 - 4 To be able to bear expences. *Swift.*
- To AFFO'REST, *v. a.* [afforestare, Lat.] To turn ground into forest. *Davies.*
- To AFFRA'NCHISE, *v. a.* [affrancher, Fr.] To make free.
- To AFFRA'Y, *v. a.* [effrayer, Fr.] To fright; to terrify: not in use. *Spenser.*
- AFFRA'Y, *a.* A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.
- AFFRE'IGHTMENT, ** s.* [from freight.] The freight; the lading of a ship. *Ash.*
- AFFRI'CTION, *s.* [affrictio, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle.*
- To AFFRI'GHT, *v. a.* See FRIGHT. To affect with fear; to terrify. *Waller.*
- AFFRI'GHT, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Terror; fear. *Dryden.*
 - 2 The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance. *Ben Jonson.*
- AFFRI'GHTFUL, *a.* Full of affright or terror; terrible; dreadful. *Decay of Piety.*
- AFFRI'GHTMENT, *s.* [from ffright.]

AFT

- 1 The impression of fear; terroure. *Locke.*
 2 The state of fearfulness. *Hammond.*
 To AFFRO'NT, v. a. [*affronter*, Fr.]
 1 To meet face to face: to encounter. *Shak.*
 2 To meet in a hostile manner, front to front. *Milton.*
 3 To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. *Dryden.*
 AFFRO'NT, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Open opposition; encounter. *Milton.*
 2 Insult offered to the face; contumely. *Dryden.*
 3 Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton.*
 4 Disgrace; shame. *Arbuthnot.*
 AFFRO'NTER, s. [from *affront*.] The person that affronts.
 AFFRO'NTING, part. a. [from *affront*.] That has the quality of affronting. *Watts.*
 AFFRO'NTIVE, * a. [from *affront*.] Causing affront. *Ash.*
 To AFFUSE, v. a. [*affundo*, *affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*
 AFFUSION, s. [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of affusing. *Grew.*
 To AFFY, v. a. [*affier*, Fr.] To betroth in order to marriage. *Shakespeare.*
 To AFFY, v. n. To put confidence in; to put trust in; to confide: not used. *Shakespeare.*
 AFIELD, ad. [from *a* and *field*.] To the field. *Gay.*
 AFLAT, ad. [from *a* and *flat*.] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*
 AFLOAT, ad. [from *a* and *float*.] Floating. *Addison.*
 AFOOT, ad. [from *a* and *foot*.]
 1 On foot; not on horseback. *Shakespeare.*
 2 In action; as, a design is *afoot*. *Shakespeare.*
 3 In motion. *Shakespeare.*
 AFORE, prep. [from *a* and *fore*.]
 1 Before; nearer in place to any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Sooner in time. *Shakespeare.*
 AFORE, ad.
 1 In time foregone or past. *Shakespeare.*
 2 First in the way. *Shakespeare.*
 3 In front; in the forepart. *Spenser.*
 AFOREGOING, part. a. [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.
 AFOREHAND, ad. [from *afore* and *hand*.]
 1 By a previous provision. *Gov. of Tongue.*
 2 Provided; prepared; previously fitted. *Bacon.*
 AFOREMENTIONED, a. [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before. *Addison.*
 AFORENAMED, a. Named before. *Peach.*
 AFORESAID, a. Said before. *Bacon.*
 AFORETIME, ad. In time past. *Susanna.*
 AFRAID, part. a. [from the verb *affray*.] Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. *Dryden.*
 AFRESH, ad. [from *a* and *fresh*.] Anew; again. *Watts.*
 AFRO'NT, ad. [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition to the face. *Shakespeare.*
 AFT, * ad. [from *abaft*.] Abaft; astern. *Perry.*
 A'FTER, prep. [*æfter*, Sax.]
 1 Following in place. *Shakespeare.*
 2 In pursuit of. *Samuel.*
 3 Behind. *Newton.*
 4 Posterior in time. *Dryden.*
 5 According to. *Bacon.*
 6 In imitation of. *Addison.*
 A'FTER, ad.
 1 In succeeding time. *Bacon.*
 2 Following another. *Shakespeare.*
 A'FTER is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine signification.
 AFTERACCEP'TATION, * s. [from *after* and *accept*.] A meaning received afterwards. *Ash.*
 A'FTERAGES, s. [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times; posterity. *Raleigh.*
 A'FTERALL, ad. At last; in fine; in conclusion. *Atterbury.*
 A'FTERBIRTH, s. [from *after* and *birth*.] The secundine. *Wiseman.*
 A'FTERCLAP, s. Unexpected events after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *Spenser.*
 A'TERCOST, s. The expense incurred after the original plan is executed. *Mortimer.*
 A'FERCROP, s. Second harvest. *Mortimer.*

AGE

- AFTERENQUIRY, * s. [from *after* and *enquiry*.] Enquiry after the fact committed. *Perry.*
 To A'FTEREYE, v. a. To follow in view. *Shak.*
 A'FTERGAME, s. Methods taken after the first turn of affairs. *Wotton.*
 A'FTERMATH, s. Second crop of grass, mown in autumn.
 A'FTERNOON, s. The time from the meridian to the evening. *Dryden.*
 A'FTERPAINS, s. Pains after birth.
 A'FTERPART, s. The latter part. *Locke.*
 A'FTERPROOF, s.
 1 Evidence posterior to the thing in question.
 2 Qualities known by subsequent experience.
 A'FTERTASTE, s. Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.
 A'FTERTHOUGHT, s. Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late. *Dryden.*
 A'FTERTIMES, s. Succeeding times. *Dryden.*
 A'FTERWARD, ad. In succeeding time. *Hook.*
 A'FTERWIT, s. Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. *L' Estrange.*
 AGA'IN, ad. [*agen*, Sax.]
 1 A second time; once more. *Bacon.*
 2 On the other hand. *Bacon.*
 3 On another part. *Dryden.*
 4 In return.
 5 Back; in restitution. *Shakespeare.*
 6 In recompence. *Proverbs.*
 7 In order of rank or succession. *Bacon.*
 8 Beside; in any other time or place. *Bacon.*
 9 Twice as much. *Pope.*
 10 *Again* and *again*, with frequent repetition; often. *Locke.*
 11 In opposition: thou answerest *again*.
 12 Back; as, returning from some message.
 AGA'INST, prep. [*ægeon*, Sax.]
 1 In opposition to any person: all are *against* him. *Genesis.*
 2 Contrarily to; in opposition to: it is *against* his will. *Dryden.*
 3 In contradiction to any opinion: tracts *against* popery. *Swift.*
 4 With contrary motion or tendency: *against* the stream. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Contrary to rule: *against* law. *Milton.*
 6 Opposite to, in place: *against* the river's mouth. *Dryden.*
 7 To the hurt of another: the accident is *against* me. *Davies.*
 8 In expectation of: provided *against* the time. *Dryden.*
 AGALA'XY, * s. [*α* and *γαλα*, Gr.] The want of milk. *Ash.*
 AGA'PE, ad. [*a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerness. *Spectator.*
 A'GARICK, s. [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of use in physick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is used only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.
 AGA'ST, a. [from *agaze*.] Struck with terroure; staring with amazement. *Milton.*
 A'GATE, s. [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest class. *Woodward.*
 A'GATY, a. [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*
 To AGA'ZE, v. a. [from *a* and *gaze*.] To strike with amazement; to stupify with sudden terroure: not used. *Spenser.*
 AGA'ZED, part. a. [from *agaze*.] Struck with amazement; terrified to stupidity. *Shak.*
 AGE, s. [*age*, Fr.]
 1 Any period of time attributed to something, as the whole, or part of its duration. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A succession or generation of men. *Roscom.*
 3 The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived. *Pope.*
 4 The space of a hundred years; a century.
 5 The latter part of life; oldness. *Prior.*
 6 Maturity; ripeness; full strength of life. *Dryd.*
 7 In law.—In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of discretion, and twenty-one years is the full *age*. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Cowell.*
 AGED, a. [from *age*.]

AGI

- 1 Old; stricken in years. *Prior.*
 2 Old: applied to inanimate things. *Stillingfleet.*
A'GEDLY, *ad.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged person.
AGE'N, *ad.* [*agen*, Sax.] Again; in return; in recompense. *Dryden.*
A'GENCY, *s.* [from *agent*.]
 1 The quality of action; the state of being in action; action. *Woodward.*
 2 Business performed by an agent. *Swift.*
A'GENT, *a.* [*agens*, Lat.] That does act. *Bacon.*
A'GENT, *s.*
 1 An actor; he that acts. *South.*
 2 A substitute; a deputy; a factor. *Dryden.*
 3 That which has the power of operating, or producing effects on another thing. *Temple.*
AGGENERA'TION, *s.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing or uniting to another body. *Brown.*
To A'GGERATE, *v. a.* [from *aggero*, Lat.] To heap up.
To AGGLO'MERATE, *v. a.* [*agglomerio*, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.
AGGLU'TINANTS, *s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.
To AGGLU'TINATE, *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, Lat.] To unite one part to another. *Harvey.*
AGGLUTINA'TION, *s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; cohesion. *Wise.*
AGGLU'TINATIVE, *a.* [from *agglutinate*.] That has the power of procuring agglutination. *Wise.*
To A'GGRANDIZE, *v. a.* [*aggrandiser*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Watts.*
AGGRANDIZEMENT, *s.* [*aggrandissement*, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized.
A'GGRANDIZER, *s.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person that makes great another.
To AGGRA'TE, *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities: not in use. *Spenser.*
To A'GGRAVATE, *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]
 1 To make heavy, in a metaphorical sense: as, to aggravate an accusation. *Milton.*
 2 To make any thing worse. *Bacon.*
AGGRAVA'TION, *s.* [from *aggravate*.]
 1 The act of aggravating.
 2 The act of enlarging to enormity. *Addison.*
 3 The extrinsical circumstances, which increase guilt or misery. *Hammond.*
A'GGREGATE, *a.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass, body, or system. *Ray.*
A'GGREGATE, *s.* The result of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville.*
To A'GGREGATE, *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one mass. *Milton.*
A'GGREGATELY, ** ad.* [from *aggregate*.] Collectively. *Chesterfield.*
AGGREGA'TION, *s.* [from *aggregate*.]
 1 Collection, or state of being collected. *Brown.*
 2 The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole. *Woodward.*
 3 The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.
A'GGREGATIVE, ** a.* [from *aggregate*.] Taken together. *Spelman.*
To AGGRE'SS, *v. a.* [*aggreddior*, *aggressum*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence. *Prior.*
AGGRE'SSION, *s.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity. *L'Estrange.*
AGGRE'SSOR, *s.* [from *aggress*.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader. *Pope.*
AGGRI'EVA'NCE, *s.* Injury; wrong endured.
To AGGRI'EVE, *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.]
 1 To give grief; to vex. *Spenser.*
 2 To harass; to hurt in one's right. *Granville.*
To AGGROU'P, *v. a.* [*aggropare* Italian.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryden.*
AGHA'ST, *a.* [from *a* and *gast*, Sax. a ghost.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terror. *Addison.*
A'GILE, *a.* [*agilis*, Lat.] Nimble ready; active. *Prior.*

AGR

- A'GILENESS**, *s.* [from *agile*.] Nimbleness; readiness for motion; quickness; activity.
AGI'LITY, *s.* [*agilitas*, Lat.] Nimbleness; quickness; activity. *Watts.*
A'GIO, *s.* [Italian.] A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the value of money. *Chambers.*
To AGI'ST, *v. a.* [*giste*, Fr. a bed.] To take in and feed the cattle of other men at a certain rate. *Blount.*
AGI'STMENT, *s.* A modus or composition, or mean rate, at which some right may be reckoned.
A'GITABLE, *a.* [*agitabilis*, Lat.] That may be put in motion.
To A'GITATE, *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]
 1 To put in motion; to shake. *Blackmore.*
 2 To actuate; to move.
 3 To affect with perturbation.
 4 To stir; to discuss; to controvert. *Boyle.*
 5 To contrive; to revolve. *K. Charles.*
AGITA'TION, *s.* [*agitatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of moving any thing. *Bacon.*
 2 The state of being moved.
 3 Discussion; controversial examination.
 4 Perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts; violent motion of the mind. *Tatler.*
 5 Deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon. *Swift.*
AGITA'TOR, *s.* [from *agitate*.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs.
A'GLET, *s.* [*aiguillette*, Fr.]
 1 A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal. *Hayward. Shakespeare.*
 2 The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in tulips.
A'GMINAL, *a.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop.
A'GNAIL, *s.* [from *ange*, grieved, and *nagle*, Sax. a nail.] A disease of the nails; a whitlow.
AGNA'TIC, ** a.* [*agnati*, Lat.] Kindred by descent from the same male ancestor. *Blackst.*
AGNA'TION, *s.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Descent from the same father, in a direct male line.
AGNI'TION, *s.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.
To AGNI'ZE, *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
AGNOMINA'TION, *s.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another. *Camden.*
A'GNUS CASTUS, *s.* [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *chaste tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity. *Dryden.*
AGO, *ad.* [*agan*, Sax.] Past: as, long ago; that is, long time has past since. *Addison.*
AGO'G, *ad.* In a state of desire. *South.*
AGO'ING, *ad.* [*a* and *going*.] In action. *Tatler.*
AGO'NE, *ad.* [*agan*, Sax.] Ago; past. *Ben Jon.*
A'GONISM, *s.* [*ἀγωνισμός*, Gr.] Contention for a prize.
AGONI'STES, or **AGONI'ST**, *s.* [*ἀγωνιστής*, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a public solemnity for a prize. *Milton.*
To A'GONIZE, *v. n.* [*agoniser*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain. *Pope.*
A'GONY, *s.* [*ἀγών*, Gr. *agonie*, Fr.]
 1 The pangs of death. *Roscommon.*
 2 Any violent pain of body or mind. *Milton.*
 3 It is particularly used in devotion for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker.*
AGO'OD, *ad.* [*a* and *good*.] In earnest. *Shakespeare.*
AGOUTY, *s.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. *Trevoux.*
To AGRA'CE, *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.] To grant favours to: out of use. *Spenser.*
AGRA'RIAN, *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.
To AGRE'ASE, *v. a.* [from *a* and *grease*.] To daub; to grease. *Spenser.*
To AGRE'E, *v. n.* [*agrée*, Fr.]
 1 To be in concord. *Pope.*
 2 To yield to; to admit. *Burnet.*
 3 To settle amicably. *Carendon.*

AIL

- 4 To settle terms by stipulation. *Matthew.*
 5 To settle a price between buyer and seller. *Ib.*
 6 To be of the same mind or opinion. *Clarendon.*
 7 To be consistent. *Mark.*
 8 To suit with. *Locke.*
 9 To cause no disturbance in the body. *Arbuth.*
 To AGRE'E, *v. a.*
 1 To put an end to a variance. *Spenser.*
 2 To make friends; to reconcile. *Roscommon.*
 AGRE'EABLE, *a.* [*agréable*, Fr.]
 1 Suitable to; consistent with. *Temple.*
 2 Pleasing. *Addison.*
 AGREE'ABLENESS, *s.* [from *agreeable*.]
 Consistency with; suitableness to. *Locke.*
 2 The quality of pleasing. *Collier.*
 3 Resemblance; likeness. *Grew.*
 AGREE'ABLY, *ad.* [from *agreeable*.] Consistently with; in a manner suitable to. *Swift.*
 AGREE'D, *part. a.* [from *agree*.] Settled by consent. *Locke.*
 AGRE'EINGNESS, *s.* [from *agree*.] Consistence; suitableness.
 AGRE'EMENT, *s.* [*agrément*, Fr.]
 1 Concord. *Ecclus.*
 2 Resemblance of one thing to another. *Locke.*
 3 Compact; bargain. *Arbuthnot.*
 A'GRICULTURE, *s.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] Tillage; husbandry. *Pope.*
 A'GRIMONY, *s.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
 AGRO'UND, *ad.* [from *a* and *ground*.]
 1 Stranded, hindered by the ground from passing further. *Raleigh.*
 2 Hindered in the progress of affairs.
 A'GUE, *s.* [*aigu*, Fr.] An intermitting fever with cold fits succeeded by hot. *Denham.*
 A'GUED, *a.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an ague; shivering. *Shakespeare.*
 A'GUE-FIT, *s.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the ague. *Shakespeare.*
 A'GUE-TREE, *s.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] A name sometimes given to sassafras.
 A'GUISH, *s.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an ague. *Granville.*
 A'GUISHNESS, *s.* [from *aguish*.] The quality of resembling an ague.
 AH, *interjection.*
 1 A word noting sometimes dislike and censure. *Isaiah.*
 2 Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Psalms.*
 3 Most frequently compassion and complaint. *Prior.*
 AHA! AHA! *interj.* A word intimating triumph and contempt. *Psalms.*
 AHE'AD, *ad.* [from *a* and *head*.]
 Further onward than another. *Dryden.*
 2 Headlong; precipitantly. *L'Estrange.*
 AHE'IGHT, *ad.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high. *Shakespeare.*
 AHOVA'I, *s.* The name of a poisonous plant.
 To AID, *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] To help; to support; to succour. *Roscommon.*
 AID, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Help; support. *Pope.*
 2 The person that gives support; a helper; an auxiliary. *Tobit.*
 3 A subsidy; money granted. *Cowell.*
 AIDANCE, *s.* [from *aid*.] Help; support: little used. *Shakespeare.*
 AIDANT, *a.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful; not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 AIDER, *s.* [from *aid*.] He that brings aid; a helper; an ally. *Bacon.*
 AIDE-DE-CAMP, * *s.* [Fr.] A military officer, whose business is to attend upon the commander of an army, and convey his orders. *Chesterfield.*
 AIDLESS, *a.* [from *aid*.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended. *Milton.*
 AIGULET, *s.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags. *Spenser.*
 To AIL, *v. a.* [*eglan*, Sax.]
 1 To pain; to trouble; to give pain. *Genesis.*
 2 To affect in any manner. *Dryden.*
 AIL, *s.* [from the verb.] A disease. *Pope.*
 AILING, *part. a.* Sickly; full of complaints.

AKI

- A'ILMENT, *s.* [from *ail*.] Pain; disease. *Swift.*
 To AIM, *v. n.* [*esmer*, Fr.]
 1 To direct a missive weapon, as to a mark. *Pope.*
 2 To point the view, or direct the steps, toward any thing; to tend toward; to endeavour to reach or obtain. *Tillotson.*
 3 To guess.
 To AIM, *v. a.* To direct a missile weapon; to point a weapon by the eye. *Dryden.*
 AIM, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The direction of a missive weapon. *Dryden.*
 2 The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A purpose; an intention; a design. *Pope.*
 4 The object of a design. *Locke.*
 5 Conjecture; guess. *Shakespeare.*
 AIR, *s.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]
 1 The element encompassing the terraqueous globe. *Watts.*
 2 The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health. *Bacon.*
 3 Air in motion; a small gentle wind. *Milton.*
 4 Scent; vapour. *Bacon.*
 5 Any thing light or uncertain. *Shakespeare.*
 6 The open weather; air unconfined. *Dryden.*
 7 Vent; emission into the air. *Dryden.*
 8 Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge. *Pope.*
 9 Musick, whether light or serious. *Pope.*
 10 Poetry; a song. *Milton.*
 11 The mien, or manner, of the person. *Addison.*
 12 An affected or laboured manner of gesture. *Sw.*
 13 Appearance. *Pope.*
 To AIR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To expose or open to the air. *Dryden.*
 2 To give enjoyment of the air. *Addison.*
 A'IRBALLOON, * *s.* [*air* and *balloon*.] A machine that ascends into the air. *Mason.*
 A'IRBLADDER, *s.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]
 1 Any cuticle filled with air. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which they rise or fall.
 A'IRBUILT, *a.* [from *air* and *built*.] Built in the air. *Pope.*
 A'IRDRAWN, *a.* Painted in the air. *Shak.*
 A'IRER, *s.* [from the verb.] He that exposes to the air.
 A'IR-GUN, * *s.* [from *air* and *gun*.] A gun so contrived, as to be charged with air instead of powder. *Ash.*
 A'IRHOLE, *s.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.
 A'IRINESS, *s.* [from *airy*.]
 1 Exposure to the air; openness. *Felton.*
 2 Lightness; gayety; levity.
 A'IRING, *s.* [from *air*.] A short journey to take the air. *Addison.*
 A'IRLESS, *a.* [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air. *Shakespeare.*
 A'IRLING, *s.* from *air*.] A young, light, gay person. *Ben Jonson.*
 A'IRPUMP, *s.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A machine by means of which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. *Chambers.*
 A'IRSHAFT, *s.* [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines. *Ruy.*
 AIR-VESSEL, * *s.* [from *air* and *vessel*.] A vessel or duct, in the structure of plants, conveying air. *Ash.*
 A'IRY, *a.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]
 1 Composed of air. *Bacon.*
 2 Relating to the air. *Boyle.*
 3 High in air. *Addison.*
 4 Open to the free air. *Spenser.*
 5 Light as air; unsubstantial. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Without reality; vain; trifling. *Temple.*
 7 Fluttering; loose; full of levity. *Dryden.*
 8 Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; light of heart. *Taylor.*
 AISLE, or AILE, *s.* The walk in a church. *Asa.*
 ALT, *s.* A small island in a river.
 To AKE, *v. n.* [from *αἶσος* Gr.] To feel a lasting pain. *Locke.*
 AKI'N, *a.* [from *a* and *kin*.]
 1 Related to; allied by blood. *Sidney.*
 2 Allied to by nature. *L'Estrange.*

ALC

AL, ALD, being initials, are derived from the Saxon *eald*, ancient. *Gibson.*
A'LABASTER, *s.* [*αλάβαστρον*.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds. *Shakespeare.*
A'LABASTER, *a.* Made of alabaster. *Addison.*
ALA'CK! *interject.* Alas! an expression of sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
ALA'CKADAY! *interject.* A word noting sorrow and melancholy.
ALA'CRIOUSLY, *ad.* Cheerfully; without dejection. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
ALA'CRITY, *s.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness; sprightliness; gayety. *Dryden.*
ALAMO'DE, *ad.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion.
ALAMO'DE, **s.* [from the *adv.*] A very thin kind of black silk. *Ash.*
ALA'ND, *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground. *Dryden.*
ALA'RM, *s.* [from the Fr. *à l'arme*, to arms.]
 1 A cry by which men are summoned to their arms. *Pope.*
 2 Notice of any danger approaching.
 3 Any tumult or disturbance. *Pope.*
To ALA'RM, *v. a.*
 1 To call to arms. *Addison.*
 2 To surprise with the apprehension of any danger. *Tickel.*
 3 To disturb in general. *Dryden.*
ALA'RGBELL, *s.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Dryden.*
ALA'RMING, *part. a.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising.
ALA'RMPOST, *s.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post appointed by each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.
ALA'RUM, *s.* See **ALARM**. *Prior.*
To ALA'RUM, *v. a.* See **ALARM**. *Shak.*
ALA'S, *interject.* [*helas*, Fr.]
 1 A word expressing lamentation. *Pope.*
 2 A word of pity. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A word of sorrow and concern. *Milton.*
ALA'TE, *ad.* [from *a* and *late*.] Lately.
A'LATED, *a.* [*ala*, Lat.] Winged.
ALB, *s.* [*album*, Lat.] A surplice.
ALBE'IT, *ad.* Although; notwithstanding; though it should be. *South.*
ALBION, **s.* [*album*, Lat.] The ancient name of England. *Ash.*
ALBUGI'NEOUS, *a.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Resembling the white of an egg. *Brown.*
ALBU'GO, *s.* [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.
A'LCAHEST, *s.* An universal dissolvent.
ALCA'IC, **a.* [*Alcæus*, Lat.] Denoting the measure of verse used by Alcæus. *Mason.*
ALCA'ID, *s.*
 1 The governor of a castle. *Dryden.*
 2 The judge of a city. *Du Cange.*
ALCA'NNA, *s.* An Egyptian plant used in dying. *Brown.*
ALCHEMI'STICAL, **a.* [from *alchemist*.] Practising alchemy.
ALCHY'MICAL, *ad.* [from *alchymy*.] Relating to alchymy. *Camden.*
ALCHY'MICALLY, *ad.* [from *alchymical*.] In the manner of an alchymist. *Camden.*
ALCHYMIST, *s.* [from *alchymy*.] One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy. *Shak.*
ALCHYMY, *s.* [of *al*, Arab. and *χημια*, Gr.]
 1 The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals. *Donne.*
 2 A kind of mixed metal used for spoons, and kitchen utensils. *Bacon. Milton.*
A'LCOHOL, *s.* A high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine. *Boyle.*
ALCOHOLIZA'TION, *s.* [from *alcoholize*.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.
To A'LCOHOLIZE, *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.] To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.
A'LCORAN, *s.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda. *Saunderson.*

ALE

A'LCOVE, *s.* [*alcova*, Span.] A recess or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state. *Trevoux.*
A'LDER, *s.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel. The wood is used by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. *Miller.*
A'LDERLI'EVEST, *a.* Most beloved. *Shak.*
A'LDERMAN, *s.* [from *ald*, old, and *man*.] A senator; a governor or magistrate, originally chosen on account of the experience his age had given him. *Pope.*
A'LDERMANLY, *ad.* [from *alderman*.] Like an alderman. *Swift.*
A'LDERN, *a.* [from *alder*.] Made of alder. *May.*
ALE, *s.* [*eale*, Sax.]
 1 A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A merry meeting used in country places. *Ben Jonson.*
A'LEBERRY, *s.* [from *ale* and *berry*.] A beverage made by boiling ale with spirits and sugar, and sops of bread. *Beaumont.*
A'LEBREW, *s.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One that professes to brew ale. *Mortimer.*
A'LECONNER, *s.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses.
A'LECOST, *s.* The name of an herb.
A'LEGAR, *s.* [from *ale* and *aigre*, Fr. sour.] Sour ale.
A'LEHOOF, *s.* [from *ale* and *hoofd*, head, Sax.] Groundivy, once used for hops. *Temple.*
A'LEHOUSE, *s.* [from *ale* and *house*.] A tippling-house. *South.*
A'LEHOUSEKEEPER, *s.* [from *alehouse* and *keeper*.] He that keeps ale publickly to sell.
A'LEKNIGHT, *s.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tippler: obsolete. *Camden.*
ALE'MBICK, *s.* A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water: here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fume, comes out in drops. *Boyle.*
ALE'NGTH, *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along.
ALESI'LVER, **s.* [from *ale* and *silver*.] A tribute anciently paid to the Lord Mayor of London, by those who sold ale within the liberties of the city. *Ash.*
ALE'RT, *a.* [*alerte*, Fr.]
 1 Watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.
 2 Brisk; pert; petulant. *Addison.*
ALE'RTNESS, *s.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; sprightliness; pertness. *Addison.*
ALE'TASTER, **s.* [from *ale* and *taster*.] An officer, whose business it is to look to the assize of bread, and the goodness of ale or beer. *Perry.*
A'LEVAT, **s.* [from *ale* and *vat*.] A vessel in which ale is fermented; the liquor fermenting in the vessel. *Ash.*
ALE'WASHED, *s.* [from *ale* and *wash*.] Soaked in ale. *Shakespeare.*
A'LEWIFE, *s.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouse. *Swift.*
A'LEXANDERS, *s.* [*smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
A'LEXANDER'S-FOOT, *s.* The name of an herb.
ALEXA'NDRINE, *s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. This verse consists of twelve syllables. *Pope.*
ALEXIPHA'RMICK, *a.* [from *ἀλεξίφάρμακον*.] That drives away poison; antidotal. *Brown.*
ALEXITE'RICAL, or **ALEXITE'RICK**, *a.* That drives away poison.

ALI

ALL

ALGATES, *ad.* [from *all* and *gate*.] On any terms: every way: obsolete. *Fairfax.*
ALGEBRA, *s.* [An Arabick word.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, as if it were granted, and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known.
ALGEBRA'ICAL, } *a.* Relating to algebra.
ALGEBRA'ICK, }
ALGEBRA'IST, *s.* [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra. *Graunt.*
ALGID, *a.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill.
ALGI'DITY, *s.* Chillness; cold.
ALGI'FICK, *a.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That produces cold.
ALGOR, *s.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chillness.
ALGORISM, } *s.* Arabick words, used to im-
ALGORITHM, } ply the six operations of
arithmetick, or the science of numbers.
ALGUM-TREE,* *s.* A tree producing a very fine wood, growing on Mount Lebanon. *Ash.*
ALHI'DADE,* *s.* [from the Arab.] The index of a mathematical instrument. *Ash.*
ALIAS, *ad.* [Lat.] *Otherwise*; as, Mallet, *alias* Malloch; that is, *otherwise* Malloch.
ALIBI,* *s.* [Lat.] *Elsewhere*, a plea in law.
ALIBLE, *a.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; that may be nourished.
ALICHONS,* *s.* The wings, or ladles, of a wheel. *Ash.*
ALIEN, *a.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1 Foreign, or not of the same family or land. *Dry.*
2 Estranged from; not allied to. *Rogers.*
ALIEN, *s.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1 A foreigner; not a denison; one not allied; a stranger. *Addison.*
2 (In law.) One born in a strange country, and never franchised. *Cowell.*
To ALIEN, *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
1 To make any thing the property of another. *Hale.*
2 To estrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averse. *Clarendon.*
ALIENABLE, *a.* [from the verb.] That of which the property may be transferred. *Dennis.*
To ALIENATE, *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
1 To transfer the property of any thing to another. *Bacon.*
2 To withdraw the heart or affections. *Tillotson.*
ALIENATE, *a.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to. *Swift.*
ALIENATION, *s.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]
1 The act of transferring property. *Atterbury.*
2 The state of being alienated.
3 Change of affection. *Bacon.*
4 Disorder of the faculties. *Hooker.*
To ALI'GHT, *v. a.* [*alihatan*, Sax.]
1 To come down, and stop. *Dryden.*
2 To fall upon. *Dryden.*
ALIGEROUS,* *ad.* [*ala*, a wing, and *gero*, to carry, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Ash.*
ALI'KE, *ad.* [from *a* and *like*.] With resemblance; in the same manner. *Pope.*
ALIMENT, *s.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; nutriment; food. *Arbuthnot.*
ALIME'NTAL, *a.* [from *aliment*.] That has the quality of aliment; that does nourish; that does feed. *Brown.*
ALIME'NTARINESS, *s.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary.
ALIME'NTARY, *a.* [from *aliment*.]
1 That belongs to aliment. *Arbuthnot.*
2 That has the power of nourishing. *Ka₂.*
ALIMENTATION, *s.* [from *aliment*.]
1 The quality of nourishing.
2 The state of being nourished. *Bacon.*
ALIMONIOUS, *a.* [from *alimony*.] That does nourish. *Harvey.*

ALIMONY, *s.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of separation from him. *Hudson.*
ALIPEDE,* *s.* [*ala*, a wing, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.] Nimble; swift of foot. *Ash.*
ALIQUNT, *a.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an *aliquant* of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.
ALIQUOT, *a.* [*aliquant*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an *aliquot* part of 12.
ALISH, *a.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale. *Mor.*
ALITURE,* *s.* [from the L.] Nourishment. *Ash.*
ALI'VE, *a.* [from *a* and *live*.]
1 In the state of life; not dead. *Dryden.*
2 Unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force. *Hooker.*
3 Cheerful; sprightly. *Clarissa.*
4 It is used to add an emphasis: as, the best man *alive*. *Clarendon.*
ALKAHEST, *s.* An universal dissolvent, or liquor which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.
ALKALE'SCENT, *a.* [from *alkali*.] That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arb.*
ALKALI, *s.* [from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glasswort.] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.
ALKALINE, *a.* [from *alkali*.] That has the qualities of alkali. *Arbuthnot.*
To ALKA'LIZATE, *v. a.* [from *alkali*.] To make alkaline.
ALKALIZATE, *a.* [from *alkali*.] Having the qualities of alkali. *Newton.*
ALKALIZATION, *s.* [from *alkali*.] The act of alkalizing.
ALKANET, *s.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
ALKEKENGI, *s.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter cherry*. *Chambers.*
ALKE'RMES, *s.* A confection, whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. *Chambers.*
ALL, *a.* [*æll*, Sax.]
1 The whole number; every one. *Tillotson.*
2 The whole quantity; every part. *Locke.*
ALL, *s.*
1 The whole. *Prior.*
2 Every thing. *Shakespeare.*
ALL, *ad.* See **ALL**, *a.*
1 Quite; completely. *Locke.*
2 Altogether; wholly. *Dryden.*
All is much used in composition.
ALLA, **ALLAH**,* *s.* [from the Heb.] The divine Being. *Perry.*
ALL-BEA'RING, *a.* [from *all* and *bear*.] Omniparous. *Pope.*
ALL-CHE'ERING, *a.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That gives gayety to a'l. *Shakespeare.*
ALL-CO'NQUERING, *a.* That subdues every thing. *Milton.*
ALL-DEVOU'RING, *a.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That eats up every thing. *Pope.*
ALL-FOURS, *s.* [from *all* and *four*.] A game at cards, played by two.
ALL-HAIL, *s.* [from *al* and *hail*, for health.] All health. *Walsh.*
ALL-HALLOW, } *s.* [from *all*, and *hallow*.] All-
ALL-HALLOW, } saints' day.
ALL-HA'LLOWN, *a.* [from *all*, and *hallow*.] The time about All-saints' day. *Shakespeare.*
ALL-HALLOWTIDE, *s.* See **ALL-HALLOW**.
The term near All-saints. *Bacon.*
ALL-HEAL, *s.* [*panax*, Lat.] A species of ironwort.
ALL-JUDGING, *a.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That has the sovereign right of judgment. *Rowe.*
ALL-KNOWING, *a.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient; all-wise. *Atterbury.*

ALL

ALL-POWERFUL, *a.* [from *all* and *powerful*.] Almighty; omnipotent. *Swift.*
ALL SAINTS DAY, *s.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints; the first of November.
ALL-SEE'ING, *a.* [from *all* and *see*.] That beholds every thing. *Dryden.*
ALL SOULS DAY, *s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November. *Shak.*
ALL-SUFFICIENT, *a.* [from *all* and *sufficient*.] Sufficient to every thing. *Norris.*
ALL-WISE, *a.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Possessed of infinite wisdom. *Prior.*
ALLANTO'IS, *s.* The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion. *Quincy.*
To ALLA'Y, *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr.]
 1 To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authors write *alloy*. See **ALLOY**.
 2 To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. *South.*
 3 To quiet; to pacify; to repress. *Shakespeare.*
ALLAY, *s.* [from *alloy*, Fr.]
 1 The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. *Hud.*
 2 Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled. *Newton.*
ALLAYER, *s.* [from *allay*.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying. *Harvey.*
ALLA'YMENT, *s.* [from *allay*.] That which has the power of allaying. *Shakespeare.*
ALLEGATION, *s.* [from *allege*.]
 1 Affirmation; declaration.
 2 The thing alleged or affirmed. *Shakespeare.*
 3 An excuse; a plea. *Pope.*
To ALLE'GE, *v. a.* [from *allego*, Lat.]
 1 To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
 2 To plead as an excuse, or argument. *Locke.*
ALLE'GEABLE, *a.* [from *allege*.] That may be alleged. *Brown.*
ALLE'GEMENT, *s.* [from *allege*.] The same with *allegation*.
ALLE'GER, *s.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges. *Boy.*
ALLE'GIANCE, *s.* [from *allegiance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government. *Clarendon.*
ALLE'GIANT, *a.* [from *allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of allegiance. *Shak.*
ALLEGO'RICAL, *a.* [from *allegory*.] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal. *Pope.*
ALLEGO'RICAL, *ad.* [from *allegory*.] After an allegorical manner. *Pope.*
To A'LLEGORIZE, *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal. *Locke.*
A'LLEGORY, *s.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben Jonson.*
ALLE'GRO, *s.* A word denoting in musick a sprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton*.
ALLEL'JAH, *s.* A word of spiritual exultation; *Praise God*. *Gov. of Tongue.*
ALLEMA'NDA, or **ALLEMA'NDE**,* *s.* [from the Ital.] A grave air. *Ash.*
To ALLE'VIATE, *v. a.* [from *allevio*, Lat.] To make light; to ease; to soften. *Bentley.*
ALLEVIA'TION, *s.* [from *alleviate*.]
 1 The act of making light. *South.*
 2 That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*
A'LLEY, *s.* [allée, Fr.]
 1 A walk in a garden. *Dryden.*
 2 A passage in towns narrower than a street. *Shak.*
ALLI'ANCE, *s.* [alliance, Fr.]
 1 The state of connexion with another by confederacy; a league.
 2 Relation by marriage. *Dryden.*
 3 Relation by any form of kindred. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The persons allied to each other. *Addison.*
ALLI'CIENCY, *s.* [allicio, Lat.] The power of attracting any thing. *Glanville.*

ALL

ALLI'DE,* *v. n.* [ad, against, and lodo, to wound.] To dash, to strike against. *Ash.*
To A'LLIGATE, *v. a.* [alligo, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.
ALLIGA'TION, *s.* [from *alligate*.]
 1 The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.
 2 The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.
ALLIGA'TOR, *s.* The crocodile. *Garth.*
A'LLIGATURE, *s.* [from *alligate*.] The ligature by which two things are joined together.
ALLI'SION, *s.* [allido, allisum, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another. *Woodward.*
ALLITERA'TION,* *s.* [ad, to, and litera, a letter, Lat.] The beginning of two or more words with the same letter to make the verse run the smoother. *Ash.*
ALLOCA'TION, *s.* [alloco, Lat.]
 1 The act of putting one thing to another.
 2 The admission of an article in reckoning, an addition of it to the account.
ALLOCU'TION, *s.* [allocutio, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.
ALLO'DIAL, *a.* [from *allodium*.] Not feudal; independent.
ALLO'DIUM, *s.* A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.
ALLO'NGE, *s.* [allonge, Fr.]
 1 A pass or thrust with a rapier.
 2 A long rein in which a horse is exercised.
To ALLO'O, *v. a.* To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*. *Philips.*
A'LLOQUY, *s.* [alloquium, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; address; conversation.
To ALLO'T, *v. a.* [from *lot*.]
 1 To distribute by lot.
 2 To grant. *Dryden.*
 3 To distribute; to give each his share. *Tatler.*
ALLO'TMENT, *s.* [from *allot*.] The part, the share, the portion granted. *Rogers.*
ALLO'TTERY, *s.* [from *allot*.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. *Shakespeare.*
To ALLO'W, *v. a.* [allouer, Fr.]
 1 To admit; not to contradict. *Locke.*
 2 To justify; to maintain as right. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To grant; to yield. *Locke.*
 4 To permit. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To authorize. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To give to; to pay to. *Waller.*
 7 To make abatement, or provision. *Addison.*
ALLO'WABLE, *a.* [from *allow*.]
 1 That may be admitted without contradiction. *Brown.*
 2 Lawful; not forbidden. *Atterbury.*
ALLO'WABLENESS, *s.* [from *allowable*.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition. *South.*
ALLO'WANCE, *s.* [from *allow*.]
 1 Admission without contradiction. *Locke.*
 2 Sanction; licence. *Hooker.*
 3 Permission. *Locke.*
 4 A settled rate for any use. *Bacon.*
 5 Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand. *Swift.*
 6 Established character. *Shakespeare.*
ALLO'Y, *s.* See **ALLAY**.
 1 Baser metal mixed in coinage. *Locke.*
 2 Abatement; diminution. *Atterbury.*
To ALLU'DE, *v. n.* [alludo, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at. *Burnet.*
ALLU'MINOR, *s.* [allumer, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Cowell.*
To ALLU'RE, *v. a.* [leurer, Fr.] To entice to any thing. *Milton.*
ALLU'RE, *s.* [from the verb.] Something set up to entice other things to it. *Hayward.*
ALLU'REMENT, *s.* [from *allure*.] Enticement; temptation of pleasure. *Dryden.*

ALO

ALLU'RER, *s.* [from *allure*.] Enticer; enveigler.
ALLU'RINGLY, *ad.* [from *allure*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.
ALLU'RINGNESS, *s.* [from *alluring*.] Enticement; temptation by proposing pleasure.
ALLU'SION, *s.* [*allusio*, Lat.] A hint; an implication. *Burnet.*
ALLU'SIVE, *a.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Lat.] Hinting at something. *Rogers.*
ALLU'SIVELY, *ad.* [from *allusive*.] In an allusive manner; by implication. *Hammond.*
ALLU'SIVENESS, *s.* [from *allusive*.] The quality of being allusive.
ALLU'VION, *s.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]
 The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of water.
 2 The thing carried by water to something else. *Cowell.*
To ALLY', *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]
 1 To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy. *Pope.*
 2 To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or any other means. *Dryden.*
ALLY', *s.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion. *Temple.*
ALMA, * *a.* [from the Lat.] Cherishing, fostering. *Ash.*
ALMACANTER, *s.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.
ALMACANTER'S STAFF, *s.* An instrument used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting. *Chambers.*
ALMADE, * *s.* A boat made of one entire piece of timber. *Ash.*
ALMANACK, *s.* [from *al*, Arabick, and *μήν*, a month.] A calendar. *Dryden.*
ALMANDINE, *s.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental.
ALME'NE, * *s.* (In commerce.) A weight of two pounds used in the East Indies. *Ash.*
ALMIGHTINESS, *s.* [from *almighty*.] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God. *Taylor.*
ALMIGHTY, *a.* [from *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Genesis.*
ALMOND, *s.* [*amand*, Fr.] The nut of the almond-tree. *Locke.*
ALMONDS of the throat, or **TONSILS**, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces. *Wiseman.*
ALMOND-FURNACE, *s.* A peculiar kind of furnace used in refining. *Chambers.*
ALMONER, *s.* [*eleemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity. *Dryden.*
ALMONRY, *s.* [from *almoner*.] The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.
ALMO'ST, *ad.* [from *all* and *most*.] Nearly; well nigh. *Bentley.*
ALMS, *s.* [*eleemosyna*, Lat.] What is given in relief of the poor. *Swift.*
ALMSBASKET, *s.* [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away. *L'Estrange.*
ALMSDEED, *s.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift. *Shakespeare.*
ALMSGIVER, *s.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that supports others by his charity. *Bacon.*
ALMSHOUSE, *s.* [from *alms* and *house*.] A hospital for the poor. *Pope.*
ALMSMAN, *s.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms. *Shakespeare.*
ALMUG-TREE, *s.* A tree mentioned in scripture.
ALNAGAR, *s.* A measure by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth.
ALNAGE, *s.* [from *aulnage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard.
ALNIGHT, *s.* A great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst. *Bacon.*
ALOES, *s.* [אלה].
 1 A precious wood, used in the east for perfumes,

ALT

of which the best sort is of higher price than gold. *Savory.*
 2 A tree which grows in hot countries.
 3 A medicinal juice, extracted, not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun.
ALO'EDARY, * *s.* [from *aloes*.] A purgative medicine, the chief ingredient of which is aloes. *Ash.*
ALOE'TICAL, *a.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes. *Wiseman.*
ALO'FT, *ad.* [*lofter*, to lift up, Dan.] On high; above; in the air. *Suckling.*
ALO'FT, *prep.* Above. *Milton.*
A'LOGY, *s.* [*αλογος*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity.
ALO'NE, *a.* [*alleen*, Dutch.]
 1 Without another; single. *Bentley.*
 2 Without company; solitary. *Sidney.*
ALO'NG, *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr.]
 1 At length. *Dryden.*
 2 Through any space measured lengthwise. *Bacon.*
 3 [From *allons*, Fr.] Forward; onward. *Pope.*
ALO'NGST, *ad.* Through the length. *Knolles.*
ALO'OF, *ad.* [from *all*, *off*; that is, *quite off*.] At a distance; at a small distance. *Dryden.*
ALO'UD, *ad.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a great noise. *Waller.*
ALO'W, *ad.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft. *Dryden.*
A'LPHA, *s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first. *Revelations.*
A'LPHABET, *s.* [from *αλφα*, *alpha*, and *βητα*, *beta*, the first two letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech. *Dryden.*
ALPHABETICAL, *a.* [from *alphabet*.] According to the series of letters. *Swift.*
ALPHABETICALLY, *ad.* In an alphabetical manner. *Holder.*
A'LPINE, * *a.* Belonging to the Alps. *Ash.*
ALRE'ADY, *ad.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this present time; at some time past. *Pope.*
ALS, *ad.* [*als*, Dutch.] Also. *Spenser.*
A'LSO, *ad.* [from *all* and *so*.] In the same manner; likewise. *Burnet.*
A'LTAR, *s.* [*altare*, Lat.]
 1 The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden.*
 2 The table in christian churches where the communion is administered. *Shakespeare.*
A'LTARAGE, *s.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument arising from oblations. *Ayliffe.*
A'LTAR-CLOTH, *s.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches. *Peacham.*
To A'ALTER, *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr.]
 1 To change; to make otherwise than it is. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 To take off from a persuasion, practice, or sect. *Dryden.*
To A'ALTER, *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; to be changed; to suffer change.
A'ALTERABLE, *a.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That may be altered or changed by something else. *Swift.*
A'ALTERABLENESS, *s.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable.
A'ALTERABLY, *ad.* [from *alterable*.] In such a manner as may be altered.
A'ALTERAGE, *s.* [from *alo*.] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering, of a child. *Davies.*
A'ALTERANT, *a.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That has the power of producing changes in any thing. *Bacon.*
ALTERA'TION, *s.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]
 1 The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.*
 2 The change made. *Hooker.*
A'ALTERATIVE, *a.* [from *alter*.] Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the state of the humours. *Quincy.*
ALTERCA'TION, *s.* [*altercation*, Fr.] Debate; controversy; wrangle. *Hakewill.*
ALTE'RN, *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*

AMA

ALTE'RNACY, *s.* [from *alternate*.] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNATE, *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal. *South.*

ALTE'RNATE, *s.* [from the *adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude: not generally used. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE, *v. a.* [*alterno*, Lat.]

- 1 To perform by turns. *Milton.*
- 2 To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Grew.*

ALTE'RNATELY, *ad.* [from *alternate*.] In reciprocal succession; by turns. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS, *s.* [from *alternate*.] The quality of being alternate.

ALTERNATION, *s.* [from *alternate*.] The reciprocal succession of things. *Brown.*

ALTERNATIVE, *s.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken. *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY, *ad.* [from *alternative*.] By turns; reciprocally. *Ayliffe.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS, *s.* [from *alternative*.] The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation.

ALTE'RNITY, *s.* [from *altern*.] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn. *Brown.*

ALTHÆ'A, * *s.* [in botany, from the Gr. *αλθαια*, to heal.] The marsh mallow. *Ash.*

ALTHOUGH, *conj.* [from *all* and *though*.] Notwithstanding; however. *Swift.*

ALTILOQUENCE, *s.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High speech; pompous language.

ALTIMETRY, *s.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.

A'LTINCAR, * *s.* (In refinery.) A kind of flux powder used in the fusion and purification of metals. *Ash.*

ALTISONANT, *a.* [*altisonus*, Lat.] High sounding; pompous in sound.

A'LTITUDE, *s.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

- 1 Height of place; space measured upward. *Dry.*
- 2 The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. *Brown.*
- 3 Situation with regard to lower things. *Ray.*
- 4 Height of excellence; superiority. *Swift.*
- 5 Height of degree; highest point. *Shakespeare.*

A'LTO, * *a.* (In musick.) Belonging to the upper parts. *Ash.*

A'LTOGETHER, *ad.* [from *all* and *together*.] Completely; without restriction; without exception. *Swift.*

ALU'CO, * *s.* (In ornithology.) The common white owl. *Ash.*

A'LUDEL, *s.* [from *a* and *lutum*.] Aludels are subliming pots used in chymistry, fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy.*

A'LUM, *s.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency.

A'LUM-STONE, *s.* A stone or calx used in surgery, made by burning alum. *Wiseman.*

ALU'MINOUS, *a.* [from *alum*.] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum. *Wiseman.*

ALVEA'RIMUM, * *s.* [from the Lat.] A beehive;

A'LVEARY, * *s.* a cavity; a chawcel. *Ash.*

A'LUMWATER, * *s.* [from *alum* and *water*.] Water impregnated with alum. *Ash.*

A'WAYS, *ad.* [*eallewæga*, Sax.]

- 1 Perpetually; throughout all time. *Pope.*
- 2 Constantly; without variation. *Dryden.*

A. M. *artium magister*, or master of arts.

AM. The first person of the verb *to be*. See *To BE*. *Prior.*

A'MA, * *s.* (In church history.) A vessel in which wine or water was kept for the service of the eucharist; a wine measure. *Ash.*

AMABI'LITY, *s.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO, *s.* A sort of pear.

AMADO'T, *s.* A sort of pear.

AMADO'W, * *s.* [from the Teut.] A kind of match, tinder, or touchwood. *Ash.*

AMAI'N, *ad.* [from *main*, or *maigne*, old Fr.] With vehemence; with vigour. *Dryden.*

AMB

AMA'LGAM, *s.* [*ἄμα* and *χαμῆν*, Gr.] The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. *Boyle.*

AMA'LGAMA, *s.* mixture of metals procured by amalgamation.

To AMA'LGAMATE, *v. n.* [from *amalgam*.] To unite metals with quicksilver.

AMALGAMATION, *s.* [from *amalgamate*.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals. *Bacon.*

AMANDA'TION, *s.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message.

AMANUE'NSIS, *s.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH, *s.* [*amaranthus*, Lat.]

- 1 A plant.
- 2 In poetry, an imaginary flower, supposed never to fade. *Milton.*

AMARA'NTHINE, *a.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Consisting of amarantus. *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE, *s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Harvey.*

AMA'SSMENT, *s.* [from *amass*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection. *Glanville.*

To AMA'SS, *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]

- 1 To collect together into one heap or mass. *Atterbury.*
- 2 To add one thing to another. *Pope.*

AMA'SS, *s.* [*amas*, Fr.] An assemblage; an accumulation. *Wotton.*

To AMA'TE, *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate*.] To accompany; to entertain as a companion. *Spenser.*

AMATEU'R, * *s.* A lover of any particular pursuit or system. *Burke.*

AMATO'RIAL, * *a.* [from the Lat. *amatorius*.] Concerning love. *T. Warton.*

AMATO'RCULIST, * *s.* [from the Lat. *amator*.] An insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Ash.*

A'MATORY, *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love. *Bramhall.*

AMAURO'SIS, *s.* [*ἀμαυρόω*, Gr.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes. *Quincy.*

To AMA'ZE, *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

- 1 To confuse with terror. *Ezekiel.*
- 2 To put into confusion with wonder. *Smith.*
- 3 To put into perplexity. *Shakespeare.*

AMA'ZE, *s.* [from the verb.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton.*

AMA'ZEDLY, *ad.* [from *amazed*.] Confusedly; with amazement. *Shakespeare.*

AMA'ZEDNESS, *s.* [from *amazed*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion. *Shakespeare.*

AMA'ZEMENT, *s.* [from *amaze*.]

- 1 Confused apprehension; extreme fear; horror. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Extreme dejection. *Milton.*
- 3 Height of admiration. *Waller.*
- 4 Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event. *Acts.*

AMA'ZING, *particip. a.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; astonishing. *Addison.*

AMA'ZINGLY, *ad.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment. *Watts.*

A'MAZON, [*α* and *μάχος*, Gr.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons the better. A warlike woman; a virago. *Shakespeare.*

AMBA'GES, *s.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a multiplicity of words. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS, *a.* [from *ambages*.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious.

AMBASSA'DE, *s.* Embassy: not in use. *Shak.*

AMBA'SSADOUR, *s.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr.] A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another. *Dryden.*

AMBA'SSADRESS, *s.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

- 1 The lady of an ambassadour.
- 2 A woman sent on a message. *Rowe.*

A'MBASSAGE, *s.* [from *ambassadour*.] An embassy. *Bacon.*

A'MBE, * *s.* (In anatomy.) The superficial jutting out of a bone; an instrument for reducing bones that are out of joint. *Ash.*

AMB

AMBER, *s.* [from *ambar*, Arab.] A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea. *Addison.*

AMBER, *a.* Consisting of amber. *Shakespeare.*

AMBER-DRINK, *s.* Drink of the colour of amber. *Bacon.*

AMBERGRIS, *s.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *gray*.] A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, commonly of a grayish or ash colour, used as a perfume and a cordial. *Waller.*

AMBER-SEED, or *musk-seed*, resembles millet, and is of a bitterish taste. *Chambers.*

AMBER-TREE, *s.* A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves. *Miller.*

AMBIDEXTER, *s.* [Latin.]

- 1 A man who has equally the use of both his hands. *Brown.*
- 2 A man who is equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTERITY, *s.* [from *ambidexter*.]

- 1 The quality of being able equally to use both hands.
- 2 Double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, *a.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

- 1 Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand. *Brown.*
- 2 Double dealing; practising on both sides. *L'Estrange.*

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, *s.* [from *ambidextrous*.] The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing. *Newton.*

AMBIGU, *s.* [French.] An entertainment consisting of a medley of dishes. *King.*

AMBIGUITY, *s.* [from *ambiguous*.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning. *South.*

AMBIGUOUS, *a.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

- 1 Doubtful; having two meanings. *Clarendon.*
- 2 Using doubtful expressions. *Dryden.*

AMBIGUOUSLY, *ad.* [from *ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, *s.* [from *ambiguous*.] Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBILOQUOUS, *a.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous expressions.

AMBILOQUY, *s.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] Discourse of doubtful meaning.

AMBIT, *s.* [*ambitus*, Latin.] The compass or circuit of any thing. *Grew.*

AMBITION, *s.* [*ambitio*, Lat.]

- 1 The desire of preferment or honour. *Sidney.*
- 2 The desire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies.*

AMBITIOUS, *a.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; aspiring. *Arbuthnot.*

AMBITIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *ambitious*.] With eagerness of advancement or preference. *Dryden.*

AMBITIOUSNESS, *s.* The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, *s.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compass; circuit; circumference.

AMBLE, *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

- 1 To move upon an amble; to pace. *Dryden.*
- 2 To move easily. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To move with submission. *Rowe.*
- 4 To walk daintily and affectedly. *Shakespeare.*

AMBLE, *s.* [from the verb.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; an easy pace.

AMBLER, *s.* [from *to amble*.] A pacer.

AMBLING, ** p.* [from *amble*.] Moving on an amble; pacing. *Ash.*

AMBLINGLY, *ad.* [from *ambling*.] With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA, *s.* [*αμβροσία*.]

- 1 The imaginary food of the gods.
- 2 A plant. *Miller.*

AMBROSIAL, ** a.* [from *ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious; delectable. *Pope.*

AME

AMBROSIAN, ** a.* Belonging to the liturgy composed by Ambrose, bishop of Milan.

AMBRY, *s.* (corrupted from *almonry*.)

- 1 The place where alms are distributed.
- 2 The place where plate, and utensils for house-keeping, are kept.

AMBS ACE, *s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*.] A double ace. *Bramhall.*

AMBULATION, *s.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking. *Brown.*

AMBULATORY, *a.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

- 1 That which has the power or faculty of walking. *Wilkins.*
- 2 That which happens during a passage or walk. *Wotton.*
- 3 Moveable; shifting place.

AMBURY, *s.* A bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE, *s.* [*embuscade*, Fr.] A private station in which men 'lie to surprise others; ambush. *Addison.*

AMBUSCADE, *s.* [*emboscada*, Span.] A private post in order to surprise. *Shakespeare.*

AMBUSH, *s.* [*embusche*, Fr.]

- 1 The post where soldiers or assassins are placed in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Dryden.*
- 2 The act of surprising another, by lying in wait. *Milton.*
- 3 The state of lying in wait. *Hayward.*
- 4 The persons placed in private stations. *Shak.*

AMBUSHED, *a.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush; lying in wait. *Dryden.*

AMBUSHMENT, *s.* [from *ambush*.] Ambush; surprise: not used. *Spenser.*

AMBUST, *a.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded.

AMBUSTION, *s.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

AMEL, *s.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which enamelled work is overlaid. *Boyle.*

AMELCORN, ** s.* A grain for making starch.

AMELIORATE, ** v. a.* To improve, to better.

AMELIORATION, ** s.* Improvement, amendment.

AMEN, *ad.* (Hebrew.) A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*.

AMENABLE, *a.* [*amesnable*, Fr.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to inquiries or accounts. *Davies.*

AMENANCE, *s.* [from *amener*, French] Conduct; behaviour: obsolete. *Spenser.*

AME'ND, *v. a.* [*amender*, French.]

- 1 To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something better.
- 2 To reform the life. *Jeremiah.*
- 3 To restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.

AME'ND, *v. n.* To grow better. *Sidney.*

AME'NDABLE, ** a.* [from *amend*.] Capable of being mended. *Ash.*

AME'NDE, *s.* [French.] A fine, by which recompence is supposed to be made for the fault committed.

AME'NDER, *s.* [from *amend*.] The person that amends any thing.

AME'NDMENT, *s.* [*amendement*, French.]

- 1 A change from bad for the better. *Ray.*
- 2 Reformation of life. *Hooker.*
- 3 Recovery of health. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 (In law.) The correction of an error committed in a process.

AME'NDS, *s.* [*amende*, Fr.] Recompence; compensation; atonement. *Raleigh.*

AME'NITY, *s.* [*amenite*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Latin.] Agreeableness of situation. *Brown.*

AMENTACEOUS, *a.* [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread. *Miller.*

AME'RCE, *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr.] To punish with a fine or penalty. *Milton.*

AME'RCEMENT, *s.* [from *amerce*.] The pecuniary punishment of an offender. *Spenser.*

AME'RCER, *s.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanor.

AMES ACE, [a corruption of *ambs ace*.] Two aces on two dice. *Dryden.*

AMETHODICAL, *a.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; irregular.

AMO

A'METHYST, *s.* [*ἀμέθυστος*, Gr.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple, supposed to hinder drunkenness. *Savary.*
AMETHYSTINE, *a.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an amethyst.
A'MIABLE, *a.* [*aimable*, Fr.]
 1 Lovely; pleasing. *Hooker.*
 2 Pretending love; shewing love. *Shakespeare.*
A'MIABLENESS, *s.* [from *amiable*.] Loveliness; power of raising love. *Addison.*
A'MIABLY, *ad.* [from *amiable*.] In such a manner as to excite love.
A'MICABLE, *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. *Pope.*
A'MICABLENESS, *s.* [from *amicable*.] Friendliness; good-will.
A'MICABLY, *ad.* [from *amicable*.] In a friendly way. *Prior.*
A'MICE, *s.* [*amict*, Fr.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Milton.*
A'MID, } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*.]
AMI'DST, }
 1 In the midst; middle. *Milton.*
 2 Mingled with; surrounded by. *Dryden.*
 3 Among; conjoined with. *Addison.*
AMI'SS, *ad.* [*a* and *miss*.]
 1 Faultily; criminally. *Addison.*
 2 In an ill sense. *Fairfax.*
 3 Improper; unfit. *Tillotson.*
 4 Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing. *Dryden.*
 5 Reproachful; irreverent. *Daniel.*
 6 Impaired in health.
AMI'SSION, *s.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.
To AMIT, *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose. *Brown.*
A'MITY, *s.* [*amitié*, Fr.] Friendship. *Denham.*
A'MMA,* *s.* (In surgery.) A band; a truss for ruptures. *Ash.*
A'MMIRAL,* *s.* [from the Ital.] An admiral. *Mil.*
A'MMIRALTY,* *s.* [from the Ital.] The admiralty. *Scott.*
AMMO'NIAC, *s.* A drug.
GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant.
SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds. The ancient sort was a native salt, generated in inns where pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who travelling upon camels, and they urining in the stables, out of this urine arose a kind of salt, denominated *ammoniac*. The modern *sal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt with soot, and a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle. Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one pound of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of soot.
AMMO'NIACAL, *a.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac.
AMMUNITION, *s.* [*munition*, Fr.] Military stores. *Clarendon.*
AMMUNITION BREAD, *s.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.
A'MNESTY, *s.* [*αμνηστια*.] An act of oblivion. *Swift.*
A'MNION, } *s.* [Lat.] The innermost membrane
A'MNIOS, } with which the fetus in the womb is immediately covered.
AMCE'BEAN,* *a.* (In poetry.) Belonging to verses that answer one another by turns. *Ash.*
AMO'MUM, *s.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.
AMO'NG, } *prep.* [*amang*, Sax.]
AMO'NGST, }
 1 Mingled with. *Milton.*
 2 Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number. *Addison.*
A'MORIST, *s.* [from *amour*.] An inamorato; a gallant; a man professing love. *Boyle.*
AMORO'SO,* *s.* [from the Ital.] A man greatly enamoured. *Ash.*
A'MOROUS, *a.* [*amoroso*, Ital.]
 1 In love; enamoured. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Naturally inclined to love; fond. *Prior.*
 3 Belonging to love. *Waller.*

AMP

A'MOROUSLY, *ad.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly. *Donne.*
A'MOROUSNESS, *s.* [from *amorous*.] Fondness; lovingness; love. *Boyle.*
AMO'RT, *ad.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; spiritless. *Shakespeare.*
AMORTIZA'TION, } *s.* [*amortissement*, Fr.] The
AMO'RTIZEMENT, } right or act of transferring lands to mortmain. *Ayliffe.*
To AMO'RTIZE, *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alienate lands or tenements to any corporation or fraternity. *Blount.*
To AMO'VE, *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]
 1 To remove from a post or station.
 2 To remove; to move; to alter. *Spenser.*
To AMO'UNT, *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] To rise to, in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole. *Burnet.*
AMO'UNT, *s.* The sum total. *Thomson.*
AMO'UR, *s.* [*amour*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South.*
A'MPER,* *s.* A small tumour with an inflammation; a pimple. *Ash.*
AMPHI'BIOUS, *a.* [*αμφι* and *βιος*.] That can live in two elements. *Arbuthnot.*
AMPHI'BIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.
AMPHIBOLO'GICAL, *a.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.
AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY, *ad.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully.
AMPHIBO'LOGY, *s.* [*αμφιβολογια*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. *Glanville.*
AMPHI'BOLOUS, *a.* [*αμφι* and *βαλλω*.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way. *How.*
AMPHI'BOLY,* *s.* [from *αμφιβολια*, Gr.] Ambiguity of meaning. *Spelman.*
AMPHISBÆ'NA, *s.* [Lat. *αμφισβαινη*.] A serpent supposed to have two heads. *Milton.*
AMPHI'BRACHY,* *s.* [from the Gr.] A foot consisting of three syllables, the first and last short, the middle long. *Ash.*
AMPHI'SCII, *s.* [Lat. *αμφισκιοι*.] People dwelling in climates wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways.
AMPHITHE'ATRE, *s.* [of *αμφιθεατρον*.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another. *Dryden.*
A'MPHITHEATRICAL,* *a.* Used to be exhibited in an amphitheatre. *Shaftsbury.*
A'MPLE, *a.* [*amplus*, Lat.]
 1 Large; wide; extended. *Thomson.*
 2 Great in bulk. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Unlimited; without restriction. *Dryden.*
 4 Liberal; large; without parsimony. *Hooker.*
 5 Magnificent; splendid. *Clarendon.*
 6 Diffusive; not contracted.
A'MPLENESS, *s.* [from *ample*.] Largeness; splendour. *South.*
To A'MPLIATE, *v. a.* To enlarge; to make greater; to extend. *Brown.*
AMPLIA'TION, *s.* [from *ampliate*.]
 1 Enlargement; exaggeration. *Ayliffe.*
 2 Diffuseness; enlargement. *Holder.*
To AMPLI'FICATE, *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify.
AMPLIFICA'TION, *s.* [*amplification*, Fr.]
 1 Enlargement; extension. *Pope.*
 2 Exaggerated representation.
A'MPLIFIER, *s.* [from the verb.] One that exaggerates. *Sidney.*
To A'MPLIFY, *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]
 1 To enlarge. *Bacon.*
 2 To exaggerate any thing. *Davies.*
 3 To improve by new additions. *Watts.*
To A'MPLIFY, *v. n.*
 1 To lay one's self out in diffusion. *Watts.*
 2 To form pompous representations. *Pope.*
A'MPLITUDE, *s.* [*amplitude*, Fr.]
 1 Extent. *Glanville.*
 2 Largeness; greatness. *Bacon.*
 3 Capacity. *Milton.*
 4 Splendour; grandeur. *Bacon.*
 5 Copiousness; abundance. *Watts.*

ANA

Amplitude, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.

AMPLIFY, *ad.* [*amplè*, Lat.]
 1 Largely; liberally. *Atterbury.*
 2 At large; without reserve. *Milton.*
 3 Copiously; with a diffusive detail. *Dryden.*

AMPUTATE, *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb. *Wiseman.*

AMPUTATION, *s.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. *Brown.*

AMSDORFIAN, * *s.* (In church history.) One of a sect who held good works to be not only useless but pernicious. *Ash.*

AMULET, *s.* [*amulette*, Fr.] An appended remedy; a thing hung about the neck for preventing or curing a disease. *Brown.*

AMUSE, *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]
 1 To entertain with tranquillity. *Walsh.*
 2 To draw on from time to time.

AMUSEMENT, *s.* [*amusement*, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment. *Rogers.*

AMUSEUR, *s.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses.

AMUSIVE, *a.* [from *amuse*.] That has the power of amusing. *Thomson.*

AMY, * *s.* (In law.) The next friend or relative to be entrusted for an infant or minor. *Ash.*

AMYGDALATE, *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE, *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Resembling almonds.

AN, article, [*ane*, Sax.]
 1 One, but with less emphasis; as, *an ox*.
 2 Any, or some; as, *an elephant* might swim in this water.

ANNA, *ad.* [*ἀνα*.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity. *Cowley.*

ANNA, *s.* Books so called from the last syllable of their articles; as, *Scaligerana*.

ANABAPTISM, * *s.* The doctrine of anabaptists. *Ash.*

ANABAPTIST, * *s.* [from *ανα*, again, and *βάπτω*, to plunge, Gr.] One of that sect of Christians who oppose the baptism of infants. *Hooke.*

ANACAMPTICK, *a.* [*ἀνακάμπτω*.] Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACAMPTICKS, *s.* The doctrine of reflected light; catoptricks.

ANACATHARTICK, *s.* Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

ANACHORET, } *s.* [*ἀναχωρητής*.] A monk who
ANACHORITE, } leaves the convent for a more
 austere and solitary life.

ANACHRONISM, *s.* [from *ἀνα* and *χρονος*.] An error in computing time. *Dryden.*

ANACLASTICKS, *s.* [from *ἀνα* and *κλάω*.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.

ANADIPTOSIS, *s.* [*ἀναδιπλωσις*.] Reduplication: a figure in rhetoric.

ANAGOGETICAL, *a.* [*ἀναγωγική*.] That contributes or relates to spiritual elevation.

ANAGOGICAL, * *a.* Mysterious. *Spelman.*

ANAGRAM, *s.* [*ἀνα* and *γραμμά*.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y*, attorney general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law*. *Dryden.*

ANAGRAMMATISM, *s.* [from *anagram*.] The act or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, *s.* [from *anagram*.] A maker of anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIZE, *v. n.* [*anagrammatiser*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK, *a.* [*ἀναληπτικός*.] Comforting; corroborating. *Quincy.*

ANALOGAL, *a.* [from *analogous*.] Analogous; having relation. *Hale.*

ANALOGICAL, *a.* [from *analogy*.]
 1 Used by way of analogy. *Watts.*
 2 Analogous; having resemblance. *Hale.*

ANALOGICALLY, *ad.* [from *analogical*.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner. *Cheyne.*

ANA

ANALOGICALNESS, *s.* [from *analogical*.] quality of being analogical.

ANALOGISM, *s.* [*ἀναλογισμός*.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

ANALOGIZE, *v. a.* [from *analogy*.] To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne.*

ANALOGOUS, *a.* [*ἀνα* and *λογος*.] Having analogy; having something parallel. *Arbuthnot.*

ANALOGY, *s.* [*ἀναλογία*.]
 1 Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects. *South.*
 2 By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*.

ANALYSIS, *s.* [*ἀνάλυσις*.]
 1 A separation of a compound body into its several parts. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 A consideration of any thing in parts. *Newton.*
 3 A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements. *Glanville.*

ANALYTICAL, *a.* [from *analysis*.]
 1 That resolves any thing into first principles. *Boyle.*
 2 That proceeds by analysis. *Glanville.*

ANALYTICALLY, *ad.* [from *analytical*.] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples.

ANALYTICK, *a.* [*ἀναλυτικός*.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts. *Watts.*

ANALYZE, *v. a.* [*ἀναλυσω*.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. *Boyle.*

ANALYZER, *s.* [from the verb.] That which has the power of analyzing. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHOSIS, *s.* [*ἀνα* and *μορφωσις*.] Deformation; a perspective projection, so that at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact representation.

ANANAS, *s.* The pineapple. *Thomson.*

ANAPÆST, * *s.* (In poetry.) A foot consisting of three syllables, two short, and one long. *Har.*

ANAPHÁ, * } *s.* [*ἀναφορά*.] A figure, when
ANAPHORA, } several clauses of a sentence
 are begun with the same word.

ANARCH, *s.* An author of confusion. *Milton.*

ANARCHIAL, *a.* [from *anarchy*.] Confused; without rule or government. *Cheyne.*

ANARCHY, *s.* [*ἀναρχία*.] Want of government; a state without magistracy. *Swift.*

ANASARCA, *s.* [from *ἀνα* and *σαρξ*.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

ANASARCOUS, *a.* [from *anasarca*.] Relating to an anasarca. *Wiseman.*

ANASTOMOSIS, *s.* [from *ἀνά* and *σύνωμι*.] The inoculation of vessels.

ANASTROPHE, *s.* [*ἀναστροφή*.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA, *s.* [*ἀνάθεμα*.] A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority. *South.*

ANATHEMATICAL, *a.* [from *anathema*.] That has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, *ad.* [from *anathematical*.] In an anathematical manner.

ANATHEMATIZE, *v. a.* [from *anathema*.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate. *Hammond.*

ANATIFEROUS, *a.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

ANATOCISM, *s.* [*anatocismus*, Lat.] The accumulation of interest upon interest.

ANATOMICAL, *a.* [from *anatomy*.]
 1 Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts.*
 2 Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift.*

ANATOMICALLY, *ad.* [from *anatomical*.] In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*

ANATOMIST, *s.* [*ανατομικός*.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection.

ANATOMIZE, *v. a.* [*ανατομίζω*.]
 1 To dissect an animal. *Hooker.*
 2 To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts. *Shakespeare.*

ANATOMY, *s.* [*ἀνατομία*.]

ANE

- 1 The art of dissecting the body. *Pope.*
 2 The doctrine of the structure of the body.
 3 The act of dividing any thing. *Bacon.*
 4 A skeleton. *Shakespeare.*
 5 A thin meagre person. *Shakespeare.*
ANA'TRISSIS, * *s.* [from the Gr.] The act of rubbing; friction, or bruising; the breaking of a bone; the breaking of a stone in the kidney or bladder. *Ash.*
A'NCESTOR, *s.* [ancestre, Fr.] One from whom a person descends. *Dryden.*
A'NCESTREL, *a.* [from ancestor.] Claimed from ancestors. *Hale.*
A'NCESTRY, *s.* [from ancestor.]
 1 Lineage; a series of ancestors. *Pope.*
 2 The honour of descent; birth. *Addison.*
A'NCHENTRY, *s.* [from ancient.] Antiquity of a family; properly *ancientry*. *Shakespeare.*
A'NCHOR, *s.* [anchora, Lat.]
 1 A heavy iron, used to hold the ship, by being fixed in the ground. *Dryden.*
 2 Any thing which confers stability. *Hebrews.*
To A'NCHOR, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To cast anchor; to lie at anchor. *Pope.*
 2 To stop at; to rest on. *Shakespeare.*
A'NCHOR-HOLD, *s.* [from anchor and hold.] The hold or fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security. *Camden.*
A'NCHOR-SMITH, *s.* [from anchor and smith.] The maker or forger of anchors.
A'NCHORAGE, *s.* [from anchor.]
 1 The hold of the anchor. *Wotton.*
 2 The set of anchors belonging to a ship. *Shak.*
A'NCHORED, *part. a.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the anchor. *Waller.*
A'NCHORET, } *s.* [contracted from *anachoret*.]
A'NCHORITE, } A recluse. *Sprat.*
A'NCHOVY, *s.* [from *anchora*.] A little sea fish, much used by way of sauce. *Floyer.*
A'NCIENT, *a.* [ancien, Fr.]
 1 Old; not modern. *Cowell.*
 2 Old; that has been of long duration. *Raleigh.*
 3 Past; former. *Shakespeare.*
A'NCIENT, *s.*
 1 The flag or streamer of a ship.
 2 The bearer of a flag. *Shakespeare.*
A'NCIENTLY, *ad.* [from *ancient*.] In old times. *Sidney.*
A'NCIENTNESS, *s.* [from *ancient*.] Antiquity; existence from old times. *Dryden.*
A'NCIENTRY, *s.* [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient lineage. *Shakespeare.*
A'NCIENTS, *s.* Those that lived in old times; opposed to the moderns. *Pope.*
A'NCILLARY, * *ad.* [from *ancilla*, Lat.] Subservient as a handmaid. *Blackstone.*
A'NCONY, *s.* A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*
AND, *conj.* The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.
A'NDIRON, *s.* The iron at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns. *Bacon.*
ANDRO'GYNAL, *a.* [from *ἀνρ* and *γυνή*.] Hermaphroditical; having two sexes.
ANDRO'GYNALLY, *ad.* [from *androgynal*.] With two sexes. *Brown.*
ANDRO'GYNUS, *s.* See **ANDROGYNAL**. A hermaphrodite.
A'NECDOTE, *s.* [ἀνεκδοτὴν.]
 1 Something yet unpublished; secret history. *Prior.*
 2 A biographical incident.
ANECDOTICAL, * *ad.* Relating to anecdotes. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*
ANEMO'GRAPHY, *s.* [ἀνεμος and *γραφω*.] The description of the winds.
ANEMO'METER, *s.* [ἀνεμος and *μετρον*.] An instrument to measure the force of the wind.
ANE'MONE, *s.* [ἀνεμωνή.] The windflower.
A'NEMOSCOPE, *s.* [ἀνεμος and *σκοπος*.] A machine to foretel the changes of the wind.
A'NE'NT, *prep.* (Scotch dialect.)
 1 Concerning; about.
 2 Over against; opposite to.
A'NES, *s.* The spires or beards of corn.
A'NEURISM, *s.* [ἀνευρυσμῶν.] A disease of the arte-

ANG

- ries, in which they become excessively dilated. *Sharp.*
A'NEW, *ad.* [from *a* and *new*.]
 1 Over again; another time. *Prior.*
 2 Newly; in a new manner. *Rogers.*
ANFRA'CTUOUS, *a.* [anfractus, Lat.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding passages. *Ray.*
ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS, *s.* [from *anfractus*.] Fulness of windings and turnings.
A'NGEL, *s.* [ἄγγελος.]
 1 Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.*
 2 *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *angels of darkness*. *Revelations.*
 3 *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes means *man of God, prophet*.
 4 In the style of love, a beautiful person. *Shak.*
 5 A piece of money, anciently coined and impressed with an angel, rated at ten shillings.
A'NGEL, *a.* Resembling angels. *Pope.*
ANGE'LICA, *s.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute*.] A plant. *Miller.*
ANGE'LICAL, } *a.* [angelicus, Lat.]
ANGELICK, }
 1 Resembling angels. *Raleigh.*
 2 Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.*
 3 Belonging to angels. *Wilkins.*
ANGE'LICALNESS, *s.* [from *angelical*.] Excellence more than human.
A'NGELOT, *s.* A musical instrument somewhat resembling a lute.
A'NGELOT, * *s.* (In the history of coins.) A gold coin struck at Paris whilst subject to the English. *Ash.*
A'NGELSHOT, *s.* [from *angel* and *shot*.] Chain-shot.
A'NGER, *s.* [from *anger*, Sax. *vexed*.]
 1 Uneasiness upon receipt of any injury, with a purpose of revenge. *Locke.*
 2 Pain or smart of a sore. *Temple.*
To A'NGER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To provoke; to enrage. *Clarendon.*
 2 To make painful. *Bacon.*
A'NGERLY, *ad.* In an angry manner. *Shak.*
ANGIO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *ἀγγειον* and *γραφω*.] A description of vessels in the human body.
ANGIOMONOSPE'RMIOUS, *a.* [from *ἀγγειον*, *μονος*, and *σπερμα*.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.
A'NGLE, *s.* [angle, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting or meeting each other.
A'NGLE *s.* [angel, German.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Pope.*
To A'NGLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To fish with a rod and hook. *Waller.*
 2 To try to gain by some insinuating artifices. *Shakespeare.*
A'NGLE-ROD, *s.* [angel roede, Dutch.] The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are hung. *Addison.*
A'NGLER, *s.* [from *angle*.] He that fishes with an angle. *Dryden.*
A'NGLICISM, *s.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] An English idiom. *Milton.*
ANGLOCA'LVINIST, * *s.* A member of the Church of England. *Ash.*
A'NGOBER, *s.* A kind of pear.
A'NGOUR, *s.* [angor, Lat.] Pain. *Harvey.*
A'NGRILY, *ad.* [from *angry*.] In an angry manner; furiously; peevishly. *Shakespeare.*
A'NGRY, *a.* [from *anger*.]
 1 Touched with anger; provoked. *Genesis.*
 2 Having the appearance of anger. *Proverbs.*
 3 Painful; inflamed; smarting. *Wiseman.*
A'NGUIFER, * *s.* (In astronomy.) A cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent. *Ash.*
A'NGUISH, *s.* [from *angoisse*, Fr.] Excessive pain either of mind or body. *Donne.*
A'NGUISHED, *a.* [from *anguish*.] Excessively pained: not in use. *Donne.*
A'NGULAR, *a.* [from *angle*.]
 1 Having angles or corners. *Brown.*
 2 Consisting of an angle. *Newton.*

ANN

ANGULARITY, *s.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

ANGULARLY, *ad.* [from *angular*.] With angles or corners. *Boyle.*

ANGULARNESS, *s.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, *a.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or corners. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY, *s.* [from *angulous*.] Angularity; cornered form.

ANGULOUS, *a.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST, *a.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait.

ANGUSTA'TION, *s.* [from *angustus*, Lat.] The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed. *Wiseman.*

ANHELA'TION, *s.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting; the state of being out of breath.

ANHELO'SE, *a.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting.

AN'IGHTS, *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] In the night-time. *Shakespeare.*

ANIL, *s.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

AN'LENES, *s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The old age of women.

AN'LITY, *s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The old age of women.

ANIMABLE, *a.* [from *animate*.] That may be put into life, or receive animation.

ANIMADVE'RSION, *s.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]

1 Reproof; severe censure. *Clarendon.*

2 Punishment. *Swift.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE, *a.* [from *animadvert*.] That has the power of judging. *Glanville.*

To ANIMADVE'RT, *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1 To pass censures upon. *Dryden.*

2 To inflict punishments upon. *Grew.*

ANIMADVE'RTER, *s.* [from *animadvert*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments. *South.*

ANIMAL, *s.* [*animal*, Latin.]

1 A living creature corporeal. *Ray.*

2 By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

ANIMAL, *a.* [*animalis*, Lat.] That belongs or relates to animals. *Watts.*

ANIMA'LCULE, *s.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A small animal. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY, *s.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal existence. *Watts.*

To ANIMATE, *v. a.* [*animare*, Lat.]

1 To quicken; to make alive. *Dryden.*

2 To give powers to. *Knolles.*

3 To encourage; to incite. *Knolles.*

ANIMATE, *a.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal life. *Bentley.*

ANIMATED, *part. a.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous. *Pope.*

ANIMA'TION, *s.* [from *animate*.]

1 The act of animating or enlivening. *Bacon.*

2 The state of being enlivened. *Brown.*

ANIMATIVE, *a.* [from *animate*.] That has the power of giving life.

ANIMA'TOR, *s.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life. *Brown.*

ANIMO'SE, *a.* [*animosus*, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement.

ANIMO'SITY, *s.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. *Swift.*

ANISE, *s.* [*anisum*, Lat.] A species of parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds. *Miller.*

ANKER, *s.* [*anker*, Dutch.] A liquid measure, the fourth part of an awm, and contains two stekans; each stekan consists of sixteen mingles; the mingle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

ANKLE, *s.* [*ancleow*, Sax.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Prior.*

ANKLE-BONE, *s.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle. *Peacham.*

ANNALIST, *s.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals. *Atterbury.*

ANNALS, *s.* [*annales*, Lat.] Histories digested in the exact order of time. *Rogers.*

ANNATS, *s.* [*annates*, Lat.] First-fruits. *Cowell.*

To ANNE'AL, *v. n.* [*alan*, Sax.]

1 To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may be fixed. *Dryden.*

ANN

2 To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X, *v. n.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat.]

1 To unite to the end.

2 To unite as a smaller thing to a greater.

3 To unite *à posteriori*. *Raleigh.*

ANNE'X, *s.* [from *To annex*.] The thing annexed; additament. *Brown.*

ANNEXA'TION, *s.* [from *annex*.]

1 Conjunction; addition. *Hammond.*

2 Union; act of uniting. *Ayliffe.*

ANNE'XION, *s.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing; addition. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT, *s.* [from *annex*.]

1 The act of annexing.

2 The thing annexed. *Shakespeare.*

ANNI'HILABLE, *a.* [from *annihilate*.] That may be put out of existence.

To ANNI'HILATE, *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1 To reduce to nothing. *Bacon.*

2 To destroy. *Raleigh.*

3 To annul. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILA'TION, *s.* [from *annihilate*.] The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY, *s.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.]

1 A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year. *Stillingfleet.*

2 The act of celebration, or performance in honour of the anniversary. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY, *a.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly. *Ray.*

A'NNO DO'MINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

A'NNOLIS, *s.* An American animal, like a lizard.

AN'NOTATE, *v. a.* [*annoto*, Lat.] To comment; to make remarks; to write notes on an author; to explain; to expound; with *on*. *Perry.*

ANNOMINA'TION, *s.* [*ad* and *nomen*, Lat.] Agnomination; alliteration. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.*

ANNOTATION, *s.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explication; note. *Boyle.*

ANNOTATOR, *s.* [Latin.] A writer of notes, a scholiast; a commentator. *Felton.*

To ANNO'UNCE, *v. a.* [*announcer*, Fr.]

1 To publish; to proclaim. *Milton.*

2 To declare by a judicial sentence. *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y, *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to tease; to molest. *Sidney.*

ANNO'Y, *s.* [from the verb.] Injury; molestation; trouble. *Dryden.*

ANNO'YANCE, *s.* [from *annoy*.]

1 That which annoys. *Shakespeare.*

2 The act of annoying. *South.*

ANNO'YER, *s.* [from *To annoy*.] The person that annoys.

ANNO'YLING, *s.* [from *annoy*.] The act of anointing; an unction. *Burnet.*

ANNUAL, *a.* [*annuel*, French.]

1 That comes yearly. *Pope.*

2 That is reckoned by the year. *Shakespeare.*

3 That lasts only a year. *Ray.*

ANNUALLY, *ad.* [from *annual*.] Yearly; every year. *Brown.*

ANNU'ITANT, *s.* [from *annuity*.] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY, *s.* [*annuité*, French.]

1 A yearly rent to be paid for a term of life or years. *Cowell.*

2 A yearly allowance. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L, *v. a.* [*nullus*, Latin.]

1 To make void; to nullify. *Rogers.*

2 To reduce to nothing; to obliterate. *Milton.*

ANNULAR, *a.* [*annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of a ring. *Cheyne.*

ANNULARLY, *ad.* [from *annular*.] After the manner of a ring. *Ash.*

ANNULARY, *a.* [*annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of rings. *Ray.*

ANNULET, *s.* [*annulus*, Latin.]

1 A little ring.

2 [In architecture.] The small square members.

ANS

- in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets*.
- ANNU'LLIBLE,* a.** [from *annul.*] Annihilable; defeasible. *Perry.*
- To ANNU'MERATE, v. a.** [*annumero*, Latin.] To add to a former number.
- ANNUMERA'TION, s.** [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.
- To ANNU'NCIATE, v. a.** [*annuntio*, Lat.] To bring tidings.
- ANNUNCIA'TION-DAY, s.** [from *annunciate*.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March. *Taylor.*
- A'NODYNE, a.** [α and $\delta\delta\upsilon\eta$, Gr.] That has the power of mitigating pain. *Dryden.*
- To ANOI'NT, v. a.** [*oindre*, *enoindre*, part. *oint*, *enoint*, French.]
- 1 To rub over with unctuous matter. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To smear; to be rubbed upon. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To consecrate by unction. *Shakespeare.*
- ANO'INTER, s.** [from *anoint*.] The person that anoints.
- ANO'MALISM, s.** [from *anomaly*.] Anomaly; irregularity.
- ANOMALI'STICAL, a.** [from *anomaly*.] Irregular term of astronomy.
- ANO'MALOUS, a.** [α *priv.* and $\delta\mu\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. *Locke.*
- ANO'MALOUSLY, ad.** [from *anomalous*.] Irregularly. *Brown.*
- ANO'MALY, s.** [*anomalie*, Fr.] Irregularity; deviating from the common rule. *South.*
- A'NOMY, s.** [α *priv.* and $\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$.] Breach of law. *Bramhall.*
- ANO'N, ad.**
- 1 Quickly; soon; in a short time. *Waller.*
 - 2 Now and then; at other times. *Milton.*
- ANO'NYMOUS, a.** [α *priv.* and $\delta\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$.] Wanting a name. *Ray.*
- ANO'NYMOUSLY, ad.** [from *anonymous*.] Without a name. *Swift.*
- ANORE'XY, s.** [$\alpha\nu\omicron\rho\epsilon\varsigma\iota\alpha$, Gr.] Inappetency. *Quincy.*
- ANO'THER, a.** [from *an* and *other*.]
- 1 Not the same. *Locke.*
 - 2 One more. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Any other. *Samuel.*
 - 4 Not one's self. *South.*
 - 5 Widely different. *South.*
- ANO'THERGAINS, a.** Of another kind: obsolete. *Sidney.*
- ANO'THERGUESS, a.** Of another kind: a low word. *Arbuthnot.*
- A'NSATED, a.** [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having handles.
- To A'NSWER, v. n.** [*andswarian*, Saxon.]
- 1 To speak in return to a question. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To speak in opposition. *Boyle.*
 - 3 To be accountable for. *Brown.*
 - 4 To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of. *Swift.*
 - 5 To give an account. *Temple.*
 - 6 To correspond to; to suit with. *Proverbs.*
 - 7 To be equivalent to. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 - 8 To satisfy any claim or petition. *Raleigh.*
 - 9 To act reciprocally. *Dryden.*
 - 10 To stand as opposite or correlative to some thing else. *Taylor.*
 - 11 To bear proportion to. *Swift.*
 - 12 To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent. *Atterbury.*
 - 13 To comply with. *Shakespeare.*
 - 14 To succeed; to produce the wished event. *Bacon.*
 - 15 To appear in any call, or authoritative summons. *Shakespeare.*
 - 15 To be over against any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- A'NSWER, s.** [from the verb.]
- 1 That which is said in return to a question, or position. *Atterbury.*
 - 2 Confutation of a charge. *Ayliffe.*
- A'NSWER-JOBBER, s.** He that makes a trade of writing answers. *Swift.*
- A'NSWERABLE, a.** [from *answer*.]

ANT

- 1 That to which a reply may be made.
 - 2 Obligated to give an account. *Swift.*
 - 3 Correspondent. *Sidney.*
 - 4 Proportionate. *Milton.*
 - 5 Suitable; suited. *Milton.*
 - 6 Equal; equivalent. *Raleigh.*
 - 7 Relative; correlative. *Hooker.*
- A'NSWERABLENESS, s.** [from *answerable*.] The quality of being answerable.
- A'NSWERABLY, ad.** [from *answerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably. *Brerewood.*
- A'NSWERER, s.** [from *answer*.]
- 1 He that answers.
 - 2 He that manages the controversy against one that has written first. *Swift.*
- ANT, s.** [*æmett*, Saxon.] An emmet; a pismire. *Pope.*
- A'NTBEAR, s.** [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray.*
- A'NTHILL, s.** [from *ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests. *Addison.*
- AN'T.** A contraction for *and it*, or *and if it*.
- ANTA'GONIST, s.** [$\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\gamma\omega\nu\iota\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.]
- 1 One who contends with another; an opponent. *Milton.*
 - 2 Contrary. *Addison.*
 - 3 (In anatomy.) The muscle which counteracts some others. *Arbuthnot.*
- To ANTA'GONISE, v. n.** [$\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\gamma\omega\nu\iota\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.] To contend against another.
- ANTA'LGICK, a.** [from $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$, against, and $\alpha\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, pain.] That softens pain; anodyne.
- ANTANACLA'SIS, s.** [from $\alpha\nu\tau\iota\alpha\nu\alpha\kappa\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$.]
- 1 A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification.
 - 2 It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis. *Smith.*
- ANTAPHRODI'TICK, a.** [from $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\phi\rho\omicron\delta\iota\tau\eta$.] Efficacious against the venereal disease.
- ANTAPOPLE'CTICK, a.** [from $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\pi\omicron\pi\lambda\epsilon\varsigma\iota\alpha$.] Good against an apoplexy.
- ANTA'RCTICK, a.** [$\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\rho\epsilon\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$.] Relating to the southern pole. *Waller.*
- ANTARTHRI'TICK, a.** [$\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\rho\theta\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.] Good against the gout.
- ANTASTHMA'TICK, a.** Good against the asthma.
- A'NTE.** A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in composition; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood.
- A'NTEACT, s.** [from *ante* and *act*.] A former act.
- ANTEAMBU'LATION, s.** [*ante*, and *ambulo*, Lat.] A walking before.
- To ANTECE'DE, v. n.** [from *ante* and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before. *Hale.*
- ANTECE'DENCE, s.** [from *antecede*.] The act or state of going before. *Hale.*
- ANTECE'DENT, a.** [*antecedens*, Lat.] Going before; preceding. *South.*
- ANTECE'DENT, a.** [*antecedens*, Latin.]
- 1 That which goes before. *South.*
 - 2 (In grammar.) The noun to which the relative is subjoined. *Ascham.*
 - 3 (In logick.) The first proposition of an enthymeme. *Watts.*
- ANTECE'DENTLY, ad.** [from *antecedent*.] Previously. *South.*
- ANTECE'SSOR, s.** [Lat.] One who goes before, or leads another; the principal.
- ANTECHA'MBER, s.** [from *ante* and *chamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. *Addison.*
- ANTECURSOR, s.** [Lat.] One who runs before; a forerunner.
- To A'NTEDATE, v. a.** [from *ante*, and *do*, *datum*, Lat.]
- 1 To date earlier than the real time. *Donne.*
 - 2 To date something before the proper time. *Pope.*
- ANTEDILU'VIAN, a.** [from *ante*, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]
- 1 Existing before the deluge. *Woodward.*
 - 2 Relating to things existing before the deluge. *Brown.*

ANT

A'NTELOPE, *s.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns. *Spenser.*
ANTEMERIDIAN, *a.* [*ante* and *meridian*.] Before noon.
ANTEMETICK, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *εμέω*.] That has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.
ANTEMUNDANE, *a.* [*ante* and *mundus*, Lat.] That which was before the creation of the world.
ANTEPAST, *a.* [*ante* and *pastum*, Lat.] A foretaste. *Decay of Piety.*
A'NTEPENULT, *a.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The last syllable but two.
ANTEPILEPTICK, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *ἐπιληψις*.] Good against convulsions. *Brown.*
To A'NTEPONE, *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To prefer one thing to another.
ANTEPREDICAMENT, *s.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something previous to the decline of the predicament.
ANTERIORITY, *s.* [*from anterior*.] *Anteriority*; the state of being before.
ANTERIOUR, *a.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before. *Br.*
A'NTES, *s.* [Lat.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.
ANTESTOMACH, *s.* [*from ante* and *stomach*.] A cavity that leads into the stomach.
ANTHELMINTHICK, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *ἐλμινθος*.] That which kills worms. *Arbuthnot.*
A'NTHEM, *s.* [*ἄνθиму*.] A holy song. *Addison.*
ANTHOLOGY, *s.* [*ἀνθολογία*.]
 1 A collection of flowers.
 2 A collection of devotions.
 3 A collection of poems.
A'NTHONY'S FIRE, *s.* A kind of erysipelas.
A'NTHRAX, *s.* [*ἀνθραξ*.] A scab or blotch which burns the skin. *Quincy.*
ANTHROPOGRAPHY, *s.* [*ἀνθρωπος* and *γραφω*.] The anatomical description of the human body. *Ash.*
ANTHROPOLOGY, *s.* [*ἀνθρωπος* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of anatomy.
ANTHROPOMORPHISM, *s.* [*ἀνθρωπος* and *μορφή*.] The tenet of those who held that God had a human form. *Ash.*
ANTHROPOMORPHITE, *s.* [*ἀνθρωπομορφίτης*.] One who believes a human form in the deity. *Locke.*
ANTHROPOMORPHITICAL, *a.* Belonging to the anthropomorphites. *Ash.*
ANTHROPOPATHY, *s.* [*ἀνθρωπος* and *πάθος*.] The passions of man.
ANTICHRIST, *s.* [*ἀντι* and *Χριστός*.] One who opposes himself to Christ; the great adversary to Christianity, called in scripture, the man of sin. *Ash.*
ANTHROPOPHAGY, *s.* [*ἀνθρωπος* and *φαγω*.] Man eaters; cannibals. *Shakespeare.*
ANTHROPOPHAGIAN, *s.* A ludicrous word, formed from *anthropophagi*. *Shakespeare.*
ANTHROPOPHAGY, *s.* [*ἀνθρωπος* and *φαγω*.] The quality of eating human flesh. *Brown.*
ANTHROPOSOPHY, *s.* [*ἀνθρωπος* and *σοφία*.] The knowledge of the nature of man.
ANTHYPONOTICK, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *ὑπνος*.] That has the power of preventing sleep.
ANTHYPOPHORA, *s.* [*ἀνθυποφορεα*.] A figure in rhetoric, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference. *Smith.*
A'NTI, [*ἀντι*.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to*: as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.
ANTIACID, *a.* [*from ἀντι* and *acidus*, sour.] Contrary to sourness; alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*
ANTICHAMBER, *s.* Corruptly written for *ante-chamber*.
ANTICHRISTIAN, *a.* [*from ἀντι* and *Χριστιανός*.] Opposite to christianity. *South.*
ANTICHRISTIANISM, *s.* [*from antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity. *Decay of Piety.*
ANTICHRISTIANITY, *s.* [*from antichristian*.] Contrariety to Christianity.
ANTICHRONISM, *s.* [*ἀντι* and *χρονός*.] An error in the account of time. *Ash.*
To ANTICIPATE, *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

ANT

1 To take something sooner than another; to take first possession. *Hammond.*
 2 To take up before the time. *Dryden.*
 3 To foretaste, or take an impression of something which is not yet, as if it really was. *Den.*
 4 To preclude. *Shakespeare.*
ANTICIPATION, *s.* [*from anticipate*.]
 1 The act of taking up something before its time. *Holder.*
 2 Foretaste. *L'Estrange.*
 3 Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known. *Denham.*
A'NTICK, *a.* [*antiquus*, ancient.] Odd; ridiculously wild. *Dryden.*
A'NTICK, *s.*
 1 He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Odd appearance. *Spenser.*
To A'NTICK, *v. a.* [*from antick*.] To make antick. *Shakespeare.*
A'NTICKLY, *ad.* [*from antick*.] With odd postures. *Shakespeare.*
ANTICLIMAX, *s.* [*from ἀντι* and *κλίμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first. *Addison.*
ANTICONVULSIVE, *a.* [*from ἀντι* and *convulsive*.] Good against convulsions. *Floyer.*
A'NTICOR, *s.* [*ἀντι* and *cor*.] A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. *Farrier's Dict.*
ANTICOURTIER, *s.* [*from ἀντι* and *courtier*.] One who opposes the court.
ANTIDOTAL, *a.* [*from antidote*.] That which has the power of counteracting poison. *Brown.*
A'NTIDOTE, *s.* [*ἀντιδοτός*.] A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another. *Dryden.*
ANTIFEBRILE, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *febris*.] Good against fevers. *Floyer.*
ANTILOGARITHM, *s.* [*from ἀντι* against, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*
ANTILOGY, *s.* [*ἀντι* and *λογος*.] A contradiction in the passages of the same author. *Ash.*
ANTIMONARCHICAL, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *μοναρχία*.] Against government by a single person. *Addison.*
ANTIMONARCHICALNESS, *s.* The quality of being an enemy to regal power. *Ash.*
ANTIMONIAL, *a.* [*from antimony*.] Made of antimony. *Blackmore.*
A'NTIMONY, *s.* A mineral substance, of a metalline nature. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold. *Chambers.*
ANTINEPHRITICK, *s.* [*ἀντι* and *νεφριτικός*.] Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.
A'NTINOMY, *s.* [*ἀντι* and *νόμος*.] A contradiction between two laws.
ANTINOMIAN, *s.* [*from antinomy*.] One who denies the obligation of the moral law; one who pays no regard to the law. *Ash.*
ANTIPARALYTICK, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *παράλυσις*.] Efficacious against the palsy.
ANTIPATHETICAL, *a.* [*from antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Howell.*
ANTI'PATHY, *s.* [*from ἀντι* and *πάθος*; *antipathie*, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily: opposed to sympathy. *Locke.*
ANTIPEDESTALIS, *s.* [*ἀντι* and *παιδείσας*.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*
ANTIPESTILENTIAL, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *pestilential*.] Efficacious against the plague. *Harvey.*
ANTI'PHONE, *s.* [*ἀντι* and *φωνή*.] A method of singing by way of response. *Ash.*
ANTIPHRA'SIS, *s.* [*ἀντι* and *φρασις*.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. *South.*
ANTIPHRASTICAL, *a.* [*antiphrasis*, Lat.] Belonging to an antiphrasis. *Ash.*
ANTIPHRASTICALLY, *ad.* By way of antiphrasis. *Ash.*

ANT

- ANTI'PODAL**, *a.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the antipodes. *Brown.*
- ANTIPODES**, *s.* [*ἀντι* and *ποδες*.] The people who living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours. *Waller.*
- ANTIPOPE**, *s.* [from *ἀντι* and *pope*.] He that usurps the popedom. *Addison.*
- ANTIPTO'SIS**, *s.* [*ἀντιπλοσις*.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.
- ANTIQUARY**, *s.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity. *Fope.*
- ANTIQUARY**, *a.* Old; antique. *Shakespeare.*
- TO ANTIQUATE**, *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete. *Addison.*
- ANTIQUATEDNESS**, *s.* [from *antiquated*.] The state of being antiquated.
- ANTI'QUE**, *a.* [*antique*, Fr.]
- 1 Ancient; old; not modern. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Of genuine antiquity. *Prior.*
 - 3 Of old fashion. *Smith.*
 - 4 Odd; wild; antick. *Donne.*
- ANTI'QUE**, *s.* [from the adj.] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times. *Swift.*
- ANTI'QUENESS**, *s.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique. *Addison.*
- ANTI'QUITY**, *s.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]
- 1 Old times. *Addison.*
 - 2 The ancients. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 Remains of old times. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Old age: a ludicrous sense. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Ancientness.
- ANTI'SCII**, *s.* [*ἀντισκία*.] The people who inhabit different sides of the equator, who consequently at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiscii* to those of the south; one projecting shadows at noon towards the north, the other towards the south. *Chambers.*
- ANTISCORBU'TICAL**, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *scorbutum*.] Good against the scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*
- ANTISE'PTIC**,* *a.* [*ἀντι* and *σηπω*, Gr.] Preventive against putrefaction. *Ash.*
- ANTI'SPASM**, *s.* [*ἀντισπασμ*.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.
- ANTISPASMO'DICK**, *a.* [*ἀντισπασμος*.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.
- ANTISPA'STICK**, *a.* [*ἀντισπαστικός*.] Medicine that causes a revulsion of the humours.
- ANTISPLE'NETICK**, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *splenetick*.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen. *Floyer.*
- ANTI'STROPHE**, *s.* [*ἀντιστροφή*.] In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.
- ANTISTRUMA'TICK**, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *struma*.] Good against the kings-evil. *Wiseman.*
- ANTI'THESIS**, *s.* (In the plural *antitheses*.) [*ἀντιθεσις*.] Opposition of words of sentiments; contrast. *Pope.*
- ANTISE'PTIC**,* *s.* A medicine given to prevent putrefaction. *Ash.*
- ANTITHE'TIC**,* *a.* [*antithesis*.] Belonging to antithesis; contrary. *Editor.*
- ANTITRINITA'RIAN**,* *s.* [*ἀντι* and *trinitas*, Lat.] One who denies the trinity of persons in the Godhead. *Ash.*
- ANTITRINITA'RIAN**,* *a.* Denying the trinity. *Ash.*
- ANTITRINITA'RIANISM**,* *s.* The doctrine of the antitrinitarians. *Ash.*
- ANTI'TYPE**, *s.* [*ἀντιτύπος*.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. *Bur.*
- ANTITY'PICAL**, *a.* [from *antitype*.] That relates to the antitype; that explains the type.
- ANTIVENE'REAL**, *a.* [*ἀντι* and *venereal*.] Good against the venereal disease. *Wiseman.*
- ANTLER**, *s.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] A branch of a stag's horns. *Prior.*
- ANTO'ECI**, *s.* [from *ἀντι* and *ὀικω*.] Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. *Chambers.*
- ANTONOMA'SIA**, *s.* [from *ἀντι* and *ὄνομα*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say *The Orator*, for Cicero. *Smith.*
- ANTRE**, *s.* [*antre*, Fr.] A cavern; den. *Shak.*

APH

- ANVIL**, *s.* [*ænrille*, Sax.]
- 1 The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Any thing on which blows are laid. *Shak.*
- ANXI'ETY**, *s.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]
- 1 Trouble of mind about some future event; perplexity; solicitude. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Depression; lowness of spirits. *Arbuthnot.*
- ANXIOUS**, *a.* [*anxius*, Lat.]
- 1 Disturbed about some uncertain event. *Pope.*
 - 2 Careful; full of inquietude. *Dryden.*
- ANXIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *anxious*.] Solicitously; unquietly; carefully. *South.*
- ANXIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious.
- ANY**, *a.* [*anig*, *enig*, Sax.]
- 1 Every; whoever he be. *Pope.*
 - 2 Whosoever; whatsoever. *Shakespeare.*
- ANYWISE**,* *ad.* [*any* and *wise*.] In any way. *Shaftsbury.*
- ANONIAN**,* *ad.* (In poetry.) Belonging to the hill Parnassus, the supposed residence of the Muses. *Ash.*
- AORIST**, *s.* [*ἀοριστος*.] Indefinite.
- AORTA**, *s.* [*ἀορτή*.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*
- APA'CE**, *ad.* [from *a* and *pace*.]
- 1 Quick; speedily. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Hastily. *Atterbury.*
- APAGO'GICAL**, *a.* [from *ἀπαγωγή*.] That does not prove the thing directly, but shows the absurdity which arises from denying it. *Cham.*
- APA'RT**, *ad.* [*apart*, Fr.]
- 1 Separately from the rest in place. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 In a state of distinction. *Dryden.*
 - 3 At a distance; retired from the other company. *Shakespeare.*
- APA'RTMENT**, *s.* [*apartement*, Fr.] A room; a set of rooms. *Addison.*
- APATHY**, *s.* [*α* and *παθος*.] Exemption from feeling or passion. *South.*
- APATHE'TIC**,* *a.* [from *apathy*.] Free from passion. *Ash.*
- APATHE'TICAL**,* *s.* The state of being apathetical. *Ash.*
- APE**, *s.* [*ape*, Icelandish.]
- 1 A kind of monkey. *Glanville.*
 - 2 An imitator. *Shakespeare.*
- TO APE**, *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions. *Addison.*
- A'PER**,* *s.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator a buffoon. *Perry.*
- APE'AK**, *ad.* [*à pique*, Fr.] In a posture to pierce the ground; formed with a point.
- A'PEPSY**, *s.* [*ἀπεψία*.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*
- APE'RIENT**, *a.* [*aperio*, Lat.] That has the quality of opening; gently purgative. *Arb.*
- APE'RITIVE**, *a.* [from *aperio*, Lat.] That has the quality of opening. *Harvey.*
- APE'RT**, *a.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.
- APE'RTION**, *s.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]
- 1 An opening; a passage; a gap. *Wotton.*
 - 2 The act of opening. *Wiseman.*
- APE'RTLY**, *ad.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly.
- APE'RTNESS**, *s.* [from *apert*.] Openness. *Hol.*
- A'PERTURE**, *s.* [from *apertus*, open.]
- 1 The act of opening. *Holder.*
 - 2 An open place. *Glanville.*
- APE'TALOUS**, *a.* [of *α* and *πεταλον*, a leaf.] Without flower-leaves.
- APE'TALOUSNESS**,* *s.* [from *apetalous*.] The state of being without petals or flower-leaves. *Ash.*
- A'PEX**, *s.* [*apices*, plur. Lat.] The tip or point. *Woodward.*
- APHÆ'RESIS**, *s.* [*ἀφαίρεσις*.] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
- APHE'LION**, *s.* *aphelia*, pl. [*ἀπο* and *ἥλιος*, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun. *Cheyne.*
- APHILA'NTHROPY**, *s.* [*α* and *φιλανθρωπία*.] Want of love to mankind.

APO

A'PHONY, *s.* [ἀ and φωνη, speech.] A loss of speech. *Quincy.*
A'PHORISM, *s.* [ἀφορισμός.] A maxim; an unconnected position. *Rogers.*
APHORI'STICAL, *a.* [from *aphorism*.] Written in separate and unconnected sentences.
APHORI'STICALLY, *ad.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an aphorism. *Harvey.*
APHRODI'SIACAL, } *a.* [from Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.]
APHRODI'SIACK, } Relating to the venereal disease.
APHRODI'SIA, * *s.* [Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] The intercourse between the sexes. *Ash.*
A'PIARY, *s.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*
API'CES of a flower. Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*
API'ECE, *ad.* [from *a* and *piece*.] To the part or share of each. *Hooker. Swift.*
APIFA'CTURE, * *s.* [*apis* and *facio*, Lat.] The curious work of bees. *Ash.*
APISH, *a.* [from *ape*.]
 1 Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Foppish; affected. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Silly; trifling. *Glanville.*
 4 Wanton; playful. *Prior.*
A'PISHLY, *ad.* [from *apish*.] In an apish manner; foppishly; conceitedly.
A'PISHNESS, *s.* [from *apish*.] Mimickry; foppery; insignificance; playfulness.
API'TPAT, *ad.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation. *Congreve.*
APLU'STRE, *s.* [Lat.] The ancient ensign in sea vessels. *Addison.*
APNOE'A, * *s.* [α and πνεω, to breathe.] The failure of the faculty of breathing, as in fainting fits. *Ash.*
APO'CALYPSE, *s.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; discovery: a word used only of the sacred writings. *Milton.*
APOCALY'PTICAL, *a.* [from *apocalypse*.] Containing revelation. *Burnet.*
APOCALY'PTICALLY, * *ad.* In an apocalyptic manner; tending to revelation. *Ash.*
APO'COPE, *s.* [ἀποκοπή.] A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *apoplex* for *apoplexy*.
APOCRU'STICK, *a.* [ἀποκρυπτικός.] Endued with a repelling and astringent power.
APO'CRYPHA, *s.* [from ἀποκρυφίω.] Books appended to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors. *Hooker.*
APO'CRYPHAL, *a.* [from *apocrypha*.]
 1 Not canonical; of uncertain authority. *Hook.*
 2 Contained in the apocrypha. *Addison.*
APO'CRYPHALLY, *ad.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not indisputably.
APO'CRYPHALNESS, *s.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.
APODI'CTICAL, *a.* [from ἀποδείξις.] Demonstrative. *Brown.*
APODI'XIS, *s.* [ἀποδείξις.] Demonstration.
APOGÆ'ON, } *s.* [ἀπό and γη, the earth.] A
A'POGEE, } point in the heavens, in which
APOGE'UM, } the sun, or a planet, is at the
 greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Fairfax.*
APOLINARIANS, * *s.* (In church history.) A sect of Christians, in the fourth century, who would not admit of two intelligent natures in the one person of Christ. *Ash.*
APOLOGE'TICAL, } *a.* That is said in defence
APOLOGE'TICK, } of any thing or person. *Boyle.*
APOLOGE'TICALLY, *ad.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.
APO'LOGIST, *s.* [from *apologize*.] He that makes an apology.
To APO'LOGIZE, *v. n.* [from *apology*.] To plead in favour of a person or thing. *Pope.*
A'POLOGUE, *s.* [ἀπολόγος.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth. *Locke.*
APOLOGY, *s.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.] Defence; excuse. *Tillotson.*

APO

APO'LLYON, * *s.* [ἀπο and ὀλλω, to destroy.] A destroyer; a name of Satan. *Ash.*
APOMECO'METRY, *s.* [ἀπο, from μέτρος, distance, and μετρεω, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance.
APONEURO'SIS, *s.* [ἀπο and νευρον.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*
APO'PHASIS, *s.* [Lat. ἀποφασίς.] A figure by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. *Smith.*
APOPHLE'GMATICK, *a.* [ἀπο and φlegμα.] Drawing away phlegm.
APOPHLE'GMATISM, *s.* [ἀπο and φlegμα.] A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon.*
A'POPHTHEGM, *s.* [ἀποφθέγμα.] A remarkable saying. *Prior.*
APO'PHYGE, *s.* [ἀποφυγή, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to sprout out of its base; the spring of a column. *Chambers.*
APO'PHYSIS, *s.* [ἀποφύσις.] The prominent parts of some bones; the process. *Wiseman.*
APOPLE'CTICAL, } *a.* [from *apoplexy*.] Relat-
APOPLE'CTICK, } ing to an apoplexy. *Der.*
A'POPLEXY, *s.* [ἀποπληξίς.] A sudden deprivation of all sensation, and of all voluntary motion. *Arbuthnot.*
APO'RIA, *s.* [ἀπορία.] A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin. *South.*
APORRHO'E'A, *s.* [ἀπορροή.] Effluvium; emanation: not in use. *Glanville.*
APOSIOPE'SIS, *s.* [ἀποσιωπησις.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. *Smith.*
APO'STACY, *s.* [ἀποστασις.] Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion. *Sprat.*
APO'STATE, *s.* [*apostata*, Lat. ἀποστάτης.] One that has forsaken his profession; one that has left his religion. *Rogers.*
APOSTA'TICAL, *a.* [from *apostate*.] After the manner of an apostate. *Sandys.*
To APO'STATIZE, *v. n.* [from *apostate*.] To forsake one's profession or religion. *Bentley.*
To APO'STEMATE, *v. n.* [from *aposteme*.] To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter. *Wiseman.*
APOSTEMA'TION, *s.* [from *apostemate*.] The formation of an aposteme. *Grew.*
A'POSTEME, } *s.* [ἀποστημα.] A hollow swelling,
A'POSTUME, } filled with purulent matter; an abscess. *Wiseman.*
APO'STLE, *s.* [*apostolus*, Lat. ἀπόστολος.] A person sent with mandates: particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel. *Locke.*
APO'STLESHIP, *s.* [from *apostle*.] The office or dignity of an apostle. *Locke.*
APOSTO'LICAL, } *a.* [from *apostolick*.] Deli-
APOSTO'LICK, } vered or taught by the apostles. *Hooker. Dryden.*
APOSTO'LICALLY, *ad.* [from *apostolical*.] In the manner of the apostles.
APOSTO'LICALNESS, * *s.* Apostolical authority; the quality of relating to the apostles. *Perry.*
APO'STROPHE, *s.* [ἀποστροφή.]
 1 In rhetorick, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require. *Smith.*
 2 In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, *tho'* for *though*. *Swift.*
To APO'STROPHIZE, *v. a.* [from *apostrophe*.] To address by an apostrophe. *Pope.*
A'POSTUME. See **APOSTEME**. *Harvey.*
APO'THECARY, *s.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment it is to keep medicines for sale. *South.*
A'POTHEGM, *s.* (properly *apophthegm*.) A remarkable saying. *Watts.*
APOTHE'OSIS, *s.* [from ἀπό and θεός.] Deification. *Garth.*
APO'TOME, *s.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.]
 1 The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.
 2 The part remaining of an entire tone, after greater semitone has been taken from it. *Chambers.*

APP

A'POZEM, *s.* [*ἀπο*, from, and *ζέω*, to boil.] A decoction. *Wiseman.*
To APPA'L, *v. a.* [*appair*, Fr.] To fright; to depress. *Clarendon.*
APPA'LEMENT, *s.* [from *appal*.] Depression; impression of fear. *Bacon.*
A'PPANAGE, *s.* [*appanagium*, low Lat.] Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children. *Swift.*
APPARA'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] Tools; furniture; equipage; show. *Pope.*
APPA'REL, *s.* [*appareil*, Fr.]
 1 Dress; vesture. *Shakespeare.*
 2 External habiliments. *Tatler.*
To APPA'REL, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To dress; to clothe. *Samuel.*
 2 To cover or deck. *Bentley.*
APPA'RENT, *a.* [*apparent*, Fr.]
 1 Plain; indubitable. *Hooker.*
 2 Seeming; not real. *Hale.*
 3 Visible; not secret. *Atterbury.*
 4 Open; evident. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Certain; not presumptive. *Shakespeare.*
APPA'RENTLY, *ad.* [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly. *Tillotson.*
APPA'RENTNESS,* *s.* Openness; plainness. *Ash.*
APPARI'TION, *s.* [from *appareo*, Lat.]
 1 Appearance; visibility. *Milton.*
 2 A form; a visible object. *Tatler.*
 3 A spectre; a walking spirit. *Locke.*
 4 Something only apparent, not real. *Denham.*
 5 The visibility of some luminary. *Brown.*
APPA'RITOR, *s.* [from *appareo*, Lat.] The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner. *Ayliffe.*
To APPA'Y, *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr.] To satisfy; to content: obsolete. *Milton.*
To APPE'ACH, *v. a.*
 1 To accuse; to inform against. *Bacon.*
 2 To censure; reproach. *Dryden.*
APPE'ACHMENT, *s.* [from *appeach*.] Charge exhibited against any man. *Wotton.*
To APPE'AL, *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]
 1 To transfer a cause from one to another. *Hook.*
 2 To refer to another as judge. *Stepney.*
 3 To call another as witness. *Locke.*
 4 To charge with a crime. *Shakespeare.*
APPE'AL, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A provocation from an inferior to a superior judge. *Dryden.*
 2 In the common law, an accusation. *Cowell.*
 3 A summons to answer a charge. *Dryden.*
 4 A call upon any as witness. *Bacon.*
APPE'ALANT, *s.* [from *appeal*.] He that appeals. *Shakespeare.*
APPE'ALER, *s.* [from *appeal*.] One who makes an appeal.
To APPE'AR, *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]
 1 To be in sight; to be visible. *Prior.*
 2 To become visible as a spirit. *Acts.*
 3 To stand in the presence of another, generally of some superior. *Psalms.*
 4 To be the object of observation. *Psalms.*
 5 To exhibit one's self before a court. *Shakesp.*
 6 To be made clear by evidence. *Spenser.*
 7 To seem, in opposition to reality. *Sidney.*
 8 To be plain beyond dispute. *Arbuthnot.*
APPE'ARANCE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of coming into sight. *Glanville.*
 2 The thing seen. *Dryden.*
 3 Phenomenon; any thing visible. *Rogers.*
 4 Semblance; not reality. *Addison.*
 5 Outside show. *Addison.*
 6 Entry into a place or company. *Addison.*
 7 Apparition; supernatural visibility. *Shakesp.*
 8 Exhibition of the person to a court. *Swift.*
 9 Open circumstance of a case. *Addison.*
 10 Presence; mien. *Bacon.*
 11 Probability; likelihood. *Bacon.*
APPE'ARER, *s.* [from the verb.] The person that appears. *Brown.*
APPE'ASABLE, *a.* [from *appease*.] That may be pacified; reconcileable.
APPE'ASABLENESS, *s.* [from *appease*.] Reconcilableness.

APP

To APPE'ASE, *v. a.* [*appaiser*, Fr.]
 1 To quiet; to put in a state of peace. *Milton.*
 2 To pacify; to reconcile. *Hayward.*
APPE'ASEMENT, *s.* [from *appease*.] A state of peace.
APPE'ASER, *s.* [from *appease*.] He that pacifies; he that quiets disturbances.
APPE'LLANT, *s.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]
 1 A challenger. *Shakespeare.*
 2 One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe.*
APPE'LLATE, *s.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against. *Ayliffe.*
APPELLA'TION, *s.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called. *Brown.*
APPE'LLATIVE, *s.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] A name for a whole rank of beings. *Watts.*
APPE'LLATIVE,* *a.* Belonging to a common name. *Ash.*
APPE'LLATIVELY, *ad.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative.
APPE'LLATORY, *a.* [from *appeal*.] That which contains an appeal.
APPE'LEE, *s.* One who is appealed against, and accused.
To APPE'ND, *v. n.* [*appendo*, Lat.]
 1 To hang any thing upon another.
 2 To add to something as an accessory part.
APPE'NDAGE, *s.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence. *Taylor.*
APPE'NDANT, *a.* [French.]
 1 Hanging to something else.
 2 Belonging to; annexed. *Rogers.*
APPE'NDANT, *s.* That which belongs to another thing. *Grew.*
To APPE'NDICATE, *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing. *Hale.*
APPENDICA'TION, *s.* [from *appendicate*.] Adjunct; appendage; annexion. *Hale.*
APPE'NDIX, *s.* [*appendices*, plur. Lat.]
 1 Something appended or added. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*
To APPERTA'IN, *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]
 1 To belong to, as of right. *Raleigh.*
 2 To belong to by nature. *Bacon.*
APPERTA'INMENT, *s.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity. *Shak.*
APPE'RTENANCE, *s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs to another thing. *Brown.*
APPE'RTINENT, *a.* [from *To appertain*.] Belonging; relating. *Shakespeare.*
A'PPETENCE, } *s.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Carnal
A'PPETENCY, } desire. *Milton.*
APPE'LIBILITY, *s.* [from *appetible*.] The quality of being desirable. *Bramhall.*
A'PPETIBLE, *a.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that may be the object of appetite. *Bramh.*
A'PPETITE, *s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]
 1 The natural desire of good. *Hooker.*
 2 The desire of sensual pleasure. *Milton.*
 3 Violent longing. *Clarendon.*
 4 Keeness of stomach; hunger. *Bacon.*
APPETI'TION, *s.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire. *Ham.*
A'PPETITIVE, *a.* That does desire. *Hale.*
To APPLA'UD, *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]
 1 To praise by clapping the hands. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To praise in general. *Pope.*
APPLA'UDER, *s.* [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends. *Glanville.*
APPLA'USE, *s.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise. *Dryden.*
APPLA'USIVE,* *a.* Laudative; applauding. *Perry.*
A'PPLE, *s.* [*æppel*, Sax.]
 1 The fruit of the apple-tree. *Pope.*
 2 The pupil of the eye. *Deuteronomy.*
APPLI'ABLE, *a.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied; applicable. *South.*
APPLI'ANCE, *s.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied. *Shakespeare.*
APPLICABI'LITY, *s.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied. *Digby.*
A'PPLICABLE, *a.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied, as properly relating to something. *Dryden.*

APP

APPLICABLENESS, *s.* [from *applicable*.] Fitness to be applied. *Boyle.*
APPLICABLY, *ad.* [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.
APPLICANT,* *s.* One who applies; a student. *Editor.*
APPLICATE, *s.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter. *Chambers.*
APPLICA'TION, *s.* [from *apply*.]
 1 The act of applying any thing to another.
 2 The thing applied.
 3 The act of applying to any person. *Swift.*
 4 The employment of means for a certain end. *Locke.*
 5 Intenseness of thought; close study. *Locke.*
 6 Attention to some particular affair. *Addison.*
 7 Reference to some case or position. *Rogers.*
APPLICATIVE, *a.* [from *apply*.] That does apply. *Bramhall.*
APPLICATORY, *a.* [from *apply*.] That comprehends the act of application.
APPLICATORY, *s.* That which applies. *Taylor.*
To APPLY, *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]
 1 To put one thing to another. *Dryden.*
 2 To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Addison.*
 3 To make use of as relative, or suitable to something. *Dryden.*
 4 To put to a certain use. *Clarendon.*
 5 To use as means to an end. *Rogers.*
 6 To fix the mind upon; to study. *Watts.*
 7 To address to. *Milton.*
 8 To ply; to keep at work. *Sidney.*
To APPLY, *v. n.*
 1 To suit; to agree. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To have recourse to, as a petitioner. *Swift.*
 3 To attach by way of influence. *Rogers.*
To APPOINT, *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]
 1 To fix any thing. *Galatians.*
 2 To settle any thing by compact. *Judges.*
 3 To establish any thing by decree. *Samuel.*
 4 To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary. *Hayward.*
APPOINTER, *s.* [from *appoint*.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.
APPOINTMENT, *s.* [*appointment*, Fr.]
 1 Stipulation. *Job.*
 2 Decree; establishment. *Hooker.*
 3 Direction; order. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Equipment; furniture. *Shakespeare.*
 5 An allowance paid to any man.
APPORT,* *v. a.* [*ad and porto*, Lat.] To bring; to carry. *Scott.*
To APPORTION, *v. n.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions. *Collier.*
APPORTIONMENT, *s.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing into portions.
To APPOSE, *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.]
 1 To put questions to. *Bacon.*
 2 To apply to: a latinism. *Harvey.*
APPOSITE, *a.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted. *Wotton. Atterbury.*
APPOSITELY, *ad.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably. *South.*
APPOSITENESS, *s.* [from *apposite*.] Fitness; propriety; suitableness. *Hale.*
APPOSITION, *s.* [*appositio*, Lat.]
 1 The addition of new matter. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.
To APPRAISE, *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.
APPRAISEMENT,* *s.* [from *appraise*.] The act of appraising; a valuation. *Ash.*
APPRAISER, *s.* [from *appraise*.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.
To APPREHEND, *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.]
 1 To lay hold on. *Taylor.*
 2 To seize, in order for trial or punishment. *Clarendon.*
 3 To conceive by the mind. *Stillington.*
 4 To think on with terror; to fear. *Temple.*
To APPRECIATE,* *v. a.* [from *apprecier*.] To set a price on any thing; to appraise; to set a high value on; to esteem. *Perry.*

APP

APPRECIATION,* *s.* [from *appreciate*.] Valuation; estimation; appraisement. *Perry.*
APPREHENDER, *s.* [from *apprehend*.] Conceiver; thinker. *Glanville.*
APPREHENSIBLE, *a.* [from *apprehend*.] That may be apprehended or conceived. *Brown.*
APPREHENSION, *s.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]
 1 The mere contemplation of things. *Watts.*
 2 Opinion; sentiments. *South.*
 3 The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them. *Milton.*
 4 Fear. *Addison.*
 5 Suspicion of something. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Seizure. *Shakespeare.*
APPREHENSIVE, *a.* [from *apprehend*.]
 1 Quick to understand. *South.*
 2 Fearful. *Tillotson.*
 3 Perceptive; feeling. *Milton.*
APPREHENSIVELY, *ad.* [from *apprehensive*.] In an apprehensive manner.
APPREHENSIVENESS, *s.* [from *apprehensive*.] The quality of being apprehensive.
APPRENTICE, *s.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradesman shall in the mean time instruct him in his art. *Dryden.*
To APPRENTICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice. *Pope.*
APPRENTICEHOOD, *s.* [from *apprentice*.] The years of an apprentice's servitude. *Shak.*
APPRENTICESHIP, *s.* [from *apprentice*.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master. *Digby.*
To APPRIZE, *v. a.* [*appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of. *Cheyne.*
To APPROACH, *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]
 1 To draw near: locally. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To draw near, as time. *Gay.*
 3 To make a progress toward. *Locke.*
 4 To come near, by natural affinity, or resemblance.
To APPROACH, *v. a.*
 1 To bring near to. *Dryden.*
 2 To come near to. *Temple.*
APPROACH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of drawing near. *Denham.*
 2 Access. *Bacon.*
 3 Hostile advance. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Means of advancing. *Dryden.*
APPROACHABLE,* *a.* Accessible; that one may reach, go to, or arrive at. *Perry.*
APPROACHER, *s.* [from *approach*.] The person that approaches. *Shakespeare.*
APPROACHLESS,* *a.* Inaccessible; unapproachable; that cannot be approached. *Perry.*
APPROACHMENT, *s.* [from *approach*.] The act of coming near. *Brown.*
APPROBATION, *s.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased, or satisfied. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The liking of any thing. *South.*
 3 Attestation; support. *Shakespeare.*
APPROBATORY,* *a.* Relating to approbation. *Scott.*
APPROOF, *s.* [from *approve*.] Approbation, commendation. *Shakespeare.*
To APPROPINQUE, *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw near to: not in use. *Hudibras.*
APPROPRIABLE, *a.* [from *appropriate*.] That may be appropriated. *Brown.*
To APPROPRIATE, *v. a.* [*appropriar*, Fr.]
 1 To consign to some particular use or person. *Roscommon.*
 2 To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right. *Milton.*
 3 To make peculiar; to annex. *Locke.*
 4 (In law.) To alienate a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
APPROPRIATE, *a.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person; belonging peculiarly. *Stillington.*
APPROPRIATENESS,* *s.* A fitness to be appropriated. *Scott.*
APPROPRIATION, *s.* [from *appropriate*.]
 1 The application of something to a particular purpose. *Locke.*

APT

- ² The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shak.*
³ The fixing a particular signification to a word. *Locke.*
⁴ (In law.) A severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college. *Cowell.*
APPROPRIA'TOR, *s.* [from *appropriate*.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Ayliffe.*
APPROVABLE, *a.* [from *approve*.] That which merits approbation. *Brown.*
APPROVAL, *s.* [from *approve*.] Approbation. *Temple.*
APPROVANCE, *s.* [from *approve*.] Approbation. *Thomson.*
To APPROVE, *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr.]
¹ To like; to be pleased with. *Hooker.*
² To express liking. *Locke.*
³ To prove; to show. *Tillotson.*
⁴ To experience: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
⁵ To make, or show; to be worthy of approbation. *Rogers.*
APPROVEMENT, *s.* [from *approve*.] Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*
APPROVER, *s.* [from *approve*.]
¹ He that approves. *Shakespeare.*
² He that makes trial. *Shakespeare.*
³ (In law.) One that, confessing felony of himself, accuses another. *Cowell.*
APPROXIMATE, *ad.* [from *ad* and *proximus*, Lat.] Near to. *Brown.*
To APPROXIMATE, ** v. n.* To draw near; draw on; to appropinquate; to approach. *Perry.*
APPROXIMATION, *s.* [from *approximate*.]
¹ Approach to any thing. *Brown.*
² Continual approach nearer still, and nearer, to the quantity sought.
APPU'LSE, *s.* [*appulsus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing. *Holder.*
APPU'RTENANCE, ** s.* (In law.) That which belongs to something else, which is considered as a principal; adjunct. *Ash.*
A'PRICOT, or **A'PRICOCK**, *s.* [*apricus*, Lat. sunny.] A kind of wallfruit.
A'PRIL, *s.* [*Aprilis*, Lat.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first. *Peacham.*
A'PRON, *s.*
¹ A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean. *Addison.*
² A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.
A'PRON-MAN, *s.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A workman; an artificer. *Shakespeare.*
A'PRONED, *a.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*
A'PSIS, *s.* *apsides* plural. [*ἄψις*.] The higher *apsis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.
APT, *a.* [*aptus*, Lat.]
¹ Fit. *Hooker.*
² Having a tendency to. *Hooker.*
³ Inclined to; led to. *Bentley.*
⁴ Ready; quick. *Shakespeare.*
⁵ Qualified for. *Sidney.*
To APT, *v. a.* [*aptus*, Lat.]
¹ To suit; to adapt. *Ben Jonson.*
² To fit; to qualify. *Denham.*
To A'PTATE, *v. a.* [*aptatæm*, Lat.] To make fit. *Bailey.*
A'PTITUDE, *s.* [French.]
¹ Fitness. *Decay of Piety.*
² Tendency. *Decay of Piety.*
³ Disposition. *Locke.*
A'PTLY, *ad.* [from *apt*.]
¹ Properly; fitly. *Blackmore.*
² Justly; pertinently. *Addison.*
³ Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *aptly*.
A'PTNESS, *s.* [from *apt*.]
¹ Fitness; suitableness. *Norris.*
² Disposition to any thing. *Shakespeare.*
³ Quickness of apprehension. *Bacon.*
⁴ Tendency. *Addison.*
A'PTOTE, *s.* [of *ἄ* and *πλωσις*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

ARB

- A'QUA**, *s.* [Lat.] Water.
A'QUA FORTIS, [Lat.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*. *Chambers.*
A'QUA MARINA. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*
A'QUA REGIA, [Latin.] An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals. *Chambers.*
AQUA'RIOUS, ** s.* [Latin.] (In astronomy.) A constellation; the eleventh sign in the zodiac; the water bearer. *Ash.*
A'QUA VITÆ, [Lat.] Brandy, either simple or prepared with aromatics.
AQUA'TICK, *a.* [*aquaticus*, Lat.]
¹ That inhabits the water. *Ray.*
² That grows in the water. *Mortimer.*
A'QUATILE, *a.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That inhabits the water. *Brown.*
A'QUEDUCT, *s.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water. *Addison.*
A'QUEOUS, *a.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery. *Ray.*
A'QUEOUSNESS, *s.* [*aquositas*, Lat.] Waterishness.
A'QUILINE, *a.* [*aquilinus*, Lat.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked. *Dryden.*
AQUO'SE, *a.* [*aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water.
AQUO'SITY, *s.* [from *aguose*.] Wateriness.
A. R. anno regni; that is, in the year of the reign.
A'RABLE, *a.* [*aro*, Lat.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage. *Dryden.*
A'RAC, *s.* A spirituous liquor, imported from the East Indies. *Ash.*
ARACHNOI'DES, *s.* [from *ἀράχνη*, a spider, and *ειδος*, form.] One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb. *Derham.*
ARÆO'METER, ** s.* [*ἀραιος*, thin, and *μέτρεω*, to measure.] An instrument to measure the density of fluids. *Ash.*
A'RAIGNER, *s.* A term in fortification.
ARA'NEOUS, *a.* [*aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb. *Derham.*
ARA'TION, *s.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.
A'RATORY, *a.* [*aro*, Lat. to plough.] That contributes to tillage.
ARA'TURE, ** s.* Tillage. *Scott.*
A'RBALIST, *s.* [*arcus* and *balista*.] A cross-bow. *Camden.*
A'RBITER, *s.* [Lat.]
¹ A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit. *Bacon.*
² A judge. *Temple.*
A'RBITRABLE, *a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.*
ARBI'TRAMENT, *s.* [*arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*
A'RBITARILY, *ad.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely. *Dryden.*
A'RBITRARINESS, ** s.* Tyranny; despotism. *Temple.*
ARBITRA'RIOUS, *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Norris.*
ARBITRA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure. *Glennville.*
A'RBITRARY, *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]
¹ Despotick; absolute. *Prior.*
² Depending on no rule; capricious. *Brown.*
To A'RBITRATE, *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]
¹ To decide, to determine. *Shakespeare.*
² To judge of. *Milton.*
To A'RBITRATE, *v. n.* To give judgment. *South.*
A'RBITRARINESS, *s.* [from *arbitrary*.] Despoticalness; tyranny. *Temple.*
ARBITRA'TION, *s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

ARC

- ARBITRATOR**, *s.* [from *arbitrate*.]
 1 An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowell.*
 2 A governor; a president. *Milton.*
 3 He that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or control. *Addison.*
 4 The determiner. *Shakespeare.*
- ARBITRATRIX**, * *s.* A female arbitrator. *Ash.*
ARBITRESS, * *s.* A female arbitrator. *Ash.*
- ARBITREMENT**, *s.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]
 1 Decision; determination. *Hayward.*
 2 Compromise. *Bacon.*
- ARBORARY**, *a.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.
- ARBOREOUS**, *a.* [*arboreus*, Latin.] Belonging to trees. *Brown.*
- ARBORET**, *s.* [*arbor*, Latin, a tree.] A small tree or shrub. *Milton.*
- ARBORESCENT**, * *a.* Growing like trees; resembling trees. *Ash.*
- ARBORIST**, *s.* [*arboriste*, Fr.] A naturalist who makes trees his study. *Hewel.*
- ARBOROUS**, *a.* [*arbor*, Latin.] Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*
- ARBOUR**, *s.* [*arbor*, Latin, a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees. *Dryden.*
- ARBUSCLE**, *s.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub.
- ARBUTE**, *s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] A strawberry tree. *May.*
- ARC**, *s.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
 1 A segment; a part of a circle. *Newton.*
 2 An arch. *Pope.*
- ARCADE**, *s.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over. *Pope.*
- ARCANUM**, *s.* in the plural *arcana*. [Latin] A secret.
- ARCH**, *s.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
 1 Part of a circle, not more than the half. *Locke.*
 2 A building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges. *Dryden.*
 3 Vault of heaven. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A chief: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- To ARCH**, *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]
 1 To build arches. *Pope.*
 2 To cover with arches. *Howell.*
 3 To form into arches. *Bacon.*
- ARCH**, *a.* [from *ἀρχος*, chief.]
 1 Chief; of the first class. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Waggish; mirthful. *Swift.*
- ARCHAIOLOGICAL**, * *a.* [from *archaiology*.] Belonging to archaiology. *Ash.*
- ARCHAIOLOGY**, * *s.* [*ἀρχαίος*, ancient, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A discourse on antiquity; a treatise on the opinions, customs, and manners of the ancients. *Ash.*
- ARCHAISM**, * *s.* [*ἀρχαίος*, ancient.] An ancient or obsolete phrase, &c. *Watts.*
- ARCHANGEL**, *s.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels. *Norris.*
- ARCHANGEL**, *s.* [*lamium*, Latin.] A plant, called also *deadnettle*.
- ARCHANGE/LICK**, *a.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels. *Milton.*
- ARCHBEACON**, *s.* [*arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of prospect or of signal. *Carew.*
- ARCHBISHOP**, *s.* [*arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans. *Shakespeare.*
- ARCHBISHOPRICK**, *s.* [from *archbishop*.] The state, province, or jurisdiction, of an archbishop. *Clarendon.*
- ARCHCHANTER**, *s.* [*arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.
- ARCHDEACON**, *s.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office. *Ayliffe.*
- ARCHDEACONRY**, *s.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon. *Carew.*
- ARCHDEACONSHIP**, *s.* [from *archdeacon*.] The office of an archdeacon.
- ARCHDUKE**, *s.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.
- ARCHDUCHESS**, *s.* [*arch* and *duchess*.] A title

ARD

- given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.
- ARCHDUCHY**, * *s.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess; an archdukedom. *Ash.*
- ARCHDUCEDOM**, * *s.* An archduchy. *Ash.*
- ARCHPHILOSOPHER**, *s.* [*arch* and *philosopher*.] Chief philosopher. *Hooker.*
- ARCHPRELATE**, *s.* [*arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate. *Hooker.*
- ARCHPRESBYTER**, *s.* [*arch* and *presbyter*.] Chief presbyter. *Ayliffe.*
- ARCHAIOLOGICK**, *a.* [from *archaiology*.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.
- ARCHAIOLOGY**, *s.* [*ἀρχαίος* and *λόγος*.] A discourse on antiquity.
- ARCHAISM**, *s.* [*ἀρχαίσιμος*.] An ancient phrase, or mode of expression. *Watts.*
- ARCHED**, *part. a.* [from *To arch*.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Shakespeare.*
- ARCHER**, *s.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Latin, a bow.] He that shoots with a bow. *Prior.*
- ARCHERY**, *s.* [from *archer*.]
 1 The use of the bow. *Camden.*
 2 The act of shooting with the bow. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The art of an archer. *Crashaw.*
- ARCHES-COURT**, *s.* [from *arches* and *court*.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual clauses, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone pillars, built archwise. *Cowell.*
- ARCHETYPE**, *s.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made. *Watts.*
- ARCHETYPAL**, *a.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original. *Norris.*
- ARCHIDIACONAL**, *a.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archdeacon.
- ARCHIEPISCOPAL**, *a.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archbishop.
- ARCHITECT**, *s.* [*architectus*, Lat.]
 1 A professor of the art of building. *Wotton.*
 2 A builder. *Milton.*
 3 The contriver of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- ARCHITECTIVE**, *a.* [from *architect*.] That performs the works of architecture. *Derham.*
- ARCHITECTONICK**, *a.* [from *ἀρχος*, chief, and *τέκτων*, an artificer.] That has the power and skill of an architect. *Boyle.*
- ARCHITECTURE**, *s.* [*architectura*, Lat.]
 1 The art or science of building. *Blackmore.*
 2 The effect or performance of the science of building. *Burnet.*
- ARCHITRAVE**, *s.* [from *ἀρχη*, chief, and *trabs*, Lat.] That part of a column which lies immediately upon the the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. *Wotton.*
- ARCHIVES**, *s.* without a singular. [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- ARCHWISE**, *ad.* [*arch* and *wise*.] In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe.*
- ARCTATION**, *s.* [from *arcto*, Lat.] Confinement to a narrow compass.
- ARCTICK**, *a.* [from *ἀρκτικός*.] Northern; lying under the arctos, or bear. *Philips.*
- ARCUATE**, *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in form of an arch. *Bacon.*
- ARCUACTION**, *s.* [from *arcuate*.]
 1 The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
 2 The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.
 3 (In gardening.) The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seeds, by bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets.
- ARCUBALISTER**, *s.* [from *arcus* and *balista*.] A crossbow-man. *Camden.*
- ARD**, [Sax.] Signifies natural disposition; as *Godard*, is a divine temper. *Gibson.*
- ARD**, * [*aerd*, Teut. nature, disposition.] A termination added to English words, signifying quality, as *drunkard*, *dotard*; also *Godard*, divine temper, the name of a man. *Bailey.*

ARG

- A'RDENCY**, } s. [from *ardent*.] Ardour;
A'RDENTNESS,* } eagerness; warmth of af-
 fection. Boyle.
- A'RDENT**, a. [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]
 1 Hot; burning; fiery. Newton.
 2 Fierce; vehement. Dryden.
 3 Passionate; affectionate. Prior.
- A'RDENTLY**, ad. [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; af-
 fectionately. Sprat.
- A'RDOR**, s. [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]
 1 Heat.
 2 Heat of affection: as love, desire, courage. South.
 3 The person ardent or bright. Milton.
- ARDU'ITY**, s. [from *arduous*.] Height; diffi-
 culty.
- A'RDUOUS**, a. [*arduus*, Lat.]
 1 Lofty; hard to climb. Pope.
 2 Difficult. South.
- ARDUOUSNESS**, s. [from *arduous*.] Height;
 difficulty.
- ARE**. The third person plural of the present
 tense of the verb *To BE*.
- A'REA**, s. [Latin.]
 1 The surface contained between any lines or
 boundaries. Watts.
 2 Any open surface. Wotton.
- To A'READ**, v. a. [*aredan*, Sax. to counsel.] To
 advise; to direct. Milton.
- AREFA'CTION**, s. [*arefacio*, Lat.] The state of
 growing dry; the act of drying. Bacon.
- To A'REFY**, v. n. [*arefacio*, Lat.] To dry; to
 exhaust of moisture. Bacon.
- ARE'NA**,* s. [Lat.] Sand; small gravel; gravel
 bred in the human body. Ash.
- ARENA'CEOUS**, a. [*arena*, Lat.] Sandy; having
 the qualities of sand. Woodward.
- ARENA'TION**,* s. (In physic.) [from *arenaceous*.]
 A kind of dry bath, where the feet of the pa-
 tient are placed on hot sand. Ash.
- ARENO'SE**, a. [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of
 sand.
- ARE'NULOUS**, a. [from *arenula*, Lat.] Full of
 small sand; gravelly.
- AREO'TICK**, a. [*ἀραιωτικός*] Efficacious in open-
 ing the pores; attenuant.
- ARETO'LOGY**,* s. [*ἀρετή*, virtue, and *λογος*, a dis-
 course.] A treatise on morality. Ash.
- A'RGAL**,* or } s. (In chemistry.) Dried lees
A'RGOL,* } sticking to the sides of a vessel;
 tartar. Ash.
- A'RGENT**,* s. (In heraldry.) The white colour
 in coats of arms. Bailey.
- A'RGENT**, a. [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]
 1 Having the white colour used in the coats of
 gentlemen.
 2 Silver; bright like silver.
- A'RGIL**, s. [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay.
- ARGILLA'CEOUS**, a. [from *argil*.] Clayey;
 consisting of argil, or potters clay.
- ARGI'LLOUS**, a. [from *argil*.] Consisting of
 clay; clayish; containing clay. Brown.
- ARGOSY**, s. [from *Argo*, the name of Jason's
 ship.] A large vessel for merchandise; a car-
 rack. Shakespeare.
- To A'RGUE**, v. n. [*arguo*, Lat.]
 1 To reason; to offer reasons. Locke.
 2 To persuade by argument. Congreve.
 3 To dispute. Locke.
- To A'RGUE**, v. a.
 1 To prove any thing by argument. Donne.
 2 To debate any question. Milton.
 3 To prove, as an argument. Dryden.
 4 To charge with, as a crime.
- A'RGUER**, s. [from *argue*.] A reasoner; a dis-
 puter; a controvertist. Atterbury.
- A'RGUMENT**, s. [*argumentum*, Lat.]
 1 A reason alleged for or against any thing. Locke.
 2 The subject of any discourse or writing. Sprat.
 3 The contents of any work summed up by way
 of abstract. Dryden.
 4 Controversy. Locke.
- ARGUME'NTAL**, a. [from *argument*.] Belonging
 to argument; reasoning. Pope.

ARM

- ARGUMENTA'TION**, s. [from *argument*.] Rea-
 soning; the act of reasoning. Watts.
- ARGUME'NTATIVE**, a. [from *argument*.] Con-
 sisting of argument; containing argument. Atterbury.
- ARGUME'NTATIVELY**,* ad. By way of argu-
 ment. Ash.
- A'RGUTE**, a. [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]
 1 Subtle, witty; sharp.
 2 Shrill.
- A'RID**, a. [*aridus*, Lat.] Dry; parched up. Arb
- ARI'DITY**, s. [from *arid*.]
 1 Dryness; siccidity. Arbuthnot.
 2 A kind of insensibility in devotion, contrary to
 unction or tenderness. Norris.
- A'RIES**, s. [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve
 signs of the zodiack. Thomson.
- To ARI'ETATE**, v. n. [*arieto*, Lat.]
 1 To butt like a ram.
 2 To strike in imitation of the blows which rams
 give with their heads.
- ARIETA'TION**, s. [from *arietate*.]
 1 The act of butting like a ram.
 2 The act of battering with an engine called a
 ram. Bacon.
 3 The act of striking or conflicting in general. Gl.
- ARIE'TTA**, s. [Ital.] (In musick.) A short air,
 song, or tune.
- ARI'GHT**, ad. [from *a* and *right*.]
 1 Rightly; without mental error. Dryden.
 2 Rightly; without crime. Psalms.
 3 Rightly; without failing of the end designed. Dryden.
- ARIOLA'TION**, s. [*hariolus*, Lat.] Soothsaying;
 vaticination. Brown.
- To ARI'SE**, v. n. pret. *arose*, part. *arisen*.
 1 To mount upward as the sun. Dryden.
 2 To get up as from sleep, or from rest. Esdras.
 3 To come into view, as from obscurity. Matt.
 4 To revive from death. Isaiah.
 5 To proceed, or have its original. Dryden.
 6 To enter upon a new station. Cowley.
 7 To commence hostility. Samuel.
- ARI'STA**,* s. (In botany.) Awn; the long needle-
 like beard proceeding from the husks of grass
 or corn. Ash.
- ARISTO'CRACY**, s. [*ἀριστος* and *κρατεω*.] That
 form of government which places the supreme
 power in the nobles. Swift.
- ARI'STOCRAT**,* s. [from *aristocracy*.] A favourer
 of aristocracy. Perry.
- ARISTOCRA'TICAL**, a. [from *aristocracy*.] Re-
 lating to aristocracy. Ayliffe.
- ARISTOCRA'TICALLY**,* ad. In an aristocratical
 manner. Editor.
- ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS**, s. [from *aristocrati-
 cal*.] An aristocratical state.
- ARI'THMANCY**, s. [*ἀριθμος* and *μαντεία*.] A fore-
 telling future events by numbers.
- ARITHME'TICAL**, a. [from *arithmetick*.] Ac-
 cording to the rules or method of arithmetick.
 Newton.
- ARITHME'TICALLY**, ad. [from *arithmetical*.]
 In an arithmetical manner.
- ARITHMETI'CIAN**, s. [from *arithmetick*.] A
 master of art of numbers. Addison.
- ARI'THMETICK**, s. [*ἀριθμος* and *μετρεω*.] The
 science of numbers; the art of computation.
 Taylor
- ARK**, s. [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]
 1 A vessel to swim upon the water, usually ap-
 plied to that in which Noah was preserved from
 the universal deluge. Milton.
 2 The repository of the covenant of God with the
 Jews. Calmet.
- ARM**, s. [*earm*, *eorm*, Sax.]
 1 The limb which reaches from the shoulder to
 the hand. Dryden.
 2 The large bough of a tree. Sidney.
 3 An inlet of water from the sea. Norris.
 4 Power; might. Shakespeare.
- ARM'S END**, s. A due distance. A phrase taken
 from boxing. Sidney.
- To ARM**, v. a. [*armo*, Lat.]
 1 To furnish with armour of defence,
 of offence.

ARM

- 3 To plate with any thing that may add strength. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To furnish; to fit up. *Walton.*
 4 To provide against. *Spenser.*
 To ARM, *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms. *Shakespeare.*
 ARMA'DA, *s.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for sea. *Fairfax.*
 ARMADI'LLO, *s.* [Span.] A fourfooted animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedgehog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour.
 ARMAMENT, *s.* [armamentum, Lat.] A force equipped for war.
 ARMA'MENTARY, *s.* [armamentarium, Latin.] An armoury; an arsenal.
 ARMATURE, *s.* [armatura, Lat.] Armour; something to defend the body from hurt. *Ray.*
 ARMED CHAIR, *s.* [from armed and chair.] An elbow chair.
 ARME'NIAN BOLE, *s.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour.
 ARME'NIAN STONE, *s.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow.
 ARME'NTAL, } *a.* [armentalis, or armentinus,
 ARME'NTINE, } Lat.] Belonging to a drove, or herd of cattle.
 ARMENTO'SE, *a.* [armentosus, Lat.] Abounding with cattle.
 ARMGAUNT, *a.* [from arm and gaunt.] Slender as the arm. *Shakespeare.*
 ARM-HOLE, *s.* [from arm and hole.] The cavity under the shoulder. *Bacon.*
 ARMIGER, * *s.* [arma, arms, and gero, to bear, Lat.] An armour bearer; an esquire. *Ash.*
 ARMI'GEROUS *a.* [from armiger, Lat.] Bearing arms.
 ARMI'LLA, * *s.* [Lat.] A bracelet or jewel worn on the arm; an iron ring or hoop in which the gudgeon of a wheel runs. *Ash.*
 ARMILLARY, *a.* [from armilla, Lat.] Resembling a bracelet. *Harris.*
 ARMILLATED, *a.* [armillatus, Lat.] Having bracelets etc.
 ARMINGS, *s.* (In a ship.) The same with waste-clothes.
 ARMIPOTENCE, *s.* [from arma and potentia, Lat.] Power in war.
 ARMIPOTENT, *a.* [armipotens Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war. *Dryden.*
 ARMISO'NANT, * *a.* [arma, and sono, Lat.] Rustling with armour. *Ash.*
 ARMISTICE, *s.* [armistitium, Latin.] A short truce.
 ARMLESS, * *a.* [arm and less.] Without arms.
 ARMLET, *s.* [from arm.]
 1 A little arm.
 2 A piece of armour for the arm.
 3 A bracelet for the arm. *Donne.*
 ARMO'NIACK, *s.* (erroneously written for ammoniack.) A sort of volatile salt. See AMMONIACK.
 ARMORER, *s.* [armorier, Fr.]
 1 He that makes armour, or weapons. *Pope.*
 2 He that dresses another in armour. *Shakesp.*
 ARMO'RIAL, *a.* [armorial, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheons of a family.
 ARMORIST, *s.* [from armour.] A person skilled in heraldry.
 ARMORY, *s.* [from armour.]
 1 The place in which arms are repositied for use. *South.*
 2 Armour; arms of defence. *Milton.*
 3 Ensigns armorial. *Spenser.*
 ARMOUR, *s.* [armatura, Lat.] Defensive arms. *South.*
 ARMOUR-BEARER, *s.* [from armour and bear.] He that carries the armour of another. *Dryd.*
 ARMPIT, *s.* [from arm and pit.] The hollow place under the shoulder. *Swift.*
 ARMS, *s.* without the sing. number. [arma, Lat.]
 1 Weapons of offence, or armour of defence. *Pope.*
 2 A state of hostility. *Shakespeare.*
 3 War in general. *Dryden.*

ARR

- 4 Action; the act of taking arms. *Milton.*
 5 The ensigns armorial of a family.
 A'RMYY, *s.* [armée, French.]
 1 A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*
 2 A great number. *Shakespeare.*
 AROMA'TICAL, } *a.* [from aroma, Lat. spice.]
 AROMA'TICK, }
 1 Spicy. *Bacon.*
 2 Fragrant; strong-scented *Pope.*
 AROMA'TICKS, *s.* Spices. *h. Leigh.*
 AROMATIZA'TION, *s.* [from aromatize.] The act of scenting with spices.
 To ARO'MATIZE, *v. a.* [from aroma, Lat. spice.]
 1 To scent with spices; to impregnate w. spices. *Bacon.*
 2 To scent; to perfume. *Brown.*
 ARO'SE. The preterit of the verb arise.
 ARO'UND, *ad.* [from a and round.]
 1 In a circle. *Dryden.*
 2 On every side. *Dryden.*
 ARO'UND, *prep.* About; encircling, so as to encompass. *Dryden.*
 To ARO'USE, *v. a.* [a and rouse.]
 1 To wake from sleep. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To raise up; to excite. *Thomson.*
 ARO'W, *ad.* [a and row.] In a row. *Sidney.*
 ARO'YNT, *ad.* Begone; away. *Shakespeare.*
 A'RQUEBUSE, *s.* A hand-gun. *Bacon.*
 ARQUEBUSA'DE, *s.* [from arquebuse.] The shot of an arquebuse.
 ARQUEBUSA'DE, * *a.* Distilled from particular ingredients, as arquebusade water. *Chesterf.*
 A'RQUEBUSIER, *s.* [from arquebuse.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse. *Knolles.*
 ARRA'CH, *s.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. *Mortimer.*
 ARRA'CK, *s.* A spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree.
 To ARRA'IGN, *v. a.* [arranger, Fr. to set in order.]
 1 To set a thing in order, or in its place: a prisoner is said to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial. *Cowell.*
 2 To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, or in satire. *South.*
 ARRA'IGNMENT, *s.* [from arraign.] The act of arraigning; a charge. *Dryden.*
 To ARRA'NGE, *v. a.* [arranger, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose. *Cheyne.*
 ARRA'NGEMENT, *s.* [from arrange.] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order. *Cheyne.*
 A'RRANT, *a.* [from errant.] Bad in a high degree. *Dryden.*
 A'RRANTLY, *ad.* [from arrant.] Corruptly; shamefully. *L'Estrange.*
 A'RRAS, *s.* [from Arras, a town in Artois.] Tapestry. *Denham.*
 ARRA'UGHT, *a.* Seized by violence: out of use. *Spenser.*
 ARRA'Y, *s.* [arroy, Fr.]
 1 Order, chiefly of war. *Milton.*
 2 Dress. *Dryden.*
 3 (In law.) The ranking or setting forth of a jury impannelled on a cause. *Cowell.*
 To ARRA'Y, *v. a.* [arroyer, old Fr.]
 1 To put in order.
 2 To deck; to dress. *Dryden.*
 ARRA'YERS, *s.* [from array.] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowell.*
 ARRE'AR, *ad.* [arriere, Fr.] Behind: the primitive signification, though not now in use. *Spenser.*
 ARRE'AR, *s.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. *Locke.*
 ARRE'ARAGE, *s.* The remainder of an account, or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time. *Cowell.*
 ARRENTA'TION, *a.* [from arrendar, Spanish, to farm.] The licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to enclose them.
 ARREPTI'TIOUS, *a.* [arreptus, Lat.]
 1 Snatched away.
 2 [From ad and repo.] Crept in privily

ART

ARRE'ST, *s.* [from *arrestor*, Fr. to stop.]
 1 (In law.) A stop or stay. An arrest is a restraint of a man's person. *Cowell.*
 2 Any caption. *Taylor.*
To ARRE'ST, *v. a.* [*arrestor*, Fr.]
 1 To seize by a mandate from court. *Shak.*
 2 To seize any thing by a law. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To seize; to lay hands on. *South.*
 4 To withhold; to hinder. *Davies.*
 5 To stop motion. *Boyle.*
ARRE'ST, *s.* A mangey humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse.
ARRE'T, *s.* [French.] A decree; the decision of a sovereign court. *Spencer.*
To ARRE'T, *v. a.* To assign, to impute. *Chaucer.*
To ARRI'DE, *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]
 1 To laugh at.
 2 To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.
ARRIE'RE, *s.* [French.] The last body of an army; the rear. *Hayward.*
ARRI'SION, *s.* [*arrisio*, Latin.] A smiling upon.
ARRI'VAL, *s.* [from *arrive*.] The act of coming to any place; and figuratively, the attainment of any purpose. *Waller.*
ARRI'VANCE, *s.* [from *arrive*.] Company coming: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
To ARRI'VE, *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr.]
 1 To come to any place by water. *Dryden.*
 2 To reach any place by travelling. *Sidney.*
 3 To reach any point. *Locke.*
 4 To gain any thing. *Addison.*
 5 To happen. *Waller.*
To ARRO'DE, *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble.
ARROGANCE, *s.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.] The act or
A'RR OGANCY, *s.* quality of taking much upon one's self. *Dryden.*
A'RR OGANT, *a.* [*arrogans* Lat.] Haughty; proud. *Temple.*
A'RR OGANTLY, *ad.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner. *Dryden.*
A'RR OGANTNESS, *s.* [from *arrogant*.] Arrogance.
To A'RR OGATE, *v. a.* [*arrogare*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims. *Raleigh.*
ARROGA'TION, *s.* [from *arrogare*.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner.
ARRO'SION, *s.* [from *arrosus*, Lat.] A gnawing.
A'RR OW, *s.* [*arewe*, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. *Hayward.*
A'RR OWHEAD, *s.* [from *arrow* and *head*.] A water plant, whose leaves resemble the head of an arrow.
A'RR OWY, *a.* [from *arrow*.] Consisting of arrows. *Milton.*
ARSE, *s.* [*earse*, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.
A'RSE-FOOT, *s.* A kind of water-fowl.
A'RSE-SMART, *s.* [*persicaria*, Lat.] A plant.
A'RSENAL, *s.* [*arsenale*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite for war; a magazine of military stores. *Addison.*
ARSE'NICAL, *a.* [from *arsenick*.] Containing arsenick. *Woodward.*
A'RSE NICK, *s.* [*ἀρσενικόν*.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and unflammable, which gives whiteness to metal in fusion, and is a violent corrosive poison. *Woodward.*
A'RSEVERSE,* *s.* [Tuscan.] A kind of spell, written on a house with intent to keep it from burning. *Ash.*
A'RSY-VERSY,* *ad.* Topsy-turvy. *Drayton.*
AR'SON,* *s.* [*ardeo*, Lat. to burn.] (In law.) The act or crime of burning houses, &c. *Blackstone.*
ART, *s.* [*art*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]
 1 The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct. *Pope.*
 2 A science: as, the liberal arts. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 A trade. *Boyle.*
 4 Artfulness; skill; dexterity. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Cunning. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Speculation. *Shakespeare.*
ARTE'RIAL, *a.* [from *artery*.] That relates to the artery; that is contained in the artery. *Blackmore.*

ART

ARTERIO'TOMY *s.* [from *ἀρτηρία* and *τομή*, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery.
A'RTERY, *s.* [*arteria*, Lat.] A conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy.*
A'RTFUL, *a.* [from *art* and *full*.]
 1 Performed with art. *Dryden.*
 2 Artificial; not natural.
 3 Cunning; skilful; dexterous. *Pope.*
A'RTFULLY, *ad.* [from *artful*.] With art; skilfully; dexterously. *Rogers.*
A'RTFULNESS, *s.* [from *artful*.]
 1 Skill. *Cheyne.*
 2 Cunning.
ARTHRI'TICAL, } *a.* [from *arthritis*.
ARTHRI'TICK, }
 1 Gouty; relating to the gout. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Relating to the joints. *Brown.*
ARTHRI'TIS, *s.* [*ἀρθρίτις*.] The gout.
A'RTICHOKE, *s.* [*artichault*, Fr.] A plant very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine. *Miller.*
A'RTICK, *a.* (It should be written *arctick*.) Northern. *Dryden.*
A'RTICLE, *s.* [*articulus*, Lat.]
 1 A part of speech, as *the*, *an*.
 2 A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing. *Tillotson.*
 3 Term; stipulation. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Point of time; exact time. *Clarendon.*
To A'RTICLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stipulate; to make terms. *Donne.*
To A'RTICLE, *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles. *Taylor.*
ARTI'CLAR, *a.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints.
ARTI'CLATE, *a.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]
 1 Distinct. *Milton.*
 2 Branched out into articles. *Bacon.*
To ARTI'CLATE, *v. a.* [from *article*.]
 1 To form words; to speak as a man. *Glanville.*
 2 To draw up in articles. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To make terms. *Shakespeare.*
ARTI'CLATELY, *ad.* [from *articulate*.] In an articulate voice. *Decay of Piety.*
ARTI'CLATENESS, *s.* [from *articulate*.] The quality of being articulate.
ARTICULA'TION, *s.* [from *articulate*.]
 1 The juncture or joint of bones. *Ray.*
 2 The act of forming words. *Holder.*
 3 (In botany.) The joints in plants.
A'RTIFICE, *s.* [*artificium*, Lat.]
 1 Trick; fraud; stratagem. *South.*
 2 Art; trade.
ARTI'FICER, *s.* [*artifex*, Lat.]
 1 An artist; a manufacturer. *Sidney.*
 2 A forger; a contriver. *Milton.*
 3 A dexterous or artful fellow. *Ben Jonson.*
ARTIFI'CIAL, *a.* [*artificial*, Fr.]
 1 Made by art; not natural. *Wilkins.*
 2 Fictitious; not genuine. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Artful; contrived with skill. *Temple.*
ARTIFI'CIALLY, *ad.* [from *artificial*.]
 1 Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance. *Ray.*
 2 By art; not naturally. *Addison.*
ARTIFI'CIALNESS, *s.* [from *artificial*.] Artfulness.
ARTI'LLERY, *s.* It has no plural. [*artillerie*, Fr.]
 1 Weapons of war. *Samuel.*
 2 Cannon; great ordnance. *Denham.*
ARTISA'N, [Fr.]
 1 An artist; professor of an art. *Wotton.*
 2 A manufacturer; low tradesman. *Addison.*
A'RTIST, *s.* [*artiste*, Fr.]
 1 The professor of an art. *Newton.*
 2 A skilful man; not a novice. *Locke.*
A'RTLESS, *a.* [from *art* and *less*.]
 1 Unskilful; wanting art. *Dryden.*
 2 Void of fraud; as, an *artless* maid.
 3 Contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.
A'RTLESSLY, *ad.* [from *artless*.] In an artless manner; naturally; sincerely. *Pope.*
A'RTLESSNESS,* *s.* Nativesimplicity; sincerity; freedom from disguise or artifice. *Perry.*

ASC

- ARTUATE**, * *v. a.* [from *artus*, a joint, Lat.] To tear limb from limb; to disjoint.
- ARTUATION**, *s.* [from *artuate*.] The act of dis-jointing.
- ARTUOSE**, *a.* Well set; nervous. *Scott.*
- ARUNDINA'CEOUS**, *a.* [arundinaceus, Lat.] Of or like reeds.
- ARUNDI'NEOUS**, *a.* [arundineus, Lat.] Abound-ing with reeds.
- ARU'SPICE**, * *s.* [aruspicius, Lat.] A divination by inspecting the entrails of beasts. *Ash.*
- AS**, *conj.* [als, Teut.]
- 1 In the same manner with something else. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 In the manner that. *Dryden.*
 - 3 That; in a consequential sense. *Wotton.*
 - 4 In the state of another. *A. Philips.*
 - 5 Under a particular consideration. *Gay.*
 - 6 Like; of the same kind with. *Watts.*
 - 7 In the same degree with. *Blackmore.*
 - 8 As if; according to the manner that would be if. *Dryden.*
 - 9 According to what. *Addison.*
 - 10 As it were; in some sort. *Bacon.*
 - 11 While; at the same time that. *Addison.*
 - 12 Because. *Taylor.*
 - 13 As being. *Bacon.*
 - 14 Equally. *Dryden.*
 - 15 How; in what manner. *Boyle.*
 - 16 With; answering to like or same. *Shak.*
 - 17 In a reciprocal sense, answering to *as*. *Bentley.*
 - 18 Going before *as*, in a comparative sense; the first *as* being sometimes understood. *Add.*
 - 19 Answering to *such*. *Tillotson.*
 - 20 Having so to answer it; in a conditional sense. *Locke.*
 - 21 Answering to so conditionally. *Dryden.*
 - 22 In a sense of comparison, followed by *so*. *Pope.*
 - 23 *As for*; with respect to. *Dryden.*
 - 24 *As if*; in the same manner that it would be, if. *Locke.*
 - 25 *As to*; with respect to. *Swift.*
 - 26 *As well as*; equally with. *Locke.*
 - 27 *As though*; as if. *Sharp.*
- ASA FOE'TIDA**, *s.* A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell.
- ASARABA'CCA**, *s.* [asarum, Lat.] A plant.
- ASBESTINE**, *a.* [from *asbestos*.] Something in-combustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of asbestos.
- ASBESTOS**, *s.* [ἀσβεστος.] A sort of native fos-sil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a grayish colour. It is endowed with the wonderful property of remaining un-consumed in the fire. *Chambers.*
- ASCA'RIDES**, *s.* [ἀσκαριδης, from ἀσκαριζω, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum. *Quincy.*
- To ASCEND**, *v. n.* [ascendo, Lat.]
- 1 To move upward; to mount. *Milton.*
 - 2 To proceed from one degree of good to another. *Watts.*
 - 3 To stand higher in genealogy. *Broome.*
- To ASCEND**, *v. a.* To climb up any thing. *Delany.*
- ASCE'NDANT**, *s.* [from *ascend*.]
- 1 The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astro-logers to have great influence. *Temple.*
 - 2 Height; elevation. *Clarendon.*
 - 3 Superiority; influence. *Ayliffe.*
 - 4 One of the degrees of kindred reckoned up-ward.
- ASCE'NDANT**, *a.*
- 1 Superiour; predominant; overpowering. *South.*
 - 2 In an astrological sense, above the horizon. *Brown.*
- ASCE'NDANCY**, *s.* [from *ascend*.] Influence; power. *Watts.*
- ASCE'NSION**, *s.* [ascensio, Lat.]
- 1 The act of ascending or rising: frequently ap-plied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven. *Milton.*
 - 2 The thing rising or mounting. *Brown.*

ASK

- ASCE'NSION-DAY**. The day on which the as-cension of our Saviour is commemorated, com-monly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.
- ASCE'NSIVE**, *a.* [from *ascend*.] In a state of ascent: not in use. *Brown.*
- ASCEN'SIONAL**, * *a.* (In astronomy.) Belonging to ascension. *Ash.*
- ASCE'NT**, *s.* [ascensus, Lat.]
- 1 Rise; the act of rising. *Milton.*
 - 2 The way by which one ascends. *Bacon.*
 - 3 An eminence, or high place. *Addison.*
- To ASCERTA'IN**, *v. a.* [ascertener, Fr.]
- 1 To make certain; to fix; to establish. *Locke.*
 - 2 To make confident. *Hammond.*
- ASCERTA'INER**, *s.* [from *ascertain*.] The person that proves or establishes.
- ASCERTA'INMENT**, *s.* [from *ascertain*.] A set-tled rule; an established standard. *Swift.*
- ASCE'TICK**, *a.* [ἀσκητικός.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. *South.*
- ASCE'TICK**, *s.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit. *Norris.*
- A'SCII**, *s.* It has no singular. [α and σκια.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.
- ASCI'TES**, *s.* [from ἀσχος, a bladder.] A parti-cular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasa-tion of water.
- ASCI'TICAL**, } *a.* [from *ascites*.] Dropsical; hy-
ASCI'TICK, } dropical. *Wiseman.*
- ASCITI'TIOUS**, *a.* [ascititius, Latin.] Supple-mental; additional. *Pope.*
- ASCRI'BABLE**, *a.* [from *ascribe*.] That may be ascribed. *Boyle.*
- To ASCRI'BE**, *v. a.* [ascribo, Latin.]
- 1 To attribute to, as a cause. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To attribute to, as a possessor. *Tillotson.*
- ASCRIP'TION**, *s.* [ascriptio, Latin.] The act of ascribing.
- ASCRIP'TIOUS**, *a.* [ascriptitius, Lat.] That is ascribed.
- ASH**, *s.* [aesc, Sax.] A tree. *Dryden.*
- A'SH-COLOURED**, *a.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and gray. *Woodw.*
- ASHA'MED**, *a.* [from *a* and *shame*.] Touched with shame. *Taylor.*
- A'SHEN**, *a.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood. *Dry.*
- A'SHES**, *s.* It wants the singular. [asca, Sax.]
- 1 The remains of any thing burnt. *Digby.*
 - 2 The remains of the body. *Pope.*
- A'SH-FIRE**, * *s.* (In chymistry.) The mildest fire used in chymical operations. *Ash.*
- A'SHLAR**, *s.* (With masons.) Freestone, as it comes out of the quarry.
- A'SHLERING**, *s.* (With builders.) Quartering in garrets. *Builder's Dict.*
- ASHO'RE**, *ad.* [from *a* and *shore*.]
- 1 On shore; on the land. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 To the shore; to the land. *Milton.*
- ASHWE'DNESDAY**, *s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.
- A'SHWEED**, *s.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.
- A'SHY**, *a.* [from *ash*.] Ash-coloured; pale; in-clining to a whitish gray. *Shakespeare.*
- ASI'DE**, *ad.* [from *a* and *side*.]
- 1 To one side. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To another part. *Bacon.*
 - 3 From the company. *Mark.*
- A'SINARY**, *a.* [asinarius, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.
- A'SININE**, *a.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Milton.*
- To ASK**, *v. a.* [ascian, Sax.]
- 1 To petition; to beg. *Swift.*
 - 2 To demand; to claim. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To inquire; to question. *Jeremiah.*
 - 4 To require, as needful. *Addison.*
- ASKA'NCE**, } *ad.* Sidewise; obliquely. *Milton.*
ASKA'UNCE, }
- ASKA'UNT**, *ad.* Obliquely; on one side. *Dryden.*

ASP

- A'SKER**, *s.* [from *ask*.]
 1 A petitioner. *South.*
 2 An inquirer. *Digby.*
- A'SKER**, *s.* A water newt.
- ASKE'W**, *ad.* [from *a* and *skew*.] Aside; with contempt; contemptuously. *Prior.*
- To ASLA'KE**, *v. a.* [from *a* and *slake*, or *slack*.] To remit; to slacken: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- ASLA'NT**, *ad.* [from *a* and *slant*.] Obliquely; on one side. *Dryden.*
- ASLE'EP**, *ad.* [from *a* and *sleep*.]
 1 Sleeping; at rest. *Dryden.*
 2 To sleep. *Milton.*
- ASLO'PE**, *ad.* [from *a* and *slope*.] With declivity; obliquely. *Bacon.*
- ASMODE'US**, * *s.* An evil spirit. *Ash.*
- ASO'MATOUS**, * *a.* [from *a* not, and *σωμα* a body.] Incorporeal; not having a body. *Ash.*
- ASP**, or **A'SPICK**, *s.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind of serpent, whose poison kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep, without pain. *Milton.*
- ASP**, *s.* A tree. See **ASPEN**.
- ASPA'LATHUS**, *s.*
 1 A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.
 2 The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste.
- ASPA'RAGUS**, *s.* [Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- A'SPECT**, *s.* [*aspectus*, Lat.]
 1 Look; air; appearance. *Burnet.*
 2 Countenance; look. *Pope.*
 3 Glance; view; act of beholding. *Milton.*
 4 Direction toward any point; position. *Swift.*
 5 Disposition of any thing to something else; relation. *Locke.*
 6 Disposition of a planet to other planets. *Bent.*
- To ASPE'CT**, *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To behold: not used. *Temple.*
- ASPE'CTABLE**, *a.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] Visible; being the object of sight. *Ray.*
- ASPE'CTION**, *s.* [from *aspect*.] Beholding; view. *Bacon.*
- A'SPEN**, or **ASP**, *s.* [*aspe* Sax.] A tree, the leaves of which always tremble. *Spenser.*
- A'SPEN**, *a.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.]
 1 Belonging to the asp-tree. *Gay.*
 2 Made of aspen wood.
- A'SPER**, *a.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*
- To A'SPERATE**, *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To make rough or uneven. *Boyle.*
- ASPERA'TION**, *s.* [from *asperate*.] A making rough.
- ASPERIFO'LIUS**, *a.* [*asper* and *folium*, Lat.] Plants so called from the roughness of their leaves.
- ASPE'RITY**, *s.* [*asperitas*, Lat.]
 1 Unevenness; roughness of surface. *Boyle.*
 2 Roughness of sound.
 3 Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness. *Rogers.*
- ASPERNA'TION**, *s.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; disregard.
- A'SPEROUS**, *a.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*
- To ASPE'RSE**, *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To bespatter with censure or calumny. *Swift.*
- ASPE'RSION**, *s.* [*aspersio*, Lat.]
 1 A sprinkling. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Calumny; censure. *Dryden.*
- ASPHA'LTICK**, *a.* [from *asphaltos*.] Gummy; bituminous. *Milton.*
- ASPHA'LTOS**, *s.* [*ἄσφαλτος*, bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.
- ASPHA'LTUM**, *s.* [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.
- A'SPHODEL**, *s.* [*asphodelus*, Lat.] Daylily. *Pope.*
Aspodels were planted by the ancients near their burying places, in order as was supposed, to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.
- A'SPICK**, *s.* See **ASP**. The name of a serpent. *Addison.*

ASS

- To A'SPIRATE**, *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath.
- To A'SPIRATE**, *v. n.* To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden.*
- A'SPIRATE**, *a.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath. *Holder.*
- ASPIRA'TION**, *s.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]
 1 A breathing after; an ardent wish. *Watts.*
 2 The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath. *Holder.*
- To ASPI'RE**, *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]
 1 To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher. *Davies.*
 2 To rise high. *Waller.*
- ASPI'RER**, *s.* [from *aspire*.] One who ambitiously strives to be greater than he is. *Milton.*
- ASPORTA'TION**, *s.* [*asportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away.
- ASQUI'NT**, *ad.* [from *a* and *squint*.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision. *Swift.*
- ASS**, *s.* [*asinus*, Lat.]
 1 An animal of burden. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt. *Shak.*
- To ASSA'IL**, *v. a.* [*assail*, Fr.]
 1 To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade. *Spenser.*
 2 To attack with argument, or censure. *Pope.*
- ASSA'ILABLE**, *a.* [from *assail*.] That may be attacked. *Shakespeare.*
- ASSA'ILANT**, *s.* [*assaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks. *Hayward.*
- ASSA'ILANT**, *a.* Attacking; invading. *Milton.*
- ASSA'ILER**, *s.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another. *Sidney.*
- ASSAPA'NICK**, *s.* The flying squirrel.
- ASSA'RT**, *s.* [*essart*, Fr.]
 1 An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up woods by the roots. *Cowell.*
 2 A tree plucked up by the roots; a piece of land cleared from wood.
- To ASSART**, * *v. a.* [*essarter*, to grub up, Fr.] To clear away the underwood. *Ash.*
- ASSA'SSIN**, *s.* [*assassin*, Fr.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence. *Pope.*
- ASSA'SSINATE**, *s.* [from *assassin*.] The crime of an assassin; murder. *Pope.*
- To ASSA'SSINATE**, *v. a.* [from *assassin*.]
 1 To murder by violence. *Dryden.*
 2 To waylay; to take by treachery. *Milton.*
- ASSASSINA'TION**, *s.* [from *assassinate*.] The act of assassinating; murder. *Clarendon.*
- ASSASSINA'TOR**, *s.* [from *assassinate*.] A murderer; a mankiller.
- ASSA'TION**, *s.* [*assatus*, roasted, Lat.] Roasting. *Brown.*
- ASSA'ULT**, *s.* [*assault*, Fr.]
 1 Assault: opposed to defence. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Storm: opposed to sap or siege. *Bacon.*
 3 Hostile violence. *Spenser.*
 4 Invasion; hostility; attack. *Clarendon.*
 5 (In law.) A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. *Cowell.*
- To ASSA'ULT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade. *Dryden.*
- ASSA'ULTER**, *s.* [from *assault*.] One who violently assaults another. *Sidney.*
- ASSA'Y**, *s.* [*essayer*, Fr.]
 1 Examination; trial. *Shakespeare.*
 2 (In law.) The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Cowell.*
 3 The first entrance upon any thing. *Spenser.*
 4 Trial by danger or distress. *Spenser.*
- To ASSA'Y**, *v. a.* [*essayer* Fr.]
 1 To make trial of. *Hayward.*
 2 To apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals. *Milton.*
 3 To try; to endeavour. *Samuel.*
- ASSA'YER**, *s.* [from *assay*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver. *Cowell.*
- ASSECTA'TION**, *s.* [*assectatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon.
- ASSECUTION**, *s.* [from *assequor*, *assecutum*, Lat.] to obtain.] Acquirement. *Ayliffe.*

ASS

ASSE'MBLAGE, *s.* [*assemblage*, Fr.]
 1 A collection; a number of individuals brought together. *Locke.*
 2 The state of being assembled. *Thomson.*
ASSE'MBLANCE, * *s.* [*from assemble*.]
 1 Assembling. *Spenser.*
 2 Semblance. *Shakespeare.*
To ASSE'MBLE, *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. *Shakespeare.*
To ASSE'MBLE, *v. n.* To meet together. *Dan.*
ASSE'MBLY, *s.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together. *Shakespeare.*
ASSE'NT, *s.* [*assensus*, Lat.]
 1 The act of agreeing to any thing. *Locke.*
 2 Consent; agreement. *Hooker.*
To ASSE'NT, *v. n.* [*assentio*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to. *Acts.*
ASSENTA'TION, *s.* [*assentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation.
ASSE'NTMENT, *s.* [*from assent*.] Consent. *Br.*
To ASSE'RT, *v. a.* [*asserto*, Lat.]
 1 To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. *Dryden.*
 2 To affirm; to declare positively.
 3 To claim; to vindicate a title to. *Dryden.*
ASSE'RTION, *s.* [*from assert*.]
 1 The act of asserting.
 2 Position advanced. *Brown.*
ASSE'RTIVE, *a.* [*from assert*.] Positive; dogmatical; peremptory. *Glanville.*
ASSE'RTOR, *s.* [*from assert*.] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmer. *Prior.*
To ASSE'RVE, *v. a.* [*asservio*, Lat.] To serve, help, or second.
ASSE'SSABLE, * *a.* Taxable; eligible to be taxed. *Perry.*
To ASSE'SS, *v. a.* [*from assestare*, Ital.] To charge with any certain sum. *Bacon.*
ASSE'SSION, *s.* [*assessio*, Lat.] A sitting down by one, to give assistance or advice.
ASSE'SSMENT, *s.* [*from to assess*.]
 1 The sum levied on certain property.
 2 The act of assessing. *Howel.*
ASSE'SSOR, *s.* [*assessor*, Lat.]
 1 The person that sits by another: generally used of those who assist the judge. *Dryden.*
 2 He that sits by another, as next in dignity. *Mil.*
 3 [*From assess*.] He that lays taxes.
A'SSETS, *s.* *It is without the singular.* [*assez*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden which is cast upon the executor or heir. *Cowell.*
To ASSE'VER, } *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.] To
To ASSE'VERATE, } affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.
ASSEVERA'TION, *s.* [*from asseverate*.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. *Hooker.*
A'SSHEAD, *s.* [*from ass and head*.] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
ASSIDU'ITY, *s.* [*assiduité*, Fr.] Diligence. *Rog.*
ASSI'DUOUS, *a.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application. *Prior.*
ASSI'DUOUSLY, *ad.* [*from assiduous*.] Diligently; continually. *Bentley.*
ASSIE'NTO, *s.* (In Spanish, a contract or bargain.) A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.
To ASSI'GN, *v. n.* [*assigner*, Fr.]
 1 To mark out; to appoint. *Addison.*
 2 To fix with regard to quality or value. *Locke.*
 3 (In law.) To appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. *Cowell.*
ASSI'GNABLE, *a.* [*from assign*.] That may be marked out, fixed, or made over. *South.*
ASSIGNA'TION, *s.* [*assignatio*, Lat.]
 1 An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments. *Swift.*
 2 A making over a thing to another.
ASSIGNE'E, *s.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. *Cowell.*
ASSI'GNER, *s.* [*from assign*.] He that appoints. *Decay of Piety.*
ASSI'GNMENT, *s.* [*from assign*.] Appropriation of one thing to another thing or person. *Locke.*

ASS

ASSI'MILABLE, *a.* [*from assimilate*.] That may be converted to the same nature with something else. *Brown.*
To ASSI'MILATE, *v. n.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] To perform the act of converting food to nourishment. *Bacon.*
To ASSI'MILATE, *v. a.*
 1 To bring to a likeness, or resemblance. *Swift.*
 2 To turn to its own nature by digestion. *New.*
ASSI'MILATENESS, *s.* [*from assimilate*.] Likeness.
ASSIMILA'TION, *s.* [*from assimilate*.]
 1 The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another. *Bacon.*
 2 The state of being assimilated, or becoming like something else. *Brown.*
ASSI'MULATE, * *v. a.* [*from ad and simulo*, Lat.] To feign. *Ash.*
ASSIMULA'TION, * *s.* Dissembling; counterfeiting. *Ash.*
To ASSI'ST, *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr. *assisto*, Lat.] To help. *Romans.*
ASSI'STANCE, *s.* [*assistance*, Fr.] Help; furtherance. *Stillingfleet.*
ASSI'STANT, *a.* [*from assist*.] Helping; lending aid. *Hale.*
ASSI'STANT, *s.* [*from assist*.] A person engaged in an affair not as principle, but as auxiliary or ministerial. *Bacon.*
ASSI'ZE, *s.* [*assise*, Fr. a sitting.]
 1 An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
 2 A jury.
 3 An ordinance or statute.
 4 The court where the writs are taken. *Cowell.*
 5 Any court of justice. *Dryden.*
 6 *Assize of bread, ale, &c.* Measure or quantity, in proportion to the price.
 7 Measure; rate. *Spenser.*
To ASSI'ZE, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To fix the rate of any thing by an assize or writ.
ASSI'ZER, *s.* [*from assize*.] An officer that has the care of weights and measures. *Chambers.*
ASSO'CIABLE, *a.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] That may be joined to another.
ASSOCIABI'LITY, * *s.* [*from associable*.] Socialness; fitness for society. *Ash.*
To ASSO'CIATE, *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr.]
 1 To unite with another as a confederate. *Shak.*
 2 To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. *Dryd.*
 3 To accompany. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To unite; to join. *Boyle.*
ASSO'CIATE, *a.* [*from the verb*.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose. *Milton.*
ASSO'CIATE, *s.* [*from the verb*.]
 1 A partner. *Sidney.*
 2 A confederate. *Hooker.*
 3 A companion. *Wotton.*
ASSOCIA'TION, *s.* [*from associate*.]
 1 Union; conjunction; society. *Hooker.*
 2 Confederacy. *Hooker.*
 3 Partnership. *Boyle.*
 4 Connexion. *Watts.*
 5 Apposition; union of matter. *Newton.*
ASSO'IL, * *v. a.* (In law.) To discharge from excommunication; to absolve; to acquit. *Ash.*
A'SSONANCE, *s.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it.
A'SSONANT, *a.* [*assonant*, Fr.] Sounding in a manner resembling another sound.
A'SSONATE, * *v. a.* [*ad and sono*, to sound, Lat.] To sound together. *Ash.*
To ASSO'RT, *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes.
ASSO'RTMENT, *s.* [*from assort*.]
 1 The act of classing or ranging.
 2 A mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.
To ASSO'T, *v. a.* [*from sot*; *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate: out of use. *Spenser.*
To ASSUA'GE, *v. a.* [*aswæran*, Sax.]
 1 To mitigate; to soften; to allay. *Addison.*
 2 To appease; to pacify. *Clarendon.*
To ASSUA'GE, *v. a.* To abate. *Genesis.*
ASSUA'GEMENT, *s.* [*from assuage*.] Mitigation; abatement of evil. *Spenser.*

AST

- ASSUAGER**, *s.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.
- ASSUASIVE**, *a.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating. *Pope.*
- To ASSUBUGATE**, *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To subject to; not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- ASSUBJUGATION**,* *s.* Submission.
- ASSUEFACTION**, *s.* [*assuefacio*, Lat.] The state of being accustomed. *Brown.*
- ASSUETUDE**, *s.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] Accustomance; custom; habit. *Bacon.*
- To ASSUME**, *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.]
- 1 To take. *Pope.*
 - 2 To take upon one's self. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.
 - 4 To suppose something without proof. *Boyle.*
 - 5 To appropriate. *Clarendon.*
- ASSUMER**, *s.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man. *South.*
- ASSUMING**, *part. a.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant; haughty. *Dryden.*
- ASSUMPSIT**, *s.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowell.*
- ASSUMPTION**, *s.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of taking any thing to one's self. *Hammond.*
 - 2 The supposition, or supposing any thing without further proof. *Norris.*
 - 3 The thing supposed; a postulate. *Dryden.*
 - 4 The taking up any person into heaven. *Still.*
- ASSUMPTIVE**, *a.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] That is assumed.
- ASSURANCE**, *s.* [*assurance*, Fr.]
- 1 Certain expectation. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Secure confidence; trust. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Certain knowledge. *South.*
 - 4 Firmness; undoubting steadiness. *Rogers.*
 - 5 Confidence; want of modesty. *Sidney.*
 - 6 Freedom from vitious shame. *Locke.*
 - 7 Ground of confidence; security. *Davies.*
 - 8 Spirit; intrepidity. *Dryden.*
 - 9 Sanguinity; readiness to hope. *Hammond.*
 - 10 Testimony of credit. *Tillotson.*
 - 11 Conviction. *Tillotson.*
 - 12 Insurance.
- To ASSURE**, *v. a.* [*assurer*, Fr.]
- 1 To give confidence by a firm promise. *Macc.*
 - 2 To secure another. *Rogers.*
 - 3 To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security. *Milton.*
 - 4 To make secure. *Spenser.*
 - 5 To affiancé; to betroth. *Shakespeare.*
- ASSURED**, *part. a.* [from *assure*.]
- 1 Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Certain; not doubting. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Immodest; vitiously confident.
- ASSUREDLY**, *ad.* [from *assured*.] Certainly; indubitably. *South.*
- ASSUREDNESS**, *s.* [from *assured*.] The state of being assured; certainty.
- ASSURER**, *s.* [from *assure*.]
- 1 He that gives assurance.
 - 2 He that gives security to make good any loss.
- A'STERISK**, *s.* [*ἀστέρις*, Gr.] A mark in printing, in form of a little star: as *. *Grew.*
- A'STERISM**, *s.* [*asterismus*, Lat.] A constellation. *Bentley.*
- ASTE'RN**, *ad.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship. *Dryden.*
- To ASTE'RT**, *v. a.* To terrify; to startle; to fright. *Spenser.*
- A'STHMA**, *s.* [*ἀσθμα*, Gr.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough. *Floyer.*
- ASTHMA'TICAL**, } *a.* [from *asthma*.] Troubled
- ASTHMA'TICK**, } with an asthma.
- ASTHMA'TIC**,* *s.* [from *asthma*.] One troubled with an asthma. *Arbuthnot.*
- ASTO'NIED**, *part. a.* A word used for *astonished*. *Isaiah.*
- To ASTO'NISH**, *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] To confound with fear or wonder; to amaze. *Addison.*
- ASTO'NISHINGLY**,* *ad.* In an astonishing manner.

ASY

- ASTO'NISHINGNESS**, *s.* [from *astonish*.] The quality to excite astonishment.
- ASTO'NISHMENT**, *s.* [*estonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confusion of mind. *South.*
- To ASTO'UND**, *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. *Milton.*
- ASTRA'DDLE**, *ad.* [from *a* and *straddle*.] With one's legs across any thing.
- A'STRAGAL**, *s.* [*ἀστραγάλος*, Gr.] A little round member in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Spectator.*
- A'STRAL**, *a.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the stars. *Dryden.*
- ASTRA'LISH**,* *s.* (In mineralogy.) Gold ore in its natural state. *Ash.*
- ASTRA'Y**, *ad.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out of the right way. *Milton.*
- To ASTRIC'T**, *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications. *Arbuthnot.*
- ASTRI'CTION**, *s.* [*astrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications. *Bacon.*
- ASTRI'CTIVE**, *a.* [from *astrict*.] Styptick; of a binding quality.
- ASTRI'CTORY**, *a.* [*astrictorius*, Lat.] Astrin-gent; apt to bind.
- ASTRI'DE**, *ad.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With the legs open. *Boyle.*
- ASTRI'FEROUS**, *a.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bearing or having stars.
- To ASTRIN'GE**, *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To press by contraction to make the parts draw together. *Bacon.*
- ASTRI'NGENCY**, *s.* [from *astringe*.] The power of contracting the parts of the body: opposed to the power of relaxation. *Bacon.*
- ASTRI'NGENT**, *a.* [*astringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting. *Bacon.*
- ASTRI'NGENT**,* *s.* (In medicine.) An application or medicine endued with the power of bracing up the parts of the body. *Ash.*
- ASTRO'GRAPHY**, *s.* [from *ἀστρον* and *γραφω*.] The science of describing the stars.
- A'STROLABE**, *s.* [of *ἀστρον* and *λαβειν*, to take.] An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.
- ASTRO'LOGER**, *s.* [*astrologus*, Lat.] One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a casual power, professes to foretel or discover events by those influences. *Swift.*
- ASTROLO'GIAN**, *s.* [from *astrology*.] An astrologer. *Hudibras.*
- ASTROLO'GICAL**, } *a.* [from *astrology*.]
- ASTROLO'GICK**, }
- 1 Professing astrology. *Watts.*
 - 2 Relating to astrology. *Bentley.*
- ASTROLO'GICALLY**, *ad.* [from *astrology*.] In an astrological manner.
- To ASTRO'LOGIZE**, *v. a.* [from *astrology*.] To practise astrology.
- ASTRO'LOGY**, *s.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars. *Swift.*
- ASTRO'NOMER**, *s.* [from *ἀστρον* and *νομος*.] One that studies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed. *Locke.*
- ASTRONO'MICAL**, } *a.* [from *astronomy*.] Be-
- ASTRONO'MICK**, } longing to astronomy. *Brown.*
- ASTRONO'MICALLY**, *ad.* [from *astronomy*.] In an astronomical manner.
- ASTRO'NOMY**, *s.* [*ἀστρονομία*, Gr.] A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. *Cowley.*
- A'STRO-THEO'LOGY**, *s.* [*astrum* and *theologia*, Lat.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*
- ASTRI'TE**,* *a.* [*astritus*, Lat.] Crafty; cunning; subtle; wily; politic. *Withers.*
- ASU'NDER**, *ad.* [*asundran*, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together. *Davies.*
- ASY'LUM**, *s.* [Lat. *ἀσυλον*.] A sanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliffe.*
- ASY'MMETRY**, *s.* [from *ἀ* and *συμμετρία*.] Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion. *Grew.*

ATI

- ASYMPTOTE**, *s.* [from *ἀσυμπτω*, and *πῆμα*.] *Asymp-*
ptotes, are right lines, which approach nearer
and nearer to some curve, but will never meet.
Grew.
- ASYMPTOTICAL**, * *a.* Belonging to an asymp-
tote. *Ash.*
- ASYNDETON**, *s.* [*ἀσυνδέτων*.] A figure in
grammar, when a conjunction copulative is
omitted in a sentence.
- AT**, *prep.* [*æt*, *Sax.*]
- 1 *At*, before a place, notes the nearness of the
place: as, a man is *at* the house before he is
in it. *Stillingfleet.*
- 2 *At*, before a word signifying time, notes the
coexistence of the time with the event: he rose
at ten. *Swift.*
- 3 *At*, before a causal word, signifies nearly the
same as *with*: he did it *at* a touch. *Dryden.*
- 4 *At*, before a superlative adjective, implies in
the state: as, *at best*, in the state of most per-
fection, &c. *South.*
- 5 *At* signifies the particular condition of the
person: as, *at peace*. *Swift.*
- 6 *At* sometimes marks employment or atten-
tion: as, busy *at* his task. *Pope.*
- 7 *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished with*:
as, a man *at* arms. *Shakespeare.*
- 8 *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing
is: he lives *at* Barnet. *Pope.*
- 9 *At* sometimes signifies an immediate conse-
quence of: he swooned *at* the sight. *Hale.*
- 10 *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from
an act: he eats *at* his own cost. *Dryden.*
- 11 *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting
situation: he was *at* the top. *Swift.*
- 12 *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*: he
comes *at* call. *Dryden.*
- 13 *At* sometimes seems to signify in the power of,
or obedient to. *Dryden.*
- 14 *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an
action. *Collier.*
- 15 *At* sometimes imports the manner of an ac-
tion. *Dryden.*
- 16 *At* means sometimes application to, or depend-
ence on. *Pope.*
- 17 *At all*, in any manner. *Pope.*
- ATABAL**, *s.* A kind of tabour used by the
Moors. *Dryden.*
- ATARA'XIA**, } *s.* [*ἀταραξία*.] Exemption from
ATARAXY, } vexation; tranquillity. *Glanville.*
- ATE**, The preterit of *eat*.
- ATHA'NOR**, *s.* A digesting furnace to keep heat
for a long time.
- ATHEISM**, *s.* [from *atheist*.] The disbelief of a
God. *Tillotson.*
- ATHEIST**, *s.* [*ἄθεος*.] One that denies the ex-
istence of a God. *Bentley.*
- ATHEIST**, *a.* Atheistical; denying God. *Milt.*
- ATHEISTICAL**, } *a.* [from *atheist*.] Given to
ATHEISTICK, } atheism; impious. *South.*
- ATHEISTICALLY**, *ad.* [from *atheistical*.] In an
atheistical manner. *South.*
- ATHEISTICALNESS**, *s.* [from *atheistical*.] The
quality of being atheistical. *Hammond.*
- ATHEOUS**, *a.* [*ἄθεος*.] Atheistick; godless.
Milton.
- ATHEROMA**, *a.* [*ἀθήρωμα*.] A species of wen.
Sharp.
- ATHEROMATOUS**, *a.* [from *atheroma*.] Hav-
ing the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.
Wiseman.
- ATHIRST**, *ad.* [from *a* and *thirst*.] Thirsty; in
want of drink. *Dryden.*
- ATHLETICK**, *a.* [from *athleta*, *Lat.*]
- 1 Belonging to wrestling.
- 2 Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust.
Dryden.
- ATHWA'RT**, *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*.]
- 1 Across; transverse to any thing. *Bacon.*
- 2 Through: not proper. *Addison.*
- ATHWA'RT**, *ad.*
- 1 In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Shak.*
- 2 Wrong. *Shakespeare.*
- ATILT**, *ad.* [from *a* and *tilt*.]
- 1 In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a
man making a thrust. *Hudibras.*

ATT

- 2 In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted be-
hind to make it run out. *Spectator*
- ATLAS**, *s.*
- 1 A collection of maps.
- 2 A large square folio.
- 3 Sometimes the supporter of a building.
- 4 A rich kind of silk or stuff. *Spectator*
- ATMOSPHERE**, *s.* [*ἀτμός* and *σφαίρα*.] The air
that encompasses the solid earth on all sides.
Locke
- ATMOSPHERICAL**, *a.* [from *atmosphere*.] Be-
longing to the atmosphere. *Boyle*
- ATOM**, *s.* [*atomus*, *Lat.*]
- 1 Such a small particle as cannot be physically
divided. *Ray*
- 2 Any thing extremely small. *Shakespeare*
- ATOMICAL**, *a.* [from *atom*.]
- 1 Consisting of atoms. *Brown*
- 2 Relating to atoms. *Bentley.*
- ATOMIST**, *s.* [from *atom*.] One that holds the
atomical philosophy. *Locke*
- ATOMY**, *s.* An atom: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- TO ATONE**, *v. a.* [from *at one*.]
- 1 To agree; to accord. *Shakespeare*
- 2 To stand as an equivalent. *Locke.*
- TO ATONE**, *v. a.*
- 1 To reduce to concord. *Drummond*
- 2 To expiate; to answer for. *Pope.*
- ATONEMENT**, *s.* [from *atone*.]
- 1 Agreement; concord. *Shakespeare*
- 2 Expiation; expiatory equivalent. *Swift*
- ATONY**, * *s.* [*α*, not, and *τάνω*, to strain.] The
want of proper tone or tension; a relaxation of
parts. *Ash.*
- ATO'P**, *ad.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the
top. *Milton.*
- ATRABILA'RIAN**, } *a.* [from *atra* and *bilis*, *L.*]
- ATRABILA'RIOUS**, } Melancholy; replete with
black choler. *Arbuthnot.*
- ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *atrabilarious*.]
The state of being melancholy.
- ATRA'MENTAL**, } *a.* [from *atramentum*, ink,
ATRA'MENTOUS, } Latin.] Inky; black.
Brown.
- ATRO'CIOUS**, *a.* [*atrox*, *Lat.*] Wicked in a high
degree; enormous. *Ayliffe.*
- ATRO'CIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *atrocious*.] In an
atrocious manner; with great wickedness.
- ATRO'CIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *atrocious*.] The
quality of being enormously criminal.
- ATRO'CITY**, *s.* [*atrocitas*, *Lat.*] Horrible wicked-
ness. *Wotton.*
- ATROPHY**, *s.* [*ἀτροφία*.] Want of nourish-
ment; a disease in which food cannot contri-
bute to the support of the body. *Milton.*
- TO ATTA'CH**, *v. a.* [*attacher*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To arrest; to take or apprehend. *Cowell.*
- 2 To seize. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To lay hold on. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To win; to gain over; to enamour. *Milton.*
- 5 To fix to one's interest. *Rogers.*
- ATTA'CHMENT**, *s.* [*attachement*, *Fr.*]
- 1 Adherence; fidelity. *Addison.*
- 2 Attention; regard. *Arbuthnot.*
- 3 An apprehension of a man, or his moveables,
to bring him to answer an action.
- TO ATTA'CK**, *v. a.* [*attaquer*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To assault an enemy. *A. Philips.*
- 2 To impugn in any manner.
- ATTA'CK**, *s.* [from the verb.] An assault. *Pope.*
- ATTA'CKER**, *s.* [from *attack*.] The person that
attacks.
- TO ATTA'IN**, *v. a.* [*atteindre*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To gain; to procure. *Tillotson.*
- 2 To overtake; to come up with. *Bacon.*
- 3 To come to; to enter upon. *Milton.*
- 4 To reach; to equal. *Bacon.*
- TO ATTA'IN**, *v. n.*
- 1 To come to a certain state. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 To arrive at. *Locke.*
- ATTA'IN**, *s.* [from the verb.] The thing at-
tained: not used. *Glanville.*
- ATTAINABLE**, *a.* [from *attain*.] That may be
attained; procurable. *Tillotson.*
- ATTAINABLENESS**, *s.* [from *attainable*.] The
quality of being attainable. *Cheyne.*

ATT

- ATTA'INDER**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of attainting in law. *Bacon.*
 2 Taint; soil; disgrace. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTA INMENT**, *s.* [from *attain.*]
 1 That which is attained; acquisition. *Grew.*
 2 The act or power of attaining. *Hooker.*
- To ATTA'INT**, *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
 1 To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy. *Spen.*
 2 To attaint is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence. *Spenser.*
- 3 To taint; to corrupt. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTA'INT**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Any thing injurious. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Stain; spot; taint. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTA'INTURE**, *s.* [from *attaint.*] Reproach; imputation. *Shakespeare.*
- To ATTA'MINATE**, *v. a.* [*attamino*, Latin.] To corrupt; to spoil.
- To ATTE'MPER**, *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]
 1 To mingle; to weaken by mixture of something else; to dilute. *Bacon.*
 2 To soften; to mollify. *Bacon.*
 3 To mix in just proportions. *Spenser.*
 4 To fix to something else. *Pope.*
- ATTE'MPERANCE**, * *s.* [from *attemper.*] Temperance; moderation. *Chaucer.*
- To ATTE'MPERATE**, *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to something. *Hammond.*
- To ATTE'MPT**, *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
 1 To attack; to venture upon. *Milton.*
 2 To try; to endeavour. *Maccabees.*
- ATTE'MPT**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 An attack. *Bacon.*
 2 An essay; an endeavour. *Dryden.*
- ATTE'MPTABLE**, *a.* [from *attempt.*] Liable to attempts or attacks. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTE'MPTER**, *s.* [from *attempt.*]
 1 The person that attempts. *Milton.*
 2 An endeavourer. *Glanville.*
- To ATTE'ND**, *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr.]
 1 To regard; to fix the mind upon. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To wait on as a servant. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To accompany as an enemy. *Clarendon.*
 4 To be present with, upon a summons.
 5 To accompany; to be appendant. *Arbuthnot.*
 6 To wait on, as on a charge. *Spenser.*
 7 To be consequent to. *Clarendon.*
 8 To remain to; to await. *Locke.*
 9 To wait for insidiously. *Shakespeare.*
 10 To be bent upon any object. *Dryden.*
 11 To stay for. *Dryden.*
- To ATTE'ND**, *v. n.*
 1 To yield attention. *Taylor.*
 2 To stay; to delay. *Davies.*
 3 To be within call. *Spenser.*
- ATTE'NDANCE**, *s.* [*attendance*, Fr.]
 1 The act of waiting on another. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Service. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The persons waiting; a train. *Milton.*
 4 Attention; regard. *Timothy.*
- ATTE'NDANT**, *a.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as subordinate, or consequential. *Milton.*
- ATTE'NDANT**, *s.*
 1 One that attends. *Shakespeare.*
 2 One that belongs to the train. *Dryden.*
 3 One that waits as a suitor or agent. *Burnet.*
 4 One that is present at any thing.
 5 That which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent. *Watts.*
- ATTE'NDER**, *s.* [from *attend.*] A companion; an associate. *Ben Jonson.*
- ATTE'NT**, *a.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful. *Taylor.*
- ATTE'NTATES**, *s.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*
- ATTE'NTION**, *s.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing. *Locke.*
- ATTE'NTIVE**, *a.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful; full of attention. *Hooker.*
- ATTE'NTIVELY**, *ad.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully. *Bacon.*
- ATTE'NTIVENESS**, *s.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfulness; attention. *Shakespeare.*

ATT

- ATTE'NUANT**, *a.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] That has the power of making thin, or diluting.
- To ATTE'NUATE**, *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin, or slender. *Boyle.*
- ATTE'NUATE**, *a.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender. *Bacon.*
- ATTENUATION**, *s.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or slender. *Bacon.*
- A'TTER**, *s.* [*ater*, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. *Skinner.*
- To ATTE'ST**, *v. a.* [*attestor*, Lat.]
 1 To bear witness of; to witness. *Addison.*
 2 To call to witness. *Dryden.*
- ATTE'ST**, *s.* [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; attestation. *Milton.*
- ATTESTATION**, *s.* [from *attest.*] Testimony; witness; evidence. *Woodward.*
- ATTIC**, * *a.* Belonging to *Attica*, or Athens. (In philology.) Delicate; poignant; just; upright. (In architecture.) Belonging to the upper part of a building, or an upper story; flat; having the roof concealed; belonging to a peculiar kind of base, sometimes used in the Ionic and Doric orders. *Ash*
- ATTI'GUOUS**, *a.* [*attiguus*, Lat.] Hard by.
- ATTI'GUOUSNESS**, * *s.* The quality or state of being attiguous. *Scott.*
- To ATTI'NGE**, *v. a.* [*attinger*, Fr.] To touch lightly or gently.
- To ATTI'RE**, *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array. *Spenser.*
- ATTI'RE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Clothes; dress; habit. *Davies.*
 2 (In hunting.) The horns of a buck or stag.
 3 (In botany.) The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire.
- ATTI'RER**, *s.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another; a dresser.
- A'TTITUDE**, *s.* [*attitude*, Fr.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed. *Prior.*
- ATTO'LLENT**, *a.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That raises or lifts up. *Derham.*
- ATTO'LLENTS**, * *s. pl.* [from *attollent.*] The pair of muscles which draws up the upper lip. *Ash.*
- ATTO'RNEY**, *s.* [*attornatus*, low Lat.] Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business in their absence. *Cowell.*
- To ATTO'RNEY**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To perform by proxy. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To employ as a proxy. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTO'RNEYSHIP**, *s.* [from *attorney.*] The office of an attorney; proxy. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTO'URNMENT**, *s.* [*attournement*, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Cowell.*
- To ATTRA'CT**, *v. a.* [*attraho*, *attractum*, Lat.]
 1 To draw to something. *Brown.*
 2 To allure; to invite. *Milton.*
- ATTRA'CT**, *s.* [from the verb.] Attraction; the power of drawing: not used. *Hudibras.*
- ATTRA'CTICAL**, *a.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw it. *Ray.*
- ATTRA'CTION**, *s.* [from *attract.*]
 1 The power of drawing any thing. *Newton.*
 2 The power of alluring or enticing. *Shak.*
- ATTRA'CTIVE**, *a.* [from *attract.*]
 1 Having the power to draw any thing. *Milton.*
 2 Inviting; alluring; enticing. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTRA'CTIVE**, *s.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites; allurement. *South.*
- ATTRA'CTIVELY**, *ad.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting.
- ATTRA'CTIVENESS**, *s.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.
- ATTRA'CTOR**, *s.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts; a drawer. *Brown.*
- A'TTRAHENT**, *s.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws. *Glanville.*
- ATTRI'BUTABLE**, *a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable. *Hale.*
- To ATTRI'BUTE**, *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

AUD

- 1 To ascribe; to yield as due. *Tillotson.*
 2 To impute, as to a cause. *Newton.*
ATTRIBUTE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The thing attributed to another. *Raleigh.*
 2 Quality; characteristic disposition. *Bacon.*
 3 A thing belonging to another; an appendant; an adherent. *Addison.*
 4 Reputation; honour. *Shakespeare.*
ATTRIBUTION, *s.* [from the verb.] Commendation; qualities ascribed. *Shakespeare.*
ATTRIBUTIVE, * *a.* Belonging to an attribute; expressing an attribute. *Harris.*
ATTRIBUTORY, * *a.* Relative to attribution. *Scott.*
ATTRITE, *a.* [attritus, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing. *Milton.*
ATTRITENESS, *s.* [from attrite.] The being much worn.
ATTRITION, *s.* [attritio, Lat.]
 1 The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another. *Woodward.*
 2 The state of being worn.
 3 Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.
ATTUNE, *v. a.* [from tune.]
 1 To make any thing musical. *Milton.*
 2 To tune one thing to another.
ATWEEN, *ad. or prep.* Betwixt; between; in
ATWIXT, *s.* the midst of two things: obsolete. *Spenser.*
TO AVAIL, *v. a.* [from valoir, Fr.]
 1 To profit; to turn to profit. *Dryden.*
 2 To promote; to prosper; to assist. *Pope.*
AVAIL, *s.* [from the verb.] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke.*
AVAILABLE, *a.* [from avail.]
 1 Profitable; advantageous. *Hooker.*
 2 Powerful; having force. *Raleigh.*
AVAILABLENESS, *s.* [from avail.]
 1 Power of promoting the end for which it is used. *Hale.*
 2 Legal force; validity.
AVAILABLY, *ad.* [from available.]
 1 Powerfully; profitably; advantageously.
 2 Legally; validly.
AVAILMENT, *s.* [from avail.] Usefulness; advantage; profit.
TO AVALE, *v. a.* [avaler, Fr. to let sink.] To let fall; to depress: out of use. *Wotton.*
TO AVALE, *v. n.* To sink. *Spenser.*
AVANTGUARD, *s.* [avantgarde, Fr.] The van; the first body of an army. *Hayward.*
AVARICE, *s.* [avarice, Fr.] Covetousness; insatiable desire. *Dryden.*
AVARICIOUS, *a.* [avaricieux, Fr.] covetous; insatiably desirous. *Broome.*
AVARICIOUSLY, *ad.* [from avaricious.] Covetously.
AVARICIOUSNESS, *s.* [from avaricious.] The quality of being avaricious.
AVAST, * *v.* (a sea term.) Hold; stop, it is enough. *Ash.*
AVAUT, *inter.* [avant, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Shak.*
AVAUT, *v.* [avant, Fr.] Go; begone; get out; to assume a boasting air; to brag; to boast. *Spencer.*
AUBURNE, *a.* [from aubour, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour. *Philips.*
AUCTION, *s.* [auctio, Lat.]
 1 A manner of sale in which one person bids after another.
 2 The things sold by auction. *Pope.*
TO AUCTION, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sell by auction.
AUCTIONARY, *a.* [from auction.] Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*
AUCTIONIER, *s.* [from auction.] The person that manages an auction.
AUCTIVE, *a.* [from auctus, Lat.] Of an increasing quality.
AUCUPATION, *s.* [aucupatio, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.
AUDACIOUS, *a.* [audacieux, Fr.] Bold; impudent; daring. *Dryden.*
AUDACIOUSLY, *ad.* [from audacious.] Boldly; impudently. *Shakespeare.*

AVE

- AUDACIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from audacious.] Impudence.
AUDACITY, *s.* [from audax, Lat.] Spirit; boldness; confidence. *Tatler.*
AUDIBLE, *a.* [from audibilis, Lat.]
 1 That may be perceived by hearing. *Grew.*
 2 Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon.*
AUDIBLENESS, *s.* [from audible.] Capableness of being heard.
AUDIBLY, *ad.* [from audible.] In such a manner as to be heard. *Milton.*
AUDIENCE, *s.* [audience, Fr.]
 1 The act of hearing or attending to any thing. *Milton.*
 2 The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing. *Hooker.*
 3 An auditory; persons collected to hear. *Atter.*
 4 The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message. *Dryden.*
AUDIENCE COURT. A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the Arches Court, though inferior both in dignity and antiquity. *Cowell.*
AUDIT, *s.* [from audit, he hears, Lat.] A final account. *Shakespeare.*
TO AUDIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take an account finally. *Arbutnot.*
AUDITION, *s.* [auditio, Lat.] Hearing.
AUDITOR, *s.* [auditor, Lat.]
 1 A hearer. *Sidney.*
 2 A person employed to take an account ultimately. *Shakespeare.*
AUDITORY, *a.* [auditorius, Lat.] That has the power of hearing. *Newton.*
AUDITORY, *s.* [auditorium, Lat.]
 1 An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear. *Atterbury.*
 2 A place where lectures are to be heard.
AUDITRESS, *s.* [from auditor.] A woman that hears. *Milton.*
A'VE MA'RY, *s.* A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary. *Shakespeare.*
TO AVE/L, *v. a.* [avello, Lat.] To pull away. *Brown.*
A'VENAGE, *s.* [avena, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.
TO AVE'NGE, *v. a.* [avenger, Fr.]
 1 To revenge. *Isaiah.*
 2 To punish. *Dryden.*
AVE'NGEANCE, *s.* [from avenge.] Punishment. *Philips.*
AVE'NGEMENT, *s.* [from avenge.] Vengeance; revenge. *Spenser.*
AVE'NGER, *s.* [from avenge.]
 1 A punisher. *Milton.*
 2 A revenger; a taker of vengeance. *Dryden.*
A'VENS, *s.* The herb bennet. *Miller.*
AVE'NTURE, *s.* [aventure, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony. *Cowell.*
A'VENUE, *s.* [avenue, Fr.]
 1 A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon.*
 2 An ally, or walk of trees, before a house.
TO AVE'R, *v. a.* [averer, Fr.] To declare positively, or peremptorily. *Prior.*
A'VERAGE, *s.* [averagium, Lat.]
 1 That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers.*
 2 A certain contribution that merchants proportionably make toward the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard in a tempest. *Cowell.*
 3 A small duty paid to the master of a ship for his care of goods, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*
 4 A medium; a mean proportion.
AVE'RMENT, *s.* [from aver.] The establishment of any thing by evidence. *Bacon.*
AVE'RNAT, *s.* A sort of grape.
TO AVERRU'NCATE, *v. a.* [averrunco, Lat.] To root up. *Hudibras.*
AVERRUNCA'TION, * *s.* [from averruncate.] The act of rooting up; eradication. *Ash.*
AVERSA'TION, *s.* [from aversor, Lat.] Hatred; abhorrence. *South.*

AVO

AVE'RSE, *a.* [*aversus*, Lat.]
 1 Malign; not favourable. *Dryden.*
 2 Not pleased with; unwilling to. *Prior.*
AVE'RSELY, *ad.* [from *averse*.]
 1 Unwillingly. *Brown.*
 2 Backwardly. *Atterbury.*
AVE'RSENESS, *s.* [from *averse*.] Unwillingness; backwardness. *Milton.*
AVE'RSION, *s.* [*aversion*, Fr.]
 1 Hatred; dislike; detestation. *Pope.*
 2 The cause of aversion.
To AVE'RT, *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]
 1 To turn aside; to turn off. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To cause to dislike. *Hooker.*
 3 To put by, as a calamity. *Spratt.*
AUF, *s.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow.
A'UGER, *s.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. *Moxon.*
AUGHT, *pro.* [*auht*, *awht*, Sax.] Any thing. *Add.*
To AUGME'NT, *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increase; to make bigger or more. *Fairfax.*
To AUGME'NT, *v. n.* To increase; to grow bigger. *Dryden.*
A'UGMENT, *s.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]
 1 Increase; quantity gained. *Walton.*
 2 State of increase. *Wiseman.*
AUGMENTA'TION, *s.* [from *augment*.]
 1 The act of increasing or making bigger. *Add.*
 2 The state of being made bigger. *Bentley.*
 3 The thing added, by which another is made bigger. *Hooker.*
A'UGUR, *s.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens. *Prior.*
To A'UGUR, *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs. *Dryden.*
To A'UGURATE, *v. n.* [*auguror*, Lat.] To judge by augury.
AUGURA'TION, *s.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury. *Brown.*
A'UGURER, *s.* [from the verb.] The same with *augur*. *Shakespeare.*
AUGU'RIAL, *a.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury. *Brown.*
To A'UGURISE,* *v. n.* To practise divination by augury. *Ash.*
AUGUROUS, *a.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding. *Chapman.*
A'UGURY, *s.* [*augurium*, Lat.]
 1 The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies. *Swift.*
 2 An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*
AUGU'ST, *a.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent. *Dryden.*
A'UGUST, *s.* [*Augustus*, Lat.] The eighth month of the year, from January inclusive.
AUGU'STNESS, *s.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity.
A'VIARY, *s.* [from *avis*, Lat.] A place enclosed to keep birds in. *Evelyn.*
AVI'DITY, *s.* [*avidité*, Fr.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.
AVI'SO,* *s.* (In commerce, Ital.) A notice given by letter; advice in writing. *Ash.*
A'VITOUS, *a.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient.
To AVI'ZE, *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr.]
 1 To counsel. *Spenser.*
 2 To bethink himself. *Spenser.*
 3 To consider. *Spenser.*
AULD, *a.* [*ald*, Sax.] Old. *Shakespeare.*
AULE'TIC, *a.* [*αυλος*.] Belonging to pipes.
AU'LICK, *a.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.
AULN, *s.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.
To AUMA'IL, *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr.] To variegate; to figure. *Spenser.*
A'UMELETTE,* *s.* [*aumelette*, Fr.] An omelet; a kind of pancake. *Ash.*
AUNT, *s.* [*tante*, Fr.] A father's or mother's sister. *Pope.*
To A'VOCATE, *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off from business; to call away.
AVOCA'TION, *s.* [from *avocatus*.]
 1 The act of calling aside. *Dryden.*
 2 The business that calls. *Hale.*

AUR

To AVO'ID, *v. a.* [*vuidet*, Fr.]
 1 To shun; to decline. *Tillotson.*
 2 To endeavour to shun; to shift off. *Shak.*
 3 To evacuate; to quit. *Bacon.*
 4 To emit; to throw out. *Brown.*
 5 To oppose; to hinder effect. *Bacon.*
To AVO'ID, *v. n.*
 1 To retire. *1 Samuel.*
 2 To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*
AVO'IDABLE, *a.* [from *avoid*.]
 1 That may be avoided or shunned. *Locke.*
 2 Liable to be vacated or annulled. *Hale.*
AVOI'DANCE, *s.* [from *avoid*.]
 1 The act of avoiding. *Watts.*
 2 The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*
AVO'IDER, *s.* [from *avoid*.]
 1 The person that shuns any thing.
 2 The person that carries any thing away.
 3 The vessel in which things are carried away.
AVO'IDLESS, *a.* [from *avoid*.] Inevitable; that cannot be avoided. *Dennis.*
AVOIRDUPO'IS, *s.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. *Arbuthnot.*
AVOLA'TION, *s.* [from *avolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight. *Brown.*
To AVO'UCH, *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.]
 1 To affirm; to maintain. *Hooker.*
 2 To produce in favour of another. *Spenser.*
 3 To vindicate; to justify. *Shakespeare.*
AVO'UCH, *s.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; testimony. *Shakespeare.*
AVO'UCHABLE, *a.* [from *avouch*.] That may be avouched.
AVO'UCHER, *s.* [from *avouch*.] He that avouches
To AVO'W, *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify. *Swift.*
AVO'WABLE, *a.* [from *avow*.] That may be openly declared.
AVOW'ABLY,* *ad.* In an avowable manner. *Ash.*
AVO'WAL, *s.* [from *avow*.] Justificatory declaration; open declaration.
AVO'WEDLY, *ad.* [from *avow*.] In an open manner. *Clarendon.*
AVOWEE', *s.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of avowson of any church belongs.
AVO'WER, *s.* [from *avow*.] He that vows or justifies. *Dryden.*
AVO'WRY, *s.* [from *avow*.] Where one takes a distress, the taker shall justify for what cause he took it, which is called his *avowry*.
AVO'WSAL, *s.* [from *avow*.] A confession.
AVO'WTRY, *s.* A sort of pear.
AURE'LIA, *s.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects; the chrysalis. *Ray.*
AURE'LIAN,* *a.* Belonging to the aurelia. *Ash.*
A'URICLE, *s.* [from *auricula*, Lat.]
 1 The external ear.
 2 Two appendages of the heart, being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.
AURI'CUA, *s.* Bear's-ear; a flower.
AURI'CLAR, *a.* [from *auricula*, Lat.]
 1 Within the sense or reach of hearing. *Shak.*
 2 Secret; told in the ear.
 3 Traditional; known by report. *Bacon.*
AURI'CLARLY, *ad.* [from *auricular*.] In a secret manner. *Decay of Piety.*
AURI'FEROUS, *a.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That produces gold. *Thomson.*
AURIGA'TION, *s.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages.
AU'RIST,* *s.* [*auris*, the ear, Lat.] One who professes to cure disorders in the ear. *Ash.*
AURO'RA, *s.* [Lat.]
 1 A species of crowfoot.
 2 The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning. *Thomson.*
AURO'RA Borealis, [Lat.] Light streaming in the night from the north.
A'URUM fulminans, [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in *aqua regia*, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very

AUT

small quantity of it becomes capable of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Garth.*
AUSCULTA'TION, *s.* [*ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to.
AUSPICE, *s.* [*auspiciu*, Lat.]
 1 The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.
 2 Protection; favour shown. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron. *Dryden.*
AUSPICIAL, *a.* [from *auspice*.] Relating to prognosticks.
AUSPICIOUS, *a.* [from *auspice*.]
 1 Having omens of success. *Spratt.*
 2 Prosperous; fortunate. *Dryden.*
 3 Favourable; kind; propitious. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Lucky; happy. *Dryden.*
AUSPICIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *auspicious*.] Happily; prosperously.
AUSPICIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *auspicious*.] Prosperity; promise of happiness.
AUSTERE, *a.* [*austerus*, Lat.]
 1 Severe; harsh; rigid. *Rogers.*
 2 Sour of taste; harsh. *Blackmore.*
AUSTERELY, *ad.* [from *austere*.] Severely; rigidly. *Milton.*
AUSTERENESS, *s.* [from *austere*.]
 1 Severity; strictness; rigour. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Roughness in taste.
AUSTERITY, *s.* [from *austere*.]
 1 Severity; mortified life; strictness. *Addison.*
 2 Cruelty; harsh discipline. *Roscommon.*
AUSTRAL, *a.* [*australis*, Lat.] Southern.
To AUSTRALIZE, *v. n.* [*auster*, Lat.] To tend toward the south. *Brown.*
AUSTRINE, *a.* [*austrinus*, Lat.] Southern.
AUTHE'NTICAL, *a.* Authentick. *Hale.*
AUTHE'NTICALLY, *ad.* [from *authentical*.]
 With all the circumstances requisite to procure authority. *South.*
AUTHE'NTICALNESS, *s.* [from *authentical*.]
 The quality of being authentick; genuineness; authority. *Addison.*
AUTHENTI'CITY, *s.* [from *authentick*.] Authority; genuineness.
AUTHE'NTICK, *a.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That has every thing requisite to give it authority; genuine; not fictitious. *Cowley.*
AUTHE'NTICKLY, *ad.* [from *authentick*.] After an authentick manner.
AUTHE'NTICKNESS, *s.* [from *authentick*.] Authenticity.
AUTHOR, *s.* [*auctor*, Lat.]
 1 The first beginner or mover of any thing. *Hooker.*
 2 The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing. *Dryden.*
 3 The first writer of any thing. *Dryden.*
 4 A writer in general. *Shakespeare.*
AUTHORESS, * *s.* A female author.
AUTHORITATIVE, *a.* [from *authority*.]
 1 Having due authority.
 2 Having an air of authority; positive. *Swift.*
AUTHORITATIVELY, *ad.* [from *authoritative*.]
 1 In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority.
 2 With due authority. *Hale.*
AUTHORITATIVENESS, *s.* [from *authoritative*.]
 Authoritative appearance.
AUTHORITY, *s.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]
 1 Legal power. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Influence; credit. *Locke.*
 3 Power; rule. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Support; countenance. *Ben Jonson.*
 5 Testimony. *Sidney.*
 6 Credibility. *Hooker.*
AUTHORIZA'TION, *s.* [from *authorize*.] Establishment by authority. *Hale.*
To AUTHORIZE, *v. a.* [*autoriser*, Fr.]
 1 To give authority to any person. *Dryden.*
 2 To make any thing legal. *Locke.*
 3 To establish any thing by authority. *Hooker.*
 4 To justify; to prove a thing to be right. *Loc.*
 5 To give credit to any person or thing. *South.*
AUTO'CRASY, *s.* [*αὐτοκρατία*.] Independent power; supremacy.

AWF

AUTOCRA'TICAL, * *a.* Supreme; self-powerful. *Ash.*
AUTOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* [from *autography*.] Of one's own writing.
AUTO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*αὐτογραφία*.] A particular person's own writing; the original.
A'UTOMATH, * *s.* [*αὐτος*, one's self, and *μαθήσκειν*, to learn.] A self-taught person. *Entick.*
AUTOMA'TICAL, *a.* [from *automaton*.] Having the power of moving itself.
AUTO'MATON, *s.* [*αὐτοματόν*.] In the plural, automata. A machine that hath the power of motion within itself. *Wilkins.*
AUTO'MATOUS, *a.* [from *automaton*.] Having in itself the power of motion. *Brown.*
AUTO'NOMY, *s.* [*αὐτονομία*.] The living according to one's mind and prescription.
A'UTOPSY, *s.* [*αὐτοψία*.] Ocular demonstration. *Ray.*
AUTO'PTICAL, *a.* [from *autopsy*.] Perceived by one's own eyes. *Brown.*
AUTO'PTICALLY, *ad.* [from *autoptical*.] By means of one's own eyes. *Brown.*
A'UTUMN, *s.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter.
AUTU'MNAL, *a.* [from *autumn*.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn. *Donne.*
AVUL'SION, *s.* [*avulsio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another. *Philips.*
AUX, *s.* (In astronomy.) The auge; the apsis. *Ash.*
AUXE'SIS, *s.* [Lat.] An increasing; an exornation. *Smith.*
AUXI'LIAR, { *s.* [*auxilium*, Lat.] A helper
AUXI'LIARY, { an assistant. *South.*
AUXI'LIAR, { *a.* [*auxilium*, Lat.] Assistant;
AUXI'LIARY, { helping. *Hale.*
AUXI'LIARY Verb, A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs. *Watts.*
AUXILIATION, *s.* [*auxiliatus*, Latin.] Help; aid; succour.
To AWA'IT, *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*.]
 1 To expect; to wait for. *Fairfax.*
 2 To attend; to be in store for. *Rogers.*
AWA'IT, *s.* [from the verb.] Ambush. *Spenser.*
To AWA'KE, *v. a.* [*waccian*, Sax.]
 1 To rouse out of sleep. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To raise from any state resembling sleep. *Dry.*
 3 To put into new action. *Pope.*
To AWA'KE, *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep. *Shakespeare.*
AWA'KE, *a.* [from the verb.] Without sleep; not sleeping. *Dryden.*
To AWA'KEN, *v. a.* and *v. n.* See **AWAKE**.
To AWA'RD, *v. a.* [*weard*, Sax.] To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial sentence. *Coll.*
To AWA'RD, *v. n.* To judge; determine. *Pope.*
AWA'RD, *s.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination. *Addison.*
AWA'RE, *ad.* [*gewaran*, Sax.] Excited to caution; vigilant; attentive. *Atterbury.*
To AWA'RE, *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious. *Milton.*
AWA'Y, *ad.* [*aweg*, Sax.]
 1 In a state of absence. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 From any place or person. *Pope.*
 3 Let us go. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Begone. *Smith.*
 5 Out of one's own hand. *Tillotson.*
 6 On the way. *Shakespeare.*
AWE, *s.* [*ege*, Sax.] Reverential fear; reverence. *South.*
To AWE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear. *Bacon.*
A'WEBAND, *s.* A check.
A'WFUL, *a.* [from *awe* and *full*.]
 1 That strikes with awe, or fills with reverence. *Milton.*
 2 Worshipful; invested with dignity. *Shak.*
 3 Struck with awe, timorous. *Watts.*
AWFULLY, *ad.* [from *awful*.] In a reverential manner. *South.*
A'WFULNESS, *s.* [from *awful*.]
 1 The quality of striking with awe; solemnity. *Addison.*
 2 The state of being struck with awe. *Taylor.*

BAA

- To AWAH'PE**, *v. a.* To strike; to confound; to terrify. *Spenser.*
- AWH'LE**, *ad.* Sometime. *Milton.*
- AWK**, *a.* [from *awkward*.] Odd. *L'Estrange.*
- A'WKWARD**, *a.* [æward, Sax.]
- 1 Inelegant; unpolite; untaught. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Unready; unhandy; clumsy. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Perverse; untoward. *Hudibras.*
- A'WKWARDLY**, *ad.* [from *awkward*.] Clumsily; unready; inelegantly. *Watts.*
- A'WKWARDNESS**, *s.* [from *awkward*.] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness. *Watts.*
- AWL**, *s.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes. *Mortimer.*
- A'WLESS**, *a.* [from *awe* and *less*.]
- 1 Wanting reverence. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Wanting the power of causing reverence. *Shakespeare.*
- AWME**, *s.* A Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one seventh of an English tun. *Arbuthnot.*
- AWN**, **s.* (In botany.) The long needle-like beard that grows out of the husk of grass or corn; arista. *Ash.*
- A'WNING**, *s.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel to keep off the weather. *Robinson Crusoe.*
- AWO'KE**. The preterit of *awake*.
- AWO'RK**, *ad.* [from *a* and *work*.] On work; in a state of labour. *Shakespeare.*
- AWO'RKING**, *ad.* [from *awork*.] In the state of working. *Spenser.*
- AWRY**, *ad.* [from *a* and *wry*.]
- 1 Not in a straight direction; obliquely. *Milton.*
 - 2 Asquint; with oblique vision. *Denham.*
 - 3 Not level; unevenly. *Brerewood.*
 - 4 Not equally between two points. *Pope.*
 - 5 Not in a right state; perversely. *Sidney.*
- AXE**, *s.* [eaz, Sax.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a handle. *Dryden.*
- AXI'LLA**, *s.* [Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm; the armpit. *Quincy.*
- AXI'LLAR**, *a.* [axilla, Lat.] Belonging to the armpit. *Brown.*
- AXI'LLARY**, *a.* armpit.
- 4'XIOM**, *s.* [axioma, Lat.]
- 1 A proposition evident at first sight. *Hooker.*
 - 2 An established principle to be granted without new proof. *Hooker.*
- AXIOMA'TIC**, **a.* [from *axiom*.] Deserving respect; worthy. *Ash.*
- A XIS**, *s.* [axis, Lat.] The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve. *Bentley.*
- A'XLE**, *s.* [axis, Lat.] The pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed. *Milton.*
- A'XLE-TREE**, *s.* passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed. *Milton.*
- AY**, *ad.* [perhaps from *aiō*, Lat.] Yes. *Shak.*
- AYE**, *ad.* [awa, Saxon; æi.] Always; to eternity; for ever. *Philips.*
- A'YGREEN**, *s.* The same with *houseleek*.
- A'YRY**, *s.* The nest of the hawk. *Walton.*
- A'ZIMUTH**, *s.* [Arab.]
- 1 The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of a place and any given vertical line.
 - 2 *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian.
 - 3 *Azimuth Compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth.
 - 4 *Azimuths*, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. *Chambers.*
- A'ZURE**, *a.* [azur, French.] Blue; faint blue. *Newton.*

B Is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath.

- To BAA**, *v. n.* [balo, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.
- BAA**, *s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

BAC

- To BA'BBLE**, *v. n.* [babbelen, German.]
- 1 To prattle like a child. *Prior.*
 - 2 To talk idly, or irrationally. *Prior.*
 - 3 To tell secrets. *L'Estrange.*
 - 4 To talk much. *Prior.*
- BA'BBLE**, *s.* [babil, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle. *Shakespeare.*
- BA'BLEMENT**, *s.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate; empty words. *Milton.*
- BA'BLER**, *s.* [from *babble*.]
- 1 An idle talker. *Rogers.*
 - 2 A teller of secrets. *Spenser.*
- BABE**, *s.* [baban, Welsh.] An infant; a child of either sex. *Dryden.*
- BA'BERY**, *s.* [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child. *Sidney.*
- BA'BISH**, *a.* [from *babe*.] Childish. *Ascham.*
- BABO'ON**, *s.* [babouin, Fr.] A monkey of the largest kind. *Addison.*
- BA'BY**, *s.* See *BABE*.
- 1 A child; an infant. *Locke.*
 - 2 A small image in imitation of a child. *Bacon.*
- BA'BYHOOD**, **s.* [from *baby*.] The state of being a baby; childhood. *Clarissa.*
- BA'CCATED**, *a.* [baccatus, Latin.] Beset with pearls; having many berries.
- BACCHANA'LIAN**, *s.* [bacchanalia, Latin.] A drunkard.
- BA'CCHANALS**, *s.* [bacchanalia, Lat.] The drunken feasts of Bacchus. *Pope.*
- BA'CCHUSBOLE**, *s.* A flower, not tall, but very full and broad leaved. *Mortimer.*
- BACCI'FEROUS**, *a.* [from *bacca* and *fero*, Lat.] Berry-bearing. *Ray.*
- BA'CHELOR**, *s.* [baccalaureus, Lat.]
- 1 A man unmarried. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A man who takes his first degrees at the university. *Ascham.*
 - 3 A knight of the lowest order.
- BA'CHELORSHIP**, *s.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor. *Shakespeare.*
- BACK**, *s.* [bac, bæc, Sax.]
- 1 The hinder part of the body. *Bacon.*
 - 2 The outer part of the hand when it is shut: opposed to the palm. *Donne.*
 - 3 Part of the body which requires clothes. *Locke.*
 - 4 The rear. *Clarendon.*
 - 5 The place behind. *Dryden.*
 - 6 The part of any thing out of sight. *Bacon.*
 - 7 The thick part of any tool: opposed to the edge. *Arbuthnot.*
- BACK**, *ad.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To the place whence one came. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 Backward. *Addison.*
 - 3 Behind; not coming forward. *Blackmore.*
 - 4 Toward things past. *Burnet.*
 - 5 Again; in return. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 Again; a second time. *Dryden.*
- To BACK**, *v. a.*
- 1 To mount a horse. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To break a horse. *Roscommon.*
 - 3 To place upon the back. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To maintain; to strengthen. *South.*
 - 5 To justify; to support. *Boyle.*
 - 6 To second. *Dryden.*
- To BA'CKBITE**, *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To censure or reproach the absent. *Shakespeare.*
- BA'CKBITER**, *s.* [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator; a censurer of the absent. *South.*
- BA'CKBONE**, *s.* [from *back* and *bone*.] The bone of the back. *Ray.*
- BACK-CA'RRY**, *s.* The act of having on the back. *Cowell.*
- BACKDO'OR**, *s.* [from *back* and *door*.] The door behind the house. *Atterbury.*
- BA'CKED**, *a.* [from *back*.] Having a back. *Dryden.*
- BA'CKFRIEND**, *s.* [from *back* and *friend*.] An enemy in secret. *South.*
- BACKGA'MMON**, *s.* [from *bach gammon*, Welsh, a little battle.] A play or game with dice and tables. *Swift.*
- BA'CKHOUSE**, *s.* [from *back* and *house*.] The buildings behind the chief part of the house. *Carew.*

BAG

BACKPIECE, *s.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back. *Cam.*
BACKROOM, *s.* A room behind. *Moxon.*
BACKSIDE, *s.* [from *back* and *side*.]
 1 The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.*
 2 The hinder part of an animal. *Addison.*
 3 The yard or ground behind a house. *Mortim.*
TO BACKSLIDE, *v. n.* [from *back* and *slide*.] To fall off; to apostatize. *Jeremiah.*
BACKSLIDER, *v. n.* [from *backslide*.] An apostate. *Proverbs.*
BACKSTAFF, *s.* [from *back* and *staff*; because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned toward the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea.
BACKSTAIRS, *s.* The private stairs in the house. *Bacon.*
BACKSTAYS, *s.* [from *back* and *stay*.] Ropes which keep the masts from pitching forward.
BACKSWORD, *s.* [from *back* and *sword*.] A sword with one sharp edge. *Arbuthnot.*
BACKWARD, *ad.* [from *back* and *weard*, Sax.]
BACKWARDS, *ad.*
 1 With the back forward. *Genesis.*
 2 Toward the back. *Bacon.*
 3 On the back. *Dryden.*
 4 From the present station to the place beyond the back. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Regressively. *Newton.*
 6 Toward something past. *South.*
 7 Reflexively. *Davies.*
 8 From a better to a worse state. *Dryden.*
 9 Past; in time past. *Locke.*
 10 Perversely; from the wrong end. *Shakespeare.*
BACKWARD, *a.*
 1 Unwilling; averse. *Atterbury.*
 2 Hesitating. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Sluggish; dilatory. *Watts.*
 4 Dull; not quick or apprehensive. *South.*
 5 Late; coming after something else.
BACKWARD, *s.* The things or state behind or past. *Shakespeare.*
BACKWARDLY, *ad.* [from *backward*.]
 1 Unwillingly; aversely. *Sidney.*
 2 Perversely. *Shakespeare.*
BACKWARDNESS, *s.* [from *backward*.]
 1 Dulness; sluggishness. *Atterbury.*
 2 Slowness of progression; tardiness.
BACON, *s.* The flesh of a hog salted and dried.
BACULOMETRY, *s.* The measurement of distances by means of staves.
BAD, *a.* [quoad, Dutch.] 1 Ill; not good.
 2 Vicious; corrupt. 3 Unfortunate; unhappy.
 4 Hurtful; unwholesome. *Addison.*
 5 Sick.
BAD, or **BADE**. The preterit of *bid*.
BADGE, *s.* [bajulo, to carry, Lat.]
 1 A mark or cognizance worn. *Atterbury.*
 2 A token by which one is known. *Fairfax.*
 3 The mark of any thing. *Dryden.*
TO BADGE, *v. a.* To mark. *Shakespeare.*
BA'DGER, *s.* A brock; an animal that earths in the ground. *Brown.*
BA'DGER, *s.* [bajulo, to carry, Lat.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it to another. *Cowell.*
BADLY, *ad.* [from *bad*.] Not well. *Shak.*
BA'DNESS, *s.* Want of good qualities. *Addison.*
TO BAFFLE, *v. a.* [beffler, Fr.]
 1 To elude; to make ineffectual. *South.*
 2 To confound; to defeat with some confusion. *Addison.*
BA'FFLE, *s.* [from the verb.] A defeat. *South.*
BA'FFLER, *s.* [from *baffle*.] He that puts to confusion, or defeats. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
BAG, *s.* [be'ge, Sax.]
 1 A sack or pouch. *South.*
 2 That part of animals, in which some particular juices are contained. *Dryden.*
 3 An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair. *Addison.*
 4 A term used to signify quantities: as, a bag of pepper, a bag of hops.
TO BAG, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To put into a bag. *Dryden.*
 2 To load with a bag. *Dryden.*

BAL

TO BAG, *v. n.* To swell like a full bag. *Dryden.*
BAGATE'LE, *s.* [bagutelle, Fr.] A trifle. *Prior.*
BA'GGAGE, *s.* [baggage, Fr.]
 1 The furniture of an army. *Bacon.*
 2 A worthless woman. *Sidney.*
BA'GNIO, *s.* [bagnio, Ital.] A house for bathing and sweating. *Arbuthnot.*
BA'GPIPE, *s.* [from *bag* and *pipe*.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag and pipes. *Addison.*
BAGPIPER, *s.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on the bagpipe. *Shakespeare.*
TO BAIGNE, *v. a.* [baigner, Fr.] To drench; to soak: out of use. *Carew.*
BAIL, *s.* [baller, to put into the hand, Fr.] The freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. *Cow.*
TO BAIL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To give bail for another. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To admit to bail. *Clarendon.*
BA'ILABLE, *a.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.
BA'ILIFF, *s.* [baillie, Fr.]
 1 A subordinate officer. *Addison.*
 2 An officer whose business it is to execute arrests. *Bacon.*
 3 An under-steward of a manor.
BA'ILIWICK, *s.* [baillie, and *wic*, Saxon.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Hale.*
TO BAIT, *v. a.* [batan, Sax.]
 1 To put meat to tempt animals. *Ray.*
 2 To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road. *Spenser.*
TO BAIT, *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr.]
 1 To attack with violence. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To harass by the help of others.
TO BAIT, *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment. *Milton.*
TO BAIT, *v. n.* (as a hawk.) To clap the wings; to flutter. *Shakespeare.*
BAIT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Meat set to allure animals to a snare. *Shak.*
 2 A temptation; an enticement. *Addison.*
 3 A refreshment on a journey.
BAIZE, *s.* A kind of coarse open cloth.
TO BAKE, *v. a.* [baecan, Sax.]
 1 To heat any thing in a close place. *Isaiah.*
 2 To harden in the fire. *Bacon.*
 3 To harden with heat. *Dryden.*
TO BAKE, *v. n.*
 1 To do the work of baking. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To be heated or baked. *Shakespeare.*
BA'KEHOUSE, *s.* A place for baking bread.
BA'KER, *s.* [from *to bake*.] He whose trade is to bake. *South.*
BA'LANCE, *s.* [balance, Fr.]
 1 A pair of scales. *Swift.*
 2 The act of comparing two things. *Atterbury.*
 3 The overplus of weight. *Bacon.*
 4 That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even.
 5 Equipoise. *Pope.*
 6 The beating part of a watch. *Locke.*
 7 (In astronomy.) The sign *Libra*. *Dryden.*
TO BA'LANCE, *v. a.* [balancer, Fr.]
 1 To weigh in a balance. *L'Est-ange.*
 2 To keep in a state of just proportion.
 3 To counterpoise. *Newton.*
 4 To regulate an account. *Locke.*
 5 To pay that which is wanting. *Prior.*
TO BA'LANCE, *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives. *Locke.*
BA'LANCER, *s.* [from *balance*.] The person that weighs any thing.
BA'LAS Ruby, *s.* [balas, Fr.] A kind of ruby.
BALCO'NY, *s.* [balcon, Fr.] A frame before the window of a room. *Gay.*
BALD, *a.* [bal, Welsh.]
 1 Wanting hair. *Addison.*
 2 Without natural covering. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Unadorned; inelegant. *Dryden.*
 4 Naked; without dignity. *Shakespeare.*
 5 It was used by the northern nations, to signify bold, and is still in use.
BA'LDERDASH, *s.* Rude mixture.

BAL

- To BA'LDERDASH, *v. a.* To adulterate liquor.
 BALDLY, *ad.* [from *bald.*] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.
 BALDMONY, *s.* Gentian; a plant.
 BA'LDNESS, *s.* [from *bald.*]
 1 The want of hair.
 2 The loss of hair. *Swift.*
 3 Meanness of writing; inelegance.
 A'LTRICK, *s.*
 1 A girdle. *Pope.*
 2 The zodiack. *Spenser.*
 BALE, *s.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle of goods. *Woodward.*
 BALE, *s.* [*bæl*, Sax.] Misery. *Spenser.*
 To BALE, *v. a.* [from *bailler*, Fr.] To lave; to throw out.
 To BALE, *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr.] To make up into a bale.
 BA'LEFUL, *a.* [from *bale.*]
 1 Full of misery; sorrowful. *Milton.*
 2 Full of mischief; destructive. *Dryden.*
 BA'LEFULLY, *ad.* [from *baleful.*] Sorrowfully; mischievously.
 BA'LEFULNESS, *s.* Misery; calamity.
 BALK, *s.* [*balk*, Dutch.] A great beam.
 BALK, *s.* A ridge of land left unploughed.
 To BALK, *v. a.* [See the noun.]
 1 To disappoint; to frustrate. *Prior.*
 2 To miss any thing. *Drayton.*
 3 To omit, or refuse, any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'LKERS, *s.* (In fishery.) Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-boats, which way the passage or shoal of herrings is. *Carew.*
 BALL, *s.* [*bol*, Danish.]
 1 Any thing made in a round form. *Howell.*
 2 A round thing to play with. *Sidney.*
 3 A globe. *Glanville.*
 4 Any part of the body that approaches to roundness. *Peacham.*
 BALL, *s.* [*bal*, Fr.] An entertainment of dancing. *Swift.*
 BA'LLAD, *s.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song. *Watts.*
 To BA'LLAD, *v. n.* To make or sing ballads. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'LLAD-SINGER, *s.* One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets. *Gay.*
 BA'LLAST, *s.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady. *Wilkins.*
 To BA'LLAST, *v. a.*
 1 To put weight at the bottom of a ship. *Wilk.*
 2 To keep any thing steady. *Donne.*
 BA'LLET, *s.* (In heraldry.) A little ball. *Ash.*
 BA'LLIAGE, *s.* (In commerce.) A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens for the exportation of certain commodities. *Ash.*
 BALLE'TTE, *s.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance.
 BALLO'N, } *s.* [*ballon*, Fr.]
 BALLO'ON, }
 1 A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.
 2 A ball placed on the top of a pillar.
 3 A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter which is shot up into the air, and then bursts.
 BA'LLOT, *s.* [*ballotte*, Fr.]
 1 A little ball or tickets used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.
 2 The act of voting by ballot.
 To BA'LLOT, *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot. *Wotton.*
 BALLOTA'TION, *s.* [from *ballot.*] The act of voting by ballot. *Wotton.*
 BALM, *s.* [*baume*, Fr.]
 1 The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous. *Dryden.*
 2 Any valuable or fragrant ointment. *Shak.*
 3 Any thing that soothes pain. *Shakespeare.*
 BALM, } *s.* [*melissa*, Lat.] The name of
 BALM Mint. } a plant. *Miller.*
 BALM of Gilead.
 1 The juice drawn from the balsam tree.
 2 A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent of its leaves. *Miller.*
 To BALM, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

BAN

- anoint with balm. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To sooth; to mitigate. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'LMY, *a.* [from *balm.*]
 1 Having the qualities of balm. *Milton.*
 2 Producing balm. *Pope.*
 3 Soothing; soft. *Dryden.*
 4 Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden.*
 5 Mitigating; assuasive. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'LNEARY, *s.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing room. *Brown.*
 BALNEA'TION, *s.* [*balneum*, Lat.] The act of bathing. *Brown.*
 BA'LNEATORY, *a.* [*balneatorius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath.
 BA'LSAM, *s.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent. *Denham.*
 BALSA'MICAL, } *a.* Unctuous; mitigating; soft,
 BALSA'MICK, } mild. *Hale.*
 BA'LUSTER, *s.* A small column or pilaster, from two to four inches diameter.
 BALUSTRA'DE, *s.* Rows of little turned pillars, called balusters.
 BA'LYARDS, *s.* [from *ball* and *yard*, or stick.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick: now corruptly called *billiards*, which see. *Spenser.*
 BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of a place, imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon *beam*. *Gibson.*
 BAM, *s.* A cheat; sham; knavish trick. *Scott.*
 To BAM, *v. a.* To cheat; gull; trick or impose upon. *Entick.*
 BA'MBOO, *s.* An Indian plant of the reed kind, much larger than the sugar cane.
 To BAMBO'OZLE, *v. a.* To deceive; to impose upon: a low word. *Arbuthnot.*
 BAMBO'OZLER, *s.* A cheat. *Arbuthnot.*
 BAN, *s.* [*ban*, Teutonic.]
 1 Publick notice given of any thing. *Cowell.*
 2 A curse; excommunication. *Raleigh.*
 3 Interdiction. *Milton.*
 To BAN, *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch.] To curse; to excommunicate. *Knolles.*
 BAND, *s.* [*bende*, Dutch.]
 1 A tie; a bandage. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. *Dryden.*
 3 Any means of union or connexion. *Shakesp.*
 4 Any thing bound round another. *Bacon.*
 5 A company of persons joined together. *Tat.*
 6 (In architecture.) Any flat low moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth.
 To BAND, *v. a.* (from the noun.)
 1 To unite together into one body or troop.
 2 To bind over with a band. *Dryden.*
 BA'NDAGE, *s.* [*bandage*, Fr.] Something bound over another. *Addison.*
 BA'NDBOX, *s.* [from *band* and *box.*] A slight box used for bands, and other things of small weight. *Addison.*
 BA'NDELET, *s.* [*bandelet*, Fr.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.
 BA'NDIT, } *s.* In the plural *banditti*. [*bandito*,
 BANDI'TTO, } Italian.] A man outlawed. *Milton. Shakespeare.*
 BA'NDOG, *s.* [from *ban* or *bund*, and *dog.*] A kind of large dog. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'NDOLEERS, *s.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.
 BA'NDROL, *s.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.
 BA'NDY, *s.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom, for striking a ball.
 To BA'NDY, *v. a.*
 1 To beat to and fro, or from one to another. *Blackmore.*
 2 To give and take reciprocally. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To agitate; to toss about. *Locke.*
 To BA'NDY, *v. n.* To contend. *Hudibras.*
 BA'NDYLEG, *s.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg. *Swift.*
 BA'NDYLEGGED, *a.* [from *bandyleg.*] Having crooked legs. *Collier.*
 BANE, *s.* [*bana*, Sax. a murderer.]

BAP

- 1 Poison. *Addison.*
 2 Mischief; ruin. *Hooker.*
 To BANE, *v. a.* To poison. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'NEFUL, *a.* [from *bane* and *full*.]
 1 Poisonous. *Pope.*
 2 Destructive. *Ben Jonson.*
 BA'NEFULNESS, *s.* [from *baneful*.] Poisonous-
 ness; destructiveness.
 BA'NEWORT, *s.* Deadly nightshade.
 To BANG, *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Dutch.]
 1 To beat; to thump. *Howel.*
 2 To handle roughly. *Shakespeare.*
 BANG, *s.* A blow; a thump. *Hudibras.*
 To BA'NGLE, *v. a.* To waste by little and little.
Duty of Man.
 To BA'NISH, *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr.]
 1 To condemn to leave his own country. *Shak.*
 2 To drive away. *Tillotson.*
 BA'NISHER, *s.* [from *banish*.] He that forces
 another from his own country. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'NISHMENT, *s.* [*banissement*, Fr.]
 1 The act of banishing another.
 2 The state of being banished; exile. *Dryden.*
 BANK, *s.* [*banc*, Sax.]
 1 The earth rising on each side of a water.
Shakespeare.
 2 Any heap of earth piled up. *Samuel.*
 3 A seat or bench of rowers. *Waller.*
 4 A place where money is laid up to be called for
 occasionally. *South.*
 To BANK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To enclose with banks. *Thomson.*
 2 To lay up money in a bank.
 BANK-BILL, *s.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note
 for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of
 which the money is paid. *Swift.*
 BANKER, *s.* [from *bank*.] One that trafficks
 in money. *Dryden.*
 BA'NKRUP, *a.* [*banqueroute*, Fr.] In debt be-
 yond the power of payment. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'NKRUP, *s.* A man in debt beyond the pow-
 er of payment. *Pope.*
 To BA'NKRUP, *v. a.* To break; to disable one
 from satisfying his creditors. *Hammond.*
 BA'NKRUP, *s.* [from *bankrupt*.]
 1 The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.
 2 The act of declaring one's self bankrupt.
 BA'NNER, *s.* [*banniere*, Fr.] A flag; a standard;
 a military ensign. *Milton.*
 BA'NNERET, *s.* [from *banner*.] A knight made
 in the field. *Camden.*
 BA'NNEROL, *s.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little
 flag or streamer. *Camden.*
 BA'NNIAN, *s.* A man's undress, or morning
 gown.
 BA'NNOCK, *s.* A kind of oaten or peasmal cake.
 BA'NQUET, *s.* [*banquet*, Fr.] A feast. *Job.*
 To BANQUET, *v. a.* To treat any one with feasts.
Hayward.
 To BA'NQUET, *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily.
South.
 BA'NQUETER, *s.* [from *banquet*.]
 1 A feaster; one that lives deliciously.
 2 He that makes feasts.
 BA'NQUET-HOUSE, } *s.* [*banquet* and *house*.]
 BA'NQUETING-HOUSE, }
 A house where banquets are kept. *Dryden.*
 BANQUETTE, *s.* A small bank at the foot of
 the parapet.
 BANS,* *s.* [plural from *ban*.] The publication in
 church of matrimonial contracts before mar-
 riage. *Ash.*
 BA'NSTICKLE, *s.* A small fish; a stickleback.
 To BA'NTER, *v. a.* [*badiner*, Fr.] To play upon;
 to rally; to ridicule. *L'Estrange.*
 BA'NTER, *s.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.
L'Estrange.
 BA'NTERER, *s.* [from *banter*.] One that banters.
L'Estrange.
 BA'NTLING, *s.* [*bairnling*.] A little child. *Pr.*
 BA'PTISM, *s.* [*baptismus*, Lat. *βαπτισμος*.]
 1 An external ablution of the body, with a certain
 form of words, which denotes an internal ablu-
 tion of the soul from original sin. *Ayliffe.*
 2 Baptism is often taken in scripture for suffer-
 ings. *Luke.*

BAR

- BA'PTISMA, *a.* [from *baptism*.] Of, or pertain-
 ing to baptism. *Hammond.*
 BA'PTIST, *s.* [*baptiste*, Fr. *βαπτιστης*.] He that
 administers baptism. *Milton.*
 BA'PTISTRY, *s.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The place
 where baptism is administered. *Addison.*
 To BA'PTIZE, *v. a.* [*baptiser*, Fr. from *βαπτίζω*.]
 To christen; to administer the sacrament of
 baptism to one. *Rogers.*
 BA'PTIZER, *s.* [from the verb.] One that chris-
 tens; one that administers baptism.
 BAR, *s.* [*barre*, Fr.]
 1 A piece of wood, or other matter, laid across a
 passage to hinder entrance. *Exodus.*
 2 A bolt. *Nehemiah.*
 3 Any obstacle. *Daniel.*
 4 A rock or bank of sand, at the entrance of a
 harbour.
 5 Any thing used for prevention. *Hooker.*
 6 The place where causes of law are tried.
Dryden.
 7 An enclosed place in a tavern, where the house-
 keeper sits. *Addison.*
 8 (In law.) A peremptory exception against a
 demand or plea. *Cowell.*
 9 Any thing by which the compages or structure
 is held together. *Jonah.*
 10 Bars, in musick, are strokes drawn perpendicu-
 larly across the lines of a piece of musick, used
 to regulate the beating or measure of musical
 time.
 BA'RATRY,* *s.* (In law.) The crime of the mas-
 ter of a vessel who embezzles the cargo, or
 runs away with the ship. *Ash.*
 BAR-SHOT, *s.* Two half bullets joined together
 by an iron bar.
 To BAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To fasten or shut with a bolt or bar. *Swift.*
 2 To hinder; to obstruct. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To prevent; to exclude. *Sidney.*
 4 To shut out. *Dryden.*
 5 To prohibit. *Addison.*
 6 To except. *Shakespeare.*
 BARB, *s.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]
 1 Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.
Walter.
 2 The point that stands backward in an arrow,
 or fishing-hook. *Pope.*
 3 The armour for horses. *Hayward.*
 BARB, *s.* [contracted from *Barbary*.] A Bar-
 bary horse. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
 To BARB, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To shave; to dress out the beard. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To furnish horses with armour. *Dryden.*
 3 To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips.*
 BA'RBACAN, *s.* [*barbacane*, Fr.]
 1 A fortification before the walls of a town.
Spenser.
 2 A fortress at the end of a bridge.
 3 An opening in the wall through which the guns
 are levelled.
 BARBA'DOES-CHERRY, *s.* [*malphigia*, Latin.]
 A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.
 BARBA'DOES-TAR, *s.* A bituminous substance
 differing little from petroleum. *Woodward.*
 BARBA'RIAN, *s.* [*barbarus*, Lat.]
 1 A man uncivilized; a savage. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 A foreigner. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A man without pity. *Philips.*
 BARBA'RIAN, *a.* Savage. *Pope.*
 BARBA'RICK, *a.* [*barbaricus*, Latin.] Foreign;
 far-fetched. *Milton.*
 BA'RBARISM, *s.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.]
 1 A form of speech contrary to the purity and
 exactness of language. *Dryden.*
 2 Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Dryden.*
 3 Brutality; savageness of manners. *Spenser.*
 4 Cruelty; barbarity. *Shakespeare.*
 BARBA'RITY, *s.* [from *barbarous*.]
 1 Savageness; incivility.
 2 Cruelty; inhumanity. *Clarenaon.*
 3 Impurity of speech. *Swift.*
 BA'RBAROUS, *a.* [*barbare*, Fr.]
 1 Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized.
Davies.

BAR

- 2 Ignorant; unacquainted with arts. *Dryden.*
 3 Cruel; inhuman. *Clarendon.*
BA'RBAROUSLY, *ad.* [from *barbarous*.]
 1 Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.
 2 In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.
 3 Cruelly; inhumanly. *Spectator.*
BA'RBAROUSNESS, *s.* [from *barbarous*.]
 1 Incivility of manners. *Temple.*
 2 Impurity of language. *Brerewood.*
 3 Cruelty. *Hale.*
BA'RBASON, * *s.* The name of a devil or fiend. *Shakespeare.*
To BA'RBECUE, *v. i.* To dress a hog whole, by broiling. *Pope.*
BA'RBECUE, *s.* A hog drest whole.
BA'RBED, *part. a.* [from the verb.]
 1 Furnished with armour. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Bearded; jagged with hooks. *Milton.*
BA'RBEL, *s.* [*barbus*, Lat.] A kind of fish found in rivers. *Walton.*
BA'RBBER, *s.* [from the verb.] A man who shaves the beard. *Wotton.*
To BA'RBBER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder. *Shakespeare.*
BA'RBBER-CHIRURGEON, *s.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade; a low practiser of surgery. *Wiseman.*
BA'RBBER-MONGER, *s.* A fop; a man decked out by his barber. *Shakespeare.*
BA'RBERRY, *s.* [*barberri*, Lat.] Pimperidge bush. *Mortimer.*
BA'RBLES, *s.* (In farriery.) The knots or superfluous flesh that grow up in the channels of a horse's mouth. *Ash.*
BARD, *s.* [*bardd*, Welsh.] A poet. *Spenser.*
BARDOUS, * *a.* [*bardus*, Lat.] Blockish; simple; foolish. *Ash.*
BARE, *a.* [*bare*, Sax.]
 1 Naked; without covering. *Addison.*
 2 Uncovered in respect. *Clarendon.*
 3 Unadorned; plain; simple. *Spenser.*
 4 Detected; no longer concealed. *Milton.*
 5 Poor; indigent. *Hooker.*
 6 Mere. *South.*
 7 Threadbare; much worn. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Not united with any thing else. *Hooker.*
To BARE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To strip; to make bare or naked. *Bacon.*
BARE, or **BORE**. The preterit of *to bear*.
BA'REBONE, *s.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean.
BA'REFA'CED, *a.* [from *bare* and *face*.]
 1 With the face naked; not masked. *Shakesp.*
 2 Shameless; unreserved. *Clarendon.*
BA'REFA'CEDLY, *ad.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; shamelessly; without disguise. *Locke.*
BA'REFA'CEDNESS, *s.* [from *barefaced*.] Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.
BA'REFOOT, *a.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Having no shoes. *Shakespeare.*
BA'REFOOT, *ad.* Without shoes. *Addison.*
BA'REFO'OTED, *a.* Being without shoes. *Sid.*
BA'REGNA'WN, *a.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare. *Shakespeare.*
BA'REHEA'DED, *a.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in respect. *Dryden.*
BA'RELY, *ad.* [from *bare*.]
 1 Nakedly.
 2 Merely; only. *Hooker.*
BA'RENESS, *s.* [from *bare*.]
 1 Nakedness. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Leanness. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Poverty. *South.*
BA'RGAIN, *s.* [*bargaigne*, Fr.]
 1 A contract or agreement concerning the sale of something. *Bacon.*
 2 The thing bought or sold. *L'Estrange.*
 3 Stipulation; interested dealing. *Bacon.*
 4 An unexpected reply, tending to obscenity. *Dryden.*
 5 An event; an upshot. *Arbuthnot.*
To BA'RGAIN, *v. n.* To make a contract for the sale of any thing. *Addison.*
BARGAINE'E, *s.* [from *bargain*.] He or she that accents a bargain.
BA'RGAINER, *s.* [from *bargain*.] The person who proffers or makes a bargain.

BAR

- BARGE**, *s.* [*bargie*, Dutch.]
 1 A boat for pleasure. *Walter.*
 2 A boat for burden.
BA'RGER, *s.* [from *barge*.] The manager of a barge. *Carew.*
BARI'LLA, * *s.* (In commerce.) A kind of potash used in making glass. *Ash.*
BARK, *s.* [*barck*, Danish.]
 1 The rind or covering of a tree. *Bacon.*
 2 [*Barca*, low Lat.] A small ship. *Glanville.*
To BARK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark. *Temple.*
To BARK, *v. n.* [*beorcan*, Sax.]
 1 To make the noise which a dog makes when he pursues. *Cowley.*
 2 To clamour at. *Shakespeare.*
BA'RK-BARED, *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mort.*
BA'RKER, *s.* [from *bark*.]
 1 One that barks or clamours. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 One that is employed in stripping trees.
BA'RKY, *a.* [from *bark*.] Consisting of bark; containing bark. *Shakespeare.*
BA'RLEY, *s.* A grain of which malt is made.
BA'RLEYBRAKE, *s.* A kind of rural play. *Sid.*
BA'RLEY-CORN, * *s.* [*barley* and *corn*.] The lowest denomination of our long measure; the third part of an inch; a corn of barley. *Ash.*
BARM, *s.* [*burm*, Welsh.] Yest; the ferment put into drink to make it work. *Shakespeare.*
BA'RMY, *a.* [from *barm*.] Containing barm; yesty. *Dryden.*
BARN, *s.* [*bern*, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw. *Addison.*
BARNE, * *s.* (A local term.) An infant; a child. *Ash.*
BEARN, * *s.* child. *Ash.*
BA'RNACLE, *s.* [*bearn*, Sax. a child, and *aac*, an oak.]
 1 A kind of shellfish that grows upon timber that lies in the sea.
 2 A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees. *Bentley.*
 3 An instrument for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose.
BARO'METER, *s.* [from *βαρος* and *μετρον*.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.
BAROME'TRICAL, *a.* [from *barometer*.] Relating to the barometer. *Denham.*
BA'RON, *s.* [*baro*, Lat.]
 1 A degree of nobility next to a viscount.
 2 *Baron* is an officer: as *barons* of the exchequer to the king.
 3 There are also *barons* of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament. *Cowell.*
 4 *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Cowper.*
 5 A *baron of beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder.
BA'RONAGE, *s.* [from *baron*.]
 1 The body of barons and peers. *Hale.*
 2 The dignity of a baron.
 3 The lands which give title to a baron.
BA'RONESS, *s.* [*baronessa*, Italian.] A baron's lady.
BA'RONET, *s.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary. *Spenser.*
BA'RONETAGE, * *s.* The whole body of baronets; the dignity of a baronet. *Ash.*
BA'RONY, *s.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] The honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. *Cowell.*
BA'ROSCOPE, *s.* [*βαρος* and *σκοπεω*.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere. *Arbuthnot.*
BAROU'CHE, * *s.* [*bar* and *roosh*, Ger.] A kind of coach first used in Hamburgh, since in London. *Perry.*
BA'RRACAN, *s.* [*bouracan*, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.
BA'RRACK, *s.* [*baracca*, Span.] A building to lodge soldiers.
BA'RRATOR, *s.* [*barrateur*, Fr. a cheat.] A wrangler; an encourager of lawsuits. *Arbuth.*

BAS

BA'RRATRY, *s.* [from *barrator*.] Foul practice in law. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL, *s.* [*baril*, Welsh.]

1 A round wooden vessel to be stopped close. *Dryden.*

2 A particular measure: as, a *barrel* of beer is thirty-six gallons: and a *barrel* of herrings contains usually a thousand.

3 Any thing hollow. *Digby.*

4 A cylinder. *Moxon.*

To BA'RREL, *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel for preservation. *Spenser.*

A'RREL-BELLIED, *a.* Having a large belly. *Dryden.*

BA'RREN, *a.* [*bare*, Sax.]

1 Not prolifick. *Shakespeare.*

2 Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile. *Pope.*

3 Not copious; scanty. *Swift.*

4 Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. *Shakespeare.*

BA'RRENLY, *ad.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS, *s.* [from *barren*.]

1 Want of the power of procreation. *Milton.*

2 Unfruitfulness; sterility. *Bacon.*

3 Want of invention. *Dryden.*

4 Want of matter; scantiness. *Hooker.*

5 (In theology.) Want of sensibility. *Taylor.*

BA'RRFUL, *a.* [*bar* and *full*.] Full of obstructions. *Shakespeare.*

BARRICA'DE, *s.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1 A fortification made to keep off an attack.

2 Any stop; bar; obstruction. *Denham.*

To BARRICA'DE, *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

1 To stop up a passage. *Gay.*

2 To hinder by stoppage. *Woodward.*

BARRICA'DO, *s.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar. *Bacon.*

To BARRICA'DO, *v. a.* To fortify; to bar; to stop up. *Clarendon.*

BA'RRIER, *s.* [*barriere*, Fr.]

1 A barricade; an entrenchment. *Pope.*

2 A fortification, or strong place. *Swift.*

3 A stop; an obstruction. *Watts.*

4 A bar to mark the limits of any place. *Bacon.*

5 A boundary; a limit. *Pope.*

BA'RRISTER, *s.* [from *bar*.] A person qualified to plead causes; a counsellor at law. *Blount.*

BA'RROW, *s.* [*berewe*, Sax.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand. *Gay.*

BA'RROW, *s.* [*berg*, Sax.] A hog.

BA'RROW, ** s.* A grove; mounts in honour of those who died in battle. *Entick.*

To BA'RTER, *v. n.* [*barrater*, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another. *Collier.*

To BA'RTER, *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange for something else. *Prior.*

BA'RTER, *s.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange. *Felton.*

BA'RTERER, *s.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'RTERY, *s.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities. *Camden.*

BA'RTON, ** s.* The demesne lands of a manor; a manor-house; the outhouse; a court-yard.

BA'RTRAM, *s.* A plant; pellitory.

BASE, *a.* [*bas*, Fr.]

1 Mean; vile; worthless. *Peacham.*

2 Disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous. *Atter.*

3 Of low station; of mean account. *Dryden.*

4 Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. *Shakesp.*

5 (Applied to metals.) Without value. *Watts.*

6 (Applied to sounds.) Deep; grave. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN, *a.* Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT, *s.* A lower court. *Shakespeare.*

BASE-MINDED, *a.* Mean-spirited. *Camden.*

BASE-VIOL, *s.* An instrument used in concerts for the base sound. *Addison.*

BASE, *s.* [*bas*, Fr.]

1 The bottom of any thing. *Prior.*

2 The pedestal of a statue. *Broome.*

3 That part of any ornament which hangs down. *Sidney.*

4 Stockings. *Hudibras.*

5 The place from which racers run. *Dryden.*

The string that gives a base sound. *Dryden.*

An old rustick play. *Shakespeare.*

BAS

To BASE, *v. a.* [*basier*, Fr.] To embase; to make less valuable. *Bacon.*

BA'SELESS, ** a.* Void of foundation. *Shakesp.*

BA'SELY, *ad.* [from *base*.]

1 Meanly; dishonourably. *Clarendon.*

2 In bastardy. *Knolles.*

BA'SENESS, *s.* [from *base*.]

1 Meanness; vileness; badness. *South.*

2 Vileness of metal. *Swift.*

3 Bastardy. *Shakespeare.*

4 Deepness of sound. *Bacon.*

To BASH, *v. n.* [probably from *base*.] To be ashamed. *Spenser.*

BASHA'W, *s.* Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province. *Bacon.*

BA'SH-FULL, *a.* [*verbaesen*, Dutch.]

1 Modest; shamefaced. *Shakespeare.*

2 Vitiously modest; sheepish. *Sidney.*

BA'SHFULLY, *ad.* [from *bashful*.] Timorously; modestly.

BA'SHFULNESS, *s.* [from *bashful*.]

1 Modesty. *Dryden.*

2 Vitious or rustick shame. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL, *s.* The name of a plant.

BA'SIL, *s.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA'SIL, *s.* The skin of a sheep tanned.

To BA'SIL, *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA, *s.* [*βασιλικη*.] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL, *a.* [from *basilica*.] Belonging to

BA'SILICK, *s.* the basilica. *Sharp.*

BA'SILICK, *s.* [*basilique*, Fr. *βασιλικη*.] A large hall; a magnificent church.

BASI'LICON, *s.* [*βασιλικον*.] An ointment, called also tetrapharmacon. *Wiseman.*

BA'SILISK, *s.* [*basiliscus*, Lat.]

1 A kind of serpent; a cockatrice, said to kill by looking. He is called *basilisk*, or little king, from a comb or crest on his head. *Brown.*

2 A species of cannon. *Baron.*

BA'SIN, *s.* [*basin*, Fr.]

1 A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses. *Brown.*

2 A small pond. *Spectator.*

3 A part of the sea enclosed in rocks. *Pope.*

4 Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

5 A dock for repairing and building ships.

6 *Basins of a balance*; the same with the scales.

BA'SIS, *s.* [*basis*, Lat.]

1 The foundation of any thing. *Dryden.*

2 The lowest of the three principal parts of a column. *Addison.*

3 That on which any thing is raised. *Denham.*

4 The pedestal. *Shakespeare.*

5 The groundwork of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

To BASK, *v. a.* [*baskeren*, Dutch.] To warm by laying out in the heat. *Milton.*

To BASK, *v. n.* To lie in the warmth. *Dryden.*

BA'SKET, *s.* [*basged*, Welsh.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters. *Dryden.*

BA'SKET-HILT, *s.* A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand. *Hudibras.*

BA'SKET-SALT, ** s.* [*basket* and *salt*.] The finest or best kind of salt. *Ash.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN, *s.* A woman that plies at markets with a basket.

BASS, *s.* [by *Junius* derived from some British word signifying a *rush*; perhaps more properly *boss*, from the French *bosse*.] A mat used in churches. *Mortimer.*

BASS, *a.* See **BASE**. Grave; deep.

To BASS, *v. n.* To sound in a deep tone. *Shak.*

BASS-RELIEF, *s.* [*bass* and *relief*.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASS-VIOL. See **BASE-VIOL**. *Dryden.*

BA'SSET, *s.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards.

BASSO RELIEVO, [Ital.] See **BASS-RELIEF**.

BA'SSOCK, *s.* A bass; a mat.

BASSO'N, *s.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BAST, ** s.* Lime-tree bark made into mats or ropes. *Ask.*

BAT

- BA STARD**, *s.* [*bastarad*, Welsh.]
 1 A person born of a woman out of wedlock.
 2 Any thing spurious or false. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A kind of sweet wine. *Shakespeare.*
- BA'STARD**, *a.*
 1 Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate. *Shak.*
 2 Spurious; supposititious; adulterate. *Temple.*
- To BA'STARD**, *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard. *Bacon.*
- To BA'STARDIZE**, *v. a.* [from *bastard*.]
 1 To convict of being a bastard.
 2 To beget a bastard. *Shakespeare.*
- BA'STARDLY**, *ad.* [from *bastard*.] In the manner of a bastard; spuriously. *Donne.*
- BA'STARDY**, *s.* [from *bastard*.] An unlawful state of birth, which disables the bastard from succeeding to an inheritance. *Taylor.*
- To BASTE**, *v. a.* [*bastonner*, Fr.]
 1 To beat with a stick. *Hudibras.*
 2 To drip butter upon meat on the spit. *Shak.*
 3 [*Baster*, Fr.] To sew slightly.
- BASTI'LE**,* *s.* [*bastille*, Fr.] A jail; formerly the state prison of France. *Entick.*
- BASTINA'DE**, } *s.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]
BASTINA'DO, }
- 1 The act of beating with a cudgel. *Sidney.*
 2 A Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.
- To BASTINA'DE**, } *v. a.* [from the noun; *baston-*
To BASTINA'DO, } *ner*, Fr.] To beat; to treat with the bastinado. *Arbutnot.*
- BA'STION**, *s.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark. *Harris.*
- BAT**, *s.* [*bat*, Sax.] A heavy stick. *Hakewell.*
- BAT**, *s.* An animal having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It brings forth its young alive, and suckles them.
- BAT-FOWLING**, *s.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.] Bird-catching in the nighttime. They light torches, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds, flying to the flames, are caught with nets or otherwise. *Peacham.*
- BA'TABLE**, *a.* [from *bate*.] Disputable. *Cowper.*
- BATCH**, *s.* [from *bake*.]
 1 The quantity of bread baked at a time. *Mort.*
 2 Any quantity of any thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities. *Ben Jonson.*
- BATE**, *s.* [from *debate*.] Strife; contention.
- To BATE**, *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]
 1 To lessen any thing; to retrench. *Shakesp.*
 2 To sink the price. *Locke.*
 3 To lessen a demand. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To cut off; to take away. *Dryden.*
- To BATE**, *v. n.*
 1 To grow less. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To remit. *Dryden.*
- BATE**, once the preterit of *bite*. *Spenser.*
- BA'TEFUL**, *a.* [from *bate* and *full*.] Contentious. *Sidney.*
- BA'TEMENT**, *s.* Diminution. *Moxon.*
- BATH**, *s.* [*bath*, Sax.]
 1 A bath is either of hot or cold water, either of art or nature. *Quincy.*
 2 Outward heat, applied to the body. *Shakesp.*
 3 A vessel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Quincy.*
 4 A sort of Hebrew measure, containing seven gallons and four pints, or three pecks and three pints. *Calmet.*
- To BATHE**, *v. a.* [*bathian*, Sax.]
 1 To wash, as in a bath. *South.*
 2 To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors. *Dryden.*
 3 To wash any thing. *Dryden.*
- To BATHE**, *v. n.* To be in the water. *Waller.*
- BA'TING**, *prep.* [from *bate*.] Except. *Rowe.*
- BA'TLET**, *s.* [from *bat*.] A square piece of wood used in beating linen. *Shakespeare.*
- BATO'ON**, *s.* [*bâton*, Fr. formerly spelt *baston*.]
 1 A staff or club. *Bacon.*
 2 A truncheon or marshal's staff.
- BA'TTAILOUS**, *a.* [from *battaille*, Fr.] Warlike; with a military appearance. *Fairfax.*

BAY

- BATTA'LIA**, *s.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle. *Clarendon.*
- BATTA'LION**, *s.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]
 1 A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. *Pope.*
 2 An army: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- To BA'TTEN**, *v. a.*
 1 To fatten, or make fat. *Milton.*
 2 To fertilize. *Philips.*
- To BA'TTEN**, *v. n.* To grow fat. *Garth.*
- BA'TTEN**, *s.* A scantling of wood. *Moxon.*
- To BA'TTER**, *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]
 1 To beat; to beat down; to shatter. *Waller.*
 2 To wear with beating. *Swift.*
 3 To wear out with service. *Southern.*
- BA'TTER**, *s.* [from the verb.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together. *King.*
- BA'TTERER**, *s.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.
- BA'TTERING-RAM**,* *s.* An engine used by the ancients in battering down walls and fortifications. *Ash.*
- BA'TTERY**, *s.* [*batterie*, Fr.]
 1 The act of battering. *Locke.*
 2 The instruments with which a town is battered; a line of cannon. *South.*
 3 The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.
 4 (In law.) A violent striking of any man. *Shak.*
- BA'TTISH**, *a.* [from *bat*.] Resembling a bat.
- BA'TTLE**, *s.* [*bataille*, Fr.]
 1 A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A body of forces. *Bacon.*
 3 The main body. *Hayward.*
- To BA'TTLE**, *v. n.* [*battailler*, Fr.] To contend in fight. *Prior.*
- BA'TTLE-ARRA'Y**, *s.* Array, or order, of battle. *Addison.*
- BA'TTLE-AXE**, *s.* A weapon in form of an axe, a bill. *Carew.*
- BA'TTLEDOOR**, *s.* [*door* and *battle*.] An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade, used to strike a shuttlecock. *Locke.*
- BA'TTLEMENT**, *s.* [from *battle*.] A wall with embrasures or interstices. *Norris.*
- BA'TTY**, *a.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat. *Shakespeare.*
- BA'VAROY**, *s.* A kind of cloak. *Gay.*
- BA'UBEE**, *s.* A halfpenny. *Bramston.*
- BAUM**,* *s.* (In botany.) The herb melissa. *Ash.*
- BA'VIN**, *s.* A stick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of waste wood. *Mortimer.*
- BA'WBLE**, *s.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Latin.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery. *Prior.*
- BA'WBLING**, *a.* [from *bauble*.] Trifling; contemptible. *Shakespeare.*
- BA'WCOCK**, *s.* A fine fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- BAWD**, *s.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer or procuress.
- To BAWD**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure. *Swift.*
- BA'WDILY**, *ad.* [from *bawdy*.] Obscenely.
- BA'WDINESS**, *s.* [from *bawdy*.] Obsceneness.
- BA'WDRICK**, *s.* See **BALDRICK**. A belt. *Chapman.*
- BA'WDRY**, *s.*
 1 A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*
 2 Obscenity. *Ben Jonson.*
- BA'WDY**, *a.* [from *bawd*.] Obscene; unchaste. *Southern.*
- BA'WDY-HOUSE**, *s.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery. *Dennis.*
- To BAWL**, *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.]
 1 To hoot; to cry with great vehemence. *Smith.*
 2 To cry as a froward child. *L'Estrange.*
- To BAWL**, *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift.*
- BA'WREL**, *s.* A kind of hawk.
- BA'WSIN**, *s.* A badger.
- BAY**, *a.* [*badius*, Lat.] A bay horse is what is inclining to a chesnut. All bay horses have black manes. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
- BAY**, *s.* [*baye*, Dutch.] An opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides except the entrance. *Bacon.*
- BAY**, *s.* [*abboi*, Fr.]

BEA

- 1 The state of any thing surrounded by enemies. *Denham.*
 2 Distance beyond which no approach could be made. *Dryden.*
 BAY, *s.* In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building. *Bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long. *Shakespeare.*
 BAY, *s.* [*baurus*, Lat.] A tree.
 BAY, *s.* An honorary crown or garland. *Pope.*
 To BAY, *v. n.* [*abbayer*, Fr.]
 1 To bark, as a dog at a thief. *Spenser.*
 2 To shut in. *Shakespeare.*
 To BAY, *v. a.* To follow with barking. *Shak.*
 BAY SALT, *s.* Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. *Bacon.*
 BAY WINDOW, *s.* A window jutting outward. *Shakespeare.*
 BAYARD, *s.* [from *bay*.] A bay horse.
 BAYONET, *s.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.
 BAYTREE, *s.* (In botany.) The *laurus* or laurel. *Ash.*
 BDE'LLIUM, *s.* [*βδέλλιον*.] An aromattick gum brought from the Levant. *Raleigh.*
 To BE, *v. n.*
 1 To have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident. *Shakespeare.*
 2 It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To exist; to have existence. *Dryden.*
 4 To have something by appointment or rule. *Locke.*
 BEACH, *s.* The shore; the strand. *Milton.*
 BE'ACHED, *a.* [from *beach*.] Exposed to the waves. *Shakespeare.*
 BE'ACHY, *a.* [from *beach*.] Having beaches. *Shakespeare.*
 BE'ACON, *s.* [*beacon*, Sax.]
 1 Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. *Gay.*
 2 Marks erected to direct navigators.
 BEAD, *s.* [*beade*, prayer, Sax.]
 1 Small balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers. *Pope.*
 2 Little balls worn about the neck for ornament. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Any globular bodies. *Boyle.*
 BE'ADLE, *s.* [*bydel*, Sax. a messenger.]
 1 A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *Cowell.*
 2 A petty officer in parishes. *Prior.*
 BE'ADROLL, *s.* [from *bead* and *roll*.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers. *Bacon.*
 BE'ADSMAN, *s.* [from *bead* and *man*.] A man employed in praying for another. *Spenser.*
 BE'AD-TREE, *s.* [from *bead* and *tree*.] The *azedarach*, so called because the nuts of it were frequently converted into beads. *Ash.*
 BE'AGLE, *s.* [*bagle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden.*
 BEAK, *s.* [*bec*, Fr.]
 1 The bill or horned mouth of a bird. *Milton.*
 2 A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies. *Dryden.*
 3 Any thing ending in a point, like a beak. *Carew.*
 BE'AKED, *a.* [from *beak*.] Having a beak; having the form of a beak. *Milton.*
 BE'AKER, *s.* [from *beak*.] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak. *Pope.*
 BE'AKIRON, *s.* [from *beak* and *iron*.] A bickern, a tool used by blacksmiths. *Ash.*
 BEAL, *s.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.
 To BEAL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head.
 BEAM, *s.* [*beam*, Sax. a tree.]
 1 The main piece of timber that supports the house. *Bacon.*
 2 Any large and long piece of timber. *Dryden.*
 3 That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended. *Wilkins.*
 4 The horn of a stag. *Denham.*
 5 The pole of a chariot. *Dryden.*

BEA

- 6 A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. *Chronicles.*
 7 The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye. *Pope.*
 To BEAM, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope.*
 BEAM-TREE, *s.* A species of wildservice.
 BEAM-COMPASSSES, *s.* [from *beam* and *compass*.] An instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several points or pencils, for describing large circles. *Ash.*
 BE'AMY, *a.* [from *beam*.]
 1 Radiant; shining; emitting beams. *Smith.*
 2 Having the massiness of a beam. *Dryden.*
 3 Having horns or antlers. *Dryden.*
 BEAN, *s.* [*faba*, Lat.] The common garden bean. The horse bean.
 BEAN CAPER, *s.* [*fabago*, Lat.] A plant.
 To BEAR, *v. a.* pret. *bore*, or *bare*; part. pass. *bore*, or *born*. [*beoran*, Sax.]
 1 To carry as a burden. *Isaiah.*
 2 To convey or carry. *Dryden.*
 3 To carry as a mark of authority. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To carry as a mark of distinction. *Hale.*
 5 To carry, as in show. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To carry, as in trust. *John.*
 7 To support; to keep from falling. *Hooker.*
 8 To keep afloat. *Genesis.*
 9 To support with proportionate strength. *Arbuthnot.*
 10 To carry in the mind, as love, hate. *Daniel.*
 11 To endure, as pain, without sinking. *Psalms.*
 12 To suffer; to undergo. *Job.*
 13 To permit. *Dryden.*
 14 To be capable of; to admit. *Hooker.*
 15 To produce, as fruit. *Pope.*
 16 To bring forth, as a child. *Genesis.*
 17 To possess, as power or honour. *Addison.*
 18 To gain; to win. *Shakespeare.*
 19 To maintain; to keep up. *Locke.*
 20 To support any thing, good or bad. *Bacon.*
 21 To exhibit. *Dryden.*
 22 To be answerable for. *Dryden.*
 23 To supply. *Dryden.*
 24 To be the object of. *Shakespeare.*
 25 To behave. *Shakespeare.*
 26 To impel; to urge. *Hayward.*
 27 To conduct; to manage. *Ben Jonson.*
 28 To press. *Ben Jonson.*
 29 To incite; to animate. *Milton.*
 30 To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive. *Shakespeare.*
 31 To bear off. To carry away. *Creech.*
 32 To bear out. To support; to maintain. *Shakespeare.*
 To BEAR, *v. n.*
 1 To suffer pain. *Pope.*
 2 To be patient. *Dryden.*
 3 To be fruitful or prolific. *Bacon.*
 4 To take effect; to succeed. *Guardian.*
 5 To act in any character. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To tend; to be directed to any point. *Boyle.*
 7 To act as an impellent. *Wilkins.*
 8 To act upon. *Hayward.*
 9 To be situate with respect to other places.
 10 To bear up. To stand firm. *Broome.*
 11 To bear with. To endure an unpleasing thing. *Milton.*
 BEAR, *s.* [*bera*, Sax.]
 1 A rough savage animal. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear: in the tail of the lesser bear is the polestar. *Creech.*
 BEAR-BIND, *s.* A species of bindweed.
 BEAR-FLY, *s.* An insect. *Bacon.*
 BEAR-GARDEN, *s.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]
 1 A place in which bears are kept for sport. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 Any place of tumult or misrule. *Spectator.*
 BEAR'S-BREECH, *s.* [*acanthus*.] A plant.
 BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*, *s.* A plant.
 BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle*, *s.* A plant.
 BEAR'S-FOOT, *s.* A species of hellebore.
 BEAR'S-WORT, *s.* An herb.
 BEARD, *s.* [*beard*, Sax.]

BEA

- 1 The hair that grows upon the lips and chin. *Prior.*
 2 *Beard* is used for the face. *Hudibras.*
 3 *Beard* is used to mark age. *Locke.*
 4 Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. *L'Estrange.*
 5 A barb on an arrow.
 6 The *beard* of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
To BEARD, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To take or pluck by the beard. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To oppose to the face. *More.*
BE'ARDED, a. [from *beard*.]
 1 Having a beard. *Dryden.*
 2 Having sharp prickles, as corn. *Milton.*
 3 Barbed or jagged. *Dryden.*
BE'ARDLESS, a. [from *beard*.]
 1 Without a beard. *Camden.*
 2 Youthful. *Dryden.*
BE'ARER, s. [from *bear*.]
 1 A carrier of any thing. *Swift.*
 2 One employed in carrying burdens. *Chronicles.*
 3 One who wears any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 4 One who carries the body to the grave.
 5 A tree that yields its produce. *Boyle.*
 6 (In architecture.) A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.
BE'ARHERD, s. [from *bear* and *herd*.] A man that tends bears. *Shakespeare.*
BE'ARING, s. [from *bear*.]
 1 The site or place of any thing with respect to something else; aspect; position. *Pope.*
 2 Gesture; mien; behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
BE'ARWARD, s. [from *bear* and *ward*.] A keeper of bears. *Shakespeare.*
BEAST, s. [*bête*, Fr.]
 1 An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An irrational animal, opposed to man. *Dryd.*
 3 A brutal savage man.
BE'ASTLINESS, s. [from *beastly*.] Brutality. *Spenser.*
BE'ASTLY, a. [from *beast*.]
 1 Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 Having the nature or form of beasts. *Prior.*
To BEAT, v. a. pret. *beat*, part. pass. *beat* or *beaten*. [*battre*, Fr.]
 1 To strike; to knock. *Dryden.*
 2 To punish with stripes or blows. *Locke.*
 3 To strike an instrument of musick. *Shak.*
 4 To bruise; to comminute by blows. *Broome.*
 5 To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game. *Prior.*
 6 To thrash corn. *Ruth.*
 7 To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boyle.*
 8 To batter with engines of war. *Judges.*
 9 To dash as water, or brush as wind. *Pope.*
 10 To tread a path. *Blackmore.*
 11 To make a path by marking it with tracks. *Locke.*
 12 To conquer; to subdue. *Arbuthnot.*
 13 To harass; to overlabour. *Hakewill.*
 14 To lay, or press. *Shakespeare.*
 15 To depress. *Addison.*
 16 To drive by violence. *Dryden.*
 17 To move with fluttering agitation. *Dryden.*
 18 *To beat down.* To lessen the price demanded. *Dryden.*
 19 *To beat up.* To attack suddenly. *Addison.*
 20 *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.
To BEAT, v. n.
 1 To move in a pulsatory manner. *Collier.*
 2 To dash as a flood or storm. *Bacon.*
 3 To knock at a door. *Judges.*
 4 To throb; to be in agitation. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To fluctuate; to be in motion. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To try different ways; to search. *Pope.*
 7 To act upon with violence. *Jonah.*
 8 To enforce by repetition. *Hooker.*
BEAT, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Stroke.
 2 Manner of striking. *Grew.*
BE'ATEN, part. from *to beat*.
BE'ATER, s. [from *beat*.]

BEC

- 1 An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled. *Moxon.*
 2 A person much given to blows. *Ascham.*
BEATI'FICAL, } a. [*beatificus*, low Lat.] Bliss.
BEATI'FICK, } ful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death. *South.*
BEATI'FICALLY, ad. In such a manner as to complete happiness. *Hakewill.*
BEATIFICA'TION, s. [from *beatifick*.] An acknowledgment made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed.
To BEA'TIFY, v. a. [*beatifico*, Lat.] To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. *Hammond.*
BEA'TING, s. [from *beat*.] Correction; punishment by blows. *Ben Jonson.*
BEA'TITUDE, s. [*beatitudo*, Lat.]
 1 Blessedness; felicity; happiness. *Taylor.*
 2 A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.
BEAU, s. [*beau*, Fr.] A man of dress. *Dryden.*
BEAU'ISH, a. [from *beau*.] Befitting a beau; foppish.
BEAU'-MONDE,* s. [Fr.] The fashionable world; persons of fashion and distinction. *Perry.*
BEAU'TEOUS, a. [from *beauty*.] Fair; elegant in form; beautiful. *Prior.*
BEAU'TEOUSLY, ad. [from *beauteous*.] In a beauteous manner. *Taylor.*
BEAU'TEOUSNESS, s. [from *beauteous*.] The state of being beauteous. *Donne.*
BEAU'TIFIED,* a. [from *beautify*.] Made beautiful; embellished. *Ash.*
BEAU'TIFUL, a. Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty. *Raleigh.*
BEAU'TIFULLY, ad. [from *beautiful*.] In a beautiful manner. *Prior.*
BEAU'TIFULNESS, s. [from *beautiful*.] The quality of being beautiful; beauty.
To BEAU'TIFY, v. a. [from *beauty*.] To adorn; to embellish; to deck. *Blackmore.*
To BEAU'TIFY, v. n. To grow beautiful. *Add.*
BEAU'TY, s. [*beauté*, Fr.]
 1 That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye. *Ray.*
 2 A particular grace or feature. *Dryden.*
 3 A beautiful person. *Paradise Lost.*
To BEAU'TY, v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
BEAU'TY-SPOT, s. [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to heighten some beauty. *Grew.*
BE'AVER, s. [*bievre*, Fr.]
 1 An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation. *Hakewill.*
 2 A hat of the best kind. *Addison.*
 3 [*Baviere*, Fr.] The part of a helmet that covers the face. *Bacon.*
BE'AVERED, a. [from *beaver*.] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver. *Pope.*
BECAFI'CO, s. [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale; a fig-pecker. *Pope.*
To BECA'LM, v. a. [from *calm*.]
 1 To still the elements. *Dryden.*
 2 To keep a ship from motion. *Locke.*
 3 To quiet the mind. *Philips.*
BECA'ME. The preterit of *become*.
BECA'USE, conj. [from *by* and *cause*.] For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. *Hammond.*
To BECHA'NCE, v. n. [from *be* and *chance*.] To befall; to happen to. *Shakespeare.*
BE'CHICKS, s. [*βηχικά*.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.
To BECK, v. n. [*beacn*, Sax. *bec*, Fr. head.] To make a sign with the head.
To BECK, v. a. To call or guide, as by a motion of the head. *Shakespeare.*
BECK, s. [from the verb.]
 1 A sign with the head; a nod. *Milton.*
 2 A nod of command. *Pope.*
To BE'CKON, v. n. To make a sign. *Addison.*
To BECLI'P, v. a. [of *be clyppan*, Sax.] To embrace.

BED

To BECOME, *v. n.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become*. [from *by* and *come*.]
 1 To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other. *Genesis*.
 2 To become of. To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Raleigh*.
To BECOME, *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *cwemen*, Sax. to please.]
 1 To appear in a manner suitable to something. *Dryden*.
 2 To be suitable to the person; to befit. *Shak*.
BECOMING, *part. a.* [from *become*.] That pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. *Suckling*.
BECOMING, *s.* [from *become*.] Ornament: not in use. *Shakespeare*.
BECOMINGLY, *ad.* After a becoming or proper manner.
BECOMINGNESS, *s.* [from *becoming*.] Dignity; elegant congruity; propriety. *Green*.
BED, *s.* [*bed*, Sax.]
 1 Something to sleep on. *Bacon*.
 2 Lodging. *Shakespeare*.
 3 Marriage. *Clarendon*.
 4 Bank of earth raised in a garden. *Bacon*.
 5 The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Add*.
 6 The place where any thing is generated, or reposed. *Addison*.
 7 A layer; a stratum. *Burnet*.
 8 To bring to bed. To deliver of a child.
 9 To make the bed. To put the bed in order after it has been used.
To BED, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To go to bed with. *Shakespeare*.
 2 To place in bed. *Bacon*.
 3 To make partaker of the bed. *Bacon*.
 4 To sow, or plant in earth. *Mortimer*.
 5 To lay in a place of rest, or security. *Donne*.
 6 To lay in order; to stratify. *Shakespeare*.
To BED, *v. n.* To cohabit. *Wiseman*.
To BEDABBLE, *v. a.* [from *dabole*.] To wet; to besprinkle. *Shakespeare*.
To BEDAGGLE, *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To bemire; to bedraggle.
BE'DALE, *s.* [from *bed* and *ale*.] An entertainment at a wedding amongst poor people in the country; a contribution made by the guests at such an entertainment. *Ash*.
To BEDASH, *v. a.* To bespatter. *Shakespeare*.
To BEDUB, *v. a.* To besmear. *Shakespeare*.
To BEDAZZLE, *v. a.* To make the sight dim by too much lustre. *Shakespeare*.
BE'DCHAMBER, *s.* The chamber appropriated to rest. *Clarendon*.
BE'DCLOTHES, *s.* Coverlets spread over a bed. *Shakespeare*.
BE'DDER, *s.* [from *bed*.] The netherstone of an oil mill.
BEDE'TTER, *s.* [from *bed*.] The materials of a bed. *Dryden*.
To BEDE'CK, *v. a.* [from *deck*.] To deck; to adorn; to grace. *Norris*.
BE'DEHOUSE, *s.* [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *house*.] A hospital or almshouse.
BE'DELAR, *s.* [from *beadle*.] The jurisdiction of a beadle. *Ash*.
To BEDE'W, *v. a.* [from *dew*.] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew. *Shakespeare*.
BE'DFELLOW, *s.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same bed. *Shakespeare*.
To BEDI'GHT, *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To adorn; to dress; to set off. *Gay*.
To BEDI'M, *v. a.* [from *dim*.] To obscure; to cloud; to darken. *Shakespeare*.
To BEDI'ZEN, *v. a.* [from *dizen*.] To dress out: a low word.
BE'DLAM, *s.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterward into a hospital for the mad.]
 1 A madhouse.
 2 A madman. *Shakespeare*.
BE'DLAM, *a.* Belonging to a madhouse. *Shakespeare*.
BE'DLAMITE, *s.* [from *bedlam*.] A madman. *Lewis*.
BE'DMAKER, *s.* [from *bed* and *maker*.] A per-

BEE

son in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds. *Spectator*.
BE'DMATE, *s.* A bedfellow. *Shakespeare*.
BE'DMOULDING, *s.* [from *bed* and *mould*.] A particular moulding. *Builder's Dictionary*.
BE'DPOST, *s.* [from *bed* and *post*.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy. *Wiseman*.
BE'DPRESSER, *s.* A heavy lazy fellow. *Shak*.
To BEDRA'GGLE, *v. a.* To soil clothes, by letting them reac' the dirt in walking. *Swift*.
To BEDRE'NCH, *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak. *Shakespeare*.
BE'DR'D, *a.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness. *Shakespeare*.
BE'DRITE, *s.* The privilege of the married bed. *Shakespeare*.
To BEDRO'P, *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To besprinkle; to mark as with drops. *Pope*.
BE'DSTEAD, *s.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift*.
BE'DSTRAW, *s.* The straw laid under a bed to make it soft. *Bacon*.
BEDSWE'VEK, *s.* One that is false to the bed. *Shakespeare*.
BE'DTIME, *s.* The hour of rest; sleeping time. *Milton*.
To BEDU'NG, *v. a.* To cover, or manure, with dung.
To BEDU'ST, *v. a.* To sprinkle with dust.
BE'DWARD, *ad.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed. *Shakespeare*.
To BEDWA'RF, *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to hinder in growth. *Donne*.
BE'DWORK, *s.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work performed without toil of the hands. *Shak*.
BEE, *s.* [*beo*, Sax.]
 1 The animal that makes honey. *Locke*.
 2 An industrious and careful person.
BEE-EATER, *s.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds upon bees.
BEE-FLOWER, *s.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A species of foolstones. *Miller*.
BEE-GARDEN, *s.* A place to set hives of bees in; an apiary. *Mortimer*.
BEE-HIVE, *s.* The case or box in which bees are kept.
BEE-MASTER, *s.* One that keeps bees. *Mort*.
BEECH, *s.* [*bece*, or *boc*, Sax.] A tree that bears mast. *Dryden*.
BE'ECHEN, *a.* [*bucene*, Sax.] Consisting of the wood of the beech. *Dryden*.
BEECH-OIL, *s.* [from *beech* and *oil*.] An oil drawn by expression from the mast of the beech-tree. *Ash*.
BEEF, *s.* [*bœuf*, Fr.]
 1 The flesh of black-cattle prepared for food. *Swift*.
 2 An ox, bull, or cow. In this sense it has the plural *beeves*. *Raleigh*.
BEEF, *a.* Consisting of the flesh of black-cattle.
BEE'F-EA'TER, *s.* A yeoman of the guard.
BEE'LZEBUB, *s.* [from the Hebrew, signifying the Lord of dung.] The supposed prince of the Devils, a fiend next in command to Satan. *Ash*.
BEEN, [*beon*, Sax.] The participle preterit of *To BE*.
BEER, *s.* [*bir*, Welsh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Bacon*.
BE'SOM, *s.* A broom. *Ash*.
BEET, *s.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
BE'ETLE, *s.* [*bytel*, Sax.]
 1 An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings. *Shakespeare*.
 2 A heavy mallet. *Stillingfleet*.
To BE'ETLE, *v. n.* To jut out. *Shakespeare*.
BEETLEBRO'WED, *a.* Having prominent brows. *Swift*.
BEETLEHE'ADED, *a.* Loggerheaded; having a stupid head. *Shakespeare*.
BE'ETLESTOCK, *s.* The handle of a beetle. *Shak*.
BE'ETRAVE, *s.* A plant.
BE'ETRADISH, *s.* A plant.

BEG

- BEEVES**, *s.* [the plural of *beef*.] Black-cattle; oxen. *Milton.*
- To BEFALL**, *v. n.* It befell, it hath befallen.
- 1 To happen to. *Addison.*
- 2 To happen; to come to pass. *Milton.*
- To BEFIT**, *v. a.* To suit; to become. *Milton.*
- To BEFOOL**, *v. a.* To infatuate; to fool; to make foolish. *South.*
- BEFORE**, *prep.* [biforan, Sax.]
- 1 Further onward in place. *Dryden.*
- 2 In the front of; not behind. *Milton.*
- 3 In the presence of. *Dryden.*
- 4 In sight of. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 Under the cognizance of. *Dryden.*
- 6 In the power of. *Dryden.*
- 7 By the impulse of something behind. *Shak.*
- 8 Preceding in time. *Dryden.*
- 9 In preference to. *Hooker.*
- 10 Prior to.
- 11 Superiour to.
- BEFORE**, *ad.*
- 1 Sooner than; earlier in time. *Milton.*
- 2 In time past. *Dryden.*
- 3 In some time lately past. *Hale.*
- 4 Previously to. *Swift.*
- 5 To this time; hitherto. *Dryden.*
- 6 Already. *Dryden.*
- 7 Further onward in place. *Shakespeare.*
- BEFOREHAND**, *ad.*
- 1 In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation. *Addison.*
- 2 Previously; by way of preparation. *Hooker.*
- 3 Antecedently; aforetime. *Atterbury.*
- 4 In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended. *Bacon.*
- 5 At first; before any thing is done. *L'Estrange.*
- BEFORETIME**, *ad.* Formerly. *Samuel.*
- To BEFORETUNE**, *v. a.* To betide. *Shakespeare.*
- To BEFOREUL**, *v. a.* To make foul; to soil.
- To BEFRIEND**, *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to; to countenance. *Pope.*
- To BEFRINGE**, *v. a.* To decorate, as with fringes.
- To BEG**, *v. n.* [beggeren, Ger.] To live upon alms. *Luke.*
- To BEG**, *v. a.*
- 1 To ask; to seek by petition. *Young.*
- 2 To take any thing for granted. *Burnet.*
- To BEGET**, *v. a.* I begot, or begat; I have begotten, or begot. [begettan, Sax.]
- 1 To generate; to procreate. *Isaiah.*
- 2 To produce, as effects. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To produce, as accidents. *Denham.*
- BEGETTER**, *s.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father. *Locke.*
- BE'GGAR**, *s.* [from *beg*, properly *begger*.]
- 1 One who lives upon alms. *Broome.*
- 2 A petitioner. *Dryden.*
- 3 One who assumes what he does not prove. *Tillotson.*
- To BE'GGAR**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Grant.*
- 2 To deprive. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To exhaust. *Shakespeare.*
- BE'GGARLINESS**, *s.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty.
- BE'GGARLY**, *a.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent. *South.*
- BE'GGARLY**, *ad.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably; indigently. *Hooker.*
- BE'GGARY**, *s.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree. *Swift.*
- To BEGI'N**, *v. n.* I began, or begun; I have begun. [beginnan, Sax.]
- 1 To enter upon something new. *Cowley.*
- 2 To commence any action or state. *Prior.*
- 3 To enter upon existence. *Dryden.*
- 4 To have its original. *Pope.*
- 5 To take rise; to commence. *Dryden.*
- 6 To come into act. *Dryden.*
- To BEGI'N**, *v. a.*
- 1 To do the first act of any thing. *Pope.*
- 2 To trace from any thing, as the first ground. *Locke.*
- 3 To begin with. To enter upon. *Gov. of Tongue.*
- BEGI'NNER**, *s.* [from *begin*.]

BEH

- 1 He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing. *Hooker.*
- 2 An unexperienced attempter. *Hooker.*
- BEGI'NNING**, *s.* [from *begin*.]
- 1 The first original, or cause. *Swift.*
- 2 The entrance into act, or being. *Denham.*
- 3 The state in which any thing first is. *Dryden.*
- 4 The rudiments, or first grounds. *Locke.*
- 5 The first part of any thing. *Broome.*
- To BEGI'RD**, *v. a.* I begirt, or begirded; I have begirt.
- 1 To bind with a girdle.
- 2 To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
- 3 To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer. *Clar.*
- BE'GLERBEG**, *s.* [Turk.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.
- To BEGNA'W**, *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.] To bite; to eat away. *Shakespeare.*
- BEGO'NE**, *interj.* Go away; hence; haste away. *Addison.*
- BEGO'T**, } The participle passive of the
- BEGO'TTEN**, } verb *beget*.
- To BEGRE'ASE**, *v. a.* To soil or daub with fat matter.
- To BEGRI'ME**, *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed. *Shakespeare.*
- To BEGUI'LE**, *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]
- 1 To impose upon; to delude. *South.*
- 2 To deceive; to evade. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To deceive pleasingly; to amuse. *Davies.*
- BEGU'INES**,* *s. pl.* (In church history.) An order of nuns, who, without any particular vow, gave themselves up to a life of retirement and devotion. *Ash.*
- BEGU'N**, The participle passive of *begin*.
- BEHA'LF**, *s.* [from *behoof*, profit.]
- 1 Favour; cause favoured. *Clarendon.*
- 2 Vindication; support. *Addison.*
- To BEHA'VE**, *v. a.* To carry; to conduct. *Att.*
- To BEHA'VE**, *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.
- BEHA'VIOUR**, *s.* [from *behave*.]
- 1 Manner of behaving one's self. *Sidney.*
- 2 External appearance. *Sidney.*
- 3 Gesture; manner of action. *Hooker.*
- 4 Elegance of manners; gracefulness. *Bacon.*
- 5 Conduct; general practice; course of life. *Locke.*
- 6 To be upon one's behaviour. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution. *L'Estrange.*
- To BEHE'AD**, *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To kill by cutting off the head. *Clarendon.*
- BEHE'LD**, The participle passive of *behold*.
- BE'HEMOTH**, *s.*
- 1 The elephant. *Calmet.*
- 2 The hippopotamus, or river horse. *Job.*
- BE'HEN**, } *s.* Valerian root. Also a fruit resembling the tamarisk.
- BEHE'ST**, *s.* [hæst, Sax.] Command; precept; mandate. *Fairfax.*
- To BEHI'GHT**, *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight*. [from *hatan*, Sax.] Obsolete.
- 1 To promise. *Spenser.*
- 2 To entrust; to commit. *Spenser.*
- BEHI'ND**, *prep.* [hindan, Sax.]
- 1 At the back of another. *Knolles.*
- 2 On the back part. *Mark.*
- 3 Toward the back. *Judges.*
- 4 Following another. *Samuel.*
- 5 Remaining after the departure of something else. *Shakespeare.*
- 6 Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged. *Pope.*
- 7 At a distance from something going before. *Dryden.*
- 8 Inferiour to another. *Hooker.*
- 9 On the other side of something. *Dryden.*
- BEHI'ND**, *ad.* Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining. *Locke.*
- BEHI'NDHAND**, *ad.* [from *behind* and *hand*.]
- 1 In a state in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated. *Locke.*
- 2 Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. *Spectator.*
- To BEHO'LD**, *v. a.* I beheld, I have beheld, or

BEL

beholden. [*behealdan*, Sax.] To view; to see; to look upon. *Dryden.*
BEHO'LD, *interj.* See; lo. *Milton.*
BEHO'LDEN, *part. a.* [*gebouden*, Dutch.] Obligated; bound in gratitude. *Shakespeare.*
BEHO'LDER, *s.* [from *behold*.] Aspectator. *Att.*
BEHO'LDING, *a.* Beholden.
BEHO'LDING, *s.* Obligation. *Carew.*
BEHO'LDINGNESS, *s.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden*.] The state of being obliged. *Donne.*
BEHO'OF, *s.* [from *behoove*.] Profit; advantage. *Locke.*
To BEHO'OVE, *v. n.* [*behofan*, Sax.] To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker.*
BEHO'OVEFUL, *a.* [from *behoof*.] Useful; profitable; advantageous. *Clarendon.*
BEHO'OVEFULLY, *ad.* [from *behooveful*.] Profitably; usefully. *Spenser.*
To BEHO'WL, *v. a.* To howl at. *Shakespeare.*
BE'ING, *s.* [from *be*.]
 1 Existence: opposed to *nonentity*. *Davies.*
 2 A particular state or condition. *Pope.*
 3 The person existing. *Dryden.*
BE'ING, *conj.* [from *be*.] Since.
BEL, *s.* An idol worshipped by the Chaldeans and Assyrians. *Ash.*
To BELA'BOUR, *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour*.] To beat; to thump. *Swift.*
BE'LAMIE, *s.* [*belami*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate: out of use. *Spenser.*
BE'LAMOUR, *s.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] A gallant; a paramour: obsolete. *Spenser.*
BELA'TED, *a.* [from *be* and *late*.] Benighted; out of doors late at night. *Milton.*
To BELA'Y, *v. a.*
 1 To block up; to stop the passage. *Dryden.*
 2 To place in ambush. *Spenser.*
 3 To *belay* a rope. To splice; to mend a rope by laying one end over another.
To BELCH, *v. n.* [*beulcan*, Sax.]
 1 To eject the wind from the stomach. *Arbuth.*
 2 To issue out, as by eructation. *Dryden.*
To BELCH, *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach, or any hollow place. *Pope.*
BELCH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of eructation.
 2 A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis.*
BE'LDAM, *s.* [*belle dame*, Fr.]
 1 An old woman. *Milton.*
 2 A hag. *Dryden.*
To BELE'AGUER, *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To besiege; to block up a place. *Dryden.*
BELE'AGUERER, *s.* [from *beleaguer*.] One that besieges a place.
BELEMNI'TES, *s.* [from *βελος*, a dart.] Arrow-head, or finger-stone.
BELESPRIT, *s.* [from the Fr.] A fine genius; one much refined by reading and conversation. *Ash.*
BE'LFLOWER, *s.* A plant.
BE'LFINDER, *s.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells. *Bacon.*
BE'LFRY, *s.* [*beffroi*, Fr. a tower.] The place where the bells are rung. *Gay.*
BELGA'RD, *s.* [*belle égard*, Fr.] A soft glance: out of use. *Spenser.*
BE'LGIIUM, *s.* The ancient name of Holland, and the low countries. *Ash.*
BE'LIAL, *s.* [from the Heb. signifying wicked.] Wickedness; the author of wickedness. *Ash.*
To BELI'E, *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]
 1 To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic. *Dryden.*
 2 To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood. *Dryden.*
 3 To calumniate. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To give a false representation of any thing. *Dryden.*
BELI'EF, *s.* [from *believe*.]
 1 Credit given to something, which we know not of ourselves. *Wotton.*
 2 The theological virtue of faith; firm confidence of the truths of religion. *Hooker.*
 3 Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith. *Hooker.*
 4 Persuasion; opinion. *Temple.*

BEL

5 The thing believed. *Bacon.*
 6 Creed; a form containing articles of faith.
BELI'EVABLE, *a.* [from *believe*.] Credible.
To BELI'EVE, *v. a.* [*belyfan*, Sax.]
 1 To credit upon the authority of another. *Watts.*
 2 To put confidence in the veracity of any one. *Exodus.*
To BELI'EVE, *v. n.*
 1 To have a firm persuasion of any thing. *Gen.*
 2 To exercise the theological virtue of faith. *Shakespeare.*
BELI'EVER, *s.* [from *believe*.]
 1 He that believes, or gives credit. *Hooker.*
 2 A professor of christianity. *Hooker.*
BELI'EVINGLY, *ad.* [from *to believe*.] After a believing manner.
BELI'KE, *ad.* [from *like*, as by *likelihood*.] Probably; likely; perhaps. *Raleigh.*
BELI'VE, *ad.* [*bilive*, Sax.] Speedily; quickly: out of use. *Spenser.*
BELL, *s.* [*bel*, Sax.]
 1 A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it. *Holder.*
 2 It is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To bear the bell. To be the first.
To BELL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*
BE'LLAMOUR, *s.* Venus's looking glass. *Spem.*
BE'LLATRICE, *s.* [from *bella*, war.] A female warrior. *Ash.*
BELL-FASHIONED, *a.* [from *bell* and *fashion*.] Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*
BELLE, *s.* [*beau, belle*, Fr.] A young lady. *Pope.*
BELLES LETTRES, *s. pl.* [Fr.] Polite literature. *Tatler.*
BE'LLIBONE, *s.* [*belle et bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness: not in use. *Spenser.*
BELLI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *bellum*, a war, and *fero*, to bring.] Producing war. *Ash.*
BELLI'GERENT, *a.* [*belliger*, Lat.] Waging war.
BELLI'GEROUS, *a.* [*belliger*, Lat.] Waging war.
BE'LLING, *part.* [applied to hops, from *bell*.] Forming like bells; growing full and ripe. *Ash.*
BE'LLON, *s.* A kind of colick common in those countries where lead ore is melted. *Ash.*
To BE'LLOW, *v. n.* [*bellan*, Sax.]
 1 To make a noise as a bull. *Dryden.*
 2 To make any violent outcry. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To vociferate; to clamour. *Tatler.*
 4 To roar as the sea or the wind. *Dryden.*
BE'LLOWS, *s.* [*bilig*, Sax.] The instrument used to blow the fire. *Sidney.*
BE'LLUINE, *a.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beastly; brutal. *Atterbury.*
BE'LLY, *s.* [*balg*, Dutch.]
 1 That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The womb. *Congreve.*
 3 That part of a man which requires food. *Hay.*
 4 The part of any thing that swells out into a large capacity. *Bacon.*
 5 Any place in which something is enclosed. *Jonah.*
To BE'LLY, *v. n.* To swell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out. *Creech.*
BE'LLYACHE, *s.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The colick.
BE'LLYBOUND, *a.* Costive.
BE'LLY-FRETTING, *s.* (With farriers.) The chaffing of a horse's belly with the foregirt.
BE'LLYFUL, *s.* [from *belly* and *full*.] As much food as fills the belly.
BE'LLYGOD, *s.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton. *Hakewill.*
BE'LLY-TIMBER, *s.* Food. *Prior.*
BE'LMAN, *s.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. *Swift.*

BEN

BE/LMETAL, *s.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made, being a mixture of five parts copper and one of pewter. *Newton.*
To BELO'CK, *v. a.* To fasten. *Shakespeare.*
BE/LOMANCY, *s.* [from *βελος* and *μαντεια*.] Divination by arrows. *Brown.*
To BELO'NG, *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]
 1 To be the property of. *Ruth.*
 2 To be the province or business of. *Boyle.*
 3 To adhere, or be appendant to. *Luke.*
 4 To have relation to. *Samuel.*
 5 To be the quality or attribute of. *Cheyne.*
 6 To be referred to. *Corinthians.*
BELO'VED, *a.* Loved; dear. *Milton.*
BELO'W, *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.]
 1 Under in place; not so high. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Inferiour in dignity. *Addison.*
 3 Inferiour in excellence. *Felton.*
 4 Unworthy of; unbefitting. *Dryden.*
BELO'W, *ad.*
 1 In the lower place. *Dryden.*
 2 On earth; in opposition to *heaven*. *Smith.*
 3 In hell; in the region of the dead. *Tickel.*
To BELO'WT, *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt*.] To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*
BELSWA'GGER, *s.* A whoremaster. *Dryden.*
BELT, *s.* [*belt*, Sax.] A girdle; a cincture in which a sword is hung. *South.*
BELVIDE'RE,* *s.* (In the Ital. architecture.) A pavilion on the top of a building; an eminence in a garden; a fine prospect. *Ash.*
BELWE'THER, *s.* [from *bell* and *wether*.] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. Whence *to bear the bell*. *Hewel.*
To BEMA'D, *v. a.* To make mad. *Shakespeare.*
BEMA'DDED,* *part.* [from *bemad*.] Made mad. *Ash.*
To BEMIRE, *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire*.] To drag or incumber in the mire. *Swift.*
To BEMO'AN, *v. a.* [from *to moan*.] To lament; to bewail. *Addison.*
BEMO'ANER, *s.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person that laments.
To BEMO'CK, *v. a.* To treat with mocks. *Shak.*
To BEMO'IL, *v. a.* [from *be*, and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire. *Shak.*
To BEMO'NSTER, *v. a.* To make monstrous. *Shakespeare.*
BEMU'SED, *a.* Overcome with musing. *Pope.*
BENCH, *s.* [*benc*, Sax.]
 1 A seat, longer than a stool. *Dryden.*
 2 A seat of justice. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The persons sitting on a bench. *Dryden.*
To BENCH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To furnish with benches. *Dryden.*
 2 To seat upon a bench. *Shakespeare.*
BE'NCHER, *s.* [from *bench*.] Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers. *Blount.*
To BEND, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *bended* or *bent*. [*bendan*, Sax.]
 1 To make crooked; to crook. *Dryden.*
 2 To direct to a certain point. *Fairfax.*
 3 To apply to a certain purpose. *Hooker.*
 4 To put any thing in order for use. *L'Estrange.*
 5 To incline. *Pope.*
 6 To subdue; to make submissive.
 7 *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow. *Camden.*
To BEND, *v. n.*
 1 To be incurvated.
 2 To lean or jut over. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To resolve; to determine. *Addison.*
 4 To be submissive; to bow. *Isaiah.*
BEND, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Flexure; incurvation. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. *Skinner.*
BE'NDABLE, *a.* [from *bend*.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.
BE'NDER, *s.* [from *to bend*.]
 1 The person who bends.
 2 The instrument with which any thing is bent. *Wilkins.*
BENDING,* *s.* [from *bend*; a sea term.] The operation of fastening one thing to another. *Ash.*

BEN

BE'NDWITH, *s.* An herb.
BENE'APED, *a.* [from *neap*.] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.
BENE'ATH, *prep.* [*beneoth*, Sax.]
 1 Under; lower in place. *Prior.*
 2 Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by some pressure. *Dryden.*
 3 Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity. *Locke.*
 4 Unworthy of; unbecoming. *Atterbury.*
BENE'ATH, *ad.*
 1 In a lower place; under. *Amos.*
 2 Below, as opposed to *heaven*. *Exodus.*
BENEDI'CITE,* *s.* (In the church service; from the Lat.) The song of the three children in the fiery furnace. *Ash.*
BE'NEDICT, *a.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. *Bacon.*
BENEDI'CTIN,* *s.* [from *benedictus*, Lat.] A monk of St. Benedict's order. *Weever.*
BENEDI'CTIN,* *a.* Of the order of St. Benet. *Weever.*
BENEDI'CTION, *s.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]
 1 Blessing; a decretory pronounciation of happiness. *Milton.*
 2 The advantage conferred by blessing. *Bacon.*
 3 Acknowledgments for blessings received. *Ray.*
 4 The form of instituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*
BENEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of conferring a benefit.
 2 The benefit conferred. *Atterbury.*
BENEFA'CTOR, *s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*
BENEFA'CTRESS, } *s.* [from *benefactor*.] A wo-
BENEFA'CTRICE, } man who confers a benefit.
BE'NEFICE, *s.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings. *Dry.*
BE'NEFICED, *a.* [from *benefice*.] Possessed of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
BENE'FICENCE, *s.* [from *beneficent*.] Active goodness. *Dryden.*
BENE'FICENT, *a.* [from *beneficus*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. *Hale.*
BENEFI'CIAL, *a.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]
 1 Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful. *Tillotson.*
 2 Helpful; medicinal. *Arbuthnot.*
BENEFI'CIALLY, *ad.* [from *beneficial*.] Advantageously; helpfully.
BENEFI'CIALNESS, *s.* [from *beneficial*.] Usefulness; profit. *Hale.*
BENEFI'CIARY, *a.* [from *benefice*.] Holding something in subordination to another. *Bacon.*
BENEFI'CIARY, *s.* He that is in possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
BE'NEFIT, *s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]
 1 A kindness; a favour conferred. *Milton.*
 2 Advantage; profit; use. *Wisdom.*
 3 (In law.) *Benefit of clergy* is, that a man being found guilty of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and set free, if the ordinary's commissioner standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus*. *Cowell.*
To BE'NEFIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage. *Arbuthnot.*
To BE'NEFIT, *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Milton.*
BENE'MPT, *a.* Named; marked out. *Spenser.*
To BENE'T, *v. a.* [from *net*.] To ensnare. *Shak.*
BENE'VOLENCE, *s.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]
 1 Disposition to do good; kindness. *Pope.*
 2 The good done; the charity given. *Bacon.*
 3 A kind of tax. *Pope.*
BENE'VOLENT, *a.* [*benevolens*, Lat.] Kind; having good-will. *Pope.*
BENE'VOLENTNESS, *s.* Benevolence.
BE'NJAMIN, *s.* The name of a tree; and also of a gum. See *BENZOIN*.
BE'NJAMITE,* *s.* [from *Benjamin*.] One of the tribe of Benjamin. *Ash.*
To BENI'GHT, *v. a.* [from *night*.]
 1 To involve in darkness; to darken. *Boyle.*
 2 To surprise with the coming on of night. *Sidney.*
 3 To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance. *Dryden.*

BES

- BENI'GN**, *a.* [*benignus*, Lat.]
 1 Kind; generous; liberal. *Milton.*
 2 Wholesome; not malignant. *Arbuthnot.*
BENI'GN Disease, is when all the usual symptoms appear favourably. *Quincy.*
BENI'GNITY, *s.* [from *benign*.]
 1 Graciousness; goodness. *South.*
 2 Actual kindness. *Hooker.*
 3 Salubrity; wholesome quality. *Wiseman.*
BENI'GNLY, *ad.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciously. *Waller.*
BE'NISON, *s.* [*benir*, Fr. to bless.] A blessing; a benediction. *Milton.*
BE'NNET, *s.* An herb.
BENT, *s.* [from the verb to bend.]
 1 The state of being bent. *Walton.*
 2 Degree of flexure. *Wilkins.*
 3 Declivity. *Dryden.*
 4 Utmost power. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Application of the mind. *Locke.*
 6 Inclination; disposition toward something. *Milton.*
 7 Determination; fixed purpose. *Hooker.*
 8 Turn of the temper, or disposition. *Dryden.*
 9 Tendency; flexion. *Locke.*
 10 A species of grass. *Bacon.*
BE'NTING Time, [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. *Dry.*
To BENU'M, *v. a.* [*benumen*, Sax.]
 1 To make torpid. *Fairfax.*
 2 To stupify. *Dryden.*
BENZO'IN, *s.* A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon-tree. *Boyle.*
To BEPAI'NT, *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint. *Shakespeare.*
To BEPI'NCH, *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches. *Chapman.*
To BEPI'SS, *v. a.* [from *piss*.] To wet with urine. *Derham.*
To BEQUE'ATH, *v. a.* [*cwith*, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney.*
BEQUE'ST, *s.* Something left by will. *Hale.*
BE'RAMS, * *s.* (In commerce.) A coarse kind of cotton cloth from the East. *Ash.*
To BERA'TTLE, *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To fill with noise. *Shakespeare.*
BER'BERRY, *s.* [*berberis*, Lat.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles. *Bacon.*
To RERE'AVE, *v. n.* pret. *hereaved* or *bereft*; part. pass. *bereft*, [*bereofian*, Sax.]
 1 To strip of; to deprive of. *Bentley.*
 2 To take away from. *Shakespeare.*
BERG. See **BURROW**.
BE'RGAMOT, *s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]
 1 A sort of pear.
 2 A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon-tree on a bergamot pear stock.
 3 A sort of scented snuff.
BE'RGANDER, * *s.* A kind of goose. *Ash.*
BE'RGMASTER, *s.* [from *berg*, Sax. and *master*.] The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.
BE'RGMOTE, *s.* [from the Sax. *berg*, a mountain, and *mote*, a meeting.] A court held on a hill to determine controversies among the Derbyshire miners. *Blount.*
To BERHY'ME, *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme, or verses. *Pope.*
BERLI'N, *s.* A coach of a particular form. *Swift.*
BE'RNARDIN, * *a.* The epithet given to monks, &c. of St. Bernard's order. *Weever.*
To BERO'B, *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder. *Spenser.*
BE'RRY, *s.* [*berig*, Sax.] Any small fruit with many seeds. *Shakespeare.*
To BE'RRY, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.
BERTRAM, *s.* Bastard pellitory.
BE'RYL, *s.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone. *Milton.*
BESCA TTER, * *v. a.* [from *scatter*.] To scatter over. *Mason.*

BES

- To BESC'RE'EN**, *v. a.* [from *screen*.] To shelter to conceal. *Shakespeare.*
To BESE'ECH, *v. a.* pret. I *besought*, I have *besought*, [*secan*, Sax.]
 1 To entreat; to supplicate; to implore. *Add.*
 2 To beg; to ask. *Spratt.*
To BESE'EM, *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for. *Hooker.*
BESE'EMLY, * *ad.* [from *beseem*.] Becoming. *Shenstone.*
BESE'EN, *part.* Adapted; adjusted. *Spenser.*
To BESE'T, *v. a.* [*besittan*, Sax.]
 1 To besiege; to hem in. *Addison.*
 2 To waylay; to surround. *Locke.*
 3 To embarrass; to perplex. *Rowe.*
 4 To fall upon; to harass. *Spenser.*
To BESHRE'W, *v. a.* [*beschryen*, Ger. to enchant.]
 1 To wish a curse to. *Dryden.*
 2 To happen ill to. *Shakespeare.*
BESI'DE, } *prep.* [from *be* and *side*.]
BESI'DES, }
 1 At the side of another; near. *Fairfax.*
 2 Over and above. *Hale.*
 3 Not according to, though not in direct contrariety. *South.*
 4 Out of; in a state of deviation from. *Hudib.*
BESI'DE, } *ad.*
BESI'DES, }
 1 More than that; over and above. *Tillotson.*
 2 Not in this number; out of this class. *Pope.*
BESI'DERY, *s.* A species of pear.
To BESIE'GE, *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To beleague; to lay siege to. *Shakespeare.*
BESIE'GER, *s.* [from *besiege*.] One employed in a siege. *Swift.*
To BESLU'BBER, *v. a.* [from *slubber*.] To daub; to smear. *Shakespeare.*
To BESME'AR, *v. a.* [from *smear*.]
 1 To bedaub. *Denham.*
 2 To soil; to foul. *Shakespeare.*
To BESMI'RCH, *v. a.* To soil; to discolour: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
To BESMO'KE, *v. a.* [from *smoke*.]
 1 To foul with smoke.
 2 To harden, or dry in smoke.
To BESMU'T, *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To blacken with smoke or soot.
BE'SOM, *s.* [*besm*, Sax.] An instrument to sweep with. *Bacon.*
To BESO'RT, *v. a.* [from *sort*.] To suit; to fit; to become. *Shakespeare.*
BESO'RT, *s.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train. *Shakespeare.*
To BESO'T, *v. a.* [from *sot*.]
 1 To infatuate; to stupify. *Milton.*
 2 To make to doat. *Dryden.*
BESO'UGHT. See **BESEECH**.
To BESPA'NGLE, *v. a.* [from *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining. *Pope.*
To BESPA'TTER, *v. a.* [from *spatter*.]
 1 To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water. *Swift.*
 2 To asperse with reproach. *Swift.*
To BESPA'WL, *v. a.* [from *spawl*.] To daub with spittle.
To BESPE'AK, *v. a.* [from *speak*.]
 1 To order or intreat any thing beforehand, or against a future time. *Swift.*
 2 To make way by a previous apology. *Dryden.*
 3 To forebode. *Swift.*
 4 To speak to; to address. *Dryden.*
 5 To betoken; to show. *Addison.*
BESPE'AKER, *s.* [from *bespeak*.] He that bespeaks any thing. *Wotton.*
To BESPE'CKLE, *v. a.* [from *speckle*.] To mark with speckles or spots.
To BESPE'W, *v. a.* [from *spew*.] To daub with spew or vomit.
To BESPI'CE, *v. a.* [from *spice*.] To season with spices. *Shakespeare.*
To BESPI'T, *v. a.* [from *spit*.] To daub with spittle.
To BESPO'T, *v. a.* [from *spot*.] To mark with spots. *Mortimer.*
To BESP'RE'AD, *v. a.* [from *spread*.] To spread over; to cover over. *Denham.*

BET

- To **BESPRI'NKLE**, *v. a.* [from *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over. *Brown.*
- To **BESPI'TTER**, *v. a.* [from *sputter*.] To sputter over something.
- BEST**, *a.* the superlative of *good*. [*best*, Sax.]
- 1 Most good; that has good qualities in the highest degree. *Hooker.*
 - 2 The *best*. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour. *Bacon.*
 - 3 To *make the best*. To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost. *Bacon.*
- BEST**, *ad.* [from *well*.] In the highest degree of goodness. *Deuteronomy.*
- To **BESTA'IN**, *v. a.* [from *stain*.] To mark with stains; to spot. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BESTE'AD**, *v. a.* [from *stead*.]
- 1 To profit. *Milton.*
 - 2 To treat; to accommodate. *Isaiah.*
- BE'STIAL**, *a.* [from *beast*.]
- 1 Belonging to a beast. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Brutal; carnal. *Shakespeare.*
- BESTIA'LITY**, *s.* [from *bestial*.] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature. *Arbt.*
- BE'STIALLY**, *ad.* [from *bestial*.] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.
- To **BESTI'CK**, *v. a.* [from *stick*.] To stick over with any thing. *Milton.*
- To **BESTI'R**, *v. a.* [from *stir*.] To put into vigorous action. *Ray.*
- To **BESTO'W**, *v. a.* [*besteden*, Dutch.]
- 1 To give; to confer upon. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 To give as charity or bounty. *Hooker.*
 - 3 To give in marriage. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To give as a present. *Dryden.*
 - 5 To apply. *Swift.*
 - 6 To lay out upon. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 7 To lay up; to stow; to place. *Kings.*
- BESTO'WER**, *s.* [from *bestow*.] Giver; disposer. *Stillingfleet.*
- BESTRA'UGHT**, *part.* Distracted; mad; out of one's senses. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BESTRE'W**, *v. a.* [from *strew*.] To sprinkle over. *Milton.*
- To **BESTRI'DE**, *v. a.* [from *stride*.]
- 1 To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs. *Waller.*
 - 2 To step over. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To ride on. *Pope.*
- BESTU'CK**, ** part.* [from *bestick*.] Marked with spots, stuck on; pierced with darts. *Ash.*
- To **BESTU'D**, *v. a.* [from *stud*.] To adorn with studs or shining prominences. *Milton.*
- BET**, *s.* [from *betan*, Sax. to increase or better.] A wager; something laid to be won upon certain conditions. *Prior.*
- To **BET**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager. *Ben Jonson.*
- BET**. The old preterit of *beat*.
- BE'TA**, ** s.* The second letter in the Greek alphabet. *Ash.*
- BE'TA**, ** s.* (In botany.) A species of plants. *Ash.*
- BE'TAH**, ** s.* [from the Hebrew, signifying confidence.] A city. *2 Sam. viii. 8.*
- To **BETA'KE**, *v. a.* [from *take*.]
- 1 To take; to seize: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To have recourse to. *Hooker.*
 - 3 To apply. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To move; to remove. *Milton.*
- To **BETE'EM**, *v. a.* [from *teem*.] To bring forth; to bestow; to give. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BETHI'NK**, *v. a.* [from *think*.] To recal to reflection. *Raleigh.*
- BETHLEHEM**, *s.* [from the Hebrew, signifying the house of bread.] A town in the land of Judah, the place where Christ was born; a hospital for lunatics, in the city of London.
- BETHLEHEMITE**, *s.* [from Bethlehem.] An inhabitant of Bethlehem; an order of monks; a lunatic; an inhabitant of a mad-house.
- To **BETHRA'L**, *v. a.* [from *thrall*.] To enslave; to conquer. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BETHU'MP**, *v. a.* [from *thump*.] To beat; to lay blows upon. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BETI'DE**, *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*; part. pass. *betid*. [from *tid*, Sax.]
- 1 To happen to; to befall. *Milton.*

BEW

- 2 To come to pass; to fall out. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To become. *Shakespeare.*
- BETI'ME**, } *ad.* [from *by and time*.]
- BETI'MES**, }
- 1 Seasonably; early. *Milton.*
 - 2 Soon; before long time has passed. *Tillotson.*
 - 3 Early in the day. *Shakespeare.*
- BE'TLE**, } *s.* An Indian plant, called water
- BE'TRE**, } pepper.
- To **BETO'KEN**, *v. a.* [from *token*.]
- 1 To signify; to mark; to represent. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To foreshow; to presignify. *Thomson.*
- BE'TONY**, *s.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.
- BETO'OK**. Irreg. pret. from *betake*.
- To **BETO'SS**, *v. a.* [from *toss*.] To disturb; to agitate. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BETRA'Y**, *v. a.* [*trahir*, French.]
- 1 To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of trust. *Knolles.*
 - 2 To discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.
 - 3 To expose to evil by revealing something entrusted. *Milton.*
 - 4 To make known something that were better concealed. *Watts.*
 - 5 To make liable to fall into something inconvenient. *King Charles.*
 - 6 To show; to discover. *Addison.*
- BETRA'YER**, *s.* [from *betray*.] He that betrays; a traitor. *Hooker.*
- To **BETRI'M**, *v. a.* [from *trim*.] To deck; to dress; to grace; to adorn. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BETRO'TH**, *v. a.* [from *troth*.]
- 1 To contract to any one; to affiancé. *Cowley.*
 - 2 To nominate to a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*
- To **BETRU'ST**, *v. a.* [from *trust*.] To entrust; to put into the power of another. *Watts.*
- BE'TTER**, *a.* the comparative of *good*, [*betera*, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. *Shakespeare.*
- The BE'TTER**.
- 1 The superiority; the advantage. *Prior.*
 - 2 Improvement. *Dryden.*
- BE'TTER**, *ad.* comparative of *well*. Well in a greater degree. *Dryden.*
- BE'TTER**, *s.* [from the adjective.] Superiour; one to whom preference is given. *Shak.*
- To **BE'TTER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To improve; to meliorate. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To surpass; to exceed. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To advance; to support. *Bacon.*
- BE'TTOR**, *s.* [from *to bet*.] One that lays bets or wagers. *Addison.*
- BE'TTY**, *s.* An instrument to break open doors. *Arbuthnot.*
- BETWE'EN**, *prep.* [*betweonan*, Sax.]
- 1 In the intermediate space. *Pope.*
 - 2 From one to another. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Belonging to two in partnership. *Locke.*
 - 4 Bearing relationship to two. *South.*
 - 5 Noting difference of one from another. *Locke.*
- BETWI'XT**, *prep.* [*betwyxt*, Sax.] Between.
- BE'VEL**, } *s.* (In masonry and joinery.) A kind
- BE'VIL**, } of square, moveable on a centre, and so may be set to any angle. *Swift.*
- To **BE'VEL**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*
- BE'VE**, ** s.* A small collation between dinner and supper. *Scott.*
- To **BE'VE**, ** v. n.* [from the noun.] To take bever. *Brewer's Lingua.*
- BE'VERAGE**, *s.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Italian.] Drink; liquor to be drank. *Dryden.*
- BE'VY**, *s.* [*beva*, Italian.]
- 1 A flock of birds. *Pope.*
 - 2 A company; an assembly.
- To **BEWA'IL**, *v. a.* [from *wail*.] To bemoan; to lament. *Denham.*
- BEWA'ILABLE**, ** a.* [from *bewail*.] Proper to be lamented. *Ash.*
- To **BEWA'RE**, *v. n.* [from *be*, and *ware*, or *wary*.] To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from. *Pope.*
- To **BEWE'EP**, *v. a.* [from *weep*.] To weep over or upon. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BEWE'T**, *v. n.* To wet; to moisten. *Shak.*

BIC

BEWHO'RE, * *v. n.* To call whore. *Shakespeare.*
To BEWILDER, *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose in pathless places; to puzzle. *Blackmore.*
To BEWITCH, *v. a.*
 1 To injure by witchcraft. *Dryden.*
 2 To charm; to please irresistibly. *Sidney.*
BEWITCHERY, *s.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; charm. *South.*
BEWITCHFUL, * *ad.* Bewitching. *Milton.*
BEWITCHMENT, *s.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; power of charming. *Shakespeare.*
BEWONDERED, * *part. a.* Filled with wonder. *Fairfax.*
To BEWRA'Y, *v. a.* [*bewregan*, Sax.]
 1 To betray; to discover perfidiously. *Sidney.*
 2 To show; to make visible. *Sidney.*
BEWRA'YER, *s.* [from *bewray*.] Betrayer; discoverer; divulger. *Addison.*
BEY, * *s.* A governour of a Turkish province. *Rycout.*
BEYO'ND, *prep.* [*begeond*, Sax.]
 1 Before; at a distance not reached. *Pope.*
 2 On the further side of. *Deuteronomy.*
 3 Further onward than. *Herbert.*
 4 Past; out of the reach of. *Bentley.*
 5 Above; exceeding. *Locke.*
 6 Remote from; not within the sphere of. *Dry.*
 7 To go beyond, is to deceive. *Thessalonians.*
BE'ZEL, *s.* That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.
BE'ZELED, * *part. a.* Besotted. *Marston.*
BE'ZOAR, *s.* A stone, formerly in esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.
BEZOA'RDICK, *s.* [from *bezoar*.] A medicine compounded with *bezoar*. *Floyer.*
BIA'NGULATED, *a.* [from *binus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles.
BI'ARCH, * *s.* [from the Greek *βιος*, life, and *αρχος*, a superintendant.] A caterer; one who provides victuals. *Ash.*
BI'AS, *s.* [*biais*, Fr.]
 1 The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Any thing which turns a man to a particular course. *Dryden.*
 3 Propension; inclination. *Dryden.*
To BIAS, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to some side; to balance one way. *Watts.*
BI'AS, *ad.* Wrong. *Shakespeare.*
BIB, *s.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes. *Add.*
To BIB, *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip. *Cumden.*
BIBA'CIOUS, *a.* [*bibax*, Latin.] Addicted to drinking.
BIBA'CITY, * *s.* [from *bib*.] The quality of drinking much. *Ash.*
BI'BBER, *s.* [from the verb.] A tippler.
BI'BEROT, * *s.* (In cookery.) A kind of minced meat. *Ash.*
BI'BLE, *s.* [from *βιβλιον*, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book*.] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. *Tillotson.*
BIBLIO'GRAPHER, *s.* [from *βιβλος* and *γραφω*.] A transcriber; a man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books.
BIBLIOTHE'CAL, *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Latin.] Belonging to a library.
BIBLIOTHE'CARY, * *s.* [from *bibliotheca*.] The keeper of a library; a librarian. *Ash.*
BI'BLIST, * *s.* [from *bible*.] One who reads his bible; one who is conversant in his bible. *Ash.*
BI'BULOUS, *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That has the quality of drinking moisture. *Thomson.*
BICA'PSULAR, *a.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] Having the seed vessel divided into two parts.
BICE, *s.* A colour used in painting. *Peacham.*
BICI'PITAL, *a.* [*bicipitis*, Lat.] Having two heads. *Brown.*
To BICKER, *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh.]
 1 To skirmish; to fight off and on. *Sidney.*
 2 To quiver; to play backward and forward. *Milton.*
BICKERER, *s.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BIG

BI'CKERN, *s.* [apparently corrupted from *beak*, iron.] An iron ending in a point. *Moxon.*
BICO'RNE, *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having two horns. *Brown.*
BICO'RNOUS, *a.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.
To BID, *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [*biddan*, Sax.]
 1 To desire; to ask; to invite. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To command; to order. *Watts.*
 3 To offer; to propose. *Granville.*
 4 To proclaim; to offer. *Gay.*
 5 To pronounce; to declare. *Bacon.*
 6 To denounce. *Waller.*
 7 To pray. *John.*
BI'DALE, *s.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation to drink.
BI'DDEN, *part. pass.* from *to bid*.
 1 Invited. *Bacon.*
 2 Commanded. *Pope.*
BI'DDER, *s.* [from the verb.] One who offers or proposes a price. *Addison.*
BI'DDING, *s.* [from *bid*.] Command; order. *Milton.*
To BIDE, *v. a.* [*bidan*, Sax.] To endure; to suffer: commonly to *abide*. *Dryden.*
To BIDE, *v. n.*
 1 To dwell; to live; to inhabit. *Milton.*
 2 To remain in a place. *Shakespeare.*
BIDE'NTAL, *a.* [*bidens*, Latin.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*
BI'DING, *s.* [from *bide*.] Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*
BI'DDING, * *s.* Command; offer of a price for any thing that is to be sold. *Ash.*
BIDE'T, * *s.* A small horse. *Ben Jonson.*
BIE'NNIAL, *a.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years. *Ray.*
BIER, *s.* [from the verb.] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave. *Milton.*
BIE'STINGS, *s.* [*bysting*, Sax.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. *Dryden.*
BIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold.
BI'FEROUS, *a.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.
BI'FID, *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] Opening with a cleft.
BI'FIDATED, *a.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *foid*.] Twofold; double. *Shakespeare.*
BIFLO'ROUS, * *a.* (In botany.) Having two flowers. *Ash.*
BIFO'RMED, *a.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.
BIFO'ROUS, * *a.* [from the Lat. *bis*, twice, and *fores*, a door.] Having double doors.
BIFU'RCATED, *a.* [from *binus* and *furca*.] Shooting out into two heads. *Woodward.*
BIFURCA'TION, *s.* [from *binus* and *furca*.] Division into two. *Brown.*
BIG, *a.* [*bug*, Dan. the belly.]
 1 Having comparative bulk. *Spectator.*
 2 Great in bulk; large. *Thomson.*
 3 Teeming; pregnant. *Waller.*
 4 Full of something. *Addison.*
 5 Distended; swollen. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Great in air and mien; proud. *Ascham.*
 7 Great in spirit; brave. *Shakespeare.*
BI'GAMIST, *s.* [*bigamus*, low Latin.] One that has committed bigamy. *Ayliffe.*
BI'GAMY, *s.* [*ligamia*, low Lat.] The crime of having two wives at once. *Arbutnot.*
BIGBE'LLIED, *a.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Pregnant. *Shakespeare.*
BI'GGIN, *s.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap. *Shak.*
BI'GLY, *ad.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner. *Dryden.*
BI'GNESS, *s.* [from *big*.]
 1 Bulk; greatness of quantity. *Raleigh.*
 2 Size, whether greater or smaller. *Newton.*
BI'GOT, *s.* A man devoted unreasonably to a certain party; a blind zealot. *Watts.*
BI'GOTED, *a.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something. *Garth.*
BI'GOTRY, *s.* [from *bigot*.]
 1 Blind zeal; prejudice. *Watts.*
 2 The practice or tenet of a bigot. *Pope.*

BIN

- BI'GSWOLN, *a.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid; ready to burst. *Addison.*
- BI'LANDER, *s.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A kind of hoy, used for the carriage of goods. *Dryden.*
- BI'LBERRY, *s.* [*bilig*, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*.] Whortleberry
- BI'LBO, *s.* [from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword. *Shakespeare.*
- BI'LBOES, *s.* A sort of stocks. *Shakespeare.*
- BILE, *s.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct. *Quincy.*
- BILE, *s.* [*bile*, Sax.] A sore angry swelling.
- BILGE, *s.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. *Skinner.*
- To BILGE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to bulge.
- BILGE-PUMP, ** s.* [a sea term, from *bilge* and *pump*.] A pump to draw the water from the bilge or bottom of the ship. *Ash.*
- BI'LLIARY, *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile. *Arbuthnot.*
- BI'LINGSGATE, *s.* Ribaldry; foul language. *Pope.*
- BILIN'GUOUS, *a.* [*bilinguis*, Latin.] Having, or speaking, two tongues.
- BI'LIOUS, *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile. *Garth.*
- To BILK, *v. n.* [*bilaican*, Gothick.] To cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*
- BILL, *s.* [*bile*, Sax.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew.*
- BILL, *s.* [*bille*, Sax.] A kind of hatchet with a hooked point. *Temple.*
- BILL, *s.* [*billet*, Fr.]
- 1 A written paper of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 An account of money. *Bacon.*
 - 3 A law presented to the parliament. *Bacon.*
 - 4 An act of parliament. *Atterbury.*
 - 5 A physician's prescription. *Dryden.*
 - 6 An advertisement. *Dryden.*
- To BILL, *v. n.* To caress, as doves by joining bills. *Ben Jonson.*
- To BILL, *v. a.* To publish by an advertisement. *L'Estrange.*
- BILLAGE, ** s.* (A sea term.) The bilge of a ship. *Ash.*
- BI'LLET, *s.* [*billet*, Fr.]
- 1 A small paper; a note. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 *Billet doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter. *Pope.*
 - 3 [*Bilot*, Fr.] A small log of wood for the chimney. *Digby.*
- To BILLET, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To quarter soldiers. *Clarendon.*
- BI'LLET-DOUX, ** s.* [from the Fr.] A love letter. *Perry.*
- BI'LLIARDS, *s.* without a singular. [*billiard*, Fr.] A kind of play. *Boyle.*
- BI'LLIONS, ** s.* (In arithmetic.) Millions of millions. *Ash.*
- BI'LLOW, *s.* [*bilge*, Ger.] A wave swoln, and hollow. *Denham.*
- To BI'LLOW, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave. *Prior.*
- BI'LLOWY, *a.* Swelling; turgid. *Thomson.*
- BIN, *s.* [*binne*, Sax.] A place where bread, corn, or wine, is repositied. *Swift.*
- BI'NARY, *a.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; double.
- To BIND, *v. a.* pret. *bound*; part. pass. *bound* or *bounden*. [*bindan*, Sax.]
- 1 To confine with bonds; to enchain. *Job.*
 - 2 To gird; to inwrap. *Proverbs.*
 - 3 To fasten to any thing. *Joshua.*
 - 1 To fasten together. *Matthew.*
 - 5 To cover a wound with dressings and bandages. *Wiseman.*
 - 6 To oblige by stipulation, or oath. *Pope.*
 - 7 To compel; to constrain. *Watts.*
 - 8 To confine; to hinder. *Shakespeare.*
 - 9 To be costive. *Bacon.*
 - 10 To refrain. *Felton.*
 - 11 To bind to. To oblige to serve some one. *Dryden.*

BIR

- 12 To bind over. To oblige to make appearance. *Addison.*
- To BIND, *v. n.*
- 1 To contract; to grow stiff. *Mortimer.*
 - 2 To be obligatory. *Locke.*
- BIND, *s.* A species of hop. *Mortimer.*
- BI'NDER, *s.* [from the noun.] A man whose trade it is to bind books.
- 2 A man that binds sheaves. *Chapman.*
 - 3 A fillet; a shred cut to bind with. *Wiseman.*
- BI'NDING, *s.* [from *bind*.] A bandage. *Tatler.*
- BI'NDWEED, *s.* [*convulvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Mortimer.*
- BI'NOCLE, *s.* [*binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen both eyes together. *Harris.*
- BINO'CLAR, *a.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having two eyes. *Derham.*
- BIO'GRAPHER, *s.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.] A writer of lives. *Addison.*
- BIO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.] Writing the lives of men, is called *biography*. *Watts.*
- BI'PAROUS, *a.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth two at a birth.
- BI'PARTITE, *a.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Latin.] Having two correspondent parts.
- BIPARTITION, *s.* [from *bipartite*.] The act or dividing into two.
- BI'PED, *s.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet. *Brown.*
- BI'PEDAL, *a.* [*bipedalis*, Latin.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.
- BIPE'NNATED, *a.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings. *Derham.*
- BIPE'TALOUS, *a.* [of *bis*, Latin, and *πέταλον*.] Consisting of two flower leaves.
- BIQUA'DRATE, *s.* The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. *Harris.*
- BIQUADRA'TICK, *s.* ing from the multiplication of a square by itself.
- BIRCH, *s.* [*birc*, Sax.] A tree with leaves like those of the poplar, and the shoots very slender. *Miller.*
- BI'RCHEN, *a.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch. *Pope.*
- BIRD, *s.* [*bird*, or *brid*, Sax.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. *Locke.*
- To BIRD, *v. n.* To catch birds. *Shakespeare.*
- BI'RDBOLT, *s.* A small arrow. *Shakespeare.*
- BI'RDCAGE, *s.* An enclosure in which birds are kept. *Arbuthnot.*
- BI'RDCATCHER, *s.* One that makes it his employment to take birds. *L'Estrange.*
- BI'RDER, *s.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.
- BI'RDING-PIECE, *s.* A gun to shoot birds with; a fowling-piece. *Shakespeare.*
- BI'RD LIME, *s.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled. *Dryden.*
- BI'RD MAN, *s.* A birdcatcher. *L'Estrange.*
- BI RD-EYE, ** a.* Seen from above, as by a bird. *Burke.*
- BI'RDSEYE, *s.* A plant.
- BI'RDSFOOT, *s.* A plant.
- BI'RDSNEST, *s.* An herb.
- BI'RDSTONGUE, *s.* An herb.
- BI'RGANDER, *s.* A fowl of the goose kind.
- BIRT, *s.* A fish; the turbot.
- BIRTH, *s.* [*beorth*, Sax.]
- 1 The act of coming into life. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Extraction; lineage. *Denham.*
 - 3 Rank which is inherited by descent. *Dryden.*
 - 4 The condition of circumstances in which any man is born. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Thing born; production. *Addison.*
 - 6 The act of bringing forth. *Milton.*
- BI'RTHDAY, *s.* [from *birth* and *day*.] The day on which any one is born. *Milton.*
- BI'RTHDOM, *s.* Privilege of birth. *Shakesp.*
- BI'RTHING, ** s.* (A sea term.) A birth; any thing put on to raise the sides of a ship. *Ash.*
- BI'RTHNIGHT, *s.* The night in which any one is born. *Milton.*
- BI'RTHPLACE, *s.* Place where any one is born. *Swift.*
- BI'RTHRIGHT, *s.* The rights and privileges to

BIT

- which a man is born; the right of the first-born. *Addison.*
- BIRTHSTRA'NGLED, *a.* Strangled in being born. *Shakespeare.*
- BIRTHWORT, *s.* A plant.
- BI'SCUIT, *s.* [from *bis*, Lat. and *cuit*, Fr.]
- 1 A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea. *Knolles.*
- 2 A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.
- To BISE'CT, *v. a.* [from *binus*, and *seco*, Latin.] To divide into two parts. *Brown.*
- BISE'CTION, *s.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.
- BI'SHOP, *s.* [*biscop*, Sax.] One of the head order of the clergy. *South.*
- BI'SHOP, *s.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Swift.*
- BI'SHOPLY, ** a.* Like a bishop. *Weever.*
- To BI'SHOP, *v. a.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. *Donne.*
- BI'SHOPRICK, *s.* [*biscoprice*, Sax.] The diocese of a bishop. *Bacon.*
- BI'SHOPSWEED, *s.* A plant.
- BISK, *s.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King.*
- BI'SMUTH, *s.* Marcasite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia. *Quincy.*
- BI'SSEXTILE, *s.* [from *bis* and *sextilis*, Latin.] Leap-year. *Brown.*
- BI'SSON, *a.* Blind. *Shakespeare.*
- BI'STRE, *s.* [Fr.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water.
- BI'STORT, *s.* A plant; snakeweed.
- BI'STOURY, *s.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions.
- BISU'LCOUS, *a.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Cloven-footed. *Brown.*
- BIT, *s.* [*bitol*, Sax.] The iron appurtenances of a bridle; the bit-mouth. *Addison.*
- BIT, *s.* [from *bite*.]
- 1 As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 A small piece of any thing. *Swift.*
- 3 A bit the better, or worse. In the smallest degree. *Arbuthnot.*
- To BIT, *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horse.
- BITCH, *s.* [*bitge*, Sax.]
- 1 The female of the canine kind. *Spenser.*
- 2 A name of reproach for a woman. *Arbuthnot.*
- To BITE, *v. a.* pret. I bit; part. pass. I have bit, or bitten. [*bitan*, Sax.]
- 1 To crush, or pierce, with the teeth. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 To give pain by cold. *Rowe.*
- 3 To hurt or pain with reproach. *Roscommon.*
- 4 To cut; to wound. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste. *Bacon.*
- 6 To cheat; to trick. *Pope.*
- To BITE, *v. n.* To take the bait.
- BITE, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 The seizure of any thing by the teeth. *Dryden.*
- 2 The act of a fish that takes the bait. *Walton.*
- 3 A cheat; a trick; a fraud. *Swift.*
- 4 A sharper; one who commits frauds.
- BI'TER, *s.* [from *bite*.]
- 1 He that bites. *Cumden.*
- 2 A fish apt to take the bait. *Walsh.*
- 3 A tricker; a deceiver. *Spectator.*
- BI'TTACLE, *s.* A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed.
- BI'TTER, *a.* [*biter*, Sax.]
- 1 Having a hot, acrid, biting taste. *Locke.*
- 2 Sharp; cruel; severe. *Spratt.*
- 3 Calamitous; miserable. *Dryden.*
- 4 Painful; inclement. *Dryden.*
- 5 Sharp; reproachful; satirical. *Shakespeare.*
- 6 Mournful; afflicted. *Job.*
- BI'TTERGOURD, *s.* A plant.
- BI'TTERLY, *ad.* [from *bitter*.]
- 1 With a bitter taste.
- 2 In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Sharply; severely. *Spratt.*

BLA

- BI'TTERN, *s.* [*butor*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish. *Walton.*
- BI'TTERN, *s.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making salt.
- BI'TTERNESS, *s.* [from *bitter*.]
- 1 A bitter taste. *Locke.*
- 2 Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability. *Clarendon.*
- 3 Sharpness; severity of temper. *Clarendon.*
- 4 Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach. *Bacon.*
- 5 Sorrow; vexation; affliction. *Wake.*
- BI'TTERSALT, ** s.* (In pharmacy.) The Epsom salt. *Ash.*
- BI'TTERSWEET, *s.* An apple which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter. *South.*
- BI'TTOUR, *s.* The bittern. *Dryden.*
- BITUMEN, *s.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. *Woodward.*
- BITU'MINOUS, *a.* Compounded of bitumen. *Bacon.*
- BI'VALVE, *a.* [from *binus* and *valvæ*.] Having two valves or shutters. *Woodward.*
- BIVA'LVULAR, *a.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves.
- BI'XWORT, *s.* An herb.
- BI'ZANTINE, *s.* [from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offers upon high festival days. *Camd.*
- To BLAB, *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept secret. *Swift.*
- To BLAB, *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shak.*
- BLAB, *s.* [from the verb.] A telltale. *Milton.*
- BLA'BBER, *s.* [from *blab*.] A tattler; a telltale
- To BLA'BBER, *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*
- BLACK, *a.* [*blac*, Sax.]
- 1 Of the colour of night. *Proverbs.*
- 2 Dark. *Kings.*
- 3 Cloudy of countenance; sullen. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 Horrible; wicked. *Dryden.*
- 5 Dismal; mournful. *Shakespeare.*
- BLACK, *s.* [from the adjective.] 1 A black colour
- 2 Mourning. *Dryden.*
- 3 A blackamoor.
- 4 That part of the eye which is black. *Digby.*
- To BLACK, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken. *Boyle.*
- BLA'CKAMOOR, *s.* A negro. *Locke.*
- BLA'CKBERRIED-HEATH, *s.* A plant.
- BLA'CKBERRY, *s.* The fruit of the bramble.
- BLA'CKBERRY BUSH, *s.* A species of bramble.
- BLA'CKBIRD, *s.* A bird with black plumage.
- BLA'CKBROWED, ** part.* Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening. *Shak.*
- BLACK-BRY'ONY, *s.* A plant.
- BLACK-CATTLE, *s.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.
- BLACK-COCK, ** s.* The heathcock.
- To BLA'CKEN, *v. a.* [from *black*.]
- 1 To make of a black colour. *Prior.*
- 2 To darken; to cloud. *South.*
- 3 To defame, or make infamous. *South.*
- To BLA'CKEN, *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden.*
- BLA'CKENER, ** s.* He who blackens.
- BLACKGUARD, *s.* A dirty fellow.
- BLA'CKISH, *a.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.
- BLACK-JACK, ** s.* A leathern jug.
- BLACK-LEAD, *s.* A mineral used for pencils.
- BLA'CKLY, ** ad.* Darkly; atrociously.
- BLACK MAIL, ** s.* Money levied by a border chieftain, for protection.
- BLA'CK MONDAY, ** s.* The end of a vacation.
- BLA'CKMOOR, *s.* A negro. *Milton.*
- BLACK-MOUTHED, ** a.* Scarrilous, abusive.
- BLA'CKNESS, *s.* [from *black*.] 1 Black colour
- 2 Darkness. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Atrociousness; horribleness.
- BLACK-PU'DDING, *s.* A kind of food, or pudding, made of blood and grain. *Baker.*
- BLACK-ROD, *s.* The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament. *Cowell.*
- BLA'CKSMITH, *s.* A smith that works in iron, so called from being very smutty.
- BLACKTAIL, *s.* A small fish; the ruff.
- BLA'CKTHORN, *s.* The sloe-tree.

BLA

- BLA'DDER**, *s.* [*bladdre*, Sax.]
 1 That vessel in the body which contains the urine. *Ray.*
 2 A blister; a pustule.
BLA'DDER-NUT, *s.* A plant.
BLA'DDER-SENA, *s.* A plant.
BLADE, *s.* [*blæd*, Sax.] The spire of grass, or the green shoot of corn, before it grows to seed. *Bacon.*
BLADE, *s.* [*blatte*, Ger. *blad*, Dutch.]
 1 The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument. *Pope.*
 2 A brisk man, either fierce or gay. *L'Estrange.*
BLADE of the shoulder, *s.* The scapula, or scapular bone.
BLA'DEBONE, *s.* The scapular bone.
To BLADE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish or fit with a blade.
BLA'DED, *a.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or spires. *Shakespeare.*
BLAIN, *s.* [*blegene*, Sax.] A pustule; a blister. *Milton.*
BLA'MABLE, *a.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty. *Dryden.*
BLA'MABLENESS, *s.* [from *blamable*.] Fault; culpableness.
BLA'MABLY, *ad.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably; in a manner liable to censure.
To BLAME, *v. a.* [*blâmer*, Fr.] To censure; to charge with a fault. *Dryden.*
BLAME, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Imputation of a fault. *Hayward.*
 2 Crime. *Hooker.*
 3 Hurt: not in use. *Spenser.*
BLA'MEFUL, *a.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame. *Shakespeare.*
BLA'MELESSLY, *ad.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently; without crime. *Hammond.*
BLA'MELESSNESS, *s.* [from *blameless*.] Innocence. *Hammond.*
BLA'MELESS, *a.* [from *blame*.] Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure. *Locke.*
BLA'MER, *s.* [from *blame*.] One that finds fault; a censorer. *Donne.*
BLAMEWO'RTHY, *a.* Culpable; blamable; worthy of censure. *Hooker.*
To BLANCH, *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]
 1 To whiten. *Dryden.*
 2 To strip or peel such things as have husks. *Wiseman.*
 3 To shift away; to pass over. *Bacon.*
To BLANCH, *v. n.* To evade; to shift. *Bacon.*
BLA'NCHER, *s.* [from *blanch*.] A whitener.
BLANCMA'NGER, *s.* A confection of almonds, &c. *Ben Jonson.*
BLAND, *a.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton.*
BLANDA'TION, *s.* [*blanditia*, Lat.] A piece of flattery. *Camden.*
To BLA'NDISH, *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. *Milton.*
BLA'NDISHMENT, *s.* [from *blandish*; *blanditiæ*, Lat.]
 1 Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture. *Milton.*
 2 Soft words; kind speeches. *Bacon.*
 3 Kind treatment; caress. *Swift.*
BLANK, *a.* [*blanc*, Fr.]
 1 White. *Milton.*
 2 Unwritten. *Addison.*
 3 Confused; abashed. *Pope.*
 4 Without rhyme. *Shakespeare.*
BLANK, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 A void space on paper. *Swift.*
 2 A lot by which nothing is gained; not a prize. *Dryden.*
 3 A paper unwritten. *Milton.*
 4 The point to which an arrow is directed. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Aim; shot. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Object to which any thing is directed. *Shak.*
To BLANK, *v. a.* [from *blank*.]
 1 To damp; to confuse; to dispirit. *Tillotson.*
 2 To efface; to annul. *Spenser.*
BLA'NKET, *s.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]
 1 A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly upon a bed. *Temple.*
 2 A kind of pear.

BLE

- To BLA'NKET**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To cover with a blanket. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To toss in a blanket. *Pope.*
BLA'NKLY, *ad.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; whiteness; with confusion.
To BLARE, *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*
To BLASPHE'ME, *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Lat.]
 1 To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.
 2 To speak evil of. *Shakespeare.*
To BLASPHE'ME, *v. n.* To speak blasphemy. *Shakespeare.*
BLASPHE'MER, *s.* [from *blaspheme*.] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. *Pope.*
BLA'SPHEMOUS, *a.* [from *blaspheme*.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God. *Tillot.*
BLA'SPHEMOUSLY, *ad.* [from *blaspheme*.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence. *Swift.*
BLA'SPHEMY, *s.* [from *blaspheme*.] An offering of some indignity unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*
BLAST, *s.* [from *blæst*, Sax.]
 1 A gust or puff of wind. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind musick. *Milton.*
 3 The stroke of a malignant planet. *Job.*
To BLAST, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To strike with some sudden plague. *Addison.*
 2 To make to wither. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To injure; to invalidate. *Stillingfleet.*
 4 To confound; to strike with terror. *Shak.*
BLA'STMENT, *s.* [from *blast*.] Sudden stroke of infection: not used. *Shakespeare.*
BLA'TANT, *a.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. *Dryden.*
To BLA'TTER, *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Latin.] To roar: out of use. *Spenser.*
BLAY, *s.* A small white river fish, the bleak.
BLAZE, *s.* [*blaze*, a torch, Sax.]
 1 A flame; the light of a flame. *Dryden.*
 2 Publication. *Milton.*
 3 A white mark upon a horse's forehead.
To BLAZE, *v. n.*
 1 To flame. *Pope.*
 2 To be conspicuous.
To BLAZE, *v. a.*
 1 To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide. *Mark.*
 2 To blazon: not in use. *Peacham.*
BLA'ZER, *s.* [from *blaze*.] One that spreads reports. *Spenser.*
To BLA'ZON, *v. a.* [*blazonner*, Fr.]
 1 To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. *Addison.*
 2 To deck; to embellish. *Garth.*
 3 To display; to set to show. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To celebrate; to set out. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To blaze about; to make publick. *Shakespeare.*
BLA'ZON, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The art of drawing, or explaining, coats of arms. *Peacham.*
 2 Show; divulgation; publication. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Celebration. *Collier.*
BLA'ZONRY, *s.* [from *blazon*.] The art of blazoning. *Peacham.*
To BLEACH, *v. a.* [*bleechen*, Ger.] To whiten. *Dryden.*
To BLEACH, *v. n.* To grow white. *Dryden.*
BLEAK, *a.* [*blac*, *blæc*, Sax.]
 1 Pale. *Addison.*
 2 Cold; chill; cheerless. *Addison.*
BLEAK, *s.* A small river fish. *Walton.*
BLE'AKNESS, *s.* [from *bleak*.] Coldness; chillness. *Addison.*
BLE'AKY, *a.* [from *bleak*.] Bleak; cold; chill. *Dryden.*
BLEAR, *a.* [*blaer*, a blister, Dutch.]
 1 Dim with rheum or water. *Dryden.*
 2 Dim; obscure in general. *Milton.*
To BLEAR, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1 To make the eyes watery. *Dryden.*
 2 To dim the eyes. *Raleigh.*
BLE'AREDNESS, *s.* [from *bleared*.] The state of eyes dimmed with rheum. *Wiseman.*

BLI

BLI'AREYED, * *a.* Dimsighted. *Butler.*
To BLEAT, *v. n.* [*blætan*, Sax.] To cry as a sheep. *Dryden.*
BLEAT, *s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb. *Chapman.*
BLEB, *s.* [*blaen*, to swell, Ger.] A blister.
To BLEED, *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled*. [*ble-dan*, Sax.]
 1 To lose blood; to run with blood. *Bacon.*
 2 To die a violent death. *Pope.*
 3 To drop, as blood. *Pope.*
To BLEED, *v. a.* To let blood. *Pope.*
BLEIT, or **BLATE**, *a.* Bashful.
To BLE'MISH, *v. a.* [from *blame*. *Junius.*]
 1 To mark with any deformity. *Sidney.*
 2 To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation. *Dryden.*
BLE'MISH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A mark of deformity; a scar. *Wiseman.*
 2 Reproach; disgrace. *Hooker.*
 3 A soil; a taint. *Sidney.*
To BLEND, *v. n.* To shrink; to start back; to give way: not used. *Shakespeare.*
To BLEND, *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct: not used. *Carew.*
To BLEND, *v. a.* pret. *blended*; anciently, *blent*. [*blendan*, Sax.]
 1 To mingle together. *Boyle.*
 2 To confound. *Hooker.*
 3 To pollute; to spoil. *Spenser.*
BLE'PHARO, * *s.* [from the Gr.] One that has great eye-brows. *Ash.*
To BLESS, *v. a.* [*blesian*, Sax.]
 1 To make happy; to prosper. *Dryden.*
 2 To wish happiness to another. *Deuteronomy.*
 3 To consecrate by a prayer. *Matthew.*
 4 To praise; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate. *Davies.*
 5 To wave; to brandish. *Spenser.*
BLE'SSED, *part. a.* [from the verb.] Happy; enjoying felicity.
BLE'SSED Thistle. A plant.
BLE'SSEDLY, *ad.* Happily. *Sidney.*
BLE'SSEDNESS, *s.* [from *blessed*.]
 1 Happiness; felicity. *Sidney.*
 2 Sanctity. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Heavenly felicity. *South.*
 4 Divine favour.
BLE'SSER, *s.* [from *bless*.] He that blesses.
BLE'SSING, *s.* [from *bless*.]
 1 Benediction.
 2 Any of the means of happiness. *Denham.*
 3 Divine favour. *Shakespeare.*
BLEST. The pret. and part. of *bless*.
BLEW. The pret. of *blow*.
BLIGHT, *s.*
 1 Mildew, or any cause of the failure of fruits. *Temple.*
 2 Any thing nipping, or blasting. *L'Estrange.*
To BLIGHT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blast; to hinder from fertility. *Locke.*
BLIND, *a.* [*blind*, Sax.]
 1 Deprived of sight; dark. *Digby.*
 2 Intellectually dark; ignorant. *Dryden.*
 3 Unseen; private. *Hooker.*
 4 Hard to find; obscure. *Milton.*
To BLIND, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To make blind. *South.*
 2 To obscure to the eye. *Dryden.*
 3 To obscure to the understanding. *Stillingfleet.*
BLIND, *s.*
 1 Something to hinder the sight. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding. *Decay of Piety.*
To BLINDFOLD, *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold*.] To hinder from seeing by blinding the eyes. *Luke.*
BLINDFOLD, *a.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered. *Dryden.*
BLINDLY, *ad.* [from *blind*.]
 1 Without sight.
 2 Implicitly; without examination. *Locke.*
 3 Without judgment or direction. *Dryden.*
BLINDMAN'S BUFF, *s.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company. *Hudibras.*
BLINDNESS, *s.* [from *blind*.]

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1 Want of sight. *Denham.*
 2 Ignorance; intellectual darkness. *Spenser.*
BLINDSIDE, *s.* Weakness; foible. *Swift.*
BLINDWORM, *s.* A small viper, called like wise a slow worm. *Grew.*
To BLINK, *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danish.]
 1 To wink. *Hudibras.*
 2 To see obscurely. *Popc.*
BLINKARD, *s.* [from *blink*.]
 1 One that has bad eyes.
 2 Something twinkling. *Hakewill.*
BLISS, *s.* [*blisse*, Sax.]
 1 The highest degree of happiness. *Hooker.*
 2 Felicity in general. *Pope.*
BLISSFUL, *a.* [from *bliss* and *full*.] Happy in the highest degree. *Spenser.*
BLISSFULLY, *ad.* [from *blissful*.] Happily.
BLISSFULNESS, *s.* [from *blissful*.] Happiness, fulness of joy.
To BLISSOM, *v. n.* To caterwaul.
BLISTER, *s.* [*bluyster*, Dutch.]
 1 A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis. *Temple.*
 2 Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts. *Bacon.*
To BLISTER, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters. *Dryden.*
To BLISTER, *v. a.* To raise blisters. *Shak.*
BLITHE, *a.* [*blithe*, Sax.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful. *Popc.*
BLITHELY, *ad.* [from *blithe*.] In a blithe manner.
BLITHESS, } *s.* [from *blithe*.] The qua-
BLITHESSOMENESS, } lity of being blithe.
BLITHESSOME, *a.* [from *blithe*.] Gay; cheerful. *Philips.*
To BLOAT, *v. a.* [probably from *blow*.] To swell, or make turgid with wind. *Addison.*
To BLOAT, *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbutnot.*
BLOATEDNESS, *s.* [from *bloat*.] Turgidness; swelling; tumour. *Arbutnot.*
BLOBBER, *s.* A bubble. *Carew.*
BLOBBERLIP, *s.* [*blobber* and *lip*.] A thick lip. *Dryden.*
BLOBBERLIPPED, } *a.* Having swelled or
BLOBLIPPED, } thick lips. *Grew.*
BLOCK, *s.* [*block*, Dutch.]
 1 A heavy piece of timber.
 2 A mass of matter. *Addison.*
 3 A massy body. *Swift.*
 4 The wood on which hats are formed. *Shak.*
 5 The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Dryden.*
 6 An obstruction; a stop. *Decay of Piety.*
 7 A sea term for a pulley.
 8 A blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
To BLOCK, *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] To shut up; to enclose; to obstruct. *Clarendon.*
BLOCK-HOUSE, *s.* A fortress built to obstruct, or stop up a pass. *Raleigh.*
BLOCK-TIN, *s.* Tin which is pure and unmixed, and yet unwrought. *Boyle.*
BLOCKADE, *s.* [from *block*.] A siege carried on by shutting up the place. *Tatler.*
To BLOCKADE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up by obstruction. *Pope.*
BLOCKHEAD, *s.* [from *block* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts. *Pope.*
BLOCKHEADED, *a.* [from *blockhead*.] Stupid, dull. *L'Estrange.*
BLOCKISH, *a.* [from *block*.] Stupid; dull. *Sha.*
BLOCKISHLY, *ad.* [from *blockish*.] In a stupid manner.
BLOCKISHNESS, *s.* Stupidity.
BLO'MARY, *s.* The first forge in the iron mills.
BLO'NKET, *s.* for *blanket*. *Spenser.*
BLOOD, *s.* [*blod*, Sax.]
 1 The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals. *Genesis.*
 2 Child; progeny. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Family; kindred. *Waller.*
 4 Descent; lineage. *Dryden.*
 5 Birth; high extraction. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Murder; violent death. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Life. *Samuel.*

BLO

- 8 The carnal part of man. *Matthew.*
 9 Temper of mind; state of the passions. *Hudi.*
 10 Hot spark; man of fire. *Bacon.*
 11 The juice of any thing. *Genesis.*
To BLOOD, v. a.
 1 To stain with blood. *Bacon.*
 2 To inure to blood, as a hound. *Spenser.*
 3 To let blood medically.
 4 To heat; to exasperate. *Bacon.*
BLOOD-BOLTERED, a. [from *blood* and *bolter*.]
 Blood-sprinkled. *Shakespeare.*
BLOOD-HOT, a. Hot in the same degree with blood. *Locke.*
To BLOOD-LET, v. a. To bleed; to open a vein medically. *Arbuthnot.*
BLOOD-LETTER, s. [from *blood-let*.] A phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*
BLOOD-STONE, s. A green stone, spotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward.*
BLOOD-THIRSTY, a. Desirous to shed blood. *Raleigh.*
BLOOD-VESSEL, s. A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood. *Add.*
BLO'ODFLOWER, s. [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.
BLOODGUI'LTINESS, s. Murder. *Spenser.*
BLO'ODHOUND, s. A hound that follows by the scent. *Southern.*
BLO'ODILY, ad. [from *bloody*.] Cruelly. *Dry.*
BLO'ODINESS, s. [from *bloody*.] The state of being bloody. *Sharp.*
BLO'ODLESS, a. [from *blood*.]
 1 Without blood; dead. *Dryden.*
 2 Without slaughter. *Waller.*
BLO'ODSHED, s. [from *blood* and *shed*.]
 1 The crime of blood, or murder. *South.*
 2 Slaughter; waste of life. *Dryden.*
BLO'ODSHEDDER, s. A murderer. *Ecclus.*
BLO'ODSHOT, } a. [from *blood* and *shot*.]
BLOODSHO'TTEN, } Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels. *Garth.*
BLOO'DSUCKER, s. [from *blood* and *suck*.]
 1 A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.
 2 A cruel man; a murderer. *Hayward.*
BLO'ODWORT, s. A plant.
BLO'ODY, a. [from *blood*.]
 1 Stained with blood.
 2 Cruel; murderous. *Pope.*
BLO'ODYFLUX, * s. [from *bloody* and *flux*.] A looseness attended with a discharge of blood. *Ash.*
BLOOM, s. [*blum*, German.]
 1 A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit. *Milton.*
 2 The state of immaturity. *Dryden.*
 3 The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.
 4 A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.
To BLOOM, v. n.
 1 To bring or yield blossoms. *Bacon.*
 2 To produce, as blossoms. *Hooker.*
 3 To be in a state of youth. *Pope.*
BLO'OMY, a. [from *bloom*.] Full of blooms; flowery. *Pope.*
BLORE, s. [from *blow*.] Act of blowing; blast. *Chapman.*
BLO'SSOM, s. [*blösme*, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant. *Dryden.*
To BLO'SSOM, v. n. [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms. *Shakespeare.*
To BLOT, v. a. [from *blottir*, Fr.]
 1 To obliterate; to make writing invisible by covering it with ink. *Pope.*
 2 To efface; to erase. *Dryden.*
 3 To blur. *Ascham.*
 4 To disgrace; to disfigure. *Rowe.*
 5 To darken. *Cowley.*
BLOT, s. [from the verb.]
 1 An obliteration of something written. *Dryden.*
 2 A blur; a spot upon paper.
 3 A spot in reputation; a stain. *Temple.*
BLOTCH, s. [from *blot*.] A spot or pustule upon the skin. *Harvey.*
To BLOTE, v. a. To smoke, or dry by the smoke.
BLOW, s. [*blowe*, Dutch.]
 . A stroke. *Ciaren.lon.*

BLU

- 2 The fatal stroke. *Dryden.*
 3 A single action; a single event. *Dryden.*
 4 The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh. *Chapman.*
To BLOW, v. n. pret. *blew*; part. pass. *blown*. [*blawan*, Sax.]
 1 To make a current of air. *Pope.*
 2 This word is used sometimes impersonally with it; as, *it blows hard*. *Dryden.*
 3 To pant; to puff. *Pope.*
 4 To breathe. *L'Estrange.*
 5 To sound with being blown. *Milton.*
 6 To play musically by wind. *Numbers.*
 7 *To blow over.* To pass away without effect. *Glanville.*
 8 *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder. *Tatler.*
To BLOW, v. a.
 1 To drive by the force of the wind. *South.*
 2 To inflate with wind. *Isaiah.*
 3 To swell; to puff into size. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To sound an instrument of wind musick.
 5 To warm with the breath. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To spread by report. *Dryden.*
 7 To infect with the eggs of flies. *Shakespeare.*
 8 *To blow up.* To burst with gunpowder; to raise into the air. *Woodward.*
 9 *To blow upon.* To make stale. *Addison.*
To BLOW, v. n. [*blowan* Sax.] To bloom; to blossom. *Waller.*
BLO'WPOINT, s. A child's play. *Donne.*
BLOWTH, s. [from *blow*.] Bloom, or blossom. *Raleigh.*
BLOWZE, s. A ruddy fat-faced wench.
BLO'WZY, a. [from *blowze*.] Sunburnt; high-coloured.
BLU'BBER, s. The part of a whale that contains the oil.
To BLU'BBER, v. n. To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Swift.*
To BLU'BBER, v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*
BLU'DGEON, s. A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.
BLUE, a. [*blæw*, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the seven original colours. *Newton.*
BLU'EBOTTLE, s. [from *blue* and *bottle*.]
 1 A flower of the bell-shape. *Ray.*
 2 A fly with a large blue belly. *Prior.*
BLU'ELY, ad. [from *blue*.] With a blue colour. *Swift.*
BLU'ENESS, s. [from *blue*.] The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*
BLUE-EYED, * a. [from *blue* and *eye*.] Having blue eyes. *Ash.*
BLUFF, a. Big; surly; blustering. *Dryden.*
To BLUNDER, v. n. [*blunderen*, Dutch.]
 1 To mistake grossly; to err widely. *South.*
 2 To flounder; to stumble. *Pope.*
To BLU'NDER, v. a. To mix foolishly, or blindly. *Stillingfleet.*
BLU'NDER, s. [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake. *Addison.*
BLU'NDERBUSS, s. [from *blunder*.] A gun that is discharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*
BLU'NDERER, s. A bockhead. *Watts.*
BLU'NDERHEAD, s. A stupid fellow. *L'Est.*
BLUNT, a.
 1 Dull on the edge or point; not sharp. *Sidney.*
 2 Dull in understanding; not quick. *Shak.*
 3 Rough; not delicate. *Wotton.*
 4 Abrupt; not elegant. *Bacon.*
To BLUNT, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To dull the edge or point. *Dryden.*
 2 To repress or weaken any appetite. *Shak.*
BLU'NTLY, ad. [from *blunt*.]
 . Without sharpness.
 2 Coarsely; plainly; roughly. *Dryden.*
BLU'NTNESS, s. [from *blunt*.]
 1 Want of edge or point. *Suckling.*
 2 Coarseness; roughness of manner. *Dryden.*
BLUR, s. [*borra*, Span. a blot.] A blot; a stain; a spot. *South.*
To BLUR, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To blot; to obscure. *Locke.*
 2 To stain; to sully. *Hudibras.*

BOB

- To BLURT, *v. a.* To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking. *Hakewill.*
- To BLUSH, *v. n.* [*blosen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheeks. *Smith.*
 - 2 To carry a red colour. *Shakespeare.*
- BLUSH, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion. *Pope.*
 - 2 A red or purple colour. *Crashaw.*
 - 3 Sudden appearance. *Locke.*
- BLU'SHET, * *s.* A modest young maiden. *B. Jon.*
- BLU'SHY, *a.* Having the colour of a blush. *Bac.*
- To BLU'STER, *v. n.* [supposed from *blast*.]
- 1 To roar as a storm. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To bully; to puff. *Dryden.*
- BLU'STER, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Roar of storms; tempest. *Milton.*
 - 2 Noise; tumult. *Swift.*
 - 3 Turbulence; fury. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Boast; boisterousness. *L'Estrange.*
- BLU'STERER, *s.* A swaggerer; a bully.
- BLU'STROUS, *a.* [from *bluster*.] Tumultuous; noisy. *Hudibras.*
- BO, *interj.* A word of terroure. *Temple.*
- BOAR, *s.* [*bar*, Sax.] The male swine.
- BOARD, *s.* [*baurd*, Goth. *bræd*, Sax.]
- 1 A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness. *Temple.*
 - 2 A table. *Hakewill.*
 - 3 Entertainment; food.
 - 4 A table at which a council is held. *Clarendon.*
 - 5 A court of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*
 - 6 The deck or floor of a ship. *Addison.*
- To BOARD, *v. a.*
- 1 To enter a ship by force. *Denham.*
 - 2 To attack, or make the first attempt. *Shak.*
 - 3 To lay or pave with boards. *Moxon.*
 - 4 To place as a boarder in another's house.
- To BOARD, *v. n.* To live in a house where a certain rate is paid for eating. *Herbert.*
- BOARD-WAGES, *s.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryden.*
- BO'ARDED, *s.* [from *board*.] A tabler.
- BO'ARDING-SCHOOL, *s.* A school where the scholars live with the teacher.
- BO'ARISH, *a.* [from *boar*.] Swinish; brutal; cruel. *Shakespeare.*
- To BOAST, *v. n.* [*bost*, Welsh.]
- 1 To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words. *Kings.*
 - 2 To talk ostentatiously. *Corinthians.*
- To BOAST, *v. a.*
- 1 To brag of. *Atterbury.*
 - 2 To magnify; to exalt. *Psalms.*
- BOAST, *s.*
- 1 A proud speech. *Spectator.*
 - 2 A cause of boasting. *Pope.*
- BO'ASTER, *s.* [from *boast*.] A bragger. *Boyle.*
- BO'ASTFUL, *a.* [from *boast* and *full*.] Ostentatious; inclined to brag. *Pope.*
- BO'ASTINGLY, *ad.* [from *boasting*.] Ostentatiously. *Decay of Piety.*
- BOAT, *s.* [*bat*, Sax.] A vessel to pass the water in. *Raleigh.*
- BOAT'ION, *s.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise; loud sound. *Derham.*
- BO'ATMAN, } *s.* [from *boat* and *man*.] He that
- BO'ATSMAN, } manages a boat.
- BO'ATSWAIN, *s.* [from *boat* and *swain*.] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging. *Howel.*
- To BOB, *v. a.*
- 1 To cut. *Junius.*
 - 2 To beat; to drub. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shakespeare.*
- To BOB, *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing. *Dryden.*
- BOB, *s.*
- 1 Something that hangs so as to play loosely; a pendant. *Dryden.*
 - 2 The words repeated at the end of a stanza. *L'Estrange.*
 - 3 A blow. *Ascham.*
- BO'BBIN, *s.* [*bobine*, Fr.] A small pin of wood, used in weaving lace. *Tatler.*

BOL

- BO'BBINWORK, * *s.* [from *bobbin* and *work*.] Work woven with bobbins. *Prior.*
- BO'BCHERRY, *s.* [from *bob* and *cherry*.] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. *Arbuthnot.*
- BO'BTAIL, *s.* Cut tail; short tail. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'BTAILED, *a.* Having a tail cut. *L'Estran.*
- BO'BWIG, *s.* A short wig. *Spectator.*
- BOCA'RDO, * *s.* A term in logic. *Prior.*
- To BODE, *v. a.* [*bodian*, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. *Shakespeare.*
- To BODE, *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreshow.
- BO'DEMENT, *s.* [from *bode*.] Portent; omen; prognostick. *Shakespeare.*
- To BODGE, *v. n.* To boggle. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'DICE, *s.* [from *bodies*.] Stays; a waistcoat quilt with whalebone. *Prior.*
- BO'DILESS, *a.* [from *body*.] Incorporeal; having no body. *Davies.*
- BO'DILY, *a.* [from *body*.]
- 1 Corporeal; containing body. *South.*
 - 2 Relating to the body, not the mind. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Real; actual. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'DILY, *ad.* Corporeally. *Watts.*
- BO'DKIN, *s.* [*bodikin*, or small body. *Skinner.*]
- 1 An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes. *Sidney.*
 - 2 An instrument to draw a thread or riband through a loop. *Pope.*
 - 3 An instrument to dress the hair. *Pope.*
- BO'DY, *s.* [*bodig*, Sax.]
- 1 The material substance of an animal. *Matth.*
 - 2 Matter: opposed to spirit.
 - 3 A person; a human being. *Hooker.*
 - 4 Reality: opposed to representation. *Colossians.*
 - 5 A collective mass. *Clarendon.*
 - 6 The main army; the battle. *Clarendon.*
 - 7 A corporation. *Swift.*
 - 8 The main part; the bulk. *Addison.*
 - 9 A substance. *Boyle.*
 - 10 A pandect; a general collection.
 - 11 Strength: as, *wine of a good body*.
- BO'DY-CLOTHS, *s.* Clothing for horses that are dieted. *Addison.*
- To BO'DY, *v. a.* To produce in some form. *Shakespeare.*
- BODLE'IAN, * *a.* Belonging to a famous library in Oxford founded by Sir Thomas Bodley. *Ash.*
- BOG, *s.* [*bog*, soft, Irish.] A marsh a fen; a morass. *South.*
- BO'GGED, * *part. a.* Mired as in a bog. *Ben Jon.*
- BOG-TROTTER, *s.* [from *bog* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country.
- To BO'GGLE, *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch.]
- 1 To start; to fly back. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To hesitate; to be in doubt. *Locke.*
- BO'GGLER, *s.* [from *boggle*.] A doubter; a timorous man. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'GGY, *a.* [from *bog*.] Marshy; swampy.
- BO'GHOUSE, *s.* A house of office.
- BOHE'A, *s.* [An indian word.] A species of tea.
- To BOIL, *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr.]
- 1 To be agitated by heat. *Bentley.*
 - 2 To be hot; to be fervent. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To move like boiling water. *Gay.*
 - 4 To be in hot liquor. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To cook by boiling. *Swift.*
- To BOIL, *v. a.* To heat by putting into boiling water; to seeth. *Bacon.*
- BO'ILER, *s.* [from *boil*.]
- 1 The person that boils any thing. *Boyle.*
 - 2 The vessel in which any thing is boiled.
- BO'ISTEROUS, *a.* [*byster*, furious, Dutch.]
- 1 Violent; loud; stormy. *Waller.*
 - 2 Turbulent; furious. *Addison.*
 - 3 Unwieldy; clumsily violent. *Spenser.*
- BO'ISTEROUSLY, *ad.* [from *boisterous*.] Violently; tumultuously. *Swift.*
- BO'ISTEROUSNESS, *s.* [from *boisterous*.] Tumultuousness; turbulence.
- BO'LARY, *a.* [from *bole*.] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay. *Brown.*
- BOLD, *a.* [*bald*, Sax.]
- 1 Daring; brave; stout. *Temple.*
 - 2 Executed with spirit. *Rosecommon.*
 - 3 Confident; not scrupulous. *Locke.*

BOM

- 4 Impudent; rude. *Ecclus.*
 5 Licentious. *Waller.*
 6 Standing out to the view. *Dryden.*
 7 To make bold. To take freedoms. *Tillotson.*
 To BO'LDEN, *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To make bold; to give confidence. *Ascham.*
 BO'LDFACE, *s.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudence; sauciness. *L'Estrange.*
 BO'LDFACED, *a.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudent. *Bramhall.*
 BO'LDLY, *ad.* [from *bold*.] In a bold manner; with courage. *Hooker.*
 BO'LDNESS, *s.* [from *bold*.]
 1 Courage; bravery. *Sidney.*
 2 Exemption from caution. *Dryden.*
 3 Freedom; liberty. *Corinthians.*
 4 Confident trust in God. *Hooker.*
 5 Assurance; confident mien. *Bacon.*
 6 Impudence. *Hooker.*
 BOLE, *s.*
 1 The body or trunk of a tree. *Chapman.*
 2 A kind of earth. *Woodward.*
 3 A measure of corn, containing six bushels. *Mortimer.*
 BO'LIS, *s.* [Lat.] A great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. *Muschenbroeck.*
 BOLL, *s.* A round stalk or stem.
 To BOLL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk. *Exodus.*
 BO'LSTER, *s.* [*bolstre*, Sax.]
 1 Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head. *Guy.*
 2 A pad, or quilt. *Swift.*
 3 A compress to be laid on a wound. *Wiseman.*
 To BO'LSTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To support the head with a bolster. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To afford a bed to. *South.*
 3 To hold wounds together with a compress.
 4 To support; to maintain.
 BOLT, *s.* [*boult*, Dutch; *βολος*.]
 1 An arrow; a dart. *Dryden.*
 2 Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Dryden.*
 3 Bolt upright: upright as an arrow. *Addison.*
 4 The bar of a door. *Shakespeare.*
 5 An iron to fasten the legs. *Shakespeare.*
 To BOLT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To shut or fasten with a bolt. *Dryden.*
 2 To blurt out. *Milton.*
 3 To fetter; to shackle. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To sift; to separate with a sieve. *Dryden.*
 5 To examine by sifting; to try out. *Hale.*
 6 To purify; to purge. *Shakespeare.*
 To BOLT, *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness. *Dryden.*
 BO'LTR, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A sieve to separate meal from bran. *Bacon.*
 2 A kind of net. *Carew.*
 BO'LTHEAD, *s.* A long strait-necked glass vessel; a matress, or receiver. *Boyle.*
 BO'LTING-HOUSE, *s.* The place where meal is sifted. *Dennis.*
 BO'LTSPRIT, or BOWSPRIT, *s.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope. *Shakespeare.*
 BO'LUS, *s.* [*βολος*.] A medicine, made up into a soft mass, larger than pills. *Swift.*
 BOMB, *s.* [*bombus*, Lat.]
 1 A loud noise. *Bacon.*
 2 A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar.
 To BOMB, *v. a.* To attack with bombs. *Prior.*
 BOMB-CHEST, *s.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, placed under ground, to blow it up in the air.
 BOMB-KETCH, } *s.* A kind of ship, strongly
 BOMB-VESSEL, } built to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired.
 BO'MBARD, *s.* [*bombardus*, Lat.] A great gun. A barrel: obsolete. *Knolles.*
 To BO'MBARD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. *Addison.*
 BOMBARDIER, *s.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs. *Tatler.*

BOO

- BOMBA'RDMENT, *s.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made by throwing bombs. *Addison.*
 BO'MBASIN, *s.* [*bombasin*, Fr.] A slight silken stuff.
 BO'MBAST, *s.* Fustian; big words. *Donne.*
 BO'MBAST, *a.* High sounding. *Shakespeare.*
 BOMBILA'TION, *s.* [*bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noise; report. *Brown.*
 BONA RO'BA, *s.* A showy wanton. *Shakespeare.*
 BOND, *s.* [*bond*, Sax.]
 1 Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A ligament that holds together. *Locke.*
 3 Union; connexion. *Mortimer.*
 4 (In the plural.) Chains; imprisonment; captivity. *Acts.*
 5 Cement of union. *Shakespeare.*
 6 A writing of obligation. *Dryden.*
 7 Law by which one is obliged. *Locke.*
 BOND, *a.* [*gebonden*, Sax.] Captive; in a servile state. *Corinthians.*
 BO'NDAGE, *s.* [from *bond*.]
 1 Captivity; imprisonment. *Sidney.*
 2 Obligation; tie of duty. *Pope.*
 BO'NDMAID, *s.* [from *bond* and *maid*.] A woman slave. *Shakespeare.*
 BO'NDMAN, *s.* A man slave. *Dryden.*
 BONDSE'RVANT, *s.* A slave. *Leviticus.*
 BONDSE'RVICE, *s.* Slavery. *Kings.*
 BO'NDSLAVE, *s.* A man in slavery. *Davies.*
 BO'NDSMAN, *s.* [from *bond* and *man*.]
 1 A slave. *Denham.*
 2 One bound, or giving security, for another.
 BO'NDWOMAN, *s.* A woman slave. *B. Jonson.*
 BONE, *s.* [*ban*, Sax.]
 1 The solid part of the body of an animal.
 2 A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it. *Dryden.*
 3 To be upon the bones. To attack. *L'Estrange.*
 4 To make no bones. To make no scruple.
 5 Bones. Dice. *Dryden.*
 To BONE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh.
 BO'NELACE, *s.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven, being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace. *Spectator.*
 BO'NELESS, *a.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones.
 To BO'NESET, *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.] To restore a bone out of joint; to join a bone broken. *Wiserian.*
 BO'NESETTER, *s.* [from *boneset*.] A surgeon. *Denham.*
 BO'NFIRE, *s.* [*bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for triumph. *South.*
 BO'NGRACE, *s.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A covering for the forehead. *Hakewill.*
 BONMO'T, * *s.* [from *bon* good, and *mot* a word.] A jest; a witty repartee. *Ash.*
 BO'NNET, *s.* [*bonnet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap. *Shakespeare.*
 BO'NNET, *s.* (In fortification.) A kind of little ravelin.
 BO'NNETS, *s.* (In the sea language.) Small sails set on the courses on the mizen, mainsail, and foresail.
 BO'NNILY, *ad.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.
 BO'NNINESS, *s.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.
 BO'NNY, *a.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr.]
 1 Handsome; beautiful. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Gay; merry; frolicksome. *Shakespeare.*
 BO'NNY-CLABBER, *s.* Sour buttermilk. *Swift.*
 BO'NY, *a.* [from *bone*.]
 1 Consisting of bones. *Ray.*
 2 Full of bones.
 BO'OBY, *s.* A dull, heavy, stupid fellow. *Prior.*
 BOOK, *s.* [*boc*, Sax.]
 1 A volume in which we read or write. *Bacon.*
 2 A particular part of a work. *Burnet.*
 3 The register in which a trader keeps an account. *Shakespeare.*
 4 In books. In kind remembrance. *Addison.*
 5 Without book. By memory. *Hooker.*
 To BOOK, *v. a.* To register in a book. *Davies.*

BOR

- BOOK-KEEPING**, *s.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts. *Harris.*
- BOOKBINDER**, *s.* A man whose profession it is to bind books.
- BOOKFUL**, *a.* [from *book* and *full*.] Crowded with undigested knowledge. *Pope.*
- BOOKISH**, *a.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. *Spectator.*
- BOOKISHNESS**, *s.* Overstudiousness.
- BOOKLAND**, *s.* (In law.) Land in socage. *Bla.*
- BOOKLEARNED**, *a.* Versed in books. *Swift.*
- BOOKLEARNING**, *s.* Skill in literature; acquaintance with books. *Sidney.*
- BOOKMAN**, *s.* A man whose profession is the study of books. *Shakespeare.*
- BOOKMATE**, *s.* A schoolfellow. *Shakespeare.*
- BOOKSELLER**, *s.* He whose profession it is to sell books. *Walton.*
- BOOKWORM**, *s.* [from *book* and *worm*.]
1 A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp. *Guardian.*
2 A student too closely given to books; a reader without judgment. *Pope.*
- BOOM**, *s.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]
1 (In sea language.) A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding-sail.
2 A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer.
3 A bar of wood laid across a harbour. *Dryden.*
- To BOOM**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1 To rush with violence.
2 To swell and fall together. *Pope.*
- BOON**, *s.* [*bene*, Sax.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present. *Addison.*
- BOON**, *a.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry. *Milton.*
- BOOR**, *s.* [*beer*, Dutch.] A country fellow; a lout; a clown. *Temple.*
- BOORISH**, *a.* [from *boor*.] Clownish; rustick; untaught; uncivilized. *Shakespeare.*
- BOORISHLY**, *ad.* After a clownish manner.
- BOORISHNESS**, *s.* [from *boorish*.] Coarseness of manners; rusticity.
- BOOSE**, *s.* [*bosig*, Sax.] A stall for a cow.
- To BOOT**, *v. a.* [*bot*, Sax.]
1 To profit; to advantage. *Pope.*
2 To enrich; to benefit. *Shakespeare.*
- BOOT**, *s.* [from the verb.]
1 Profit; gain; advantage. *Shakespeare.*
2 To boot. With advantage. *Herbert.*
- BOOT**, *s.* [*botte*, Fr.] A covering for the leg, used by horsemen. *Milton.*
- BOOT of a coach.** The space between the coachman and the coach.
- To BOOT**, *v. a.* To put on boots. *Shakespeare.*
- BOOT-HOSE**, *s.* Stockings to serve for boots; spatterdashes. *Shakespeare.*
- BOOT-TREE**, *s.* Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.
- BOOTCATCHER**, *s.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers. *Swift.*
- BOOTED**, *a.* [from *boot*.] In boots. *Dryden.*
- BOOTH**, *s.* [*boed*, Dutch.] A house built of boards or boughs. *Swift.*
- BOOTLESS**, *a.* [from *boot*.]
1 Useless; unprofitable. *Hooker.*
2 Without success. *Shakespeare.*
- BOOTY**, *s.* [*buyt*, Dutch.]
1 Plunder; pillage. *Dryden.*
2 Things gotten by robbery. *Shakespeare.*
3 To play booty. To play dishonestly. *Dryden.*
- BOPE'EP**, *s.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] The act of looking out, and drawing back as if frightened, or with intent to fright some other.
- BORABLE**, *a.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.
- BORACHIO**, *s.* [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard. *Congreve.*
- BORAGE**, *s.* [*borago*, Lat.] A plant.
- BORAMEZ**, *s.* The vegetable lamb of Tartary, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*. *Brown.*
- BORAX**, *s.* [low Lat.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea-salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. *Quincy.*
- BORDEL**, *s.* [*bordeel*, Teut.] A brothel; a bawdyhouse. *South.*

BOT

- BO'RDER**, *s.* [*bord*, German.]
1 The outer part or edge of any thing. *Dryden.*
2 The edge of a country; the confine. *Spenser.*
3 The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.
4 A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers. *Waller.*
- To BO'RDER**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1 To confine upon. *Knolles.*
2 To approach nearly to. *Tillotson.*
- To BO'RDER**, *v. a.*
1 To adorn with a border of ornaments.
2 To reach; to touch. *Raleigh.*
- BO'RDERER**, *s.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders or confines. *Spenser.*
- To BO'RDRAGE**, *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders: not in use. *Spenser.*
- To BORE**, *v. a.* [*borian*, Sax.]
1 To pierce in a hole. *Bacon.*
2 To hollow. *Digby.*
3 To make by piercing. *Ray.*
4 To pierce; to break through. *Gay.*
- To BORE**, *v. n.*
1 To make a hole. *Wilkins.*
2 To push forward toward a certain point. *Shak.*
- BORE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
1 The hole made by boring. *Milton.*
2 The instrument with which a hole is bored. *Moxon.*
3 The size of any hole; the cavity. *Bacon.*
- BORE.** The preterit of *bear*.
- BO'REAL**, *a.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern. *Pope.*
- BO'REAS**, *s.* [Lat.] The north wind. *Milton.*
- BORE'E**, *s.* A kind of dance. *Swift.*
- BO'RER**, *s.* [from *bore*.] A piercer. *Moxon.*
- BORN.** The participle passive of *bear*.
- To be BORN**, *v. n. pass.* To come into life. *Shak.*
- BO'ROUGH**, *s.* [*borhoe*, Sax.] A town with a corporation. *Pope.*
- BOROUGH English.** A customary descent of lands and tenements to the owner's youngest son; or, if he have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Cowell.*
- BO'RREL**, *s.* A mean fellow. *Spenser.*
- To BO'RROW**, *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch.]
1 To take something from another upon credit. *Shakespeare.*
2 To ask of another the use of something for a time. *Dryden.*
3 To take something of another. *Watts.*
4 To use as one's own, though not belonging to one. *Dryden.*
- BO'RROW**, *s.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'RROWER**, *s.* [from *borrow*.]
1 He that borrows. *Milton.*
2 He that takes what is another's. *Pope.*
- BO'SCAGE**, *s.* [*boscage*, Fr.] Wood; or woodlands. *Bacon.*
- BO'SKY**, *a.* [*bosque*, Fr.] Woody. *Milton.*
- BO'SOM**, *s.* [*bosme*, Sax.]
1 The breast; the heart. *Shakespeare.*
2 The folds of the dress that cover the breast. *Exodus.*
3 Enclosure; compass; embrace. *Hooker.*
4 Any receptacle close or secret. *Milton.*
5 The tender affections. *Shakespeare.*
6 Inclination; desire: not used. *Shakespeare.*
7 *Bosom*, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondness; as, *bosom-friend*.
- To BO'SOM**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1 To enclose in the bosom. *Milton.*
2 To conceal in privacy. *Pope.*
- BO'SON**, *s.* Corrupted from *boatswain*. *Dryden.*
- BOSS**, *s.* [*bosse*, Fr.]
1 A stud; a shining prominence. *Pope.*
2 The part rising in the midst of any thing. *Jeb.*
3 A thick body of any kind. *Moxon.*
- BO'SSAGE**, *s.* (In architecture.) Any stone that has a projecture.
- BO'SVEL**, *s.* A species of crowfoot.
- BOTA'NICAL**, *a.* [from *βοτανη*, an herb.] Relating to herbs; skilled in herbs. *Addison.*
- BOTANIST**, *s.* [from *botany*.] One skilled in plants. *Woodward.*

BOU

- BOTANO'LOGY**, *s.* [*βοτανολογια*.] A discourse upon plants.
- BO'TANY**, *s.* [from *βοτανη*, an herb.] The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.
- BOTCH**, *s.* [*bozza*, Italian.]
- 1 A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin. *Donne.*
 - 2 A part in any work ill finished. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 An adventitious part clumsily added. *Dryden.*
- To BOTCH**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To mend or patch clothes clumsily. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To mend any thing awkwardly. *Hudibras.*
 - 3 To put together unsuitably. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To mark with botches. *Garth.*
- BO'TCHER**, *s.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old clothes. *Hudibras.*
- BO'TCHY**, *a.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches. *Shakespeare.*
- BOTH**, *a.* [*batu*, *batwa*, Sax.] The two; the one and the other. *Hooker.*
- BOTH**, *conj.* As well. *Dryden.*
- BO'TRYOID**, *a.* [*βοτρυοειδης*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodward.*
- BOTS**, *s.* A species of small worms in the entrails of horses. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'TTLE**, *s.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]
- 1 A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth. *King.*
 - 2 A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart. *Spectator.*
 - 3 A quantity of hay or grass bundled up. *Shak.*
- To BO'TTLE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in bottles. *Swift.*
- BO'TTLEFLOWER**, *s.* A plant.
- BO'TTLESCREW**, *s.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork. *Swift.*
- BO'TTOM**, *s.* [*botm*, Sax.]
- 1 The lowest part of any thing.
 - 2 The ground under the water. *Dryden.*
 - 3 The foundation; the groundwork. *Atterbury.*
 - 4 A dale; a valley. *Bentley.*
 - 5 The deepest part. *Locke.*
 - 6 Bound; limit. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 The extent of any man's capacity. *Shak.*
 - 8 The last resort. *Addison.*
 - 9 A vessel for navigation. *Norris.*
 - 10 A chance; an adventure. *Clarendon.*
 - 11 A ball of thread wound up together. *Mort.*
- To BO'TTOM**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To build upon; to fix upon as a support. *Att.*
 - 2 To wind upon something. *Shakespeare.*
- To BO'TTOM**, *v. n.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support. *Locke.*
- BO'TTOMED**, *a.* Having a bottom.
- BO'TTOMLESS**, *a.* [from *bottom*.] Wanting a bottom; fathomless. *Milton.*
- BO'TTOMRY**, *s.* (In commerce.) The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.
- BOUD**, *s.* An insect which breeds in malt.
- To BOUGE**, *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.
- BOUGH**, *s.* [*bog*, Sax.] An arm or large shoot of a tree. *Sidney.*
- BOUGHT**. The pret. and part. of *to buy*.
- BOUGHT**, *s.* [from *to bow*.]
- 1 A twist; a link; a knot. *Milton.*
 - 2 A flexure. *Brown.*
- BOU'LLON**, * *s.* (In farriery.) An excrescence of flesh on the frush of a horse's foot. *Ash.*
- BO'ULDER Walls**, *s.* Walls built of round flint or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar.
- BOULTING-MILL**, * *s.* [from *boulting* and *mill*.] A mill to separate the flour from the bran. *Ash.*
- To BOUNCE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound. *Swift.*
 - 2 To spring; to make a sudden leap. *Addison.*
 - 3 To make a sudden noise. *Swift.*
 - 4 To boast; to bully.
 - 5 To be bold, or strong. *Shakespeare.*
- BOUNCE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 A strong sudden blow. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A sudden crack, or noise. *Gay.*
 - 3 A boast; a threat: in low language.
- BO'UNCER**, *s.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener.

BOW

- BOUND**, *s.* [from *bind*.]
- 1 A limit; a boundary. *Pope.*
 - 2 A limit by which any excursion is restrained. *Locke.*
 - 3 A leap; a jump; a spring. *Addison.*
 - 4 A rebound. *Decay of Piety.*
- To BOUND**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To limit; to terminate. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To restrain; to confine. *Shakespeare.*
- To BOUND**, *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]
- 1 To jump; to spring. *Pope.*
 - 2 To rebound; to fly back. *Shakespeare.*
- To BOUND**, *v. a.* To make to bound. *Shakesp.*
- BOUND**. The participle passive of *bind*.
- BOUND**, *a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; intending to come to any place. *Dryden.*
- BO'UNDARY**, *s.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound. *Rogers.*
- BO'UNDEN**. The participle passive of *bind*.
- BO'UNDING-STONE**, { *s.* A stone to play with.
- BO'UND-STONE**, }
- BO'UNDLESNESS**, *s.* [from *boundless*.] Exemption from limits. *South.*
- BO'UNDLESS**, *a.* [from *bound*.] Unlimited; unconfined. *South.*
- BO'UNTEOUS**, *a.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent. *Dryden.*
- BO'UNTEOUSLY**, *ad.* Liberally. *Dryden.*
- BO'UNTEOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *bounteous*.] Munificence; liberality; kindness. *Psalms.*
- BO'UNTIFUL**, *a.* [from *bounty* and *full*.] Liberal; generous; munificent. *Taylor.*
- BO'UNTIFULLY**, *ad.* Liberally. *Donne.*
- BO'UNTIFULNESS**, *s.* [from *bountiful*.] The quality of being bountiful; generosity.
- BO'UNTIHEAD**, { *s.* Goodness; virtue: out of
- BO'UNTIHOOD**, } use. *Spenser.*
- BO'UNTY**, *s.* [*bonté*, Fr.] Generosity; liberality; munificence. *Hooker.*
- To BO'URGEON**, *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches. *Howel.*
- BOURN**, *s.* [*borne*, Fr.]
- 1 A bound; a limit. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 A brook; a torrent. *Spenser.*
- To BOUSE**, *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dutch.] To drink lavishly; to tope. *Spenser.*
- BOU'SY**, *a.* [from *bouse*.] Drunken. *King.*
- BOUT**, *s.* [*boita*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sidney.*
- BO'UTEFEU**, *s.* [French.] An incendiary. *King Charles.*
- BO'UTISALE**, *s.* A sale at a cheap rate. *Hay.*
- To BOW**, *v. a.* [*bugen*, Sax.]
- 1 To bend; to inflect. *Locke.*
 - 2 To bend the body in token of respect or submission. *Isaiah.*
 - 3 To bend, or incline, in condescension. *Eccle.*
 - 4 To depress; to crush. *Pope.*
- To BOW**, *v. n.*
- 1 To bend; to suffer flexure.
 - 2 To make a reverence. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To stoop. *Judges.*
 - 4 To sink under pressure. *Isaiah.*
- BOW**, *s.* [from the verb.] An act of reverence or submission by bending the body. *Swift.*
- BOW**, *s.* [pronounced *bo*.]
- 1 An instrument of war. *Alleyne.*
 - 2 A coloured arch in the clouds. *Genesis.*
 - 3 The instrument with which string-instruments are struck. *Dryden.*
 - 4 The doubling of a string in a slip-knot.
 - 5 A yoke. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 Bow of a ship. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the fore-castle.
- BOW-BENT**, *a.* Crooked. *Milton.*
- BOW-HAND**, *s.* The hand that draws the bow. *Spenser.*
- BOW-LE'GGED**, *a.* Having crooked legs.
- BOW-SHOT**, *s.* The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow. *Boyle.*
- BO'WELS**, *s.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]
- 1 Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body. *Samuel.*

BRA

2 The inner parts of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Tenderness; compassion. *Clarendon.*
BOWER, *s.* [from *bough*.] An arbour made of branches twined and bent. *Milton.*
BOWER, *s.* [from *bow*.] The anchor that hangs at the bow of a ship.
To BOWER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to enclose. *Shakespeare.*
BOWERY, *a.* [from *bower*.] Full of bowers. *Tickel.*
BOWL, *s.* [*buclin*, Welsh.]
 1 A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep. *Brown.*
 2 The hollow part of any thing. *Swift.*
 3 A basin, or fountain. *Bacon.*
BOWL, *s.* [*boule*, Fr.] A round mass which may be rolled along the ground. *Herbert.*
To BOWL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To roll as a bowl.
 2 To pelt with any thing rolled. *Shakespeare.*
BOWLDER-STONES, *s.* Lumps or fragments of stone or marble, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water. *Woodward.*
BOWLER, *s.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.
BOW LEGGED, * *a.* Having crooked legs. *Ash.*
BOWLINE, *s.* A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.
BOWLING-GREEN, *s.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers. *Bentley.*
BOWMAN, *s.* An archer. *Jeremiah.*
BOWSPRIT, * *s.* (A sea term.) The boltsprit; the mast that runs out at the head of a ship. *Ash.*
BOWSPRIT, *s.* **BOLTSPRIT**: which see.
To BOWSSEN, *v. a.* To drench; to soak. *Car.*
BOWSTRING, *s.* The string by which the bow is kept bent. *Bacon.*
BOWYER, *s.* [from *bow*.]
 1 An archer. *Dryden.*
 2 One whose trade is to make bows.
BOX, *s.* [*box*, Sax. *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.
BOX, *s.* [*box*, Sax. *buste*, German.]
 1 A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. *Pope.*
 2 The chest into which money given is put. *Spenser.*
 3 A seat in the playhouse. *Pope.*
To BOX, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a box. *Swift.*
BOX, *s.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand. *Bramhall.*
To BOX, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist. *Spectator.*
BOXEN, *a.* [from *box*.]
 1 Made of box. *Gay.*
 2 Resembling box. *Dryden.*
BOXER, *s.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.
BOY, *s.*
 1 A male child; not a girl.
 2 One in the state of adolescence; one older than an infant. *Dryden.*
 3 A word of contempt for a young man. *Locke.*
To BOY, *v. n.* To treat as a boy. *Shakespeare.*
BOYHOOD, *s.* [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. *Swift.*
BOYISH, *a.* [from *boy*.]
 1 Belonging to a boy. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Childish; trifling. *Dryden.*
BOYISHLY, *ad.* Childishly; triflingly.
BOYISHNESS, *s.* [from *boyish*.] Childishness; trifling manner.
BOYISM, *s.* [from *boy*.] Puerility; childishness. *Dryden.*
BP. An abbreviation of bishop.
BRA'BBLE, *s.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble. *Shakespeare.*
To BRA'BBLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour, to contest noisily.
BRA'BLER, *s.* A clamorous noisy fellow.
To BRACE, *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]
 1 To bind; to tie close with bandages. *Locke.*
 2 To intend; to make tense. *Holder.*
BRACE, *s.* [from the verb.]

BRA

1 A cincture; a bandage.
 2 That which holds any thing tight. *Derham.*
 3 **BRACES** of a coach. Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.
 4 Harness.
 5 **BRACE**, (In printing.) A crooked line enclosing a passage: as in a triplet.
 6 Warlike preparation. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Tension; tightness. *Holder.*
BRACE, *s.* A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the plural. *Dryden.*
BRA'CELET, *s.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An ornament for the arms. *Boyle.*
BRA'CER, *s.* [from *brace*.]
 1 A cincture; a bandage. *Wiseman.*
 2 A medicine of constringent power.
BRACH, *s.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound. *Shak.*
BRA'CHIAL, *a.* [*brachium*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.
BRACHY'GRAPHY, *s.* [*βραχυς* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass. *Glanville.*
BRACK, *s.* A breach. *Digby.*
BRA'CKET, *s.* A piece of wood fixed for the support of something. *Mortimer.*
BRA'CKISH, *a.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; something salt. *Herbert.*
BRA'CKISHNESS, *s.* [from *brackish*.] Saltiness in a small degree. *Cheyne.*
BRAD, being an initial, signifies *broad*, *spacious*, from the Saxon *brad*. *Gibson.*
BRAD, *s.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. *Moxon.*
To BRAG, *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To boast; to display ostentatiously. *Sanderson.*
BRAG, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A boast; a proud expression. *Bacon.*
 2 The thing boasted. *Milton.*
BRAGGADO'CIO, *s.* A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow. *Dryden.*
BRA'GGART, *a.* [from *brag*.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Donne.*
BRA'GGART, *s.* [from *brag*.] A boaster. *Shakespeare.*
BRA'GGER, *s.* [from *brag*.] A boaster. *South.*
BRA'GLESS, *a.* [from *brag*.] Without a boast without ostentation. *Shakespeare.*
BRA'GLY, *ad.* [from *brag*.] Finely; so as i may be bragged. *Spenser.*
To BRAID, *v. a.* [*brægan*, Sax.] To weave together. *Milton.*
BRAID, *s.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot of something woven together. *Fior.*
BRAID, *a.* Deceitful. *Shakespeare.*
BRAILS, *s.* (Sea term.) Small ropes reeved through blocks.
BRAIN, *s.* [*brægen*, Sax.]
 1 That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The understanding. *Hammond.*
 3 The affections: not proper. *Shakespeare.*
To BRAIN, *v. a.* To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains. *Pope.*
BRA'INISH, *a.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded; furious. *Shakespeare.*
BRA'INLESS, *a.* [from *brain*.] Silly. *Hooker.*
BRA'INPAN, *s.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The skull containing the brains. *Dryden.*
BRA'INSICK, *a.* [from *brain* and *sick*.] Addle-headed; giddy. *Ascham. Knolles.*
BRA'INSICKLY, *ad.* Weakly; headily. *Shak.*
BRA'INSICKNESS, *s.* [from *brainsick*.] Indiscretion; giddiness.
BRAKE. The pret. of *break*. *Knolles.*
BRAKE, *s.* A thicket of brambles. *Dryden.*
BRAKE, *s.*
 1 An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.
 2 The handle of a ship's pump.
 3 A baker's kneading trough.
 4 A sharp bit or snaffle for horses.
 5 A machine in which horses, unwilling to be shod, are confined for that operation.
BRA'KY, *a.* [from *brake*.] Thorny; prickly, rough. *Ben Jonson.*
BRA'MBLE, *s.* [*bremlas*, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]

BRA

- 1 A blackberry bush; raspberry bush *Miller*
 2 Any rough prickly shrub. *Gay*
BRA'MBLING, *s.* The mountain chaffinch.
BRA'MIN, * *s.* One of the chief tribe of the people of India. *Rogers*
BRAN, *s.* [*brenna*, Italian.] The husks of corn ground. *Wotton*
BRANCH, *s.* [*branche*, Fr.]
 1 The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shakespeare*
 2 Any distinct article. *Rogers*
 3 Any part that shoots out from the rest. *Ral.*
 4 A smaller river running into a larger. *Raleigh*
 5 Any part of a family descending in a collateral line. *Carew*
 6 The offspring; the descendant. *Crashaw*
 7 The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.
To BRANCH, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To spread in branches. *Milton*
 2 To spread into separate parts. *Locke*
 3 To speak diffusively. *Spectator*
 4 To have horns shooting out. *Milton*
To BRANCH, *v. a.*
 1 To divide as into branches. *Bacon*
 2 To adorn with sprigs of needlework. *Spenser*
BRA'NCHE, *s.* [from *branch*.]
 1 That shoots out into branches.
 2 [*Branchier*, Fr.] A young hawk.
BRA'NCHINESS, *s.* [from *branchy*.] Fulness of branches.
BRA'NCHLESS, *a.* [from *branch*.]
 1 Without shoots or boughs.
 2 Naked. *Shakespeare*
BRA'NCHY, *a.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches; spreading. *Watts*
BRAND, *s.* [*brand*, Sax.]
 1 A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted. *Dryden*
 2 [*Brando*, Ital. *brandar*, Runick.] A sword. *Milt.*
 3 A thunderbolt. *Granville*
 4 A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron; a stigma. *Bacon*
 5 Any note of infamy. *Dryden*
To BRAND, *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy. *Atterbury*
BRA'NDEUM, * *s.* (In the Roman church.) A relic; a bit of cloth said to have been touched by the body of some departed saint or martyr. *Ash*
BRA'NDGOOSE, *s.* A kind of wild fowl.
To BRA'NDISH, *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword.]
 1 To wave, or shake, as a weapon. *Smith*
 2 To play with; to flourish. *Locke*
BRA'ND-IRON, * *s.* [from *brand* and *iron*.] An iron to brand a criminal; an iron frame to set a vessel upon, over the fire. *Ash*
BRA'NDLING, *s.* A worm. *Walton*
BRA'NDY, *s.* A strong liquor distilled from wine. *Swift*
BRA'NGLE, *s.* A squabble; wrangle. *Swift*
To BRA'NGLE, *v. n.* To wrangle. *Swift*
BRANK, *s.* Buckwheat. *Mortimer*
BRA'NNY, *a.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran. *Wiseman*
BRA'SEN, *a.* [from *brass*.] Made of brass. It is now less properly written *brazen*.
BRA'SIER, *s.* [from *brass*.]
 1 A manufacturer that works in brass. *Shak.*
 2 A pan to hold coals. *Arbuthnot*
BRA'SIL, or **BRA'ZIL**, *s.* An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil.
BRASS, *s.* [*bras*, Sax.]
 1 A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. *Bacon*
 2 Impudence.
BRA'SSICOURT, * *s.* (In the manage.) A horse whose fore legs are bent naturally. *Scott*
BRA'SSINFESS, *s.* [from *brassy*.] An appearance like brass; some quality of brass.
BRA'SSY, *a.* [from *brass*.]
 1 Partaking of brass. *Woodward*
 2 Hard as brass. *Shakespeare*
 3 Impudent.
BRAST, *part. a.* [from *burst*.] Burst; broken; obsolete. *Spenser*
BRAT, *s.* [*bratt*, Sax. a blanket.]
 1 A child, so called in contempt. *Roscommon*

BRE

- 2 The progeny; the offspring. *South*
BRAVA'DO, *s.* A boast; a brag.
BRAVE, *a.* [*brave*, Fr.]
 1 Courageous; daring; bold. *Bacon*
 2 Gallant; having a noble mien. *Shakespeare*
 3 Magnificent; grand. *Denham*
 4 Excellent; noble. *Digby*
BRAVE, *s.* [*brave*, Fr.]
 1 A hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion. *Dryden*
 2 A boast; a challenge. *Shakespeare*
To BRAVE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To defy; to challenge. *Dryden*
 2 To carry a boasting appearance of. *Bacon*
BRA'VELY, *ad.* [from *brave*.] In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly. *Dryden*
BRA'VEY, *s.* [from *brave*.]
 1 Courage; magnanimity. *Addison*
 2 Splendour; magnificence. *Spenser*
 3 Show; ostentation. *Bacon*
 4 Bravado; boast. *Sidney*
BRA'VO, *s.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire. *Gay*
To BRAWL, *v. n.* [*brouiller*, Fr.]
 1 To quarrel noisily and indecently. *Watts*
 2 To speak loudly and indecently. *Shakespeare*
 3 To make a noise. *Shakespeare*
BRAWL, *s.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; scurrility. *Hooker*
BRAWL, * *s.* A king of France in Queen Elizabeth's time. *Shakespeare*
BRA'WLER, *s.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler.
BRAWN, *s.* [Of uncertain etymology.]
 1 The fleshy or muscular part of the body. *Peach*
 2 The arm, so called from its being muscular. *Shakespeare*
 3 Bulk; muscular strength. *Dryden*
 4 The flesh of a boar. *Mortimer*
 5 A boar.
BRA'WNER, *s.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table. *King*
BRA'WNINESS, *s.* [from *brawny*.] Strength; hardness. *Locke*
BRA'WNY, *a.* [from *brawn*.] Muscular; fleshy; bulky. *Dryden*
To BRAY, *v. a.* [*bracan*, Sax.] To pound, or grind small. *Chapman*
To BRAY, *v. n.* [*braire*, Fr.]
 1 To make a noise as an ass. *Dryden*
 2 To make an offensive noise. *Congreve*
BRAY, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The voice of an ass.
 2 A harsh noise. *Shakespeare*
BRA'YER, *s.* [from *bray*.]
 1 One that brays like an ass. *Pope*
 2 (With printers, from *to bray*.) An instrument to temper the ink.
To BRAZE, *v. a.* [from *brass*.]
 1 To solder with brass. *Moxon*
 2 To harden to impudence. *Shakespeare*
BRA'ZEN, *a.* [from *brass*.] See **BRASEN**.
 1 Made of brass. *Peacham*
 2 Proceeding from brass. *Shakespeare*
 3 Impudent.
To BRA'ZEN, *v. n.* To be impudent, to bully. *Arbuthnot*
BRA'ZENFACE, *s.* [from *brazen* and *face*.] An impudent wench. *Shakespeare*
BRA'ZENFACED, *a.* [from *brazenface*.] Impudent; shameless. *Dryden*
BRA'ZENNESS, *s.* [from *brazen*.]
 1 Appearance like brass.
 2 Impudence.
BRA'ZIER, *s.* See **BRASIER**. *Swift*
BREACH, *s.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]
 1 The act of breaking any thing. *Shakespeare*
 2 The state of being broken. *Shakespeare*
 3 A gap in a fortification made by a battery.
 4 The violation of a law or contract. *South*
 5 An opening in a coast. *Spenser*
 6 Difference; quarrel. *Clarendon*
 7 Infraction; injury. *Clarendon*
BREAD, *s.* [*breod*, Sax.]
 1 Food made of ground corn. *Arbuthnot*
 2 Food in general. *Philips*
 3 Support of life at large. *Pope*

BRE

BREAD-CH'PPER, *s.* [from *bread* and *chip*.] A baker's servant; an under butler. *Shakespeare.*
BREAD-CORN, *s.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made. *Hayward.*

BREADTH, *s.* [from *broad*.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side. *Addison.*

To BREAK, *v. a.* pret. *broke* or *brake*; part. pass. *broke* or *broken*. [*breccan*, Sax.]

- 1 To part by violence. *Mark.*
- 2 To burst or open by force. *Burnet.*
- 3 To pierce; to divide. *Dryden.*
- 4 To destroy by violence. *Burnet.*
- 5 To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. *Shak.*
- 6 To crush or destroy the strength of the body. *Tillotson.*

- 7 To sink or appal the spirit. *Philips.*
- 8 To crush; to shatter. *Dryden.*
- 9 To weaken the mental faculties. *Felton.*
- 10 To tame; to train to obedience. *May.*
- 11 To make bankrupt. *Davies.*
- 12 To discard; to dismiss. *Swift.*
- 13 To crack or open the skin. *Dryden.*
- 4 To violate a contract or promise. *Shakespeare.*
- 15 To infringe a law. *Dryden.*
- 16 To stop; to make cease. *Shakespeare.*
- 17 To intercept. *Dryden.*
- 18 To interrupt. *Dryden.*
- 19 To separate company. *Atterbury.*
- 20 To dissolve any union. *Collier.*
- 21 To reform. *Grew.*
- 22 To open something new. *Bacon.*
- 23 To break the back. To disable one's fortune. *Shakespeare.*

24 To break a deer. To cut it up at table.

25 To break fast. To eat the first time in the day.

26 To break ground. To open trenches.

27 To break the heart. To destroy with grief.

28 To break the neck. To lux, or put out the neck joints. *Shakespeare.*

29 To break off. To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed. *Addison.*

30 To break up. To dissolve. *Arbuthnot.*

31 To break up. To open; to lay open. *Wood.*

32 To break up. To separate or disband. *Knolles.*

33 To break upon the wheel. To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

34 To break wind. To give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK, *v. n.*

- 1 To part in two. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To burst. *Dryden.*
- 3 To spread by dashing, as waves on a rock. *Pope.*
- 4 To open, and discharge matter. *Harvey.*
- 5 To open as the morning. *Donne.*
- 6 To burst forth; to exclaim. *Shakespeare.*
- 7 To become bankrupt. *Pope.*
- 8 To decline in health and strength. *Swift.*
- 9 To issue out with vehemence. *Pope.*
- 10 To make way with some kind of suddenness or violence. *Hooker.*
- 11 To come to an explanation. *Ben Jonson.*
- 12 To fall out; to be friends no longer. *Prior.*
- 13 To break from. To go away with some vehemence. *Roscommon.*
- 14 To break in. To enter unexpectedly. *Addison.*
- 15 To break loose. To escape from captivity. *Mil.*
- 16 To break off. To desist suddenly. *Taylor.*
- 17 To break off from. To part from with violence. *Shakespeare.*

18 To break out. To discover itself in sudden effects. *South.*

19 To break out. To have eruptions from the body.

20 To break out. To become dissolute. *Dryden.*

21 To break up. To cease; to intermit. *Bacon.*

22 To break up. To dissolve itself. *Watts.*

23 To break up. To begin holidays. *Shakespeare.*

24 To break with. To part friendship with any. *South.*

BREAK, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 State of being broken; opening. *Knolles.*
- 2 A pause; an interruption.
- 3 A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER, *s.* [from *break*.]

- 1 He that breaks any thing. *South.*
- 2 A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

BRE

To BRE'AKFAST, *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast*.] To eat the first meal in the day. *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 The first meal in the day. *Wotton.*
- 2 The thing eaten at the first meal. *Locke.*
- 3 A meal, or food in general. *Dryden.*

BRE'AKNECK, *s.* A steep place endangering the neck. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE, *s.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promise. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKVOW, *s.* He that practises the breach of vows. *Shakespeare.*

BREAM, *s.* [*hreme*, Fr.] The name of a fish.

BREAST, *s.* [*breost*, Sax.]

1 The middle part of the human body, between the neck and belly. *Prior.*

2 The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk. *Job.*

3 The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

4 The heart; the conscience. *Dryden.*

5 The seat of the passions. *Cowley.*

To BREAST, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'ASTBONE, *s.* [from *breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

BRE'ASTHIGH, *a.* Up to the breast. *Sidney.*

BRE'ASTKNOT, *s.* A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast. *Addison.*

BRE'ASTPLATE, *s.* Armour for the breast. *Cow.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH, *s.* A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTWORK, *s.* A work thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants. *Clarendon.*

BREATH, *s.* [*brathe*, Sax.]

1 The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals. *Shakespeare.*

2 Life. *Dryden.*

3 The state or power of breathing freely. *Dry.*

4 Respite; pause; relaxation. *Shakespeare.*

5 Breeze; moving air. *Addison.*

6 A single act; an instant. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHABLE, *s.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed.

To BREATHE, *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1 To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire. *Pope.*

2 To live. *Shakespeare.*

3 To take breath; to rest. *Roscommon.*

4 To pass as air. *Shakespeare.*

To BREATHE, *v. a.*

1 To inspire into one's own body, and expire out of it. *Dryden.*

2 To inject by breathing. *Decay of Piety.*

3 To eject by breathing. *Spectator.*

4 To exercise; to keep in breath. *Shakespeare.*

5 To move or actuate by breath. *Prior.*

6 To utter privately. *Shakespeare.*

7 To give air or vent to. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHER, *s.* [from *breathe*.]

1 One that breathes or lives. *Shakespeare.*

2 One that utters any thing. *Shakespeare.*

3 An inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING, *s.* [from *breathe*.]

1 Aspiration; secret prayer. *Prior.*

2 Breathing place; vent. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHLESS, *a.* [from *breath*.]

1 One out of breath; spent with labour. *Dryden.*

2 Dead. *Prior.*

BRED. The participle passive of *to breed*.

BREDE, *s.* See **BRAID**. *Addison.*

BREECH, *s.* [supposed from *bræcan*, Sax.]

1 The lower part of the body. *Hayward.*

2 Breeches. *Shakespeare.*

3 The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1 To put into breeches.

2 To fit any thing with a breech; as, to breech a gun.

BRE'ECHES, *s.* [*bræc*, Sax.]

1 The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *Shakespeare.*

2 To wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband. *L'Estrange.*

To BREED, *v. a.* [*brædan*, Sax.]

BRI

- 1 To procreate; to generate. *Roscommon.*
 2 To produce from one's self. *Lo ke.*
 3 To occasion; to cause; to produce. *Ascham.*
 4 To contrive; to hatch; to plot. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To give birth to. *Hooker.*
 6 To educate; to form by education. *Dryden.*
 7 To bring up; to take care of. *Dryden.*
To BREED, v. n.
 1 To bring young. *Spectator.*
 2 To be increased by new production. *Raleigh.*
 3 To be produced; to have birth. *Bentley.*
 4 To raise a breed. *Mortimer.*
BREED, s. [from the verb.]
 1 A cast; a kind. *Roscommon.*
 2 Progeny; offspring. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A number produced at once; a hatch. *Grew.*
BRE'EDBATE, s. [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds quarrels. *Shakespeare.*
BRE'EDER, s. [from *breed*.]
 1 That which produces any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The person which brings up another. *Ascham.*
 3 A female that is prolific. *Shakespeare.*
 4 One that takes care to raise a breed. *Temple.*
BRE'EDING, s. [from *breed*.]
 1 Education; instruction; qualification. *Shak.*
 2 Manners; knowledge of ceremony. *Swift.*
 3 Nurture. *Milton.*
BREESE, s. [*briosa*, Sax.] A stinging fly.
BREEZE, s. [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a soft wind. *Raleigh.*
BRE'EZY, a. [from *breeze*.] Fanned with gales. *Pope.*
BREME, a. Cruel; sharp: not used. *Spenser.*
BRENT, a. Burnt: obsolete. *Spenser.*
BRET, s. A fish of the turbot kind.
BRE'THREN. The plural of *brother*.
BRE'VIARY, s. [*breviaire*, Fr.]
 1 An abridgment; an epitome. *Ayliffe.*
 2 The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.
BRE'VIAT, s. [*brevis*, Lat.] A short compendium. *Decay of Piety.*
BRE'VIATURE, s. [*brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.
BRE'VIER, s. A particular size of small letter used in printing.
BRE'VITY, s. [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciseness; shortness. *Dryden.*
To BREW, v. a. [*brouwen*, Dutch.]
 1 To make liquors by mixing several ingredients. *Milton.*
 2 To put into preparation. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To mingle. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To contrive; to plot. *Wotton.*
To BREW, v. n. To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakespeare.*
BREW, s. [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; thing brewed. *Bacon.*
BRE'WAGE, s. [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things. *Shakespeare.*
BRE'WER, s. [from *brew*.] A man whose profession it is to make beer. *Tillotson.*
BRE'WHOUSE, s. [from *brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing. *Bacon.*
BRE'WING, s. [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed at once. *Bacon.*
BRE'WIS, s. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.
BRIBE, s. [*bribe*, Fr. originally signifies a piece of bread.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct. *Waller.*
To BRIBE, v. a. [from the noun.] To gain by bribes; to give rewards for bad purposes.
BRI'BER, s. [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices. *South.*
BRI'BERY, s. The crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices. *Bacon.*
BRICK, s. [*brick*, Dutch.]
 1 A mass of burnt clay for builders. *Addison.*
 2 A loaf shaped like a brick.
To BRICK, v. a. [from the noun.] To lay with bricks. *Swift.*
BRICKBAT, s. [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick. *Bacon.*
BRICKCLAY, s. [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making bricks. *Woodward.*

BRI

- BRICKDUST, s.** [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks. *Spectator*
BRICK-KILN,* s. [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln for burning bricks. *Ash*
BRICKLAYER, s. [from *brick* and *lay*.] A brick-mason. *Donne*
BRICKMAKER, s. [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks. *Woodward*
BRI'DAL, a. [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial. *Pope.*
BRI'DAL, s. The nuptial festival. *Herbert*
BRIDE, s. [*bryd*, Sax.] A woman newly married. *Smith*
BRI'DEBED, s. [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage bed. *Prior*
BRI'DECAKE, s. [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at a wedding. *B. Jon.*
BRI'DEGROOM, s. [from *bride* and *groom*.] A newly married man. *Dryden.*
BRI'DEMEN, } s. The attendants on the bride
BRI'DEMAIDS, } and bridegroom.
BRI'DESTAKE, s. A post set in the ground to dance round at a wedding. *Ben Jonson*
BRI'DEWELL, s. [The palace built by St. *Bride* or *Bridget's-well*, was turned into a workhouse.] A house of correction. *Spectator.*
BRIDGE, s. [*bric*, Sax.]
 1 A building raised over water for the convenience of passage. *Dryden.*
 2 The upper part of the nose. *Bacon.*
 3 The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.
To BRIDGE, v. a. [from the noun.] To raise bridge over any place. *Milton.*
BRI'DLE, s. [*bride*, Fr.]
 1 The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed. *Dryden.*
 2 A restraint; a curb; a check. *Clarendon.*
To BRIDLE, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To guide by a bridle. *Addison.*
 2 To put a bridle on any thing. *Prior.*
 3 To restrain; to govern. *Waller*
To BRIDLE, v. n. To hold up the head.
BRI'DLEHAND, s. The hand which holds the bridle in riding. *Wiseman.*
BRIEF, a. [*brevis*, Lat.]
 1 Short, concise. *Collier*
 2 Contracted; narrow. *Shakespeare.*
BRIEF, s. [*brief*, Dutch.]
 1 A writing of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A short extract, or epitome. *Bacon.*
 3 The writing given the pleaders, containing the case. *Swift.*
 4 Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any loss.
 5 (In musick.) A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*
BRI'EFLY, ad. [from *brief*.] Concisely; in few words. *Bacon.*
BRI'EFNESS, s. [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness. *Camden.*
BRI'ER, s. A plant; the dog-rose. *Drayton.*
BRI'ERY, a. [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briars.
BRIG, and possibly also BRIX, is derived from *bricg*, Sax. a bridge. *Gibson.*
BRI'GADE, s. [*brigade*, Fr.] A division of forces; a body of men. *Philips.*
BRI'GADE Major,* s. [from *brigade* and *major*.] An officer under the brigadier; one appointed to assist in the command of a brigade. *Ash.*
BRIGADI'ER General. An officer next in order below a major-general.
BRI'GAND, s. [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one belonging to a band of robbers. *Bramhall.*
BRI'GANDINE, } s. [from *brigand*.]
BRI'GANTINE, }
 1 A light vessel, such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. *Otway.*
 2 A coat of mail. *Milton.*
BRIGHT, a. [*beort*, Sax.]
 1 Shining; full of light. *Dryden.*
 2 Clear; transpicious. *Thomson.*
 3 Clear; evident. *Watts.*
 4 Resplendent with charms. *Pope*

BRI

- 5 Illustrious; as, a *bright* reign.
 6 Witty; acute: as, a *bright* genius.
 To BRI'GHTEN, *v. a.* [from *bright*.] *Dryden.*
 1 To make bright; to make to shine.
 2 To make luminous by light from without. *Ph.*
 3 To make gay, or alert. *Milton.*
 4 To make illustrious. *Swift.*
 5 To make acute or witty.
 To BRI'GHTEN, *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up. *Pope.*
 BRI'GHTLY, *ad.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with lustre. *Pope.*
 BRI'GHTNESS, *s.* [from *bright*.]
 1 Lustre; splendour. *South.*
 2 Acuteness. *Prior.*
 BRI'LLIANCY, *s.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre; splendour.
 BRI'LLIANT, *a.* [brillant, *Fr.*] Shining; sparkling; full of lustre. *Dorset.*
 BRI'LLIANT, *s.* A diamond of the finest cut. *Dry.*
 BRI'LLIANTNESS, *s.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; lustre.
 BRIM, *s.* [brim, *Icelandish*.]
 1 The edge of any thing. *Bacon.*
 2 The upper edge of any vessel. *Crashaw.*
 3 The top of any liquor. *Joshua.*
 4 The bank of a fountain. *Drayton.*
 To BRIM, *v. a.* To fill to the top. *Dryden.*
 To BRIM, *v. n.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*
 BRIMFUL, *a.* [from *brim* and *full*.] Full to the top. *Addison.*
 BRIMFULNESS, *s.* [from *brimful*.] Fulness to the top. *Shakespeare.*
 BRIMMER, *s.* [from *brim*.] A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*
 BRIMSTONE, *s.* Sulphur. *Spenser.*
 BRIMSTONY, *a.* [from *brimstone*.] Full of brimstone.
 BRINDED, *a.* [brin, *Fr.* a branch.] Streaked; tabby. *Milton.*
 BRINDLE, *s.* [from *brinded*.] The state of being brinded. *Clarissa.*
 BRINDLED, *a.* [from *brindle*.] Brinded; streaked. *Addison.*
 BRINE, *s.*
 1 Water impregnated with salt. *Bacon.*
 2 The sea. *Milton.*
 3 Tears. *Shakespeare.*
 BRINEPIT, *s.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] A pit of salt water. *Shakespeare.*
 To BRING, *v. a.* [bringan, *Sax.* pret. I brought; part. pass. brought: broht, *Sax.*]
 1 To fetch from another place. *Temple.*
 2 To convey in one's own hand. *Dryden.*
 3 To produce; to procure. *Bacon.*
 4 To reduce; to recall. *Spectator.*
 5 To attract; to draw along. *Newton.*
 6 To put into any particular state. *Swift.*
 7 To lead by degrees. *Locke.*
 8 To recall; to summon. *Dryden.*
 9 To induce; to prevail upon. *Locke.*
 10 To bring about. To bring to pass. *Addison.*
 11 To bring forth. To give birth to. *Milton.*
 12 To bring in. To reduce. *Spenser.*
 13 To bring in. To introduce. *Tatler.*
 14 To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted. *Tillotson.*
 15 To bring over. To draw to a new party; to convert. *Swift.*
 16 To bring out. To exhibit; to show. *Shak.*
 17 To bring under. To subdue. *Bacon.*
 18 To bring up. To educate. *Addison.*
 BRINGER, *s.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 BRINGER UP, *s.* Instructor; educator. *Ascham.*
 BRINISH, *a.* [from *brine*.] Having the taste of brine; salt. *Shakespeare.*
 BRINISHNESS, *s.* [from *brinish*.] Saltiness.
 BRINK, *s.* [brink, *Danish*.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river. *Swift.*
 BRINY, *a.* [from *brine*.] Salt. *Addison.*
 BRISK, *a.* [brisquz, *Fr.*]
 1 Lively; vivacious; gay. *Denham.*
 2 Powerful; spirituous. *Philips.*
 3 Vivid; bright: not used. *Newton.*
 To BRISK UP, *v. n.* To come up briskly.

BRO

- BRI'SKET, *s.* [brichet, *Fr.*] The breast of an animal. *Mortimer.*
 BRI'SKLY, *ad.* [from *brisk*.] Actively; vigorously. *Ray.*
 BRI'SKNESS, *s.* [from *brisk*.]
 1 Liveliness; vigour; quickness. *South.*
 2 Gayety. *Dryden.*
 BRI'STLE, *s.* [bristl, *Sax.*] The stiff hair of swine. *Grew.*
 To BRI'STLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristles. *Shakespeare.*
 To BRI'STLE, *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles. *Dryden.*
 BRI'STLY, *a.* [from *bristle*.] Thick set with bristles. *Bentley.*
 BRI'STOL-STONE, *s.* A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol. *Woodw.*
 BRIT, *s.* A fish. *Carew.*
 BRITE,* *v. n.* (In husbandry.) To grow over ripe; applied to wheat, barley and hops. *Ash.*
 BRI'TTLE, *a.* [brittan, *Sax.*] Fragile; apt to break. *Bacon.*
 BRI'TTLENESS, *s.* [from *brittle*.] Aptness to break; fragility. *Boyle.*
 BRIZE, *s.* The gadfly; the breeze. *Spenser.*
 BROACH, *s.* [broche, *Fr.*] A spit.
 To BROACH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To spit; to pierce as with a spit. *Hakewill.*
 2 To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.
 3 To open any store. *Knolles.*
 4 To let out any thing. *Hudibras.*
 5 To give out, or utter any thing. *Swift.*
 BRO'ACHER, *s.* [from *brouch*.]
 1 A spit.
 2 An opener, or utterer of any thing. *L'Estr.*
 BROAD, *a.* [brad, *Sax.*]
 1 Wide; extended in breadth. *Temple.*
 2 Large. *Locke.*
 3 Clear; open. *Locke.*
 4 Gross; coarse. *Pope.*
 5 Obscene; fulsome. *Dryden.*
 6 Bold; not delicate; not reserved. *Shakespeare.*
 BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole. *L'Estr.*
 BROAD-CLOTH, *s.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.] A fine kind of cloth. *Swift.*
 To BRO'ADEN, *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To grow broad. *Thomson.*
 BRO'ADLY, *ad.* [from *broad*.] In a broad manner.
 BRO'ADNESS, *s.* [from *broad*.]
 1 Breadth; extent from side to side. *Dryden.*
 2 Coarseness; fulsomeness. *Spectator.*
 BRO'AD-SHOULDERED,* *a.* Having a broad space between the shoulders.
 BRO'ADSIDE, *s.* [from *broad* and *side*.]
 1 The side of a ship. *Waller.*
 2 The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.
 BRO'ADSWORD, *s.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade. *Wiseman.*
 BRO'ADWISE, *ad.* [from *broad* and *wise*.] According to the direction of the breadth.
 BROCA'DE, *s.* [brocado, *Spanish*.] A silken stuff, variegated with gold or silver. *Pope.*
 BROCA'DED, *a.* [from *brocade*.]
 1 Drest in brocade.
 2 Woven in the manner of a brocade. *Gay.*
 BRO'CAGE, *s.* [from *broke*.]
 1 The gain gotten by promoting bargains. *Spencer.*
 2 The hire given for any unlawful office. *Bacon.*
 3 The trade of dealing in old things. *Ben Jonson.*
 4 The transaction of business for others.
 BRO'CCOLI, *s.* A species of cabbage. *Pope.*
 BROCK, *s.* [broc, *Sax.*] A badger.
 BRO'CKET, *s.* A red deer, two years old.
 BROGUE, *s.* [brog, *Irish*.]
 1 A kind of shoe. *Swift.*
 2 A corrupt dialect. *Farguhar.*
 To BRO'IDER, *v. a.* [broder, *Fr.*] To adorn with figures of needlework. *Exodus.*
 BRO'IDERY, *s.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery; flower-work. *Tickel.*
 BROIL, *s.* [brouiller, *Fr.*] A tumult; a quarrel. *Wake.*
 To BROIL, *v. a.* [bruler, *Fr.*] To dress or cook by laying on the coals. *Dryden.*

BRO

To BROIL, v. n. To be in the heat. *Shakespeare.*
To BROKE, v. n. [*bruccan, Sax.* to be busy.] To transact business for others, or by others. *Bac.*
BRO'KEN. The participle passive of *break*.
BRO'KENHEARTED, a. [from *broken* and *heart*.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear. *Isaiah.*
BRO'KENLY, ad. [from *broken*.] Without any regular series. *Hakewill.*
BRO'KER, s. [from *to broke*.]
 1 A factor; one that does business for another. *Temple.*
 2 One who deals in old household goods.
 3 A pimp; a matchmaker. *Shakespeare.*
BRO'KERAGE, } s. [from *broker*.] The pay or
BRO'KAGE,* } reward of a broker.
BRO'NCHIAL, } a. [*βρογχος*.] Belonging to the
BRO'NCHICK, } throat. *Arbutnot.*
BRO'NCHOCELE, s. [*βρογχοκήλη*.] A tumour of that part of the *aspera arteria*, called the *bronchus*. *Quincy.*
BRONCHO'TOMY, s. [*βρογχος* and *τεμνω*.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation. *Sharp.*
BROND, s. A sword. See *BRAND*. *Spenser.*
BRONTO'LOGY,* s. [*βροντη*, thunder, and *λογος*, a discourse.] A discourse on thunder. *Ash.*
BRONZE, s. [*bronze, Fr.*]
 1 Brass. *Pope.*
 2 A medal, or statue, cast in brass. *Prior.*
BROOCH, s. [*broke, Dutch*.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakespeare.*
To BROOCH, v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels. *Shakespeare.*
To BROOD, v. n. [*brædan, Sax.*]
 1 To sit on eggs; to hatch them. *Milton.*
 2 To cover chickens under the wings. *Dryden.*
 3 To remain long in anxiety, or solicitous thought. *Dryden.*
 4 To mature any thing by care. *Bacon.*
To BROOD, v. a. To cherish by care. *Dryden.*
BROOD, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
 2 A thing bred; species generated. *Addison.*
 3 A hatch; the number hatched at once.
 4 Something brought forth; a production.
 5 The act of covering the eggs. *Shakespeare.*
BROO'DY, a. [from *brood*.] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit. *Ray.*
BROOK, s. [*broc, or broca, Sax.*] A running water less than a river; a rivulet. *Locke.*
To BROOK, v. a. [*brucan, Sax.*] To bear; to endure; to support. *South.*
To BROOK, v. n. To be patient; to be content, *Sidney.*
BROO'KLIME, s. [*becabunga, Lat.*] A sort of water speedwell, common in ditches.
BROOM, s. [*brom, Sax.*]
 1 A shrub. *Dryden.*
 2 A besom, so called from the matter of which it is sometimes made. *Arbutnot.*
BROO'MLAND, s. [from *broom* and *land*.] Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*
BROO'MSTAFF, } s. The staff to which the broom
BROO'MSTICK, } is bound; the handle of a besom. *Prior. Swift.*
BROO'MY, a. [from *broom*.] Full of broom.
BROTH, s. [*broth, Sax.*] Liquor in which flesh is boiled. *South.*
BRO'THEL, } s. [*bordel, Fr.*] A bawdy-
BRO'THELHOUSE, } house. *Dryden.*
BRO'THER, s. [*brother, Sax.*] Plural brothers, or brethren.
 1 One born of the same father and mother.
 2 Any one closely united. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession. *Proverbs.*
 4 Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general.
BRO'THERHOOD, s. [from *brother* and *hood*.]
 1 The state or quality of being a brother. *Shak.*
 2 An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity. *Davies.*
 3 A class of men of the same kind. *Addison.*
BRO'THERLY, a. [from *brother*.] Natural; such as becomes a brother. *Derham.*

BRU

BRO'THERLY, ad. After the manner of a brother. *Shakespeare.*
BROUGHT. The participle passive of *bring*.
BROW, s. [*browa, Sax.*]
 1 The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.*
 2 The forehead. *Waller.*
 3 The general air of the countenance. *Shak.*
 4 The edge of a high place. *Wotton.*
To BROW, v. a. To be at the edge of. *Milton.*
To BRO'WBEAT, v. a. [*brow* and *beat*.] To depress with stern looks. *South.*
BRO'WBOUND, a. Crowned. *Shakespeare.*
BRO'WSICK, a. Dejected. *Suckling.*
BROWN, a. [*brun, Sax.*] The name of a colour. *Peacham.*
BRO'WNBILL, s. The ancient weapon of the English foot. *Hudibras.*
BRO'WNISH, a. Somewhat brown. *Woodward.*
BRO'WNESS, s. [from *brown*.] A brown colour. *Sidney.*
BRO'WNSTUDY, s. [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations. *Norris.*
To BROWSE, v. a. [*brouter, Fr.*] To eat branches or shrubs. *Spenser.*
To BROWSE, v. n. To feed. *Blackmore.*
BROWSE, s. Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals. *Philips.*
To BRUISE, v. a. [*briser, Fr.*] To crush or mangle with a heavy blow. *Milton.*
BRUISE, s. [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy. *Dryden.*
BRUI'SEWORT, s. Comfrey.
BRUIT, s. [*bruit, Fr.*] Rumour; noise; report. *Sidney.*
To BRUIT, v. a. [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad. *Raleigh.*
BRU'MAL, a. [*brumalis, Lat.*] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*
BRUN, Bran, Born, Bourn, Burn, are all from the *Sax. born, bourn, brunna, burna*; all signifying a river or brook.
BRUNETT, s. [*brunette, Fr.*] A woman with a brown complexion. *Addison.*
BRUNT, s. [*brunst, Dutch*.]
 1 A shock; violence. *South.*
 2 A blow; stroke. *Hudibras.*
BRUSH, s. [*brosse, Fr. bruscus, Lat.*]
 1 An instrument for rubbing. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 A large pencil used by painters. *Moxon.*
 3 A rude assault; a shock. *Clarendon.*
To BRUSH, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To sweep or rub with a brush. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To strike with quickness. *Pope.*
 3 To paint with a brush. *Pope.*
 4 To carry away, by an act like that of brushing; to sweep. *Milton.*
 5 To move as the brush. *Dryden.*
To BRUSH, v. n.
 1 To move with haste. *Prior.*
 2 To fly over; to skim lightly. *Dryden.*
BRU'SHER, s. [from *brush*.] He that uses a brush. *Bacon.*
BRU'SHWOOD, s. [from *brush* and *wood*.] Rough, close, shrubby thickets; small wood fit for fire. *Dryden.*
BRU'SHY, a. [from *brush*.] Rough or shaggy, like a brush. *Boyle.*
To BRU'STLE, v. n. [*brastlian, Sax.*] To crackle; to make a small noise. *Skinner.*
BRU'TAL, a. [*brutal, Fr. from brute*.]
 1 That belongs to a brute. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Savage; cruel; inhuman. *Dryden.*
BRU'TALITY, s. [*rbutalité, Fr.*] Savageness; churlishness; inhumanity. *Locke.*
To BRU'TALIZE, v. n. [*brutaliser, Fr.*] To grow brutal or savage. *Addison.*
To BRU'TALIZE, v. a. To make brutal.
BRU'TALLY, ad. [from *brutal*.] Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly. *Arbutnot.*
BRUTE, a. [*brutus, Lat.*]
 1 Senseless; unconscious. *Bentley.*
 2 Savage; irrational. *Holder.*
 3 Rough; ferocious. *Pope.*
BRUTE, s. An irrational creature; a creature without reason; a savage. *Pope.*
BRU'TENESS, s. [from *brute*.] Brutality.

BUD

- To BRU'TIFY, *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To make a man a brute. *Congreve.*
- BRU'TISH, *a.* [from *brute*.]
 1 Bestial; resembling a beast. *Milton.*
 2 Rough; savage; ferocious. *Grew.*
 3 Gross; carnal. *South.*
 4 Ignorant; untaught. *Hooker.*
- BRU'TISHLY, *ad.* [from *brutish*.] In the manner of a brute. *K. Charles.*
- BRU'TISHNESS, *s.* [from *brutish*.] Brutality; savageness. *Spratt.*
- BRY'ONY, *s.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.
- BUB, *s.* (a cant word.) Strong malt liquor.
- BU'BBLE, *s.* [*bobble*, Dutch.]
 1 A small bladder of water. *Newton.*
 2 Any thing which wants solidity and firmness. *Bacon.*
 3 A cheat; a false show. *Swift.*
 4 The person cheated. *Prior.*
- To BUBBLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To rise in bubbles. *Woodward.*
 2 To run with a gentle noise. *Dryden.*
- To BU'BBLE, *v. a.* To cheat. *Addison.*
- BU'BBLER, *s.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.
- BU'BBY, *s.* A woman's breast. *Arbuthnot.*
- BU'BO, *s.* [*βουβων*.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Wiseman.*
- BUBONOCE'LE, *s.* [*βουβων* and *κηλη*.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Sharp.*
- BU'BUKLE, *s.* A red pimple. *Shakespeare.*
- BU'CANI'ERS, *s.* A cant word for the privateers or pirates in America.
- BUCK, *s.* [*bauche*, German, suds.]
 1 The liquor in which clothes are washed. *Sh.*
 2 The clothes washed in the liquor. *Shakespeare.*
- BUCK, *s.* [*bwch*, Welsh.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals. *Peacham.*
- To BUCK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash clothes. *Shakespeare.*
- To BUCK, *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does. *Mortimer.*
- BU'CKBASKET, *s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash. *Shakespeare.*
- BU'CKBEAN, *s.* A sort of trefoil. *Floyer.*
- BU'CKET, *s.* [*baquet*, Fr.]
 1 The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire. *Dryden.*
- BU'CKLE, *s.* [*buccl*, Welsh.]
 1 A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another. *Pope.*
 2 The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state. *Spectator.*
- To BU'CKLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To fasten with a buckle. *Philips.*
 2 To prepare to do any thing. *Spenser.*
 3 To join in battle. *Hay.*
 4 To confine. *Shakespeare.*
- To BU'CKLE, *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]
 1 To bend; to bow. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To buckle to. To apply to. *Locke.*
 3 To buckle with. To engage with; to join in a close fight. *Shakespeare.*
- BU'CKLER, *s.* [*buccled*, Welsh.] A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.
- To BU'CKLER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend. *Shakespeare.*
- BU'CKMAST, *s.* The fruit or mast of the beech-tree.
- BU'CKRAM, *s.* [*bougraz*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum. *Shakespeare.*
- BU'CKSHORN PLANTAIN, *s.* A plant.
- BU'CKTHORN, *s.* A tree.
- BU'CKWHEAT, *s.* A plant.
- BUCO'LUCK, *a.* [*βουκολικός*.] Pastoral.
- BUCO'LUCK, *s.* [*βουκολικός*.] A pastoral poem. *Mason.*
- BUD, *s.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem. *Prior.*
- To BUD, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To put forth young shoots, or gems.

BUL

- 2 To rise as a gem from the stalk. *Dryden.*
 3 To be in the bloom. *Shakespeare.*
- To BUD, *v. a.* To inoculate. *Temple.*
- BU'DDLE, *s.* (In mines.) A large square frame of boards, used in washing ore. *Ash.*
- To BUDGE, *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir. *Shakespeare.*
- BUDGE, *a.* Surly; stiff; rugged. *Milton.*
- BUDGE, *s.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.
- BU'DGER, *s.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place. *Shakespeare.*
- BU'DGET, *s.* [*bougette*, Fr.]
 1 A bag, such as may be easily carried. *Bacon.*
 2 A store, or stock. *L'Estrange.*
- BUFF, *s.* [from *buffalo*.]
 1 Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, used for military accoutrements. *Dryden.*
 2 A military coat. *Shakespeare.*
- To BUFF, *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike. *B. Jonson.*
- BU'FFALO, *s.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.
- BUFFE'T, *s.* [*buffet*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard. *Pope.*
- BU'FFET, *s.* [*buffeto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist. *Dryden.*
- To BU'FFET, *v. a.* To box; to beat. *Ottway.*
- To BU'FFET, *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.
- BU'FFETER, *s.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer.
- BU'FFLE, *s.* [*buffle*, Fr.] The buffalo.
- To BU'FFLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift.*
- BU'FFLEHEADED, *a.* Dull; stupid.
- BUFFO'ON, *s.* [*buffon*, Fr.]
 1 A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jack-pudding. *Watts.*
 2 A man that practises indecent raillery, or gross jocularity. *Garth.*
- BUFFOONERY, *s.* [from *buffoon*.]
 1 The practice or art of a buffoon. *Locke.*
 2 Low jests; scurrile mirth. *L'Estrange.*
- BUG, *s.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. *Pope.*
- BUG, *s.* [*bug*, Welsh.] A frightful object; a false terror. *Pope.*
- BU'GBEAR, *s.* [*bug*, Welsh.] A frightful object; a false terror. *Pope.*
- BU'GGERY, *s.* An unnatural intercourse. *Ash.*
- BU'GGINESS, *s.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.
- BU'GGY, *a.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.
- BU'GLE, *s.* [*bugen*, Sax.] A hunting horn. *Tickel.*
- BU'GLEHORN, *s.* A shining bead of black glass. *Shak.*
- BU'GLE, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- BU'GLOSS, *s.* The herb oxtongue.
- To BUILD, *v. a.* preterit I built, I have built. [*bilden*, Dutch.]
 1 To raise from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To raise in any laboured form. *Spectator.*
 3 To raise any thing on a support or foundation. *Boyle.*
- To BUILD, *v. n.*
 1 To play the architect. *Pope.*
 2 To depend on; to rest on. *Addison.*
- BUI'LDER, *s.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect. *Denham.*
- BUI'LDING, *s.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice. *Prior.*
- BUILT, *s.* [from *build*.]
 1 The form; the structure. *Dryden.*
 2 A species of building. *Temple.*
- BULB, *s.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root. *Evelyn.*
- BULBA'CEOUS, *a.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The same with *bulbous*.
- BU'LBOUS, *a.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; having round knobs. *Evelyn.*
- BU'LCHIN, *s.* A young male calf. *Murston.*
- To BULGE, *v. n.*
 1 To take in water; to founder. *Dryden.*
 2 To jut out. *Muxon.*
- BU'LIMY, *s.* An enormous appetite.
- BULK, *s.* [*bulke*, Dutch.]
 1 Magnitude; mass. *Ralcih.*
 2 Size; quantity. *South.*
 3 The gross; the majority. *Swift.*
 4 Main fabrick. *Shakespeare.*

BUN

BULK, *s.* [from *bielcke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out. *Arbuthnot.*
BU'LKHEAD, *s.* A partition made across a ship with boards. *Harris.*
BU'LKINESS, *s.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size. *Locke.*
BU'LVY, *a.* [from *bulk*.] Of great size or stature. *Dryden.*
BULL, *s.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]
 1 The male to a cow. *May.*
 2 In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent. *Psalms.*
 3 One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
 4 A letter published by the pope. *Atterbury.*
 5 A blunder; a contradiction. *Pope.*
BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing; as, *bull-trout*.
BULL-BAITING, *s.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs. *Addison.*
BULL-BE'GGAR, *s.* Something terrible.
BULL-DOG, *s.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. *Addison.*
BULL-HEAD, *s.* [from *bull* and *head*.]
 1 A stupid fellow; a blockhead.
 2 A fish; the miller's thumb. *Walton.*
BULL-WEED, *s.* Knapweed.
BULL-WORT, *s.* Bishopsweed.
BU LLACE, *s.* A wild sour plum. *Bacon.*
BU LLACE-CHEESE,* *s.* A marmalade of bullaces. *Mason.*
BU'LLET, *s.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal. *Knolles.*
BU'LLFINCH,* *s.* The name of a small bird. *Ash.*
BU'LLION, *s.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined. *Locke.*
BULLI'TION, *s.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling. *Bacon.*
BU'LLOCK, *s.* [from *bull*.] A young bull.
BU'LLY, *s.* A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow. *Addison.*
To BU'LLY, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces. *King.*
BU'LRUSH, *s.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush. *Dryden.*
BU'LVARK, *s.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch.]
 1 A fortification. *Addison.*
 2 A security. *Shakespeare.*
To BU'LVARK, *v. a.* To fortify. *Addison.*
BUM, *s.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The buttocks; the part on which we sit. *Shakespeare.*
BUMBAI'LIFF, *s.* [corrupted from *bound* and *bailiff*.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests. *Shakespeare.*
BUMP, *s.* A swelling; a protuberance.
To BUMP, *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. *Dryden.*
BU'MPER, *s.* A cup filled. *Dryden.*
BU'MPKIN, *s.* An awkward heavy rustick.
BU'MPKINLY, *a.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown. *Clarendon.*
BUNCH, *s.* [*bunker*, Danish.]
 1 A hard lump; a knob. *Boyle.*
 2 A cluster. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A number of things tied together. *Dryden.*
 4 Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenser.*
To BUNCH, *v. n.* To grow out into protuberances. *Woodward.*
BUNCHBA'CKED, *a.* Having bunches on the back. *Shakespeare.*
BU'NCHY, *a.* Growing in bunches. *Grew.*
BU'NDLE, *s.* [*byndle*, Sax.]
 1 A number of things bound together. *Hale.*
 2 A roll; any thing rolled up. *Spectator.*
To BU'NDLE, *v. a.* To tie in a bundle.
BUNG, *s.* [*bing*, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel. *Mortimer.*
To BUNG, *v. a.* To stop; to close up.
BU'NGHOLE, *s.* The hole at which the barrel is filled. *Shakespeare.*
To BU'NGLE, *v. n.* See **BUNGLER**. To perform clumsily. *Dryden.*
To BU'NGLE, *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily. *Shakespeare.*
BU'NGLE, *s.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness; an inaccuracy. *Ray.*

BUR

BU'NGLER, *s.* [*bungler*, Welsh.] A lad workman; a clumsy performer. *Peacham.*
BU'NGLINGLY, *ad.* Clumsily; awkwardly.
BUNN, *s.* A kind of sweet bread. *Gay.*
BUNT, *s.* A swelling part; an increasing cavity. *Carew.*
To BUNT, *v. n.* To swell out.
BU'NTER, *s.* Any low vulgar woman.
BU'NTING, *s.* A bird. *Shakespeare.*
BUOY, *s.* [*bouée*, or *boye*, Fr.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom. *Pope.*
To BUOY, *v. a.* To keep afloat. *King Charles.*
To BUOY, *v. n.* To float. *Pope.*
BUO'YANCY, *s.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating. *Derham.*
BUO'YANT, *a.* Floating; light; that will not sink. *Thomson.*
BUR, *Bour*, *Bor*, come from the Saxon *bur*, a place of shade and retirement.
BUR, *s.* [*bourre*, Fr.] The rough head of the burdock. *Wotton.*
BU'RBOT, *s.* A fish full of prickles.
BU'RDEN, *s.* [*byrthen*, Sax.]
 1 A load; something to be carried. *Bacon.*
 2 Something grievous or wearisome. *Locke.*
 3 A birth: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The verse repeated in a song. *Dryden.*
 5 The quantity that a ship will carry.
To BU'RDEN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber. *Milton.*
BU'RDENER, *s.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor.
BU'RDENOUS, *a.* [from *burden*.]
 1 Grievous; oppressive. *Sidney.*
 2 Useless; cumbersome. *Milton.*
BU'RDENSOME, *a.* Grievous; troublesome to be borne. *Milton.*
BU'RDENSOMENESS, *s.* Weight; heaviness; uneasiness to be borne.
BU'RDock, *s.* [*persolata*.] A plant.
BUREAU, *s.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A chest of drawers, with a writing board. *Swift.*
BURG, *s.* See **BURROW**.
BU'RGAGE, *s.* [from *burg*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns. *Hale.*
BU'RGAMOT, *s.* [*bergamote*, Fr.] A species of pear; a kind of perfume.
BU'RGANET, or **BU'RGONET**, *s.* [from *burginote*, Fr.] A kind of helmet. *Shakespeare.*
BU'RGEois, *s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]
 1 A citizen; a burgess. *Addison.*
 2 A printer's type of a particular size.
BU'RGESS, *s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]
 1 A citizen; a freeman of a city.
 2 A representative of a town corporate. *Wotton.*
BURGH, *s.* A corporate town or borough.
BU'RGHER, *s.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*
BU'RGHMOTE,* *s.* [from *burgh* and *mote*.] The court of a city or borough. *Ash.*
BU'RGLAR, *s.* One guilty of the crime of house-breaking.
BU'RGLARY, *s.* The crime of robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to do some felony. *Cowell.*
BU'RGOMASTER, *s.* [from *burgh* and *master*.] One employed in the government of a city. *Addison.*
BU'RGUNDY,* *s.* The wine of Burgundy. *Shenstone.*
BU'RIAL, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Sepulture; interment. *Dryden.*
 2 The act of placing any thing under earth or water. *Bacon.*
BU'RIER, *s.* [from *bury*.] He that buries. *Shak.*
BU'RINE, *s.* [Fr.] A graving tool.
To BURL, *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.
BURLE'SQUE, *a.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter. *Addison.*
BURLE'SQUE, *s.* Ludicrous language or ideas; ridicule. *Addison.*
To BURLE'SQUE, *v. a.* To turn to ridicule.
BU'RLINESS, *s.* Bulk; bluster.
BU'RLY, *a.* Bulky; tumid. *Cowley.*

BUS

- To BURN, *v. a.* [*bernan*, Sax.]
 1 To consume with fire. *Sharp.*
 2 To wound with fire or heat. *Exodus.*
 3 To exert the qualities of heat. *Dryden.*
 To BURN, *v. n.*
 1 To be on fire; to be kindled. *Rowe.*
 2 To shine; to sparkle. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To be inflamed with passion. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To act with destructive violence.
 BURN, *s.* A hurt caused by fire. *Boyle.*
 BU'RNER, *s.* [from *burn*.] A person that burns any thing.
 BU'RNET, *s.* [*pimpinella*.] A plant.
 BU'RNING, *s.* [from *burn*.] Fire; flame; state of inflammation. *South.*
 BU'RNING, *a.* [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful. *Dryden.*
 BU'RNING-GLASS, *s.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force. *Shakespeare.*
 To BU'RNISH, *v. a.* [*brunir*, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to. *Dryden.*
 To BU'RNISH, *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy. *Swift.*
 To BU'RNISH, *v. n.* To grow. *Dryden.*
 BU'RNISHER, *s.* [from *burnish*.]
 1 The person that burnishes or polishes.
 2 The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books.
 BURNT. The participle passive of *burn*.
 BURR, *s.* The lobe or lap of the ear.
 BU'RREL, *s.* A sort of pear. *Philips.*
 BU'RREL FLY, *s.* Oxfly; gadbee; breese.
 BU'RREL SHOT, *s.* A sort of case-shot.
 BU'RROW, *s.* [*burg*, Sax.]
 1 A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to parliament.
 2 The holes made in the ground by conies.
 To BU'RROW, *v. n.* To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies. *Mortimer.*
 BU'RSAR, *s.* [*bursarius*, Lat.] The treasurer of a college.
 BURSE, *s.* [*bourse*, Fr.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept. *Philips.*
 To BURST, *v. a.* I *burst*; I have *burst*, or *bursten*. [*burstan*, Sax.]
 1 To break, or fly open. *Proverbs.*
 2 To fly asunder. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To break away; to spring. *Pope.*
 4 To come suddenly. *Thomson.*
 5 To begin an action violently. *Arbuthnot.*
 To BURST, *v. n.* To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption. *Shakespeare.*
 BURST, *s.* A sudden disruption. *Milton.*
 BURST, } *part. a.* Diseased with a hernia or
 BURSTEN, } rupture.
 BU'RSTENNESS, *s.* A rupture, or hernia.
 BU'RSTWORT, *s.* An herb good against ruptures.
 BURT, *s.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.
 BU'RTHEN, *s.* See BURDEN.
 BU'RY, *s.* [from *burg*, Sax.] A dwelling-place. *Philips.*
 To BU'RY, *v. a.* [*byrigean*, Sax.]
 1 To inter; to put into a grave. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To conceal; to hide. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To place one thing within another. *Shak.*
 BU'RYING PLACE, *s.* A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.
 BUSH, *s.* [*bois*, Fr.]
 1 A thick shrub. *Spenser.*
 2 A bough of a tree fixed up to a door, to show that liquors are sold there. *Shakespeare.*
 To BUSH, *v. n.* To grow thick. *Milton.*
 BU'SHEL, *s.* [*boisseau*, Fr.]
 1 A measure containing eight gallons. *Shak.*
 2 A large quantity. *Dryden.*
 BU'SHINESS, *s.* [from *bushy*.] The quality of being bushy.
 BU'SHMENT, *s.* [from *bush*.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes. *Raleigh.*
 BU'SHY, *a.* [from *bush*.]
 1 Thick; full of small branches. *Bacon.*
 2 Full of bushes. *Dryden.*
 BU'SILESS, *a.* [from *busy*.] At leisure. *Shak.*
 BU'SILY, *ad.* [from *busy*.] With hurry; actively.

BUT

- BU'SINESS, *s.* [from *busy*.]
 1 Employment; multiplicity of affairs.
 2 An affair. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The subject of action. *Locke.*
 4 Serious engagement. *Prior.*
 5 Right of action. *L'Estrange.*
 6 A point; a matter of question. *Bacon.*
 7 To do one's business. To kill or ruin him.
 BUSK, *s.* [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel or whale bone, worn by women to strengthen their stays. *Donne.*
 BU'SKIN, *s.* [*broseken*, Dutch.]
 1 A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg. *Sidney.*
 2 A kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Smith.*
 BU'SKINED, *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton.*
 BU'SKY, *a.* Woody; bosky. *Shakespeare.*
 BUSS, *s.* [*bus*, the mouth, Irish.]
 1 A kiss; a salute with the lips. *Pope.*
 2 A boat for fishing. *Temple.*
 To BUSS, *v. a.* To kiss. *Shakespeare.*
 BUST, *s.* [*busto*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast. *Addison.*
 BU'STARD, *s.* [*bistarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey. *Hakewill.*
 BU'STCOAT, *s.* Soft bread eaten with butter. *Scott.*
 To BU'STLE, *v. n.* To be busy; to stir. *Clarend.*
 BU'STLE, *s.* A tumult; a hurry. *South.*
 BU'STLER, *s.* An active stirring man.
 BU'SY, *a.* [*byrgian*, Sax.]
 1 Employed with earnestness. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Bustling; active; meddling. *Davies.*
 To BU'SY, *v. a.* To employ; to engage. *Shak.*
 BU'SYBODY, *s.* A vain, meddling, fantastical person. *Taylor.*
 BUT, *conj.* [*bute*, *butan*, Sax.]
 1 Except.
 2 Except that; unless. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Yet; nevertheless. *Bacon.*
 4 Now. *Bramham.*
 5 Only; nothing more than. *Ben Jonson.*
 6 Than. *Guardian.*
 7 Without this consequence that. *Dryden.*
 8 Otherwise than that. *Hooker.*
 9 Not more than; even. *Dryden.*
 10 By any other means than. *Shakespeare.*
 11 If it were not for this, that. *Shakespeare.*
 12 However; howbeit. *Dryden.*
 13 Otherwise than. *Shakespeare.*
 14 Yet it may be objected. *Bentley.*
 15 But for; had not this been. *Waller.*
 BUT, *s.* [*bout*, Fr.] A boundary. *Holder.*
 BUT, *s.* (In sea language.) The end of any plank which joins to another. *Harris.*
 BUT-END, *s.* The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests. *Clarendon.*
 BU'TCHER, *s.* [*boucher*, Fr.]
 1 One that kills animals to sell their flesh.
 2 One that is delighted with blood. *Locke.*
 To BU'TCHER, *v. a.* To kill; to murder.
 BU'TCHERING, *s.* Killing; murdering. *Ash.*
 BU'TCHERS-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY, *s.* [*ruscus*, Lat.] A tree. *Miller.*
 BU'TCHERLINESS, *s.* [from *butcherly*.] A brutal, savage, butcherly manner.
 BU'TCHERLY, *a.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel, bloody; grossly barbarous. *Ascham.*
 BU'TCHERY, *s.*
 1 The trade of a butcher. *Pope.*
 2 Murder; cruelty; slaughter. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The place where blood is shed. *Shakespeare.*
 BU'TLER, *s.* [*bouteillier*, Fr.] A servant employed in furnishing the table. *Swift.*
 BU'TLERAGE, *s.* The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler. *Bacon.*
 BU'TMENT, *s.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.
 BU'TSHAFT, *s.* [from *butt* and *shaft*.] An arrow. *Shakespeare.*
 BUTT, *s.* [*but*, Fr.]
 1 The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed. *Dryden.*
 2 The point at which the endeavour is directed. *Shakespeare.*

BY

- A** man upon whom the company break their jests. *Spectator.*
- 4** A blow given by a horned animal.
- 5** A stroke given in fencing. *Prior.*
- BUTT, s.** [*butt, Sax.*] A vessel; a large barrel. *Shakespeare.*
- To BUTT, v. a.** [*botten, Dutch.*] To strike with the head, as horned animals. *Wotton.*
- BU'TTER, s.** [*buttere, Sax.*] An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.
- To BUTTER, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1** To smear, or oil with butter. *Shakespeare.*
- 2** To increase the stakes every throw. *Addison.*
- BUTTERBUMP, s.** A fowl; the bittourn.
- BUTTERBUR, s.** [*petasites.*] A plant.
- BU'TTERFLOWER, s.** A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in May. *Gay.*
- BU'TTERFLY, s.** [*butterflege, Sax.*] A beautiful insect. *Spenser.*
- BU'TTERIS, s.** An instrument of steel, used in paring the foot of a horse.
- BU'TTERMILK, s.** The whey separated from cream when butter is made. *Harvey.*
- BU'TTERPRINT, s.** A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter. *Locke.*
- BU'TTERTOOTH, s.** The great broad foretooth.
- BU'TTERWOMAN, s.** A woman that sells butter.
- BU'TTERWORT, s.** A plant; sanicle.
- BU'TTERY, a.** [from *butter.*] Having the appearance or qualities of butter. *Floyer.*
- BU'TTERY, s.** [from *butter.*] The room where provisions are laid up. *Bramston.*
- BU'TTOCK, s.** The rump; the part near the tail. *Knolies.*
- BU'TTON, s.** [*bottwn, Welsh.*]
- 1** Any knob or ball. *Boyle.*
- 2** The bud of a plant. *Shakespeare.*
- BU'TTON, s.** The sea urchin. *Ainsworth.*
- To BU'TTON, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1** To dress; to clothe. *Wotton.*
- 2** To fasten with buttons.
- BU'TTONHOLE, s.** The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught. *Bramston.*
- BU'TTRESS, s.** [*boutoir, Fr.*]
- 1** A prop; a wall built to support another.
- 2** A prop; a support. *South.*
- To BU'TTRESS, v. n.** To prop.
- BU'TWINK, s.** The name of a bird.
- BUTYRA'CEOUS, {a.** [*butyrum, Lat. butter.*]
- BU'TYROUS, }** Having the properties of butter. *Floyer.*
- BU'XOM, a.** [*bucrum, Sax.*]
- 1** Obedient; obsequious. *Milton.*
- 2** Gay; lively; brisk. *Crashaw.*
- 3** Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*
- BU'XOMLY, ad.** Wantonly; amorously.
- BU'XOMNESS, s.** [from *buxom.*] Wantonness; amorousness.
- To BUY, v. a.** preter. I bought; I have bought. [*bicgean, Sax.*]
- 1** To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money. *Addison.*
- 2** To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price. *Shakespeare.*
- 3** To regulate by money. *South.*
- To BUY, v. n.** To treat about a purchase. *Shak.*
- BUY'ER, s.** He that buys; a purchaser.
- To BUZZ, v. n.** [*bizzen, Teut.*]
- 1** To hum, like bees. *Suckling.*
- 2** To whisper; to prate. *Shakespeare.*
- 3** To sound heavy and low. *Hayward.*
- To BUZZ, v. a.** To spread secretly. *Bentley.*
- BUZZ, s.** A hum; a whisper; a talk with an air of secrecy. *Addison.*
- BU'ZZARD, s.** [*busard, Fr.*]
- 1** A degenerate or mean species of hawk. *Dryd.*
- 2** A blockhead; a dunce. *Ascham.*
- BU'ZZER, s.** [from *buzz.*] A secret whisperer. *Shakespeare.*
- BY, prep.** [*bi, big, Sax.*]
- 1** It notes the agent: the flower was cropped by me. *Locke.*
- 2** It notes the instrument: the wound was made by a knife. *Dryden.*

CAB

- 3** It notes the cause of any effect: the fever came by a cold. *Addison.*
- 4** It notes the means by which any thing is performed or obtained: she was gained by long solicitation. *Shakespeare.*
- 5** It shows the manner of an action: it was done by fits. *Dryden.*
- 6** It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed: the business proceeded by slow steps. *Hooker.*
- 7** It notes the quantity had at one time: I buy snuff by ounces.
- 8** At, or in; noting place: they fought by sea. *Bacon.*
- 9** According to; noting permission: you may go by my leave. *Bacon.*
- 10** According to; noting proof: the earth moves by the testimony of Kepler. *Bentley.*
- 11** After; noting imitation or conformity: I live by the imitation of Cornaro. *Tillotson.*
- 12** From; noting ground of judgment, or comparison: it is Cesar by his voice. *Waller.*
- 13** It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared: corn is cheaper by a shilling in the bushel. *Locke.*
- 14** Not later than; noting time: he rose by five. *Spenser.*
- 15** Beside; noting passage: I came home by Cambridge. *Addison.*
- 16** Beside; near to; noting proximity: the general stood by the king. *Shakespeare.*
- 17** Before himself, herself, or themselves, it notes the absence of all others. *Ascham.*
- 18** It is the solemn form of swearing. *Dryden.*
- 19** It is used in forms of obtesting. *Smith.*
- 20** By proxy of; noting substitution: he appeared by his attorney. *Broome.*
- 21** In the same direction with: a column furrowed by its length. *Grew.*
- BY, ad.**
- 1** Near; at a small distance. *Dryden.*
- 2** Beside; passing. *Shakespeare.*
- 3** In presence. *Sidney.*
- BY AND BY, ad.** In a short time. *Sidney.*
- BY, s.** [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard: by the by. *Bacon. Boyle. Dryden.*
- BY, In composition,** implies something out of the direct way, collateral, or private.
- BY-CONCERNMENT, s.** An affair which is not the main business. *Dryden.*
- BY-END, s.** Private interest; secret advantage. *L'Estrange.*
- BY-GONE, ad.** [a Scotch word.] Past. *Shak.*
- BY-LAW, s.** *By-laws* are orders made for the good of those that make them, further than the publick law binds. *Cowell.*
- BY-NAME, s.** A nick-name. *Camden.*
- BY-PATH, s.** A private or obscure path. *Shak.*
- BY-RESPECT, s.** Private end or view. *Bacon.*
- BY-ROOM, s.** A private room. *Shakespeare.*
- BY-SPEECH, s.** An incidental or casual speech. *Hooker.*
- BY-STANDER, s.** A looker on; one unconcerned. *Locke.*
- BY-STREET, s.** An obscure street. *Gay.*
- BY-VIEW, s.** Private self-interested purpose. *Atterbury.*
- BY-WALK, s.** A private walk; not the main road. *Broome.*
- BY-WAY, s.** A private and obscure way. *Spenser.*
- BY-WEST, ad.** Westward; to the west of. *Dav.*
- BY-WORD, s.** A saying; a proverb. *Atterbury.*
- BYE, or BEE,** come from the Saxon *by, bying,* a dwelling.
- BY'ZANTINE.** See BIZANTINE.
-
- C**HAS two sounds; one like *k*, as *call, clock*; the other as *s*, as *cessation, cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a, o, u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e, i*, and *y*.
- CAB, s.** A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.
- CABA'L, s.** [*cabale, Fr. קבלה, Heb. tradition.*]

CAL

1 The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.
 2 A body of men united in some close design.
Addison.
 3 Intrigue.
Dryden.
 To CABA'L, *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues.
Dryden.
 CA'BALIST, *s.* [from *cabal*.] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.
Swift.
 CABALISTICAL, } *a.* Something that has an
 CABALISTICK, } occult meaning. *Spectator.*
 CABA'LLER, *s.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages in close designs; an intriguer.
Dryden.
 CA'BALLINE, *a.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse.
 CA'BARET, *s.* [Fr.] A tavern. *Bramhall.*
 CA'BBAGE, *s.* [*cabus*, Fr. *brassica*, Latin.] A plant.
 To CA'BBAGE, *v. n.* To form a head: as, the plants begin to cabbage.
 To CA'BBAGE, *v. a.* (A cant word.) To steal in cutting clothes.
Arbuthnot.
 CA'BBAGE-TREE, *s.* A species of palm-tree.
 CA'BBAGE-WORM, *s.* An insect.
 CA'BIN, *s.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welsh, a cottage.]
 1 A small room. *Spenser.*
 2 A small chamber in a ship. *Raleigh.*
 3 A cottage, or small house. *Sidney.*
 4 A tent, or temporary habitation. *Fairfax.*
 To CA'BIN, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin. *Shakespeare.*
 To CA'BIN, *v. a.* To confine in a cabin. *Shak.*
 CA'BINED, *a.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin. *Milton.*
 CA'BINET, *s.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]
 1 A closet; a small room. *Bacon.*
 2 A hut, or small house. *Spenser.*
 3 A private room in which consultations are held. *Dryden.*
 4 A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private box. *Swift.*
 5 Any place in which things of value are hidden. *Taylor.*
 CA'BINET-COUNCIL, *s.* A council held in a private manner. *Bacon.*
 CA'BINET-MAKER, *s.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice drawers or boxes. *Mortimer.*
 CA'BLE, *s.* [*cabl*, Welsh; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship, to which the anchor is fastened. *Raleigh.*
 CACHE'CTICAL, } *a.* [from *cachexy*.] Having
 CACHE'CTICK, } an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit. *Floyer.*
 CACHE'XY, *s.* [*καχξξια*.] Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions. *Arbuthnot.*
 CACHINNA'TION, *s.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter.
 CA'CKEREL, *s.* A fish.
 To CA'CKLE, *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.]
 1 To make a noise as a goose. *Pope.*
 2 Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.
 3 To laugh; to giggle. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 To talk idly; to prattle.
 CA'CKLE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The voice of a goose or fowl. *Dryden.*
 2 Idle talk; prattle.
 CA'CKLER, *s.* [from *cackle*.]
 1 A fowl that cackles.
 2 A telltale; a tattler.
 CACOC'HY'MICAL, } *a.* [from *cacochymy*.] Hav-
 CACOC'HY'MIC, } ing the humours cor-
 rupted. *Floyer.*
 CACOC'HYMY, *s.* [*κακοχυμια*.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state. *Arbuthnot.*
 CACOE'THES, * *s.* [*κακος* bad, and *εθος*, a habit.] A bad custom; a bad habit; an incurable ulcer. *Ash.*
 CACOPHONY, *s.* [*κακοφωνια*.] A bad sound of words. *Pope.*
 To CACU'MINATE, *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal.
 CADA'VEROUS, *a.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcase. *Brown.*
 CA'DDIS, *s.*

1 A kind of tape or riband. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A kind of worm or grub. *Walton.*
 CADE, *a.* [*cadeler*, Fr.] Tame; soft: as, a cade lamb, a lamb bred at home.
 To CADE, *v. a.* [from the adj.] To breed up in softness.
 CADE, *s.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. *Philips.*
 CA'DENCE, } *s.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
 CA'DENCY, }
 1 Fall; state of sinking; decline. *Milton.*
 2 The fall of the voice. *Crashaw.*
 3 The flow of verses or periods. *Dryden.*
 4 The tone or sound. *Swift.*
 5 (In horsemanship.) An equal measure or proportion, which a managed horse observes in all his motions. *Farrier's Dict.*
 CA'DENT, *a.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.
 CADE'T, *s.* [*cadet*, Fr.]
 1 A younger brother.
 2 The youngest brother. *Brown.*
 3 A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.
 CA'DEW, *s.* A strawworm; the caddis.
 CA'DGER, *s.* A huckster.
 CA'DI, *s.* A magistrate among the Turks.
 CADILLACK, *s.* A sort of pear.
 CADUCE, * } *s.* The wand with which Mer-
 CADUCEUS, * } cury is depicted. *Ash.*
 CAE'CIAS, *s.* [Lat.] The north-east wind. *Milton.*
 CAESU'RA, *s.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.
 CAG, *s.* A barrel, or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.
 CAGE, *s.* [*cage*, Fr.]
 1 An enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept. *Sidney.*
 2 A place for wild beasts.
 3 A prison for petty malefactors.
 To CAGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cage. *Donne.*
 To CAJO'LE, *v. a.* [*cajoler*, Fr.] To flatter; to soothe. *Hudibras.*
 CAJO'LER, *s.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.
 CAJO'LERY, *s.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.
 CA'ISSON, *s.* [French.]
 1 A chest of bombs or powder.
 2 A wooden case in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.
 CA'ITIFF, *s.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave.] A mean villain; a despicable knave. *Spenser.*
 CAKE, *s.* [*cuch*, Teutonic.]
 1 A kind of delicate bread. *Dryden.*
 2 Any thing of a form rather flat than high.
 3 Concreted matter. *Dryden.*
 To CAKE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven. *Addison.*
 CALABA'SH Tree, *s.* A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of musick. *Miller.*
 CALAMA'NCO, *s.* [*calamancus*, Lat.] A kind of woollen stuff. *Tatler.*
 CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris*, *s.* A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass. *Loane.*
 CA'LAMINT, *s.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] A plant.
 CALA'MITOUS, *s.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.]
 1 Miserable; involved in distress; unhappy; wretched. *Calamy.*
 2 Full of misery; distressful. *South.*
 CALA'MITOUSNESS, *s.* [from *calamitous*.] Misery; distress.
 CALA'MITY, *s.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cause of misery; distress. *Bacon.*
 CA'LAMUS, *s.* [Lat.] A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood. *Exodus.*
 CALA'SH, *s.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A small carriage.
 CALCA'REOUS, * *a.* Of the nature of lime.
 CA'LTEATED, *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.
 CALCEDO'NIUS, *s.* [Lat.] A precious stone of the agate kind. *Woodward.*
 CALCINA'TION, *s.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders

CAL

them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization. *Boyle.*
CALCI'NATORY, *s.* [from *calcinate*.] A vessel used in calcination.
To CALCI'NE, *v. a.* [*calciner*, *Fr.* from *calx*, *Lat.*]
 1 To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. *Bacon.*
 2 To burn up. *Derham.*
To CALCI'NE, *v. n.* To become a calx by heat. *Newton.*
To CA'LCULATE, *v. a.* [*calculus*, *Fr.*]
 1 To compute; to reckon. *Bentley.*
 2 To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time. *Bentley.*
 3 To adjust; to project for any certain end. *Tillotson.*
CALCULATION, *s.* [from *calculate*.]
 1 A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering. *Holder.*
 2 A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation. *Brown.*
CALCULA'TOR, *s.* [from *calculate*.] A computer; a reckoner.
CALCULATORY, *a.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.
CA'LCULE, *s.* [*calculus*, *Lat.*] Reckoning; compute: obsolete. *Hewel.*
CA'LCULOSE, *a.* [*calculus*, *Lat.*] Stony; gritty.
CA'LCULOUS, *a.* [*calculus*, *Lat.*] Stony; gritty.
CA'LCULUS, *s.* [*Lat.*] The stone in the bladder.
CA'LDRON, *s.* [*chaudron*, *Fr.*] A pot; a boiler; a kettle. *Addison.*
CALEFA'CTION, *s.* [*calefacio*, *Lat.*]
 1 The act of heating any thing.
 2 The state of being heated.
CALEFA'CTIVE, *a.* [*calefacio*, *Lat.*] That
CALEFA'CTORY, *a.* makes any thing hot; heating.
To CA'LEFY, *v. n.* [*calefio*, *Lat.*] To grow hot; to be heated. *Brown.*
CA'LENDAR, *s.* [*calendarium*, *Lat.*] A register of the year, in which the months and stated times are marked, as festivals and holidays. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
To CA'LENDER, *v. a.* [*calendrer*, *Fr.*] To dress cloth.
CA'LENDER, *s.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.
CA'LENDRE, *s.* [from *calender*.] The person who calenders.
CA'LENDS, *s.* [*culendæ*, *Lat.*] The first day of every month among the Romans.
CA'LENTURE, *s.* [*caleo*, *Lat.*] A distemper peculiar to sailors in hot climates, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields.
CALF, *s.* *calves* in the pl. [*cealf*, *Sax.*]
 1 The young of a cow. *Wilkins.*
 2 *Calves* of the lip, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers.
 3 A dolt; a stupid wretch. *Drayton.*
 4 [*Kalf*, *Dutch.*] The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. *Suckling.*
CA'LIBER, *s.* [*calibre*, *Fr.*] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun.
CA'LIBRE, *s.* [*Fr.*] Sort. *Burke.*
CA'LICE, *s.* [*calix*, *Lat.*] A cup; a chalice.
CA'LICO, *s.* [*Calecut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton. *Addison.*
CA'LID, *a.* [*calidus*, *Lat.*] Hot; burning.
CALIDITY, *s.* [from *calid*.] Heat. *Brown.*
CA'LIF, *s.* [*khalifa*, *Arab.*] A title assumed
CA'LIPH, *s.* by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.
CA'LIPHATE, *s.* The government of the Caliphs. *Harris.*
CALIGA'TION, *s.* [*caligo*, *Lat.*] Darkness; cloudiness. *Brown.*
CALI'GINOUS, *a.* [*caliginosus*, *Lat.*] Obscure; dim; full of darkness.
CALI'GINOUSNESS, *s.* [from *caliginous*.] Darkness; obscurity.
CA'LIGRAPHY, *s.* [*καλλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing. *Prideaux.*
CA'LIVER, *s.* [from *caliber*.] A hand gun; a harquebuse; an old musket. *Shakespeare*

CAL

CA'LIX, *s.* [*Lat.*] A cup: used of flowers.
To CALK, *v. a.* [*calfater*, *Fr.*] To stop the leaks of a ship. *Raleigh.*
CA'LKER, *s.* [from *calk*.] The workman that stop the leaks of a ship. *Ezekiel.*
To CALL, *v. a.* [*καλεω*.]
 1 To name; to denominate. *Genesis.*
 2 To summon, or invite. *Knolles.*
 3 To convoke; to summon together. *Clarendon.*
 4 To summon judicially.
 5 To summon by command. *Isaiah.*
 6 In the theological sense, to inspire with ardour of piety. *Romans.*
 7 To invoke; to appeal to. *Clarendon.*
 8 To proclaim; to publish. *Gay.*
 9 To excite; to put in action; to bring into view. *Cowley.*
 10 To stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination. *Swift.*
 11 *To call back.* To revoke. *Isaiah.*
 12 *To call for.* To demand. *Shakespeare.*
 13 *To call in.* To resume any thing that is in other hands. *Swift.*
 14 *To call over.* To read aloud a list.
 15 *To call out.* To challenge. *Dryden.*
To CALL, *v. n.* To stop without intention of staying long; to make a short visit. *B. Jonson.*
CALL, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A vocal address. *Pope.*
 2 Requisition. *Hooker.*
 3 Divine vocation. *Locke.*
 4 An impulse. *Roscommon.*
 5 Authority; command. *Denham.*
 6 A demand; a claim. *Addison.*
 7 An instrument to call birds. *Wilkins.*
 8 Calling; vocation; employment. *Dryden.*
 9 A nomination. *Bacon.*
CA'LLET, *s.* A trull. *Shakespeare.*
CALLI'BER, *s.* [In architecture.] The bulk
CALLI'BRE, *s.* or diameter of any round thing. *Ash.*
CA'LLID, *a.* [*callidus*, *Lat.*] Crafty; cunning. *Scott.*
CALLI'DITY, *s.* Craftiness; cunningness.
CALLI'DNESS, *s.* *Scott.*
CALLI'GRAPHY, *s.* [*καλλος*, fair, and *γραφω*, to write.] Fair writing. *Ash.*
CA'LLING, *s.* [from *call*.]
 1 Vocation; profession; trade. *Rogers.*
 2 Proper station, or employment. *Swift.*
 3 Class of persons united by the same employment or profession. *Hammond.*
 4 Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to the true religion. *Hakewill.*
CA'LLIPERS, *s.* Compasses with bowed shanks. *Moxon.*
CALLO'SITY, *s.* [*callosité*, *Fr.*] A kind of swelling without pain, like that of the skin by hard labour. *Quincy.*
CA'LLOUS, *a.* [*callus*, *Lat.*]
 1 Indurated; hardened. *Wiseman.*
 2 Hardened in mind; insensible. *Dryden.*
CA'LLOUSNESS, *s.* [from *callous*.]
 1 Induration of the fibres. *Cheyne.*
 2 Insensibility. *Bentley.*
CA'LLOW, *a.* Unfledged; naked; wanting feathers. *Milton.*
CA'LLUS, *s.* [*Lat.*]
 1 An induration of the fibres.
 2 The hard substance by which broken bones are united.
CALM, *a.* [*calme*, *Fr.*]
 1 Quiet; serene; not stormy. *Spenser.*
 2 Undisturbed; unruffled. *Atterbury.*
CALM, *s.*
 1 Serenity; stillness. *Raleigh.*
 2 Quiet; repose. *South.*
To CALM, *v. a.*
 1 To still; to quiet. *Dryden.*
 2 To pacify; to appease. *Atterbury.*
CA'LMER, *s.* [from *calm*.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet. *Waiton.*
CA'LMLY, *ad.* [from *calm*.]
 1 Without storms or violence. *Bacon.*
 2 Without passions; quietly. *Prior.*
CA'LMNESS, *s.* [from *calm*.]

CAM

- 1 Tranquillity; serenity. *Denham.*
 2 Mildness; freedom from passion. *Shakespeare.*
 CA'LMY, *a.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful: not used. *Spenser.*
 CA'LOMEL, *s.* [*calomelas*, Lat.] Mercury six times sublimed. *Wiseman.*
 CALORI'FICK, *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That has the quality of producing heat. *Grew.*
 CALO'TTE, *s.* [Fr.] A cap or coif.
 CALO'YERS, *s.* [*καλός*.] Monks of the Greek church. *Madden.*
 CA'LTROPS, *s.* [*coltrappe*, Sax.]
 1 An instrument made with four spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright. *Addison.*
 2 A plant that has its fruit armed with strong prickles; mentioned in Virgil's *Georgicks*, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*
 To CALVE, *v. n.* [from *calf.*]
 1 To bring a calf: spoken of a cow. *Dryden.*
 2 To bring forth. *Shakespeare.*
 CALVINISM, ** s.* [from *Calvin.*] The religion of Calvinists. *Guthrie.*
 CALVINIST, ** s.* One that professes to be of the religion of Calvin. *Guthrie.*
 CALVINISTIC, ***
 CALVINISTICALNESS, *** } Of Calvinists. *Guth.*
 CA'LVITY, ** s.* [*calvus*, Lat.] Baldness; the baldness of the head. *Ash.*
 To CALU'MNIATE, *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuse falsely. *Dryden.*
 To CALU'MNIATE, *v. a.* To slander. *Sprat.*
 CALUMNIA'TION, *s.* [from *calumniate.*] A malicious and false representation of words or actions. *Ayliffe.*
 CALU'MNIATOR, *s.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of accusation; a slanderer. *Addison.*
 CALU'MNIOUS, *a.* [from *calumny.*] Slandorous; falsely reproachful. *Shakespeare.*
 CA'LUMNY, *s.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation. *Temple.*
 CALX, *s.* [Lat.] Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning. *Digby.*
 CA'LYCLE, *s.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A small bud.
 CAMA'IEU, *s.* A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.
 CA'MBER, *s.* A piece of timber cut arching.
 CA'MBRICK, *s.* [from *Cambray.*] A kind of fine linen. *Shakespeare.*
 CAME. The pret. of *to come.* *Addison.*
 CA'MEL, *s.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judæa, and the neighbouring countries. One sort is large, fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds, having one bunch upon its back. Another having two bunches upon their backs, fit for men to ride. A third kind is smaller, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness.
 CAME'LOPARD, *s.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick.
 CA'MELOT, *s.* [from *camel.*] A kind of stuff
 CA'MLET, *s.* originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk. *Brown.*
 CA'MERA OBSCU'RA, *s.* [Latin.] An optical machine, used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass. *Martin.*
 CA'MERADE, *s.* [from *camera*, Lat.] A chamber-fellow; a bosom companion. *Rymer.*
 CA'MERATED, *a.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched.
 CAMERA'TION, *s.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.
 CAMISA'DO, *s.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Italian.] An attack made in the dark, on which occasion soldiers put their shirts outward. *Hayward.*
 CA'MISATED, *a.* Dressed with the shirt outward. *Hayward.*
 CA'MLET. See CAMELOT. *Bacon.*
 CA'MMOCK, *s.* [*cammoc*, Sax.] An herb; petty whin, or restharrow.
 CA'MOMILE, *s.* [*anthemis*, Lat.] A flower.

CAN

- CAMO'YS, *a.* [*camu*, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed; used only of the nose. *Brown.*
 CAMP, *s.* [*campe*, Fr.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.
 To CAMP, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lodge in tents; to encamp. *Shakespeare.*
 CAMP-FIGHT, *s.* Combat. *Hakewill.*
 CAMPA'IGN, *s.* [*campaigne*, Fr.]
 1 A large, open, level tract of ground. *Garth.*
 2 The time for which any army keeps the field. *Clarendon.*
 CAMPA NIFORM, *a.* [*campana* and *forma*, Lat.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harris.*
 CAMPA'NULATE, *a.* Campaniform.
 CAMPE'STRAL, *a.* [*campestris*, Lat.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer.*
 CA'MPHIRE, ** s.* [*camphora*, Lat.] A solid,
 CA'MPHOR, ** s.* } white, pellucid concrete, extracted from the wood and roots of the camphire tree. *Perry.*
 CA'MPHIRE-TREE, *s.* [*camphora*, Lat.] There are two sorts of this tree; one of Borneo, from which the best camphire is taken; the other sort is a native of Japan. It is oftener used for the gum of this tree.
 CA'MPHORATE, *a.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire. *Boyle.*
 CA'MPION, *s.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.
 CA'MUS, *s.* A thin dress. *Spenser.*
 CAN, *s.* [*canne*, Sax.] A cup of metal, as tin or copper. *Shakespeare.*
 To CAN, *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.]
 1 To be able; to have power. *Locke.*
 2 It expresses the potential mood: as, I can do it. *Drayton.*
 CANA'ILLE, *s.* [Fr.] The lowest people.
 CANA'L, *s.* [*canalis*, Lat.]
 1 A basin of water in a garden. *Pope.*
 2 Any course of water made by art.
 3 A passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.
 CANAL-COAL, *s.* A fine kind of coal.
 CANALI'CULATED, *s.* [*canaliculatus*, Latin.] Made like a pipe or gutter.
 CANA'RY, *s.* [from the *Canary* islands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; sack.
 To CANA'RY, *v. a.* To frolick. *Shakespeare.*
 CANA'RY-BIRD, *s.* An excellent singing bird.
 To CA'NCEL, *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr.]
 1 To cross a writing.
 2 To efface; to obliterate in general. *Roscom.*
 CA'NCELLATED, *part. a.* [from *cancel.*] Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other. *Grew.*
 CANCELLA'TION, *s.* [from *cancel.*] An expunging or crossing of a writing. *Ayliffe.*
 CA'NCER, *s.* [*cancer*, Lat.]
 1 A crabfish.
 2 The sign of the summer solstice. *Thomson.*
 3 A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured. *Wiseman.*
 To CA'NCERATE, *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To become a cancer. *L'Estrange.*
 CANCE'RATION, *s.* A growing cancerous.
 CA'NCEROUS, *a.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence of a cancer. *Wiseman.*
 CA'NCEROUSNESS, *s.* The state of being cancerous.
 CA'NCRINE, *a.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.
 CA'NDENT, *a.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot. *Brown.*
 CA'NDICANT, *a.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white; whitish.
 CA'NDID, *a.* [*candidus*, Lat.]
 1 White. *Dryden.*
 2 Fair; open; ingenuous. *Locke.*
 CA'NDIDATE, *s.* [*candidatus*, Lat.] A competitor; one that solicits advancement, or preference. *Addison.*
 CA'NDIDLY, *ad.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; ingenuously. *Swift.*
 CA'NDIDNESS, *s.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind. *South.*
 To CA'NDIFY, *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white, to whiten.

CAN

- CA'NDLE**, *s.* [*canaela*, Lat.]
 1 A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton. *Ray.*
 2 Light or luminary. *Shakespeare.*
CA'NDLEBERRY-TREE, *s.* A species of sweet-willow.
CANDLEHO'LDER, *s.* [from *candle* and *hold*.]
 1 He that holds the candle.
 2 He that remotely assists. *Shakespeare.*
CA'NDLELIGHT, *s.* [from *candle* and *light*.]
 1 The light of a candle. *Swift.*
 2 The necessary candles for use. *Molineux.*
CA'NDLEMAS, *s.* [from *candle* and *mass*.] The feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches. *Guy.*
CA'NDLESTICK, *s.* [from *candle* and *stick*.] The instrument that holds candles. *Addison.*
CA'NDLESTUFF, *s.* [from *candle* and *stuff*.] Grease; tallow. *Bacon.*
CANDLEWA'STER, *s.* [from *candle* and *waste*.] A spendthrift. *Shakespeare.*
CA'NDOCK, *s.* A weed that grows in rivers. *Walt.*
CA'NDOUR, *s.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; ingenuity. *Watts.*
To CA'NDY, *v. a.*
 1 To conserve with sugar. *Bacon.*
 2 To form into congelations. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To incrust with congelations. *Drayton.*
To CA'NDY, *v. n.* To grow congealed.
CA'NDY *Lion's foot*, *s.* [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
CANE, *s.* [*canna*, Lat.]
 1 A kind of strong reed, of which walking-staffs are made; a walking-staff. *Harvey.*
 2 The plant which yields sugar. *Blackmore.*
 3 A lance; a dart made of cane. *Dryden.*
 4 A reed. *Mortimer.*
To CANE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking-staff.
CANI'CLAR, *a.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dogstar. *Brown.*
CANI'NE, *a.* [*caninus*, Lat.] Having the properties of a dog. *Addison.*
CA'NISTER, *s.* [*canistrum*, Lat.]
 1 A small basket. *Dryden.*
 2 A small vessel in which any thing is laid up.
CA'NKER, *s.* [*cancer*, Lat.]
 1 A worm that preys upon and destroys fruits. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A fly that preys upon fruits. *Walton.*
 3 Any thing that corrupts or consumes. *Bacon.*
 4 A kind of wild worthless rose. *Peacham.*
 5 An eating or corroding humour. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Corrosion; virulence. *Shakespeare.*
 7 A disease in trees.
To CA'NKER, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To grow corrupt. *Prior.*
 2 To decay by some corrosive or destructive principle. *Bacon.*
To CA'NKER, *v. a.*
 1 To corrupt; to corrode. *Herbert.*
 2 To infect; to pollute. *Addison.*
CA'NKERBIT, *part. a.* [from *canker* and *bit*.] Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shak.*
CA'NNABINE, *a.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen.
CA'NNIBAL, *s.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater. *Bentley.*
CA'NNIBALLY, *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakespeare.*
CA'NNIBALISM, ** s.* The manners of a cannibal.
CA'NNIPERS, *s.* Callipers. *Mortimer.*
CA'NNON, *s.* [*cannon*, Fr.]
 1 A great gun for battery.
 2 A more important than can be managed by the hand. *Wilkins.*
CA'NNON-BALL, *s.* The balls which are shot
CA'NNON-SHOT, *s.* from great guns.
To CA'NNONADE, *v. a.* [from *cannon*.] To batter with great guns. *Tatler.*
CANNONI'ER, *s.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages cannon. *Hayward.*
CA'NNOT, [from *can* and *not*.] It notes inability; or impossibility; as colours

CAN

- CANO'A**, *s.* A boat made by cutting the trunk
CANO'E, *s.* of a tree into a hollow vessel.
CA'NON, *s.* [*κανων*.]
 1 A rule; a law. *Hooker.*
 2 Law made by ecclesiastical councils. *Stilling.*
 3 The books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule. *Ayliffe.*
 4 A dignitary in cathedral churches. *Bacon.*
 5 An instrument used in sewing up wounds.
 6 A large sort of printing letter.
CA'NON-BIT, *s.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth. *Spenser.*
CA'NONESS, *s.* [*canonissa*, low Lat.] In popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe.*
CANO'NICAL, *a.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]
 1 According to the canon.
 2 Constituting the canon. *Raleigh.*
 3 Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws. *Taylor.*
 4 Spiritual; ecclesiastical. *Ayliffe.*
CANO'NICALY, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to the canon. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
CANO'NICALNESS, *s.* The quality of being canonical.
CANO'NICALS, ** s. pl.* The dress of the clergy described by the canons. *Ash.*
CA'NONIST, *s.* [from *canon*.] A professor of the canon law. *Pope.*
CANONIZA'TION, *s.* [from *canonize*.] The act of declaring any man a saint. *Addison.*
To CA'NONIZE, *v. a.* [from *canon*.] To declare any man a saint. *Bacon.*
CA'NONRY, *s.* [from *canon*.] An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church. *Ayliffe.*
CA'NOPIED, *part. a.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy. *Milton.*
CA'NOPY, *s.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.] A covering spread over the head. *Fairfax.*
To CA'NOPY, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*
CANO'ROUS, *a.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful. *Brown.*
CANT, *s.* [*cantus*, Lat.]
 1 A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.
 2 A form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men. *Dryden.*
 3 A whining pretension to goodness. *Dryden.*
 4 Barbarous jargon. *Swift.*
 5 Auction. *Swift.*
To CANT, *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of formal, affected language. *Glanville.*
CANTA'TA, *s.* [Italian.] A song.
CANTA'TION, *s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.
CA'NTER, *s.* [from *cant*.] Hypocrite.
CA'NTERBURY BELLS, *s.* Bellflower.
CA'NTERBURY GALLOP, *s.* The gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter.
CANTHA'RIDES, *s.* [Lat.] Spanish flies, used to raise blisters. *Bacon.*
CA'THERUS, ** s.* A transum; a spar; a rafter reaching from the ridge to the eaves; a lever; a horse or tressel to saw or cut timber on. *Ash.*
CA'NTHUS, *s.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye.
CA'NTICLE, *s.* [*canto*, Lat.] A song. *Bacon.*
CA'NTILIVERS, *s.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of a house, to sustain the eaves over it. *Mozon.*
CA'NTLE, *s.* [*kant*, Dutch.] A piece with corners. *Shakespeare.*
To CA'NTLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*
CA'NTLET, *s.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*
CA'NTO, *s.* [Italian.] A book, or section, of a poem. *Shakespeare.*
CA'NTON, *s.*
 1 A small parcel or division of land. *Davies.*
 2 A small community, or clan. *Bacon.*
To CA'NTON, *v. a.* To divide into little parts. *Locke.*

CAP

CA'NTONIZE, *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions. *Howel.*
CA'NTRED, *s.* A hundred; a division of a county. *Davies.*
CA'NVASS, *s.* [*canervas*, Fr.]
 1 A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents. *Sidney.*
 2 The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting. [from *canvass*, as it signifies a sieve.] *Bacon.*
To CA'NVASS, *v. a.*
 1 To sift; to examine. *Woodward.*
 2 To debate; to discuss. *L'Estrange.*
To CA'NVASS, *v. n.* To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act. *Ayliffe.*
CANY, *a.* [from *cane*.] Made of canes. *Milton.*
CANZONE,* *s.* (In poetry and music.) A kind of song, or poem; a part of music which is to be played in a brisk, or lively manner. *Ash.*
CANZONET, *s.* [*canzonetta*, Italian.] A little song. *Peacham.*
CAP, *s.* [*cap*, Welsh.]
 1 The garment that covers the head. *Swift.*
 2 The ensign of the cardinalate. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The topmost; the highest. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A reverence made by uncovering the head.
To CAP, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To cover on the top. *Derham.*
 2 To deprive of the cap. *Spenser.*
 3 To cap verses. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.
CAP à pè, } From head to foot; all over. *Shak.*
CAP à pie, }
CAP-PAPER, *s.* A sort of coarse brownish paper, formed into caps or bags. *Boyle.*
CAPABILITY, *s.* [from *capable*.] Capacity.
CAPABLE, *a.* [*capable*, Fr.]
 1 Sufficiently capacious. *Locke.*
 2 Endowed with powers equal to any particular thing. *Watts.*
 3 Intelligent; able to understand. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Capacious; able to receive. *Digby.*
 5 Susceptible. *Prior.*
 6 Qualified for. *Tillotson.*
 7 Hollow: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
CAPABLENESS, *s.* [from *capable*.] The quality or state of being capable.
CAPACIOUS, *a.* [*capax*, Lat.]
 1 Wide; large; able to hold much. *Watts.*
 2 Extensive; equal to great design. *Holder.*
CAPACIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *capacious*.] The power of holding; largeness.
To CAPACITATE, *v. n.* [from *capacity*.] To enable; to qualify. *Dryden.*
CAPACITY, *s.* [*capacité*, Fr.]
 1 The power of containing. *Davies.*
 2 Room; space. *Boyle.*
 3 The force or power of the mind. *South.*
 4 Power; ability. *Blackmore.*
 5 State; condition; character. *South.*
CAPARISON, *s.* [*caparazon*, Spanish.] A sort of cover for a horse. *Milton.*
To CAPARISON, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To dress in caparisons. *Dryden.*
 2 To dress pompously. *Shakespeare.*
CAPE, *s.* [*cap*, Fr.]
 1 Headland; promontory. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 The neck-piece of a cloak. *Bacon.*
CAPER, *s.* [from *caper*, Lat. a goat.] A leap; a jump; a skip. *Swift.*
CAPER, *s.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See *Floyer.*
CAPER BUSH.
CAPER-BUSH, *s.* [*capparis*, Lat.] A plant that grows in the south of France; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating. *Miller.*
To CAPER, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To dance frolicsomenly. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To skip for merriment. *Crashaw.*
 3 To dance. *Rowe.*
CAPERER, *s.* [from *caper*.] A dancer. *Dryden.*
CAPIAS, *s.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts; one before judgment, the other of execution after judgment. *Cowell.*
CAPILLA'CEOUS, *a.* Capillary.
CAPILLA'IRE,* *s.* Sirup of maidenhair. *Ash.*

CAP

CAPILLAMENT, *s.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*
CAPILLARY, *a.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] Resembling hairs; small; minute. *Brown.*
CAPILLA'TION, *s.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A vessel like a hair. *Brown.*
CAPITAL, *a.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]
 1 Relating to the head. *Milton.*
 2 Criminal in the highest degree. *Swift.*
 3 That effects life. *Bacon.*
 4 Chief; principal. *Atterbury.*
 5 Chief; metropolitan. *Milton.*
 6 Applied to letters, large; such as are written at the beginning or heads of books. *Grew.*
 7 Capital stock. The principal or original stock of a trader or company.
CAPITAL, *s.*
 1 The upper part of a pillar. *Addison.*
 2 The chief city of a nation or kingdom.
CAPITALLY, *ad.* In a capital manner.
CAPITA'TION, *s.* [from *caput*, Lat.] Numeration by heads. *Brown.*
CAPITULAR, *s.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]
 1 The body of the statutes of a chapter.
 2 A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe.*
To CAPITULATE, *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]
 1 To draw up any thing in heads or articles. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations. *Hayward.*
CAPITULA'TION, *s.* Stipulation; terms; conditions. *Hale.*
CAPIVI TREE, *s.* [*copaiba*, Lat.] This tree grows in the Spanish West Indies. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do are distinguished by a ridge. *Miller.*
CAPON, *s.* [*capo*, Lat.] A castrated cock. *Gay.*
CAPONNI'ERE, *s.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet. *Harris.*
CAPO'T, *s.* [Fr.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.
CAPOU'CH, *s.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood.
CAPPER, *s.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or sells caps.
CAPRE'OLATE, *a.* [from *capreolus*, Lat.] Such plants as turn, wind, and creep, by means of their tendrils, are *capreolate*. *Harris.*
CAPRI'CE, } *s.* [*caprice*, Fr.] Freak; fancy;
CAPRI'CHIO, } whim. *Bentley.*
CAPRI'CIOUS, *s.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humoursome.
CAPRI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.
CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *capricious*.] Humour; whimsicalness. *Swift.*
CAPRICORN, *s.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice.
CAPRIO'LE, *s.* [Fr.] Caprioles are leaps such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward. *Farrier's Dict.*
CAPSTAN, *s.* [*cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh.*
CAPSULAR, } *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow like
CAPSULARY, } a chest. *Brown.*
CAPSULATE, } *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Enclosed, as
CAPSULATED, } in a box.
CAPTAIN, *s.* [*capitaine*, Fr.]
 1 A chief commander. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The commander of a company in a regiment. *Dryden.*
 3 The chief commander of a ship.
 4 Captain General. The general or commander in chief of an army.
CAPTAINRY, *s.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship. *Spenser.*
CAPTAINSHIP, *s.* [from *captain*.]
 1 The condition or post of a chief commander. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The rank or post of a captain. *Wotton.*
 3 The chieftainship of a clan. *Davies.*
CAPTA'TION, *s.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour. *K. Charles.*

CAR

CAPTION, *s.* [from *cipio*, Lat.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS, *a.* [*captieux*, Fr.]

- 1 Given to cavils; eager to object. *Locke.*
- 2 Insidious; ensnaring. *Bacon.*

CAPTIOUSLY, *ad.* In a captious manner; with an inclination to object. *Locke.*

CAPTIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke.*

To CAPTIVATE, *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr.]

- 1 To take prisoner; to bring into bondage. *K. Ch.*
- 2 To charm; to subdue. *Addison.*

CAPTIVATION, *s.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, *s.* [*captif*, Fr.]

- 1 One taken in war; one made prisoner by conquest. *Rogers.*
- 2 One charmed by beauty or excellence.

CAPTIVE, *a.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage. *Dryden.*

To CAPTIVE, *v. a.* To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude. *Prior.*

CAPTIVITY, *s.* [*captivité*, Fr.]

- 1 Subjection by the fate of war; bondage. *Dry.*
- 2 Slavery; servitude. *Addison.*

CAPTOR, *s.* [from *cipio*, Lat.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, *s.* [*capture*, Fr.]

- 1 The act or practice of taking any thing.
- 2 The thing taken; a prize.

CAPUCHE, *s.* [*capuchon*, Fr.] A cowl; a monk's hood. *Ash.*

CAPUCHED, *a.* [*capuce*, Fr.] Covered over as with a hood. *Brown.*

CAPUCHIN, *s.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR, *s.* [*car*, Welsh.]

- 1 A small carriage of burden. *Swift.*
- 2 A chariot of war, or triumph. *Milton.*
- 3 The Charles's-wain. *Dryden.*

CARABINE, or **CARBINE**, *s.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arm used on horseback.

CARABINIER, *s.* [from *carabine*.] A sort of light horseman. *Chambers.*

CARACK, *s.* [*caracca*, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; a galleon. *Raleigh.*

CARACOLE, *s.* [*caracole*, Fr.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CARACOLE, *v. n.* To move in caracoles.

CARAT, or **CARACT**, *s.* [*carat*, Fr.]

- 1 A weight of four grains.
- 2 A manner of expressing the fineness of gold: an ounce is divided into twenty-four carats; if, of the mingled mass, two, or three, or four parts out of four-and-twenty be base metal, the whole is said to be two-and-twenty, one-and-twenty, or twenty carats fine.

CARAVAN, *s.* [*caravane*, Fr.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the east. *Taylor.*

CARAVANSARY, *s.* A house built for the reception of eastern travellers. *Spectator.*

CARAVEL, *s.* [*caravela*, Spanish.] A light, round, old-fashioned ship.

CARAWAY, *s.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant.

CARBONADO, *s.* [*carbonnade*, Fr.] Meat cut across to be broiled on the coals. *Shakespeare.*

To CARBONADO, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack. *Shakespeare.*

CARBUNCLE, *s.* [*carbunculus*, Lat.]

- 1 A jewel shining in the dark. *Milton.*
- 2 A red spot or pimple. *Dryden.*

CARBUNCLED, *a.*

- 1 Set with carbuncles. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Spotted; deformed with pimples.

CARBUNCULAR, *a.* Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, *s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blasting of young buds, either by heat or cold. *Harris.*

CARCANET, *s.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Hakewill.*

CARCASS, *s.* [*carcasse*, Fr.]

- 1 A dead body of an animal. *Taylor.*
- 2 The decayed parts of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

CAR

- 3 The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament. *Hale.*
- 4 (In gunnery.) A kind of bomb, usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, with holes, filled with combustibles. *Harris.*

CARCELAGE, *s.* [from *carcer*.] Prison fees.

CARCINOMA, *s.* [from *καρκινος*, a crab.] A cancer. *Quincy.*

CARCINOMATOUS, *a.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD, *s.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

- 1 A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance or skill. *Pope.*
- 2 The paper on which the winds are marked for the mariner's compass. *Pope.*
- 3 The instrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb wool. *May.*

To CARD, *v. n.* To game.

CARDAMO'MUM, *s.* [Lat.] A medicinal seed, of the aromattick kind. *Chambers.*

CARDER, *s.* [from *card*.]

- 1 One that cards wool. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 One that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, *a.* [*καρδια*, the heart.] Cordial;

CARDIACK, *a.* } having the quality of invigorating the spirits.

CARDIALGY, *s.* [from *καρδια*, the heart, and *αλγος*, pain.] The heart-burn.

CARDINAL, *a.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal, chief. *Clarendon.*

CARDINAL, *s.* One of the chief governors of the Romish church. *Shakespeare.*

CARDINALATE, *s.* [from *cardinal*.] The office

CARDINALSHIP, *s.* } and rank of a cardinal. *L'Estrange.*

CARDMAKER, *s.* A maker of cards. *Shak.*

CARDMATCH, *s.* A match made by dipping pieces of a card in melted sulphur. *Addison.*

CARE, *s.* [*care*, Sax.]

- 1 Solitude; anxiety; concern. *Dryden.*
- 2 Caution. *Tillotson.*
- 3 Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation. *Dryden.*
- 4 The object of care or of love. *Dryden.*

To CARE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To be anxious or solicitous. *Knolles.*
- 2 To be inclined; to be disposed. *Waller.*
- 3 To be affected with; to have regard to. *Temple.*

CARECRAZED, *a.* [from *care* and *craze*.] Broken with care and solicitude. *Shakespeare.*

To CAREEN, *v. a.* [*carener*, Fr.] To lay a vessel on one side, to trim the other.

CAREER, *s.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

- 1 The ground on which a race is run. *Sidney.*
- 2 A course; a race. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Full speed; swift motion. *Prior.*
- 4 Course of action. *Shakespeare.*

To CAREER, *v. n.* To run with swift motion. *Mil.*

CAREFUL, *a.* [from *care* and *full*.]

- 1 Anxious; solicitous; full of concern. *Spenser.*
- 2 Provident; diligent. *Dryden.*
- 3 Watchful; cautious. *Ray.*

CAREFULLY, *ad.* [from *careful*.]

- 1 In a manner that shows care. *Collier.*
- 2 Heedfully; watchfully. *Atterbury.*

CAREFULNESS, *s.* Vigilance; heedfulness; caution. *Knolles.*

CARELESSLY, *ad.* [from *careless*.] Negligently; heedlessly. *Waller.*

CARELESSNESS, *s.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence. *Taylor.*

CARELESS, *a.* [from *care*.]

- 1 Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; unmindful. *Locke.*
- 2 Cheerful; undisturbed. *Pope.*
- 3 Unheeding; thoughtless. *Pope.*
- 4 Unmoved by; unconcerned at. *Granville.*

To CARESS, *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness. *South.*

CARESS, *s.* An act of endearment. *Milton.*

CARET, *s.* A note which shows where something interlined should be read: as, a.

CARGASON, *s.* [*cargaçon*, Spanish.] A cargo not used. *Howell.*

CAR

CARGO, *s.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship. *Burnet.*
CARICATU'RA, * *s.* [Italian.] A portrait made uglier than the natural figure. *Hay.*
To CARICATU'RE, * *v. a.* To make a caricature of. *Lyttleton.*
CARICOUS Tumour, *s.* [*carica*, Lat. a fig.] A swelling in the form of a fig.
CAR'RIES, *s.* [Lat.] Rottenness. *Wiseman.*
CARIO'SITY, *s.* [from *carious*.] Rottenness.
CAR'IOUS, *a.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] Rotten. *Wiseman.*
CARK, *s.* [*cearc*, Sax.] Care; anxiety. *Sidney.*
To CARK, *v. n.* [*cearcan*, Sax.] To be careful; to be anxious. *Sidney.*
CARLE, *s.* [*ceorl*, Sax.]
 1 A rude, brutal man; a churl. *Bentley.*
 2 A kind of hemp. *Tusser.*
CARLINE THISTLE, *s.* [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
C'ARLINGS, *s.* (In a ship.) Timbers lying fore and aft, from one beam to another.
CAR'MAN, *s.* A man whose employment it is to drive a car. *Gay.*
CAR'MELITE, *s.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear.
CARMINATIVE, *a.* *Carminatives* are such things as dilute and relax at the same time. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative*. *Arbuthnot.*
CAR'MINE, *s.* A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple. *Chambers.*
CAR'NAGE, *s.* [*carnage*, Fr.]
 1 Slaughter; havock. *Hayward.*
 2 Heaps of flesh. *Pope.*
CAR'NAL, *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.]
 1 Fleshly; not spiritual. *King Charles.*
 2 Lustful; lecherous. *Shakespeare.*
CARNA'LITY, *s.* [from *carnal*.]
 1 Fleshly lust. *South.*
 2 Grossness of mind. *Tillotson.*
CAR'NALLY, *ad.* [from *carnal*.] According to the flesh; not spiritually. *Taylor.*
CAR'NALNESS, *s.* Carnality.
CARNATION, *s.* [*caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour; the name of a flower. *Pope.*
CARNE'LION, *s.* A precious stone. *Woodward.*
CAR'NEOUS, *a.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleishy. *Ray.*
To CAR'NIFY, *v. n.* [*caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh. *Hale.*
CAR'NIVAL, *s.* The feast held in popish countries before Lent. *Decay of Piety.*
CARNIVOROUS, *a.* [*caro*, *carnis* and *voro*, Lat.] Flesh-eating. *Ray.*
CARNO'SITY, *s.* [*carnosité*, Fr.] Fleishy excrescence. *Wiseman.*
CAR'NOUS, *a.* [*caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleishy. *Ray.*
CAR'ROB, *s.* [*siliqua*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
CAROCHE, *s.* [from *carosse*, Fr.] A coach.
CAR'ROL, *s.* [*carola*, Italian.]
 1 A song of joy and exultation. *Dryden.*
 2 A song of devotion. *Milton.*
To CAR'ROL, *v. n.* [*carolare*, Italian.] To sing; to warble. *Prior.*
To CAR'ROL, *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate in song. *Milton.*
CAR'ROTID, *a.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta. *Ray.*
CAROU'SAL, *s.* [from *carouse*.] A festival. *Dry.*
To CAROU'SE, *v. a.* [*carroussel*, Fr.] To drink; to quaff. *Suckling.*
To CAROU'SE, *v. a.* To drink up. *Denham.*
CAROU'SE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A drinking match. *Pope.*
 2 A heavy dose of liquor. *Davies.*
CAROU'SER, *s.* A drinker; a toper. *Granville.*
CARP, *s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish. *Hale.*
To CARP, *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil; to find fault. *Herbert.*
CARPENTER, *s.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood. *Fairfax.*
CARPENTRY, *s.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a carpenter. *Moxon.*
CARPER, *s.* [from *carp*.] A caviller; a censorious man. *Shakespeare.*

CAR

CAR'PET, *s.* [*karpel*, Du'ch.]
 1 A covering of various colours. *Bacon.*
 2 Ground variegated with flowers. *Dryden.*
 3 Any thing variegated. *Ray.*
 4 A state of ease and luxury. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To be on the *carpet*, is to be the subject of consideration.
To CAR'PET, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.
CAR'PET-MONGER, * *s.* One that loves ease and pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
CAR'PING, *part. a.* [from *to carp*.] Captious; censorious. *Watts.*
CAR'PINGLY, *ad.* Captiously; censoriously. *Camden.*
CAR'RPUS, *s.* [Lat.] The wrist. *Wiseman.*
CAR'RRIAGE, *s.* [*cariage*, Fr.]
 1 The act of carrying or transporting. *Wilkins.*
 2 Conquest; acquisition. *Knolles.*
 3 A vehicle: as, a coach, a chariot. *Watts.*
 4 The frame upon which a cannon is carried. *Knolles.*
 5 Behaviour; personal manners. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Conduct; measure; practices. *Clarendon.*
 7 Management; manner of transacting. *Bacon.*
CAR'RRIER, *s.* [from *carry*.]
 1 One who carries something. *Bacon.*
 2 One whose trade is to carry goods. *Swift.*
 3 A messenger. *Dryden.*
 4 A species of pigeons. *Walton.*
CAR'RION, *s.* [*charogne*, Fr.]
 1 The carcase of something not proper for food. *Temple.*
 2 Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food. *Dryden.*
 3 A worthless woman. *Shakespeare.*
CAR'RION, *a.* [from the noun.] Relating to carcases. *Shakespeare.*
CAR'ROT, *s.* [*carotte*, Fr.] A garden root.
CAR'ROTINESS, *s.* [from *carrot*.] Redness of hair.
CAR'ROTY, *a.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair
To CAR'RY, *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr.]
 1 To convey from a place. *Dryden.*
 2 To transport. *Bacon.*
 3 To bear; to have about one. *Wiseman.*
 4 To convey by force. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To effect any thing. *Ben Jonson.*
 6 To gain in competition. *Shakespeare.*
 7 To gain after resistance. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To manage; to transact. *Addison.*
 9 To behave; to conduct. *Clarendon.*
 10 To bring forward. *Locke.*
 11 To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse. *Hammond.*
 12 To bear; to have; to obtain. *Hale.*
 13 To display on the outside. *Addison.*
 14 To imply; to import. *Locke.*
 15 To contain; to compromise. *South.*
 16 To move, or continue any thing in a certain direction. *Addison.*
 17 To push on ideas, arguments, or any thing successive in a train. *Hale.*
 18 To receive; to endure. *Bacon.*
 19 To support; to sustain. *Bacon.*
 20 To bear, as trees. *Bacon.*
 21 To fetch and bring, as dogs. *Ascham.*
 22 To carry off. To kill. *Temple.*
 23 To carry on. To help forward. *Addison.*
 24 To carry through. To keep from failing, or being conquered. *Hammond.*
CAR'RY-TALE, *s.* A talebearer. *Shakespeare.*
CART, *s.* [*cræt*, *crat*, Sax.]
 1 A carriage in general. *Temple.*
 2 A wheel-carriage, used for luggage. *Dryden.*
 3 A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen. *Sidney.*
To CART, *v. a.* To expose in a cart. *Prior.*
To CART, *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.
CART-HORSE, *s.* An unwieldy horse. *Knolles.*
CART-JADE, *s.* A vile horse. *Sidney.*
CART-LOAD, *s.*
 1 A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.
 2 A quantity sufficient to load a cart.
CART-ROPE, *s.* A cord used to fasten the load on the carriage; a thin rope.

CAS

CART-WAY, *s.* A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. *Mortimer.*
CARTE BLANCHE, *s.* (Fr.) A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.
CA'RTTEL, *s.* [cartel, Fr.] A writing containing stipulations. *Addison.*
CA'RTER, *s.* [from cart.] The man who drives a cart. *Dryden.*
CA'RTILAGE, *s.* [cartilago, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbuthnot.*
CARTILAGI'NEOUS, } *a.* [from cartilage.] Con-
CARTILA'GINOUS, } sisting of cartilages. *Holder.*
CARTOON, } *s.* [cartone, Ital.] A painting or
CA'RTON, } drawing upon large paper. *Watts.*
CARTO'UCH, *s.* [cartouche, Fr.]
 1 A case of wood, girt round with marlin, and holding a number of balls. *Harris.*
 2 A portable box for charges.
CA'RTRAGE, } *s.* [cartouche, Fr.] A case of
CA'RTRIDGE, } paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for greater expedition in charging guns. *Dryden.*
CA'RTRUT, } *s.* [from cart and route.] The
CARTROUTE, } track made by a cart wheel.
CARTULARY, *s.* [charta, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.
CARTWRIGHT, *s.* [from cart and wright.] A maker of carts. *Camden.*
To CARVE, *v. a.* [ceorfan, Sax.]
 1 To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms. *Bentley.*
 2 To cut meat at the table.
 3 To make any thing by cutting. *Dryden.*
 4 To engrave. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To distribute; to apportion. *South.*
 6 To cut; to hew. *Shakespeare.*
To CARVE, *v. n.*
 1 To exercise the trade of a sculptor.
 2 To perform, at table, the office of supplying the company from the dishes. *Prior.*
CA'RVET, *s.* [from carve.]
 A sculptor. *Dryden.*
 2 He that cuts meat at the table. *Dryden.*
 3 He that apportions. *L'Estrange.*
CA'RVING, *s.* Sculpture; figures carved.
CARU'NCLE, *s.* [caruncula, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh. *Wiseman.*
CARYA'TES, } *s.* [from Carya, a city.]
CARYA'TIDES, } Columns or pilasters, under the figures of women dressed in long robes.
CASCA'DE, *s.* [cascade, Fr. cascate, Ital.] A cataract; a waterfall.
CASE, *s.* [caisse, Fr.]
 1 A covering; a box; a sheath. *Broome.*
 2 The outer part of a house. *Addison.*
 3 A building unfurnished. *Wotton.*
CASE-KNIFE, *s.* A large kitchen knife.
CASE-SHOT, *s.* Bullets enclosed in a case.
CASE, *s.* [casus, Lat.]
 1 Condition with regard to outward circumstances. *Atterbury.*
 2 State of things. *Bacon.*
 3 State of the body. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 History of a disease. *Bacon.*
 5 State of a legal question. *Tillotson.*
 6 Contingence; possible event. *Tillotson.*
 7 Questions relating to particular persons or things. *Clarke.*
 8 Representation of any fact or question. *Hooker.*
 9 The variation of nouns.
 10 *In case.* If it should happen.
To CASE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To put in a case or cover. *Thomson.*
 2 To cover as a case. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 To strip off the covering. *Shakespeare.*
To CASE, *v. n.* To put cases. *L'Estrange.*
To CASEHA'RDEN, *v. n.* To harden on the outside. *Moxon.*
CA'SEMATE, *s.* [casamata, Span.] A kind of vault or arch of stonework.

CAS

CA'SEMENT, *s.* [casamento, Ital.] A window opening on hinges. *South.*
CA'SEOUS, *a.* [caseus, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy. *Floyer.*
CA'SERN, *s.* [caserne, Fr.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses. *Harris.*
CA'SEWORM, *s.* A grub that makes itself a case. *Floyer.*
CASH, *s.* [caisse, Fr. a chest.] Money; money in hand. *Milton. Pope.*
CASH-KEEPER, *s.* A man entrusted with the money. *Arbuthnot.*
CA'SHEWNUT, *s.* The fruit of a tree. *Miller.*
CASHI'ER, *s.* [from cash.] He that has charge of the money. *South.*
To CASHI'ER, *v. a.* [casser, Fr.]
 1 To discard; to dismiss from a post. *Swift.*
 2 To annul; to vacate. *Locke.*
CASK, *s.* [casque, Fr.] A barrel. *Harvey.*
CASK, } *s.* [casque, Fr.] A helmet; armour
CASQUE, } for the head. *Addison.*
CA'SKET, *s.* [casse, cassette, Fr.] A small box or chest for jewels. *Pope.*
To CA'SKET, *v. a.* To put in a casket. *Shak.*
CASSAMUNA'IR, *s.* An aromatick vegetable, being a species of galangal. *Quincy.*
To CASSA'TE, *v. a.* [cassare, Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray.*
CASSA'TION, *s.* [cassatio, Lat.] The act of making null or void.
CA'SSAVI, } *s.* A plant cultivated in the warm
CA'SSADA, } parts of America, where the root is ground, and made into bread. *Miller.*
CA'SSIA, *s.* A sweet spice. *Exodus.*
CA'SSIDONY, or **STI'CKADORE**, *s.* A plant.
CA'SSIOWARY, } *s.* A large bird of prey.
CA'SSOWARY*, }
CA'SSOCK, *s.* [casaque, Fr.] A close garment. *Shakespeare.*
CA'SSWEED, *s.* Shepherd's pouch.
To CAST, *v. a.* [kaster, Danish.]
 1 To throw with the hand. *Raleigh.*
 2 To throw away as useless or noxious. *Shak.*
 3 To throw, as from an engine. *Chronicles.*
 4 To throw from a high place. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To throw as a net or snare. *Corinthians.*
 6 To throw, in wrestling. *Shakespeare.*
 7 To drop; to let fall. *Acts.*
 8 To drive by violence of weather. *Dryden.*
 9 To emit. *Woodward.*
 10 To build, by throwing up earth. *Knolles.*
 11 To put into any certain state. *Psalms.*
 12 To condemn in a trial. *Donne.*
 13 To defeat in a lawsuit. *Decay of Piety.*
 14 To defeat. *Hudibras.*
 15 To cashier. *Shakespeare.*
 16 To leave behind in a race. *Dryden.*
 17 To shed; to let fall; to moult; to lay aside. *Bacon. Addison.*
 18 To have abortions. *Genesis.*
 19 To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing. *South.*
 20 To compute; to reckon. *Addison.*
 21 To contrive; to plan out. *Temple.*
 22 To judge; to consider. *Milton.*
 23 To fix the parts in a play. *Addison.*
 24 To direct the eye or mind. *Pope.*
 25 To form by running in a mould. *Boyle.*
 26 To model; to form by rule. *Watts.*
 27 To communicate by reflection or emanation. *Dryden.*
 28 To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition. *South.*
 29 To inflict. *Locke.*
 30 To cast away. To shipwreck. *Raleigh.*
 31 To cast away. To waste in profusion. *Johnson.*
 32 To cast away. To ruin. *Hooker.*
 33 To cast down. To deject; to depress the mind. *Addison.*
 34 To cast off. To discard. *Milton.*
 35 To cast off. To disburden one's self of. *Tillot.*
 36 To cast off. To leave behind. *L'Estrange.*
 37 To cast out. To turn out of doors. *Shakespeare.*
 38 To cast out. To vent; to speak. *Addison.*
 39 To cast up. To compute; to calculate. *Temple.*

CAS

- 40 To cast up. To vomit. *Dryden.*
 41 To cast upon. To refer to; to resign to. *South.*
 To CAST, v. n.
 1 To contrive; to turn the thoughts. *Pope.*
 2 To admit of a form, by casting or melting. *Woodward.*
 3 To warp; to grow out of form. *Moxon.*
 4 To cast about. To contrive; to look for means. *Bentley.*
- CAST, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The act of casting or throwing; a throw. *Waller.*
 2 State of any thing cast or thrown. *Bramhall.*
 3 The space through which any thing is thrown. *Luke.*
 4 A stroke; a touch. *South. Swift.*
 5 Motion of the eye. *Digby.*
 6 The throw of dice. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Chance from the fall of dice. *South.*
 8 A mould; a form. *Prior.*
 9 A shade; a tendency to any colour. *Woodward.*
 10 Exterior appearance. *Denham.*
 11 Manner; air; mien. *Pope.*
 12 A flight of hawks. *Sidney.*
- CA'STANET, s. [*castaneta*, Span.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. *Congreve.*
- CA'STAWAY, s. [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned by Providence; any thing thrown away. *H. oker.*
- CA'STAWAY, a. Useless. *Raleigh.*
- CA'STELLAIN, s. [*castellano*, Span.] Constable of a castle.
- CA'STELLANY, s. [from *castle*.] The manor or lordship belonging to a castle. *Philips.*
- CA'STELLATED, a. [from *castle*.] Enclosed within a building.
- CASTELLA'TION, s. The act of building a castle without leave of the king. *Ash.*
- CA'STELLET, s. A small castle. *Ash.*
- CA'STER, s. [from *cast*.]
 1 A thrower; he that casts. *Pope.*
 2 A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes. *Addison.*
- To CA'STIGATE, v. a. [*castigo*, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to punish. *Shakespeare.*
- CASTIGA'TION, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Penance; discipline. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Punishment; correction. *Boyle.*
 3 Emendation. *Hale.*
- CA'STIGATORY, a. [from *castigate*.] Punitive; tending to correction. *Bramhall.*
- CA'STING-NET, s. A net to be thrown into the water. *May.*
- CA'STLE, s. [*castellum*, Lat.]
 1 A house fortified. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Castles in the air. Projects without reality. *Ral.*
- CA'STLE SOAP, s. A kind of soap, originally Spanish. *Addison.*
- CA'STLE SOAP, }
 CA'STLED, a. [from *castle*.] Furnished with castles. *Dryden.*
- CA'STLING, s. [from *cast*.] An abortive. *Brown.*
- CA'STOR, s. [*castor*, Lat.] A beaver.
- CA'STOR and PO'LLUX, s. (In meteorology.) A fiery meteor, which at sea seems sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of balls. *Chambers.*
- CASTO'REUM, s. [from *castor*.] (In pharmacy.) A liquid matter enclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles. *Chambers.*
- CASTRAMENTA'TION, s. [*castrametor*, L.] The art or practice of encamping.
- To CA'STRATE, v. a. [*castro*, Lat.]
 1 To geld.
 2 To take away the obscene parts of a writing.
- CASTRATION, s. [from *castrate*.] The act of gelding. *Sharp.*
- CA'STERIL, s. A mean or degenerate kind of hawk.
- CA'STREL, }
 CASTRE'NSIAN, a. [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.
- CA'SUAL, a. [*casuel*, Fr.] Accidental; arising from chance. *Clarendon.*
- CA'SUALITY, ad. [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose. *Bacon.*

CAT

- CA'SUALNESS, s. [from *casual*.] Accidentalness; chance; fortuitousness.
- CA'SUALTY, s. [from *casual*.]
 1 Accident; a thing happening by chance. *South.*
 2 Chance that produces unnatural death. *Shak.*
- CA'SUIST, s. [*casuiste*, Fr.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience. *South.*
- CASUI'STICAL, } a. [from *casuist*.] Relating to
 CASUI'STIC, } cases of conscience. *South.*
- CA'SUISTRY, s. [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist. *Pope.*
- CAT, s. [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice. *Shakespeare.*
- CAT, s. A sort of ship.
- CAT in the pan. Turning of the cat in the pan, is, when that which a man says to another, he says as if another had said it to him. *Bacon.*
- CAT o' nine tails, s. A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.
- CA'TGUT, s. [from *cat* and *gut*.]
 1 A kind of cord with which fiddle-strings are made.
 2 A kind of canvas that serves as a ground for needle-work. *Mason.*
- CATACHRE'SIS, s. [*καταχρησις*.] The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification: as, a voice beautiful to the ear.
- CATACHRE'STICAL, s. [from *catachresis*.] Forced; far-fetched. *Brown.*
- CA'TACLYSM, s. [*κατακλυσμος*.] A deluge; an inundation. *Hale.*
- CA'TACOMBS, s. [from *κατα* and *κομβος*, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead. *Addison.*
- CA'TADROME, s. (In mechanics.) An engine like a crane, for raising great weights. *Ash.*
- CATAGMA'TICK, a. [*καταγμα*, a fracture.] That has the quality of consolidating the parts. *Wiseman.*
- CATALECTIC, s. a. [from the Gr.] Wanting a syllable. *Tyrwhitt.*
- CATALE'PSIS, s. [*καταληψις*.] A disease, wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizes him. *Arbuthnot.*
- CA'TALOGUE, s. [*καταλογος*.] An enumeration of particulars; a list. *South.*
- CATAMITE, s. A boy kept for unnatural purposes; a ganymede. *Ash.*
- CATAMO'UNTAIN, s. [from *cat* and *mountain*.] A fierce animal resembling a cat. *Arbuthnot.*
- CATAPA'SM, s. [*κατα*, against, and *πασσω*, to sprinkle, Gr.] A dry medicine consisting of a mixture of powders to be applied externally to any part of the body. *Ash.*
- CA'TAPHRACT, s. [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour. *Milton.*
- CA'TAPLASM, s. [*καταπλασμα*.] A poultice; a soft and moist application. *Arbuthnot.*
- CA'TAPULT, s. [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones. *Cumden.*
- CA'TARACT, s. [*καταρακτης*.] A fall of water from on high; a cascade. *Blackmore.*
- CA'TARACT, s. (In medicine.) A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies, seem to float about in the air.
- CATA'RRH, s. [*καταρρευ*.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton. South.*
- CATA'RRHAL, } a. [from *catarrh*.] Relating
 CATA'RRHOUS, } to a catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh. *Floyer.*
- CATA'STROPHE, s. [*καταστροφή*.]
 1 The change or revolution which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece. *Dennis.*
 2 A final event; generally unhappy.
- CA'TCAL, s. [from *cat* and *call*.] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays. *Pope.*
- To CATCH, v. a. pret. I caught, or caught; I have caught, or caught. [*ketsen*, Dutch.]
 1 To lay hold on with the hand. *Samuel.*
 2 To stop any thing flying. *Addison.*
 3 To seize any thing by pursuit. *Shakespeare.*

CAT

- 4 To stop; to intercept falling. *Spectator.*
 5 To ensnare; to entangle in a snare. *Dryden.*
 6 To receive suddenly. *Dryden.*
 7 To fasten suddenly upon; to seize. *D. of Piety.*
 To please; to seize the affections; to charm. *Dryden.*
 9 To receive any contagion or disease. *Shak.*
 To CATCH, *v. n.* To be contagious; to spread infection. *Addison.*
 CATCH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Seizure; the act of seizing. *Sidney.*
 2 The act of taking. *Bacon.*
 3 A song sung in succession. *Dryden.*
 4 Wait; the posture of seizing. *Addison.*
 5 An advantage taken; hold laid on. *Shakespeare.*
 6 The thing caught; profit. *Locke.*
 7 A short interval of action. *Glanville.*
 8 A taint; a slight contagion. *Glanville.*
 9 Any thing that catches, as a hook.
 10 A small swift-sailing ship.
 CATCHABLE, * *a.* Liable to be caught. *Halifax.*
 CATCHER, *s.* [from *catch*.]
 1 He that catches.
 2 That in which any thing is caught.
 CATCHFLY, *s.* [from *catch* and *fly*.] A plant; a campion.
 CATCHPOLL, *s.* [from *catch* and *poll*.] A serjeant; a bumbailiff. *Bacon. Philips.*
 CATCHWORD, *s.* The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.
 CATECHETIC, * *a.* [from *κατηχησις*.] Consisting of questions and answers. *Addison.*
 CATECHETICAL, *a.* [from *κατηχησις*.] Consisting of questions and answers.
 CATECHETICALLY, *ad.* In the way of question and answer.
 To CATECHISE, *v. a.* [from *κατηχησις*.]
 1 To instruct by asking questions. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
 CATECHISER, *s.* [from *catechise*.] One who catechises.
 CATECHISM, *s.* [from *κατηχησις*.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion. *Hooker. South.*
 CATECHIST, *s.* [from *κατηχησις*.] One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion. *Hammond.*
 CATECHUMEN, *s.* [from *κατηχουμενος*.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity. *Stillfleet.*
 CATECHUMENIAL, * *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.
 CATECHUMENICAL, *a.* [from *catechumen*.] Belonging to the catechumens.
 CATEGORICAL, *a.* [from *category*.] Absolute; adequate; positive. *Clarendon.*
 CATEGORICALLY, *ad.* Positively; expressly. *Child.*
 CATEGORY, *s.* [from *κατηγορια*.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; predicament.
 CATENARIAN, *a.* Relating to a chain.
 To CATENATE, *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain.
 CATENATION, *s.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion. *Brown.*
 To CATER, *v. n.* [from *cates*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals. *Shakespeare.*
 CATER, *s.* [from the verb.] Provider. *Carew.*
 CATER, *s.* [from *quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.
 CATER-COUSIN, *s.* A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. *Rymer.*
 CATERER, *s.* [from *cater*.] The provider or purveyor. *Ben Jonson. South.*
 CATERESS, *s.* [from *cater*.] A woman employed to provide victuals. *Milton.*
 CATERPILLAR, *s.* A worm, sustained by leaves and fruits. *Bacon.*
 CATERPILLAR, *s.* A plant.
 To CATERWAUL, *v. n.* [from *cat*.]
 1 To make a noise as cats in rutting time.
 2 To make any offensive or odious noise. *Hudib.*
 CATES, *s.* Viands; food; dish of meat. *Ben Jonson.*
 CATFISH, *s.* A sea fish in the West Indies. *Philips.*
 CATHARPINGS, *s.* Small ropes in a ship. *Harris.*

CAU

- CATHARTICAL, *a.* [from *καθαρτικος*.] Purging. *Boyle.*
 CATHARTICK, *a.* [from *καθαρτικος*.] Purging. *Boyle.*
 CATHARTICALNESS, *s.* [from *cathartical*.] Purging quality.
 CATHEAD, *s.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*
 CATHEAD, *s.* (In a ship.) A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block. *Sea Dictionary.*
 CATHE'DRAL, *a.* [from *cathedra*, Lat.]
 1 Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Belonging to an episcopal church. *Locke.*
 3 Antique; venerable. *Pope.*
 CATHE'DRAL, *s.* The head church of a diocese. *Addison.*
 CATHERINE-PEAR. See PEAR. *Suckling.*
 CATHETER, *s.* A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped.
 CATHOLES, *s.* (In a ship.) Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports.
 CATHOLICISM, *s.* [from *catholic*.] Adherence to the catholic church.
 CATHOLICK, *a.* [from *catholique*, Fr. *καθολικος*.] Universal or general. *Ray.*
 CATHOLICON, *s.* [from *catholic*.] An universal medicine. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 CATKINS, *s.* [from *kettek*, Duch.] Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail. *Chambers.*
 CA'TLING, *s.*
 1 A dismembering knife, used by surgeons.
 2 Catgut; fiddlestring. *Shakespeare.*
 CA'TMINT, *s.* [from *cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
 CATOPTRICAL, *a.* [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to catoptricks. *Arbuthnot.*
 CATOPTRICKS, *s.* [from *κατοπτρον*.] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection. *Har.*
 CATPIPE, *s.* A catcal. *L'Estrange.*
 CAT'S-EYE, *s.* A stone. *Woodward.*
 CAT'S-FOOT, *s.* Alehoof, or ground-ivy.
 CAT'S-HEAD, *s.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*
 CATSILVER, *s.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*
 CATSO, * *s.* One that gets money on false pretences. *Ben Jonson.*
 CAT'S-TAIL, *s.*
 1 A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.
 2 A kind of reed. *Philips.*
 CATCHUP, * *s.* A kind of pickle. *Swift.*
 CATSUP, *s.* A kind of pickle.
 CATTLE, *s.* Beasts of pasture, not wild, nor domestick. *Shakespeare.*
 CAUDLE, *s.* [from *chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in child-bed. *Shakespeare.*
 To CAUDLE, *v. a.* To make caudle.
 CAUF, *s.* A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water. *Philips.*
 CAUGHT. The part. pass. from *to catch*.
 CAUK, *s.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*
 CAUL, *s.*
 1 The net in which women enclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.
 2 Any kind of small net. *Grew.*
 3 The integument in which the guts are enclosed. *Ray.*
 CAULIFEROUS, *a.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term for such plants as have a true stalk.
 CAULIFLOWER, *s.* [from *caulis*, Lat.] A species of cabbage. *Evelyn.*
 To CAUPONATE, *v. n.* [from *caupono*, Lat.] To sell wine or victuals.
 CAUSABLE, *a.* [from *causo*, low Latin.] That may be caused. *Brown.*
 CAUSAL, *a.* [from *causalis*, low Latin.] Relating to causes. *Glanville.*
 CAUSALITY, *s.* [from *causalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing. *Brown.*
 CAUSALLY, *ad.* [from *causal*.] According to the order of causes. *Brown.*
 CAUSATION, *s.* [from *causo*, low Latin.] The act or power of causing. *Brown.*

CAV

- CA'USATIVE, a.** That expresses a cause or reason.
- CAUSA'TOR, s.** [from *cause*.] A causer; an author of any effect. *Brown.*
- CAUSE, s.** [*causa*, Lat.]
- 1 That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient: as, fire is the *cause* of heat. *Hooker.*
 - 2 The reason; motive to any thing: as, money is the *cause* of virtues. *South. Rowe.*
 - 3 Subject of litigation: as, his *cause* was lately before the court. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Side; party: as, he stuck his *cause* against his interest. *Tickel.*
- To CAUSE, v. a.** [from the noun.] To effect as an agent. *Locke.*
- CA'USELESSLY, ad.** [from *causeless*.] Without cause: without reason. *Taylor.*
- CA'USELESS, a.** [from *cause*.]
- 1 Original to itself. *Blackmore.*
 - 2 Without just ground or motive.
- CA'USER, s.** [from *cause*.] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.
- CA'USEY, } s.** [*chaussée*, Fr.] A way raised
- CA'USEWAY, } and paved above the rest of**
the ground. *1 Chronicles. Pope.*
- CA'USTICAL, } a.** [*καυστικός*.] Belonging to me-
- CA'USTICK, } dicaments, which, by their vio-**
lent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar. *Wiseman.*
- CA'USTICK, s.** A caustick or burning application. *Temple.*
- CAU'TEL, s.** [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; scruple. *Shakespeare.*
- CA'UTELOUS, a.** [*cauteleux*, Fr.]
- 1 Cautious; wary. *Wotton.*
 - 2 Wily; cunning. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*
- CA'UTELOUSLY, ad.** Cunningly; slyly; cautiously; warily. *Brown. Bacon.*
- CA'UTERISM,* s.** The act or method of searing with the cautery. *Ash.*
- CAUTERIZA'TION, s.** [from *cauterize*.] The act of burning flesh with hot irons.
- To CA'UTERIZE, v. a.** [*cauteriser*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery. *Sharp.*
- CA'UTERY, s.** [*καύω, uro*.] Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. *Wiseman.*
- CA'UTION, s.** [*caution*, Fr.]
- 1 Prudence; foresight; provident care; wariness.
 - 2 Security as, he laid down money as *caution* for performance. *Sidney.*
 - 3 Provisionary precept. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 4 Warning.
- To CA'UTION, v. a.** [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.
- CA'UTIONARY, a.** [from *caution*.] Given as a pledge, or in security. *Southern.*
- CA'UTIOUS, a.** [*cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful. *Swift.*
- CA'UTIOUSLY, ad.** In a wary manner.
- CA'UTIOUSNESS, s.** [from *cautious*.] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection.
- CAVALCA'DE, s.** [*cavallo Ital.*] A procession on horseback.
- CAVALI'ER, s.** [*cavalier*, Fr.]
- 1 A horseman; a knight.
 - 2 A gay-sprightly military man. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 The appellation of the party of king Charles the first. *Swift.*
- CAVALI'ER, a.** [from the substantive.]
- 1 Gay; sprightly; warlike.
 - 2 Generous; brave. *Suckling.*
 - 3 Disdainful; haughty.
- CAVALI'ERLY, ad.** [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.
- CA'VALRY, s.** [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse troops. *Bacon. Addison.*
- To CA'VATE, v. a.** [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow.
- CAVA'ZION, s.** [*cavo*, Lat.] Hollowing of the earth for cellerage. *Philips.*
- CAVE, s.** [*cave*, Fr.]
- 1 A cavern; a den. *Wotton. Dryden.*
 - 2 A hollow; any hollow place. *Bacon.*

CEL

- To CAVE, v. n.** [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave. *Shakespeare.*
- CA'VEAT, s.** A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastic judge, notifying to him that he ought to beware how he acts. *Ayliffe. Trumball.*
- CA'VERN, s.** [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground. *Shakespeare.*
- CA'VERNED, a.** [from *cavern*.]
- 1 Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.
 - 2 Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*
- CA'VERNOUS, a.** [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns. *Woodward.*
- CA'VESSON, s.** [Fr.] (In horsemanship.) A sort of noseband, put into the nose of a horse. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
- CAVIA'RE, s.** The eggs of a sturgeon, salted and made up into a mass. *Grew.*
- To CA'VIL, v. n.** [*caviller*, Fr.] To raise captious and frivolous objections. *Pope.*
- To CA'VIL, v. a.** To receive or treat with objections. *Milton.*
- CA'VIL, s.** False or frivolous objections.
- CAVILLA'TION, s.** The disposition to make captious objection. *Hooker.*
- CA'VILLER, s.** [*cavillator*, Lat.] An unfair adversary; a captious disputant. *Atterbury.*
- CA'VILLINGLY, ad.** [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.
- CA'VILLOUS, a.** [from *cavil*.] Full of objections. *Ayliffe.*
- CA'VIN, s.** [Fr.] A natural hollow.
- CA'VITY, s.** [*cavitas*, Lat.] Hollowness; hollow. *Bentley.*
- To CAW, v. n.** To cry as the rook, or crow. *Addison.*
- CA'YMAN, s.** American alligator or crocodile.
- CA'ZIMI,* s.** (In astrology.) The center of the sun. *Albumazar.*
- To CEASE, v. n.** [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]
- 1 To leave off; to stop; to give over. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To fail; to be extinct. *Hale.*
 - 3 To be at an end. *Dryden.*
- To CEASE, v. a.** To put a stop to. *Milton.*
- CEASE, s.** Extinction; failure. *Shakespeare.*
- CE'ASELESS, a.** Incessant; perpetual; continual. *Fairfax.*
- CE'CITY, s.** [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight. *Brown.*
- CECU'TIENCY, s.** [*cæcutientia*, Lat.] Cloudiness of sight. *Brown.*
- CE'DAR, s.** [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree. It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle; it hath male flowers. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinated. The extension of the branches is very regular in cedar trees.
- CE'DRINE, a.** [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.
- To CEIL, v. a.** [*cælo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.
- CE'ILING, s.** [from *ceil*.] The inner roof. *Bacon.*
- CE'LANDINE, s.** A plant.
- CE'LATURE, s.** [*cælatura*, Lat.] the art of engraving.
- To CE'LEBRATE, v. a.** [*celebro*, Lat.]
- 1 To praise; to commend. *Addison.*
 - 2 To distinguish by solemn rites. *2 Maccabees.*
 - 3 To mention in a set or solemn manner. *Dryden.*
- CELEBRA'TION, s.** [from *celebrate*.]
- 1 Solemn performance; solemn remembrance. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Praise; renown; memorial. *Clarendon.*
- CELE'BRIOUS, a.** [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned. *Grew.*
- CELE'BRIOUSLY, ad.** [from *celebrious*.] In a famous manner.
- CELE'BRIOUSNESS, s.** [from *celebrious*.] Renown; fame.
- CELE'BRI'TY, s.** [*celebritas*, Lat.] Celebration, transaction publicly splendid. *Bacon.*
- CELE'RIACK, s.** Turnep-rooted celery.
- CELE'RITY, s.** [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftmess; speed. *Hooker.*

CEN

CELERY, *s.* A species of parsley.
CELESTIAL, *a.* [*cælestis*, Lat.]
 1 Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Heavenly; relating to the blessed state. *Shak.*
 3 Heavenly, with respect to excellence. *Dryden.*
CELESTIAL, *s.* An inhabitant of heaven.
CELESTIALLY, *ad.* In a heavenly manner.
To CELESTIFY, *v. a.* [*cælestis*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. *Brown.*
CELIACK, *a.* [*κοιλια*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly. *Arbuthnot.*
CELIBACY, *s.* [*cælebs*, Lat.] Single life. *Atterbury.*
CELIBATE, *s.* [*cælibatus*, Lat.] Single life. *Gran.*
CELL, *s.* [*cella*, Lat.]
 1 A small cavity or hollow. *Prior.*
 2 The cave or little habitation of a religious person. *Denham.*
 3 A small and close apartment in a prison.
 4 Any small place of residence. *Milton.*
CELLAR, *s.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores are repositied. *Peacham.*
CELLARAGE, *s.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.
CELLARER, * *s.* [*cellarium*, Lat.] The butler
CELLARIST, *s.* in a religious house.
CELLULAR, *a.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities. *Sharp.*
CELSITUDE, *s.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] Height.
CELTIC, * *a.* Denoting what the Celts spoke. *Chesterfield.*
CEMENT, *s.* [*cæmentum*, Lat.]
 1 The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. *Bacon.*
 2 Bond of union in friendship. *South.*
To CEMENT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by something interposed. *Burnet.*
To CEMENT, *v. a.* To come into conjunction; to cohere. *Sharp.*
CEMENTATION, *s.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing.
CEMETERY, *s.* [*κοιμητηριον*.] A place where the dead are repositied. *Addison.*
CE/NATICAL, * *a.* [*cæno*, Lat.] Relating to sup-
CE/NATORY, *s.* per. *Brown.*
CENOBITICAL, *a.* [*κοινος* and *βιος*.] Living in community. *Stillingfleet.*
CE/NOTAPH, *s.* [*κενος* and *τάφος*.] A monument for one buried elsewhere; an empty tomb. *Dryde..*
CENSE, *s.* [*census*, Lat.] Public races. *Bacon.*
To CENSE, *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *Dryden.*
CE/NSER, *s.* [*ensensor*, Fr.] The pan in which incense is burned. *Peacham.*
CE/NSOR, *s.* [*censor*, Lat.]
 1 An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners. *Roscommon.*
 2 One who is given to censure.
CENSO/RIAN, *a.* [from *censor*.] Relating to the censor. *Bacon.*
CENSO/RIOUS, *a.* [from *censor*.] Addicted to censure; severe. *Sprat.*
CENSO/RIOUSLY, *ad.* In a severe upbraiding manner.
CENSO/RIOUSNESS, *s.* Disposition to reproach, or censure. *Tillotson.*
CE/NSORSHIP, *s.* [from *censor*.] The office of a censor. *Brown.*
CE/NSURABLE, *a.* [from *censure*.] Worthy of censure; culpable. *Locke.*
CE/NSURABLENESS, *s.* Blameableness.
CE/NSURE, *s.* [*censura*, Lat.]
 1 Blame; reprimand; reproach. *Pope.*
 2 Judgment; opinion. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Judicial sentence. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Spiritual punishment. *Hammond.*
To CE/NSURE, *v. a.* [*censurer*, Fr.]
 1 To blame; to brand publicly. *Saunderson.*
 2 To condemn.
CE/NSURER, *s.* He that blames. *Addison.*
CENT, *s.* [*centum*, Lat.] A hundred: as, five per cent. that is, five in the hundred.
CENTAUR, *s.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

CER

1 A poetical being, supposed to be composed of a man and a horse. *Thomson.*
 2 The archer in the zodiack. *Thomson.*
CENTUARY, *s.* A plant.
CENTENARY, *s.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred. *Hakewill.*
CENTE/SIMAL, *a.* [*centesimus*, Lat.] Hundredth. *Arbuthnot.*
CETIFO/LIOUS, *a.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having a hundred leaves.
CE/NTIPEDE, *s.* [*centum* and *pes*, Lat.] A poisonous insect.
CE/NTO, *s.* [Lat.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors. *Camden.*
CE/NTRAL, *a.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre. *Woodward.*
CE/NTRALLY, *ad.* With regard to the centre.
CENTRA/TION, * *s.* The act of fixing the centre.
CE/NTRE, *s.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle. *Digby.*
To CE/NTRE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.
To CE/NTRE, *v. n.*
 1 To rest on; to repose on. *Atterbury*
 2 To be placed in the midst or centre.
CEN/TRICK, *a.* [from *centre*.] Placed in the centre. *Donne*
CENTRIFU/GAL, *a.* [*centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.
CENTRIPE/TAL, *a.* Having a tendency to the centre. *Cheyne.*
CE/NTRY. See SENTINAL. A word ill-spelt for Sentry. *Gay.*
CE/NTRYBOX, * *s.* [from *centry* and *box*.] The box or place in which a soldier keeps sentry. *Ash.*
CE/NTUPLE, *a.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] A hundredfold.
To CENTU/PPLICATE, *v. a.* [*centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred-fold.
To CENTU/Riate, *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.
CENTURIA/TOR, *s.* [from *century*.] A name given to historians who distinguish times by centuries. *Ayliffe.*
CENTU/RION, *s.* [*centurio*, Lat.] A military officer, who commanded a hundred men. *Shak.*
CE/NTURY, *s.* [*centuria*, Lat.] A hundred: usually employed to specify time: as, the second century. *Boyle.*
CE/PHALALGY, *s.* [*κεφαλαλγια*.] The headach.
CEPHA/LICK, *a.* [*κεφαλη*.] That is medicinal to the head. *Arbuthnot.*
CEPHA/LICS, * *s.* Medicines for the head. *Ash.*
CERA/STES, *s.* [*κεραςτης*.] A serpent having horns. *Milton.*
CE/RATE, *s.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax. *Quincy.*
CE/RATED, *a.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed.
To CERE, *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax. *Wiseman.*
CE/REBEL, *s.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derham.*
CEREBRUM, * *s.* [Lat.] The brain.
CE/RECLOTH, *s.* [from *cere* and *cloth*.] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.
CE/REMENT, *s.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded. *Shakespeare.*
CEREMO/NIAL, *a.* [from *ceremony*.]
 1 Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.
 2 Formal; observant of old forms.
CEREMO/NIAL, *s.* [from *ceremony*.]
 1 Outward form; external rite. *Swift.*
 2 The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.
CEREMO/NIALNESS, *s.* The quality of being ceremonial.
CEREMO/NIOUS, *a.* [from *ceremony*.]
 1 Consisting of outward rites. *South.*
 2 Full of ceremony; awful. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Attentive to the outward rites of religion. *Shak.*
 4 Civil; according to the strict rules of civility. *Addison.*
 5 Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney.*
CEREMO/NIOUSLY, *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally. *Shakespeare.*

CHA

- CEREMONIOUSNESS**, *s.* Addictedness to ceremony.
- CEREMONY**, *s.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]
- 1 Outward rite; external form in religion. *Spen.*
 - 2 Forms of civility. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Outward form of state. *Dryden.*
- CEROTE**, *s.* The same with *cerate*. *Wiseman.*
- CERTAIN**, *a.* [*certus*, Lat.]
- 1 Sure; indubitable; unquestionable. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Resolved; determined. *Milton.*
 - 3 Unfailing; as, a *certain* expedient.
 - 4 Regular; settled: as, they pay a *certain* rate.
 - 5 Not subject to chance: as, the labour is *certain*, the profit doubtful.
 - 6 In an indefinite sense, some: as, a *certain* man told me this. *Wilkins.*
 - 7 Undoubting; put past doubt. *Dryden.*
- CERTAINLY**, *ad.* [from *certain*.]
- 1 Indubitably; without question. *Locke.*
 - 2 Without fail.
- CERTAINTY**, *s.* [from *certain*.]
- 1 Exemption from doubt. *Locke.*
 - 2 That which is real and fixed. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Exemption from casualty.
- CERTES**, *ad.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth. *Hudibras.*
- CERTIFICATE**, *s.* [*certificat*, low Lat.]
- 1 A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cow.*
 - 2 Any testimony. *Addison.*
- TO CERTIFY**, *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Hammond.*
- CERTIORARI**, *s.* [Lat.] A writing issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending. *Cowell.*
- CERTITUDE**, *s.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*
- CERULEAN**, } *a.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue; sky-
CERULEOUS, } coloured. *Boyle.*
- CERULIFICK**, *a.* [from *cæruleous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Grew.*
- CERUMEN**, *s.* [Lat.] The wax of the ear.
- CERUSE**, *s.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] White lead. *Quincy.*
- CERVICAL**, *a.* [*cervicale*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne.*
- CERVIX**,* *s.* [Lat.] (In anatomy.) The neck; the hind part of the neck; the neck of the uterus. *Ash.*
- CESARIAN**, *a.* [from *Cesar*.] The *Cesarian* section is cutting a child out of the womb. *Quincy.*
- CESS**, *s.* [from *cense*.]
- 1 A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property. *Spenser.*
 - 2 The act of laying rates.
 - 3 Bounds or limits. *Shakespeare.*
- TO CESS**, *v. a.* To rate; to lay charge on. *Spen.*
- CESSATION**, *s.* [*cessatio*, Lat.]
- 1 A stop; a rest; a vacation. *Hayward.*
 - 2 A pause of hostility, without peace.
- CESSAVIT**, *s.* [Lat.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service as he is obliged by his tenure. *Cowell.*
- CESSIBILITY**, *s.* The quality of receding, or giving way. *Digby.*
- CESSIBLE**, *a.* [*cessus*, Lat.] Easy to give way. *Digby.*
- CESSION**, *s.* [*cession*, Fr.]
- 1 Retreat; the act of giving way. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Resignation. *Temple.*
- CESSIONARY**, *a.* [from *cession*.] Implying a resignation.
- CESSMENT**, *s.* [from *cess*.] An assessment or tax.
- CESSOR**, *s.* [from *cesso*, Lat.] He that ceases or neglects so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurs the danger of law. *Cowell.*
- CESTUS**, *s.* [Lat.] The girdle of Venus.
- CETACEOUS**, *a.* [*cete*, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown.*
- CHAD**, *s.* A sort of fish. *Carew.*
- TO CHAFE**, *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.]
- 1 To warm with rubbing. *Sidney.*

CHA

- 2 To heat. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To perfume. *Suckling.*
 - 4 To make angry. *Hayward.*
- TO CHAFE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To rage; to fret; to fume. *Pope.*
 - 2 To fret against any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- CHAFE**, *s.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury. *Hudibras.*
- CHAFE-WAX**, *s.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*
- CHAFER**, *s.* [*ceafor*, Sax.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.
- CHAFFERY**, *s.* A forge in an iron mill.
- CHAFF**, *s.* [*ceaf*, Sax.]
- 1 The husks of corn that are separated by thrashing and winnowing. *Dryden.*
 - 2 It is used for any thing worthless.
- TO CHAFFER**, *v. n.* [*kauffen*, German, to buy.] To haggle; to bargain. *Swift.*
- TO CHAFFER**, *v. a.*
- 1 To buy. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To exchange. *Spenser.*
- CHAFFERER**, *s.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer; a bargainer.
- CHAFFERN**, *s.* [from *echauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water.
- CHAFFERY**, *s.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick.
- CHAFFFINCH**, *s.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff.
- CHAFFLESS**, *a.* [from *chaff*.] Without chaff. *Shakespeare.*
- CHAFFWEED**, *s.* Cudweed.
- CHAFFY**, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff.
- CHAFINGDISH**, *s.* [from *chafe* and *dish*.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals. *Bacon.*
- CHAGRIN**, *s.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill-humour; vexation. *Pope.*
- TO CHAGRIN**, *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper.
- CHAIN**, *s.* [*chaîne*, Fr.]
- 1 A series of links fastened one within another. *Genesis.*
 - 2 A bond; a manacle; a fetter. *Pope.*
 - 3 A line of links with which land is measured.
 - 4 A series linked together: as, a *chain* of propositions.
- TO CHAIN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To fasten or link with a chain. *Knolles.*
 - 2 To bring into slavery. *Pope.*
 - 3 To keep by a chain. *Knolles.*
 - 4 To unite. *Shakespeare.*
- CHAINPUMP**, *s.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. *Chambers.*
- CHAINSHOT**, *s.* [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two bullets, or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.
- CHAINWORK**, *s.* Work with open spaces.
- CHAIR**, *s.* [*chair*, Fr.]
- 1 A moveable seat. *Watts.*
 - 2 A seat of justice, or of authority.
 - 3 A vehicle borne by men; a sedan. *Pope.*
- CHAIRDAYS**,* *s.* [from *chair* and *day*.] Old age; that period in life which is chiefly passed in sitting. *Shakespeare.*
- CHAIRMAN**, *s.* [from *chair* and *man*.]
- 1 The president of an assembly. *Watts.*
 - 2 One whose trade it is to carry a chair.
- CHaise**, *s.* [*chaise*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse. *Addison.*
- CHALCOGRAPHER**, *s.* [*χαλκογραφος*, of *χαλκος*, brass.] An engraver in brass.
- CHALCOGRAPHY**, *s.* [*χαλκογραφία*.] Engraving in brass.
- CHALDER**, } *s.* A dry English measure of
CHALDRON, } coals, consisting of thirty-six
CHAUDRON, } bushels heaped up. The *chaudron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*
- CHALICE**, *s.* [*calic*, Sax.]
- 1 A cup; a bowl. *Shakespeare.*

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- 2 It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship. *Stillington.*
CHA'LICED, *a.* [from *calix*, Lat.] Having a cell or cup. *Shakespeare.*
CHALK, *s.* [*cealc*, Sax.] Chalk is a white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles.
To CHALK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To rub with chalk.
 2 To manure with chalk. *Mortimer.*
 3 To mark or trace out, as with chalk. *Woodward.*
CHALK-CUTTER, *s.* A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*
CHA'LYK, *a.* [from *chalk*.]
 1 Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.
 2 Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*
To CHA'LLERGE, *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.]
 1 To call another to answer for an offence by combat. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To call to a contest. *Locke.*
 3 To accuse. *Shakespeare.*
 4 (In law.) He *challenges* the jury; to object to the impartiality of any one. *Hale.*
 5 To claim as due. *Hooker.*
 6 To call any one to the performance of conditions. *Shakespeare.*
CHA'LLERGE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A summons to combat. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A demand of something as due. *Collier.*
 3 (In law.) An exception taken either against persons or things: persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Cowell.*
CHA'LLERGER, *s.* [from *challenge*.]
 1 One that summons another to combat.
 2 One that claims superiority. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A claimant. *Hooker.*
CHALY'BEATE, *a.* [*chalybs*, Lat.] Impregnated with iron or steel. *Arbuthnot.*
CHAMA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender. *Addison.*
CHA'MBER, *s.* [*chambre*, Fr.]
 1 An apartment in a house: generally used for those appropriated to lodging.
 2 Any retired room. *Prior.*
 3 Any cavity or hollow. *Sharp.*
 4 A court of justice. *Ayliffe.*
 5 The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.
 6 The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.
To CHA'MBER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To be wanton; to intrigue. *Romans.*
 2 To reside as in a chamber. *Shakespeare.*
CHA'MBERER, *s.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue. *Shakespeare.*
CHA'MBERFELLOW, *s.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same chamber. *Spectator.*
CHA'MBERLAIN, *s.* [from *chamber*.]
 1 Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth great officer of the crown.
 2 Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber. *Clarendon.*
 3 A servant who has the care of the chambers. *Shakespeare.*
CHA'MBERLAINSHIP, *s.* [from *chamberlain*.]
 The office of a chamberlain.
CHA'MBERMAID, *s.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.]
 A maid whose business it is to dress a lady. *Ben Jonson.*
CHA'MBER-LYE, ** s.* [from *chamber* and *lye*.]
 Urine. *Shakespeare.*
CHA'MBER-POT, ** s.* [from *chamber* and *pot*.]
 Utensil for the reception of urine. *Shakespeare.*
To CHA'MBLET, *v. a.* To vary; to variegate. *Bacon.*
CHA'MBREL of a horse, *s.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hind leg.
CHAME'LEON, *s.* [*χαιμαλεων*.] The chameleon has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its nose long, its back is sharp, its skin plaited. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed

CHA

- to feed on flies. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied. *Bacon.*
To CHA'MFER, *v. a.* [*chambrier*, Fr.] To channel
CHA'MFER, *s.* A small furrow or gutter on a
CHA'MFRET, *s.* column.
CHA'MLET, *s.* See CAMELOT. *Peacham.*
CHA'MOIS, *s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind. *Deuteronomy.*
CHA'MOMILE, *s.* [*χαμαιμηλον*.] The name of an odoriferous plant. *Spenser.*
To CHAMP, *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]
 1 To bite with a frequent action of the teeth. *Bacon.*
 2 To devour. *Spectator.*
To CHAMP, *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting. *Sidney.*
CHA'MPAIGN, *s.* [*champagne*, Fr.] A flat open country. *Spenser.*
CHAMPA'IGN, ** s.* A kind of wine.
CHA'MPERTORS, *s.* [from *champerty*.] Such as move suits at their proper costs, to have part of the gains.
CHA'MPERTY, *s.* [*champart*, Fr.] A maintenance of any man in his suit to have part of the thing recovered.
CHAMPI'GNON, *s.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom. *Woodward.*
CHA'MPION, *s.* [*champion*, Fr.]
 1 A man who undertakes a cause in single combat. *Dryden.*
 2 A hero; a stout warrior. *Locke.*
To CHA'MPION, *v. n.* To challenge.
CHANCE, *s.* [*chance*, Fr.]
 1 Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.
 2 The act of fortune. *Bacon.*
 3 Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event. *Pope.*
 4 Event; success; luck. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Possibility of any occurrence. *Milton.*
To CHANCE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen to fall out. *Knolles.*
CHA'NCE-MEDLEY, *s.* [from *chance* and *medley*.] In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. *Cowell.*
CHA'NCEABLE, *a.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.
CHA'NCEL, *s.* [*cancelli*, Lat.] The eastern part of the church in which the altar is placed. *Hooker.*
CHA'NCELLOR, *s.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancelier*, French.]
 1 The chancellor hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjects himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowell.*
 2 Chancellor in the Ecclesiastical Court. A bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishop in matters of judgment. *Ayliffe.*
 3 Chancellor of a Cathedral. A dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.
 4 Chancellor of the Exchequer. An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the rest of the court, orders things to the king's best benefit. *Cowell.*
 5 Chancellor of the University. The principal magistrate.
CHA'NCELLORSHIP, *s.* The office of chancellor. *Camden.*
CHA'NCERY, *s.* [probably *chancellery*, then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience. *Cowell.*
CHA'NCRE, *s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies. *Wiseman.*
CHA'NCROUS, *a.* [from *chancre*.] Ulcerous. *Wiseman.*
CHANDELIER, *s.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.
CHA'NDLER, *s.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles. *Gay.*
CHA'NFRIN, *s.* [old Fr.] The forepart of the head of a horse. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
To CHANGE, *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr.]
 1 To put one thing in the place of another. *Bac.*

CHA

- 2 To resign any thing for the sake of another. *Dryden.*
 3 To discount a large piece of money into several smaller. *Swift.*
 4 To give and take reciprocally. *Taylor.*
 5 To alter. *Ecclus.*
 6 To mend the disposition or mind. *Shakespeare.*
 To CHANGE, *v. n.* To undergo change; to suffer alteration. *Shakespeare.*
 CHANGE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 An alteration of the state of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A succession of one thing in the place of another. *Prior.*
 3 The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. *Bacon.*
 4 Novelty. *Dryden.*
 5 An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded. *Norris.*
 6 That which makes a variety. *Judges.*
 7 Small money. *Swift.*
 CHA'NGEABLE, *a.* [from *change*.]
 1 Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.
 2 Possible to be changed. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. *Shakespeare.*
 CHA'NGEABLENESS, *s.* [from *changeable*.]
 1 Susceptibility of change. *Hooker.*
 2 Inconstancy; fickleness. *Sidney.*
 CHA'NGEABLY, *ad.* Inconstantly.
 CHA'NGEFUL, *a.* Inconstant; uncertain; mutable. *Pope.*
 CHA'NGELING, *s.* [from *change*.]
 1 A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenser.*
 2 An idiot; a natural. *Dryden.*
 3 One apt to change; a waverer. *Hulibras.*
 CHA'NGER, *s.* One that is employed in changing or discounting money.
 CHA'NNEL, *s.* [canal, *Fr.*]
 1 The hollow bed of running waters. *Spenser.*
 2 Any cavity drawn longwise. *Dryden.*
 3 A strait or narrow sea.
 4 A gutter or furrow of a pillar.
 To CHA'NNEL, *v. a.* To cut any thing in channels. *Blackmore.*
 To CHANT, *v. a.* [chanter, *Fr.*]
 1 To sing. *Spenser.*
 2 To celebrate by song. *Bramhall.*
 3 To sing in the cathedral service.
 To CHANT, *v. n.* To sing. *Amos.*
 CHANT, *s.* Song; melody. *Milton.*
 CHA'NTER, *s.* A singer; a songster. *Pope.*
 CHA'NTICLEER, *s.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, *Fr.*]
 The cock; from his crowing. *Dryden.*
 CHA'NTRESS, *s.* [from *chant*.] A woman singer. *Milton.*
 CHA'NTRY, *s.* [from *chant*.] Chantry is a church endowed with a revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors.
 CHA'OS, *s.* [chaos, *Lat.*]
 1 The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.
 2 Confusion; irregular mixture. *King Charles.*
 3 Any thing where the parts are undistinguished. *Pope.*
 CHAO'TICK, *a.* [from *chaos*.] Resembling chaos; confused. *Derham.*
 To CHAP, *v. a.* [kappen, *Dutch*.] To break into chinks; to make gape. *Blackmore.*
 CHAP, *s.* A cleft; a gaping; a chink. *Burnet.*
 CHAP, *s.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth. *Grew.*
 CHAPE, *s.* [chape, *Fr.*] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. *Shakespeare.*
 CHA'PEL, *s.* [capella, *Latin*.] A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a chapel of ease. *Cowell.*
 CHA'PELESS, *a.* Without a chape.
 CHA'PELLANY, *s.* A chapellany is founded within some other church. *Ayliffe.*
 CHA'PELRY, *s.* [from *chapel*.] The jurisdiction or bound of a chapel.
 CHA'PERON, *s.* A kind of hood worn by the knights of the garter. *Camden.*

CHA

- CHA'PFALN, *a.* [from *chap* and *falien*.] Having the mouth shrunk. *Dryden.*
 CHA'PITER, *s.* [chapiteau, *Fr.*] Capital of a pillar. *Excels.*
 CHA'PLAIN, *s.* [capellanus, *Lat.*] He that attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family. *Cowell.*
 CHA'PLAINSHIP, *s.* [from *chaplain*.]
 1 The office or business of a chaplain.
 2 The possession or revenue of a chapel.
 CHA'PLESS, *a.* [from *chap*.] Without any flesh about the mouth. *Shakespeare.*
 CHA'PLET, *s.* [chapelet, *Fr.*]
 1 A garland or wreath worn about the head. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A string of beads used in the Romish church.
 3 (In architecture.) A little moulding carved into round beads.
 CHA'PMAN, *s.* [ceapman, *Sax.*] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaser. *Dryden.*
 CHAPS, *s.* [from *chap*.] The mouth of a beast or prey. *Dryden.*
 CHAPT. }
 CHA'PPED. } The part. pass. from *to chap*.
 CHAPTER, *s.* [chapitre, *Fr.*]
 1 A division of a book. *South.*
 2 Chapter, from *capitulum*, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral. *Cowell.*
 3 The place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.
 CHA'PTREL, *s.* The capitals of pillars or pilasters, which support arches. *Moxon.*
 CHAR, *s.* A fish found only in Winander-mere in Lancashire.
 To CHAR, *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward.*
 CHAR, *s.* [cyrr, work, *Sax.*] Work done by the day. *Dryden.*
 To CHAR, *v. n.* To work at others houses by the day. *Dryden.*
 CHAR-WOMAN, *s.* A woman hired accidentally for odd work. *Swift.*
 CHA'RACTER, *s.* [character, *Lat.*]
 1 A mark; a stamp; a representation. *Milton.*
 2 A letter used in writing or printing. *Holder.*
 3 The hand or manner of writing. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A representation of any man as to his personal qualities. *Denham.*
 5 An account of any thing as good or bad. *Add.*
 6 The person with his assemblage of qualities. *Dryden.*
 7 Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind. *Pope.*
 8 Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office. *Atterbury.*
 To CHA'RACTER, *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave. *Shakespeare.*
 CHARACTERISTICAL, *a.* [from *characterize*.]
 That which constitutes the character. *Woodw.*
 CHARACTERISTICALNESS, *s.* [from *characteristical*.] The quality of being peculiar to a character.
 CHARACTERISTICK, *s.* That which constitutes the character. *Pope.*
 To CHA'RACTERIZE, *v. a.* [from *character*.]
 1 To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man. *Swift.*
 2 To engrave; to imprint. *Hale.*
 3 To mark with a particular stamp or token. *Arbuthnot.*
 CHA'RACTERLESS, *a.* [from *character*.] Without a character. *Shakespeare.*
 CHA'RACTERY, *s.* [from *character*.] Impression; mark. *Shakespeare.*
 CHA'RCOAL, *s.* [from *chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf.
 CHARD, *s.* [carde, *Fr.*]
 1 Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw. *Chambers.*
 2 Chards of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted. *Mortimer.*
 CHARE,* *s.* [cyrr, work, *Sax.*] Work done by the day; a job; a trifling business to be done about the house. *Ash.*
 To CHARGE, *v. a.* [charger, *Fr.*]

CHA

- 1 To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To impute as a debt. *Locke.*
 3 To impute as a crime. *Pope.*
 4 To impose as a task. *Tillotson.*
 5 To accuse; to censure. *Wake.*
 6 To accuse. *Job.*
 7 To challenge. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To command. *Dryden.*
 9 To fall upon; to attack. *Glanville.*
 10 To burden; to load. *Temple.*
 11 To fill. *Addison.*
 12 To load a gun.
- CHARGE, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 Care; trust; custody. *Knolles.*
 2 Precept; mandate; command. *Hooker.*
 3 Commission; trust conferred; office. *Pope.*
 4 Accusation; imputation. *Shakespeare.*
 5 The thing entrusted to care or management. *Milton.*
 6 Expence; cost. *Dryden.*
 7 Onset; attack. *Bacon.*
 8 The signal to fall upon enemies. *Dryden.*
 9 The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.
 10 A preparation, or sort of ointment, applied to the shoulder-splaits and sprains of horses. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
 11 (In heraldry.) The charge is that which is borne upon the colour. *Peucham.*
- CHARGEABLE, a.** [from charge.]
 1 Expensive; costly. *Wotton.*
 2 Imputable, as a debt or crime. *South.*
 3 Subject to charge; accusable. *Spectator.*
- CHARGEABLENESS, s.** [from chargeable.] Expence; cost; costliness. *Boyle.*
- CHARGEABLY, ad.** [from chargeable.] Expensively. *Ascham.*
- CHARGER, s.** [from charge.] A large dish. *Denham.*
- CHARIENTISM,* s.** (In rhetoric.) A kind of figurative expression in which a taunt or insult is softened by a jest. *Ash.*
- CHARILY, ad.** [from chary.] Warily; frugally.
- CHARINESS, s.** [from chary.] Caution; nicety. *Shakespeare.*
- CHARIOT, s.** [*car-rhod*, Welsh, a wheeled car.]
 1 A carriage of pleasure, or state. *Dryden.*
 2 A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.
- To CHARIOT, v. a.** [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*
- CHARIOTEER, s.** [from chariot.] He that drives the chariot. *Prior.*
- CHARIOT RACE, s.** A sport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addison.*
- CHARITABLE, a.** [*charitable*, Fr.]
 1 Kind in giving alms. *Taylor.*
 2 Kind in judging of others. *Bacon.*
- CHARITABLY, ad.** [from charitable.]
 1 Kindly; liberally.
 2 Benevolently; without malignity. *Taylor.*
- CHARITY, s.** [*charité*, Fr.]
 1 Tenderness; kindness; love. *Milton.*
 2 Goodwill; benevolence. *Dryden.*
 3 The theological virtue of universal love. *Atter.*
 4 Liberality to the poor. *Dryden.*
 5 Alms; relief given to the poor. *L'Estrange.*
- To CHARK, v. a.** To burn to a black cinder. *Grew.*
- CHARLATAN, s.** [*charlatan*, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank. *Brown.*
- CHARLATANICAL, a.** [from charlatan.] Quackish; ignorant. *Cowley.*
- CHARLATANY, s.** [from charlatan.] Wheedling; deceit.
- CHARLES'S WAIN, s.** The northern constellation, called the bear. *Brown.*
- CHARLOCK, s.** A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.
- CHARM, s.** [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Lat.]
 1 Words or philtres, imagined to have some occult power. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Something of power to gain the affections. *Waller.*

CHA

- To CHARM, v. a.** [from the noun.]
 1 To fortify with charms against evil.
 2 To make powerful by charms. *Sidney.*
 3 To subdue by some secret power.
 4 To subdue by pleasure. *Waller.*
- CHARMER, s.** [from charm.] One that has the power of charming, or enchanting. *Dryden.*
- CHARMING, part. a.** [from charm.] Pleasing in the highest degree. *Sprat.*
- CHARMINGLY, ad.** [from charming.] In such a manner as to please exceedingly. *Addison.*
- CHARMINGNESS, s.** [from charming.] The power of pleasing.
- CHARNEL, a.** [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh or carcases. *Milton.*
- CHARNEL-HOUSE, s.** [*charnier*, Fr.] The place where the bones of the dead are repositied. *Taylor.*
- CHARR,* s.** (In commerce.) Thirty pigs of lead. *Ash.*
- CHART, s.** [*charta*, Latin.] A delineation of coasts. *Arbuthnot.*
- CHARTER, s.** [*charta*, Lat.]
 1 A charter is a written evidence. *Cowel.*
 2 Any writing bestowing privileges or rights. *Raleigh.*
 3 Privilege; immunity; exemption. *Shakespeare.*
- CHARTER-PARTY, s.** [*charte-partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale.*
- CHARTERED, a.** [from charter.] Privileged; granted by charter. *Shakespeare.*
- CHARY, a.** [from care.] Careful; cautious. *Carew.*
- To CHASE, v. a.** [*chasser*, Fr.]
 1 To hunt as game.
 2 To pursue as an enemy. *Judges.*
 3 To drive. *Knolles.*
 4 To follow with desire to overtake.
- CHASE, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 Hunting; pursuit of any thing as game. *Bar.*
 2 Fitness to be hunted. *Dryden.*
 3 Pursuit of an enemy. *Knolles.*
 4 Pursuit of something as desirable. *Dryden.*
 5 Hunting match. *Shakespeare.*
 6 The game hunted. *Granville.*
 7 Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. *Shakespeare.*
 8 The chase of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece. *Chambers.*
- CHASE-GUN, s.** [from chase and gun.] Guns in the forepart of a ship, fired upon those that are pursued. *Dryden.*
- CHASER, s.** [from chase.] Hunter; pursuer; driver. *Denham.*
- CHASM, s.** [*χασμα*.]
 1 A cleft; a gape; an opening. *Locke.*
 2 A place unfilled; a vacuity. *Dryden.*
- CHASSÉLAS, s.** [Fr.] A sort of grape.
- CHASSY,* s.** [*chassis*, Fr.] The frame of a window. *Scott.*
- CHASTE, a.** [*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.]
 1 Pure from all commerce of sexes; as, a chaste virgin.
 2 Pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.
 3 Free from obscenity. *Watts.*
 4 True to the marriage bed. *Titus.*
- CHASTE-TREE, s.** [*vitex*, Lat.] A tree. *Milton.*
- To CHASTEN, v. a.** [*chastier*, Fr.] To correct; to punish. *Rowe.*
- To CHASTISE, v. a.** [*castigo*, Lat.]
 1 To punish; to correct by punishment. *Boyle.*
 2 To reduce to order, or obedience. *Shakespeare.*
- CHASTISEMENT, s.** Correction; punishment. *Raleigh.*
- CHASTISER, s.** [from chastise.] A punisher; a corrector.
- CHASTITY, s.** [*castitas*, Lat.]
 1 Purity of the body. *Taylor.*
 2 Freedom from obscenity. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.
- CHASTELY,* } ad.** [from chaste.] Without in-
- CHASTLY, } } continence; purely; without contamination. *Dryden.***

CHE

CHA'STENESS,* } s. [from *chaste*.] Chastity;
CHA'STNESS, } purity.
To CHAT, v. n. [from *caqueter*, Fr.] To prate;
 to talk idly; to prattle. *Spenser*.
CHAT, s. [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate.
Shakespeare.
CHAT, s. The keys of trees.
CHA'TEAU,* s. [Fr.] A castle. *Burke*.
CHA'TTY,* ad. Liberal of conversation; a fa-
 miliar term. *Mason*.
CHA'TELLANY, s. [*châtellenie*, Fr.] The district
 under the dominion of a castle.
CHA'TTEL, s. Any moveable possession.
To CHA'TTER, v. a. [*caqueter*, Fr.]
 1 To make a noise as a pie, or other unhar-
 monious bird. *Dryden*.
 2 To make a noise by collision of the teeth. *Pri*.
 3 To talk idly or carelessly. *Watts*.
CHA'TTER, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Noise like that of a pie or monkey. *Swift*.
 2 Idle prate.
CHA'TTERER, s. [from *chatter*.] An idle talker.
CHA'TWOOD, s. Little sticks; fuel.
CHA'VENDER, s. [*chavesne*, Fr.] The chub; a
 fish. *Walton*.
CHAUMONTE' LLE, s. [Fr.] A sort of pear.
To CHAW, v. a. [*kawen*, Ger.] To masticate;
 to chew. *Boyle*.
CHAW, s. [from the verb.] The chap.
CHA'WDRON, s. Entrails. *Shakespeare*.
CHEAP, a. [*ceapan*, Sax.]
 1 To be had at a low rate. *Locke*.
 2 Easy to be had; not respected. *Bacon*.
CHEAP, s. Market; purchase; bargain. *Sidney*.
To CHE'APEN, v. a. [*ceapan*, Sax. to buy.]
 1 To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing.
Prior.
 2 To lessen value. *Dryden*.
CHE'APLY, ad. [from *cheap*.] At a small price;
 at a low rate. *Dryden*.
CHE'APNESS, s. [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price.
Temple.
To CHEAT, v. a. To defraud; to impose upon;
 to trick. *Tillotson*.
CHEAT, s.
 1 A fraud; a trick; an imposture. *Dryden*.
 2 A person guilty of fraud. *South*.
CHE'ATER, s. [from *cheat*.] One that practises
 fraud. *Taylor*.
To CHECK, v. a.
 1 To repress; to curb. *Bacon*.
 2 To reprove; to chide. *Shakespeare*.
 3 To control by a counter reckoning.
To CHECK, v. n.
 1 To stop; to make a stop. *Locke*.
 2 To clash; to interfere. *Bacon*.
CHECK, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Repressure; stop; rebuff. *Rogers*.
 2 Restraint; curb; government. *Clarendon*.
 3 Reproof; a slight. *Shakespeare*.
 4 A dislike; a sudden disgust. *Dryden*.
 5 In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper
 game to follow other birds.
 6 The cause of restraint; a stop. *Clarendon*.
 7 Clerk of the check, has the check and control-
 ment of the yeomen of the guard.
To CHE'CKER, v. a. [from *echecs*, chess, Fr.]
To CHE'QUER, } To variegate or diversify, in
 the manner of a chess-board, with alternate
 colours. *Drayton*.
CHE'CKER, } s. Work varied alter-
CHE'CKER-WORK, } nately. *Kings*.
CHECK-MATE, s. [*echec et mat*, French.] The
 movement on the chess-board, that kills the
 opposite men. *Spenser*.
CHEEK, s. [*ceac*, Sax.]
 1 The side of the face below the eye.
 2 A general name among mechanicks for almost
 all those pieces of their machines that are
 double. *Cheyne*.
CHEEK-TOOTH, s. The hinder tooth or tusk.
Joel.
CHEER, s. [*chere*, Fr.]
 1 Entertainment; provisions. *Locke*.
 2 Invitation to gayety. *Shakespeare*.
 3 Gayety; jollity. *Shakespeare*.

CHE

4 Air of the countenance. *Daniel*.
 5 Temper of mind. *Acta*.
To CHEER, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.
 2 To comfort; to console. *Dryden*.
 3 To gladden. *Pope*.
To CHEER, v. n. To grow gay or gladsome.
Philips.
CHE'ERER, s. [from the verb.] Gladner; giver
 of gayety. *Walton*.
CHE'ERFUL, a. [from *cheer* and *full*.]
 1 Gay; full of life; full of mirth. *Spenser*.
 2 Having an appearance of gayety.
CHE'ERFULLY, ad. [from *cheerful*.] Without
 dejection, with gayety. *South*.
CHE'ERFULNESS, s. [from *cheerful*.]
 1 Freedom from dejection; alacrity. *Tillotson*.
 2 Freedom from gloominess. *Sidney*.
CHE'ERLESS, a. [from *cheer*.] Without gayety,
 comfort, or gladness. *Dryden*.
CHE'ERLY, a. [from *cheer*.]
 1 Gay; cheerful. *Ray*.
 2 Not gloomy.
CHE'ERLY, ad. [from *cheer*.] Cheerfully; mer-
 rily. *Milton*.
CHE'ERY, a. [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly;
 gladsome. *Gay*.
CHEESE, s. [*cyse*, Sax.] A kind of food made
 by pressing the curd of milk.
CHE'ESECAKE, s. [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A
 cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.
CHE'ESEMONGER, s. [from *cheese* and *monger*.]
 One who deals in cheese.
CHE'ESEVAT, s. [from *cheese* and *vat*.] The
 wooden case in which the curds are pressed
 into cheese. *Glanville*.
CHE'ESY, a. Having the nature or form of
 cheese. *Arbuthnot*.
CHE'LY, s. [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell-
 fish. *Brown*.
CHE'QUER,* s. The treasury. *Browne*.
To CHE'RISH, v. a. [*cherir*, Fr.] To support; to
 shelter; to nurse up. *Tillotson*.
CHE'RISHER, s. [from *cherish*.] An encour-
 ager; a supporter. *Sprat*.
CHE'RISHMENT, s. [from *cherish*.] Encourage-
 ment; support; comfort. *Spenser*.
CHE'RRY, } s. [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*, Latin.]
CHE'RRY-TREE, } A fruit tree.
CHE'RRY, a. Resembling a cherry in colour.
Shakespeare.
CHE'RRYBAY, s. Laurel.
CHE'RRY-BRANDY,* s. [from *cherry* and
brandy.] Brandy in which cherries have been
 steeped. *Ash*.
CHE'RRYCHEEKED, a. [from *cherry* and
cheek.] Having ruddy cheeks. *Congreve*.
CHE'RRYPIT, s. Children's play, in which they
 throw cherry-stones into a small hole. *Shak*.
CHE'RRY-WINE,* s. [from *cherry* and *wine*.]
 Wine made of cherries. *Ash*.
CHERSONE'SE, s. [*Χερσονησος*.] A peninsula.
CHERT, s. [from *quartz*, Ger.] A kind of flint.
Woodward.
CHERUB, s. pl. cherubim. [כרוב.] A celestial
 spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next
 in order to the seraphim. *Calmet*.
CHERU'BICAL,* } a. [from *cherub*.] Angelick;
CHERU'BICK, } relating to the cherubim.
Milton.
CHE'RUBINE, a. [from *cherub*.] Angelical.
To CHE'RUP, v. n. [from *cheer up*.] To chirp;
 to use a cheerful voice. *Spenser*.
CHE'RVIL, s. [*chærophyllum*, Lat.] An umbelli-
 ferous plant. *Miller*.
CHE'SLIP, s. A small vermin. *Skinner*.
CHESS, s. [*echec*, Fr.] A game in which two sets
 of men are moved in opposition.
CHESS-APPLE, s. Wild service.
CHESS-BOARD, s. [from *chess* and *board*.] The
 board or table on which the game of chess is
 played. *Prior*.
CHESS-MAN, s. A puppet for chess.
CHE'SSOM, s. Mellow earth. *Bacon*.
CHEST, s. [*cyst*, Sax.] A box of wood or other
 materials. *Dryden*.

CHI

To CHEST, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deposit in a chest.

CHEST-FOUNDING, *s.* A disease in horses; a pleurisy, or peripneumony.

CHESTED, *a.* Having a chest.

CHESTNUT-TREE, } *s.*

CHESTNUT, } *s.*

1 The fruit of the chestnut tree. *Peacham.*

2 The name of a brown colour. *Cowley.*

CHESTNUT, *a.* Being of the colour of a chestnut; reddish brown.

CHESTON, *s.* A kind of plum.

CHEVALIER, *s.* A knight. *Shakespeare.*

CHEVAUX de Frise, *s.* A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.

CHEVEN, *s.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish, the same with the chub.

CHEVRIL, *s.* [*cheverau*, French.] A kid; kid-leather. *Shakespeare.*

CHEVIVANCE, *s.* [French.] Enterprise; achievement: not in use. *Spenser.*

To CHEW, *v. a.* [*ceowyan*, Sax.]

1 To grind with the teeth; to masticate. *Arb.*

2 To meditate; to ruminate in the thoughts. *Prior.*

3 To taste without swallowing. *Bacon.*

To CHEW, *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate. *Pope.*

CHICANE, *s.* [*chicane*, Fr.]

1 The art of protracting a contest by artifice. *Locke.*

2 Artifice in general. *Prior.*

To CHICANE, *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICANER, *s.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophister; a wrangler. *Locke.*

CHICANERY, *s.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; wrangle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHICK, } *s.* [*cicen*, Sax. *kicken*, Dutch.]

CHICKEN, } *s.* *Chicken* is the old plural of *chick*, though now used as a singular noun.]

1 The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird. *Davies.*

2 A word of tenderness. *Shakespeare.*

3 A term for a young girl. *Swift.*

CHICKENHEARTED, *a.* Cowardly; fearful. *Spenser.*

CHICKENPOX, *s.* An eruptive distemper.

CHICKLING, *s.* [from *chick*.] A small chick.

CHICKPEAS, *s.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] An herb.

CHICKWEED, *s.* A plant. *Wiseman.*

To CHIDE, *v. a.* pret. *chid*, or *chode*; part. *chid*, or *chidden*. [*cidan*, Sax.]

1 To reprove. *Waller.*

2 To drive away with reproof. *Shakespeare.*

3 To blame; to reproach. *Prior.*

To CHIDE, *v. n.*

1 To clamour; to scold. *Swift.*

2 To quarrel with. *Shakespeare.*

3 To make a noise. *Shakespeare.*

CHIDER, *s.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover. *Shakespeare.*

CHIEF, *a.* [*chef*, Fr. the head.]

1 Principal; most eminent. *Kings.*

2 Eminent; extraordinary. *Proverbs.*

3 Capital; of the first order. *Locke.*

CHIEF, *s.* [from the adjective.] A commander; a leader. *Milton.*

CHIEFLESS, *a.* Without a head. *Pope.*

CHIEFLY, *ad.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common. *Dryden.*

CHIEFRIE, *s.* [from *chief*.] A small rent paid to the lord paramount. *Spenser.*

CHIEFTAIN, *s.* [from *chief*.]

1 A leader; a commander. *Spenser.*

2 The head of a clan. *Davies.*

CHIESE, *s.* (In music books.) A mark to distinguish church music. *Ash.*

CHIEVANCE, *s.* Traffick, in which money is extorted, as discount. *Bacon.*

CHILBLAIN, *s.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*.] Sores made by frost. *Temple.*

CHILD, *s.* In the pl. **CHILDREN**. [*cild*, Sax.]

1 An infant, or very young person. *Waller.*

CHI

2 One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent. *Addison.*

3 A girl child. *Shakespeare.*

4 Any thing the product or effect of another. *Shakespeare.*

5 To be with child. To be pregnant.

To CHILD, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children. *Shakespeare.*

CHILDBEARING, part. *s.* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*

CHILDBED, *s.* The state of a woman bringing a child. *Arbuthnot.*

CHILDBIRTH, *s.* [from *child* and *birth*.] Travail; labour. *Dryden.*

CHILDED, *a.* Furnished with a child. *Shak.*

CHILDERMASS DAY. [from *child* and *mass*] The day of the week throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized. *Carew.*

CHILDHOOD, [*childhad*, Sax.]

1 The state of infants; the time in which we are children. *Rogers.*

2 The time of life between infancy and puberty. *Arbuthnot.*

3 The properties of a child. *Dryden.*

CHILDISH, *a.* [from *child*.]

1 Becoming only children; trivial; puerile. *Milton.*

2 Trifling; ignorant; simple. *Bacon.*

CHILDISHLY, *ad.* [from *childish*.] In a childish trifling way. *Hayward.*

CHILDISHNESS, *s.* [from *childish*.]

1 Puerility; triflingness. *Locke.*

2 Harmlessness. *Shakespeare.*

CHILDLESS, *a.* [from *child*.] Without children. *Milton.*

CHILDLIKE, *a.* [from *child* and *like*.] Becoming or beseeeming a child. *Hooker.*

CHILIAD, *s.* [from *χιλιας*.] A thousand. *Hold.*

CHILIAEDRON, *s.* [from *χιλιας*.] A figure of a thousand sides. *Locke.*

CHILL, *a.* [*cele*, Sax.]

1 Cold; that is cold to the touch. *Milton.*

2 Having the sensation of cold. *Rowe.*

3 Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

4 Having no warmth of mind; not affectionate.

CHILL, *s.* [from the adjective.] Chillness; cold. *Derham.*

To CHILL, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1 To make cold. *Dryden.*

2 To depress; to deject. *Rogers.*

3 To blast with cold. *Blackmore.*

CHILLINESS, *s.* [from *chilly*.] A sensation of shivering cold. *Arbuthnot.*

CHILLY, *a.* Somewhat cold. *Philips.*

CHILNESS, *s.* Coldness; want of warmth.

CHILO'CAE, *s.* [from *χελος*, the lip, and *κακος*, bad.] (In surgery.) The canker in the mouth. *Ash.*

CHIMB, *s.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME, *s.* [*chirme*, an old word.]

1 The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments. *Ben Jonson.*

2 The correspondence of sound. *Dryden.*

3 The sound of bells struck with hammers. *Sha.*

4 The correspondence of proportion or relation. *Grew.*

To CHIME, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1 To sound in harmony. *Prior.*

2 To correspond in relation or proportion. *Locke.*

3 To agree; to fall in with. *Arbuthnot.*

4 To suit with; to agree. *Locke.*

5 To jingle; to clatter. *Smith.*

To CHIME, *v. a.*

1 To make to move, or strike, or sound, harmonically. *Dryden.*

2 To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA, *s.* [*chimera*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy. *Dryden.*

CHIMERICAL, *a.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fantastick. *Spectator.*

CHIMERICALLY, *ad.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly.

CHIMINAGE, *s.* [*chemin*, Fr.] A toll for passage through a forest. *Cowley.*

CHI

CHIMNEY, *s.* [*cneminée*, Fr.]
 1 The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house. *Swift.*
 2 The turret raised above the roof of the house for the conveyance of smoke. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The fire-place. *Raleigh.*
CHIMNEY-CORNER, *s.* [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The fire-side; the place of idlers. *Denh.*
CHIMNEY-PIECE, *s.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece round the fire-place. *Swift.*
CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *s.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.] One whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of soot. *Shakespeare.*
CHIN, *s.* [*cinne*, Sax.] The part of the face beneath the under lip. *Dryden.*
CHINA, *s.* [from *China*.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent. *Pope.*
CHINA-ORANGE, *s.* The sweet orange brought from China. *Mortimer.*
CHINA-ROOT, *s.* A medicinal root, brought originally from China.
CHINA-WARE,* *s.* [from *China* and *ware*.] Fine porcelain.
CHINCOUGH, *s.* [*kincken*, to pant, Dutch, and *cough*.] A violent and convulsive cough. *Floy.*
CHINE, *s.* [*eschine*, Fr.]
 1 The part of the back in which the back-bone is found. *Sidney.*
 2 A piece of the back of an animal; as, a *chine* of pork. *Shakespeare.*
To CHINE, *v. a.* To cut into chines. *Dryden.*
CHINESE,* *a.* [from *China*.] Belonging to China.
CHINK, *s.* [*cinan*, to gape, Sax.]
 1 A small aperture longwise. *Bacon.*
 2 A small sharp sound, made by the collision of metal, and by shaking money in a purse.
 3 Money in burlesque.
To CHINK, *v. a.* To shake so as to make a sound. *Pope.*
To CHINK, *v. n.* To sound by striking each other. *Arbutnot.*
CHINKY, *a.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping. *Dryden.*
CHIN-SCAB,* *s.* [from *chin* and *scab*.] A scabby disease in sheep. *Ash.*
HINTS, *s.* Cloth of cotton made in India. *Pope.*
HIOPPINE, *s.* A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Cowley.*
CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market. *Gibson.*
To CHIP, *v. a.* [from *chop*.] To cut into small pieces. *Thomson.*
CHIP, *s.* [from the verb.] A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument. *Taylor.*
CHIPPING, *s.* A fragment cut off. *Mortimer.*
CHIRAGRA,* *s.* [from *χειρ*, a hand, and *αγρα*, a capture.] The gout in the hand. *Ash.*
CHIRAGRICAL, *a.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand. *Brown.*
CHIROGRAPHER, *s.* [*χειρ*, the hand, *γραφω*, to write.] He that exercises writing. *Bacon.*
CHIROGRAPHIST, *s.* A chirographer.
CHIROGRAPHY, *s.* The art of writing.
CHIROLOGY,* *s.* [from *χειρ*, a hand, and *λογος*, a word.] The art of talking by signs made with the hands. *Perry.*
CHIROMANCER, *s.* One that foretels events by inspecting the hand. *Dryden.*
CHIROMANCY, *s.* [*χειρ*, the hand, and *μαντεία*, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand. *Brown.*
To CHIRP, *v. n.* [from *cheer up*.] To make a cheerful noise, as birds. *Sidney.*
To CHIRP, *v. a.* [from *cheer up*.] To make cheerful. *Jonson.*
CHIRP, *s.* The voice of birds or insects. *Specta.*
CHIRPER, *s.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps.
CHIRPING,* *s.* The faint music of birds. *Bacon.*
To CHIRRE, *v. n.* [*ceorian*, Sax.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*
CHIRURGEON, *s.* [*χειρουργος*.] One that cures ailments not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a surgeon. *South*

CHO

CHIRURGERY, *s.* [from *chirurgion*.] The art of curing by external applications. *Sidney.*
CHIRURGICAL,* *a.*
CHIRURGICK,* *a.*
 1 Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts. *Mortimer.*
 2 Manual in general. *Wilkins.*
CHIRURGICALLY,* *ad.* In a surgical manner. *Ash.*
CHISEL, *s.* [*ciseau*, Fr.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.
To CHISEL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.
CHIT, *s.* [*chico*, little, Span.]
 1 A child; a baby. *Addison.*
 2 The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer.*
 3 A freckle.
To CHIT, *v. n.* To sprout. *Mortimer.*
CHITCHAT, *s.* [from *chat*.] Prattle; idle prate. *Spectator.*
CHITTERLINGS, *s.* [from *schysterlingh*, Dutch.] The guts.
CHITTY, *a.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a baby.
CHIVALROUS, *a.* [from *chivalry*.] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike.
CHIVALRY, *s.* [*chevalerie*, Fr.]
 1 A knighthood; a military dignity. *Bacon.*
 2 The qualifications of a knight; as, valour. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The general system of knighthood. *Dryden.*
 4 An adventure; an exploit. *Sidney.*
 5 The body or order of knights. *Shakespeare.*
 6 (In law.) A tenure of land by knights services. *Concell.*
CHIVES, *s.* [*cive*, Fr.]
 1 The threads or filament rising in flowers, with seeds at the end. *Rap.*
 2 A species of small onions. *Skinner.*
CHLOROSIS, *s.* [from *χλωρος*, green.] The greensickness.
To CHOAK. See **CHOKE**.
CHOCOLATE, *s.* [*chocolate*, Spanish.]
 1 The nut of the cocoa tree.
 2 The mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa nut, to be dissolved in hot water.
 3 The liquor made by a solution of chocolate. *Arbutnot. Pope.*
CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, *s.* [*chocolate* and *house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler.*
CHODE. The old pret. from *chide*.
CHOICE, *s.* [*choix*, Fr.]
 1 The act of choosing; election. *Dryden.*
 2 The power of choosing; election. *Grew.*
 3 Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.
 4 The thing chosen. *Milton. Prior.*
 5 The best part of any thing. *Hooker.*
 6 Several things proposed as objects of election. *Shakespeare.*
CHOICE, *a.* [*choisi*, Fr.]
 1 Select; of extraordinary value. *Walton.*
 2 Chary; frugal; careful. *Taylor.*
CHOICELESS, *a.* [from *choice*.] Wanting the power of choosing. *Hammond.*
CHOICELY, *ad.* [from *choice*.]
 1 Curiously; with exact choice. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Valuably; excellently. *Walton.*
CHOICENESS, *s.* [from *choice*.] Nicety; particular value. *Evelyn.*
CHOIR, *s.* [*chorus*, Lat.]
 1 An assembly or band of singers. *Waller.*
 2 The singers in divine worship. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The part of the church where the singers are placed. *Shakespeare.*
To CHOKE, *v. a.* [*aceocan*, Sax.]
 1 To suffocate. *Waller.*
 2 To stop up; to block up a passage: as, the por was choked. *Chapman.*
 3 To hinder by obstruction: as, the fire was choked. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To suppress. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To overpower. *Dryden.*
CHOKE, *s.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.
CHOKE-PEAR, *s.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

CHO

- 1 A rough, harsh, unpalatable peat.
 2 Any sarcasm that stops the mouth *Clarison.*
CHO'KER, *s.* [from *choke*.]
 1 One that chokes.
 2 One that puts another to silence.
 3 Any thing that cannot be answered.
CHO'KY, *a.* [from *choke*.] That has the power of suffocation.
CHO'LAGOGUES, *s.* [χολος, bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile.
CHO'LER, *s.* [cholera, Lat. from χολη.]
 1 The bile. *Wotton.*
 2 The humour supposed to produce irascibility. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Anger; rage. *Shakespeare.*
CHO'LERICK, *a.* [cholericus, Lat.]
 1 Abounding with choler *Dryden.*
 2 Angry; irascible. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Offensive. *Sidney.*
CHO'LERICKNESS, *s.* [from *cholerick*.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.
To CHOOSE, *v. a.* *I chose, I have chosen, or chose.* [choisir, Fr. ceosan, Sax.]
 1 To take by way of preference of several things offered. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To take; not to refuse. *South.*
 3 To select; to pick out of a number. *Samuel.*
 4 To elect for eternal happiness.
To CHOOSE, *v. n.* To have the power of choice. *Hooker.*
CHOO'SER, *s.* [from *choose*.] He that has the power of choosing; an elector. *Drayton.*
To CHOP, *v. a.* [kuppen, Dutch; couper, Fr.]
 1 To cut with a quick blow. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To devour eagerly. *Dryden.*
 3 To mince; to cut into small pieces. *Locke.*
 4 To break into chinks. *Shakespeare.*
To CHOP, *v. n.*
 1 To do any thing with a quick motion.
 2 To light or happen upon a thing suddenly.
To CHOP, *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax.]
 1 To purchase: generally by way of truck. *Bac.*
 2 To put one thing in the place of another. *Hudi.*
 3 To bandy; to altercate. *Bacon.*
CHOP, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A piece chopped off. *Bacon.*
 2 A small piece of meat. *King.*
 3 A crack, or cleft. *Bacon.*
CHO'PHOUSE, *s.* [from *chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment. *Spectator.*
CHO'PIN, *s.* [Fr.]
 1 A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.
 2 A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.
CHO'PPING, *part. a.* An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation. *Fenton.*
CHO'PPING-KNIFE, *s.* [from *chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat. *Sidney.*
CHO'PPY, *a.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes or cracks. *Shakespeare.*
CHOPS, *s.* [from *chaps*.]
 1 The mouth of a beast. *L'Estrange.*
 2 The mouth of any thing in familiar language.
CHO'RAL, *a.* [chorus, Lat.]
 1 Sung by a choir. *Milton.*
 2 Singing in a choir. *Amhurst.*
CHORD, *s.* [chorda, Lat.]
 1 The string of a musical instrument.
 2 A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch or circle.
To CHORD, *v. a.* To furnish with strings. *Dry.*
CHORDE'E, *s.* [chorda, Lat.] A contraction of the frænum.
CHORIA'MBIC, *a.* (In poetry.) Belonging to a foot consisting of four syllables, one long at each end, and two short in the middle.
CHO'RION, *s.* [χωρεω, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.
CHO'RISTER, *s.* [from *chorus*.]
 1 A singer in the cathedrals; a singing boy.
 2 A singer in a concert. *Spenser.*
CHORO'GRAPHER, *s.* [χωρος and γραφω.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHR

- CHOROGRAP'PHICAL**, *a.* Descriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh.*
CHOROGRAP'PHICALLY, *ad.* In a chorographical manner.
CHORO'GRAPHY, *s.* The art of describing particular regions.
CHO'ROID, *s.* [from χοροειδης.] The epithet with oculists and anatomists for one of the coats of the eye. *Reid's Inquiry.*
CHORO'METRY, *s.* [from χωρος a country, and μετρεω to measure.] The act of surveying countries. *Ash.*
CHO'RUS, *s.* [chorus, Lat.]
 1 A number of singers; a concert. *Dryden.*
 2 The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of tragedy. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The song between the acts of a tragedy.
 4 Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.
CHOSE. The preter tense from *to choose*.
CHO'SEN. The participle passive from *to choose*. *Shakespeare.*
CHOUGH, *s.* [ceo, Sax.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea. *Bacon.*
CHOULE, *s.* The crop of a bird. *Brown.*
To CHOUSE, *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Swift.*
CHOUSE, *s.*
 1 A bubble; a tool. *Hudibras*
 2 A trick, or sham.
CHRISM, *s.* [χρῖσμα, an ointment.] Unguent, or unction. *Hammond.*
CHRI'SOM, *s.* See **CHRISM**. A child that dies within a month after its birth. *Graunt.*
To CHRI'STEN, *v. a.* [christnian, Sax.]
 1 To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.
 2 To name; to nominate. *Burnet.*
CHRI'STENDOM, *s.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity. *Hooker.*
CHRI'STENING, *s.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity. *Bacon.*
CHRI'STIAN, *s.* [christianus, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ. *Tillotson.*
CHRI'STIAN, *a.* Professing the religion of Christ. *Shakespeare.*
CHRI'STIAN-NAME, *s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.
CHRI'STIANISM, *s.* [christianismus, Lat.]
 1 The christian religion.
 2 The nations professing christianity.
CHRISTIA'NITY, *s.* [chrestienté, Fr.] The religion of christians. *Addison.*
To CHRISTIANIZE, *v. a.* [from *christian*.] To make christian. *Dryden.*
CHRISTIANLY, *ad.* [from *christian*.] Like a christian.
CHRI'STMAS, *s.* [from *Christ* and *mass*.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.
CHRI'STMAS-BOX, *s.* A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas. *Gay.*
CHRI'STOLYTES, *s.* (In church history.) A sect of christians who held that Christ ascended into heaven with his divinity only, having left his body and soul in hell. *Ash.*
CHRIST'S THORN, *s.* A plant.
CHROMA'TICK, *a.* [χρωμα, colour.]
 1 Relating to colour. *Dryden.*
 2 Relating to a certain species of ancient musick. *Arbuthnot.*
CHROMATO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from χρωμα, colour, and γραφω, to write.] A treatise of colours; the art of painting in colours. *Ash.*
CHRONICAL, *a.* [from χρονος, time.] A chronological distemper is of length opposed to acute. *Brown.*
CHRO'NICLE, *s.* [cronique, Fr.]
 1 A register of events in order of time. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A history. *Spenser.*
To CHRO'NICLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To record in chronicle, or history. *Spenser.*
 2 To register; to record. *Shakespeare.*
CHRO'NICLER, *s.* [from *chronicle*.]

CHU

CIL

1 A writer of chronicles. *Donne.*
 2 A historian. *Raleigh.*
CHRONOGRAM, *s.* [*χρονος*, and *γραφω*.] An inscription or verse, in which such letters as are numerals make up the date of the action recorded. *Hewel.*
CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.
CHRONOGRAMMATIST, *s.* A writer of chronograms. *Addison.*
CHRONOLOGER, *s.* [*χρονος* and *λογος*, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time. *Holder.*
CHRONOLOGICAL, *a.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale.*
CHRONOLOGICALLY, *ad.* [from *chronological*.] In a chronological manner; according to the exact series of time.
CHRONOLOGIST, *s.* One that studies or explains time. *Locke.*
CHRONOLOGY, *s.* [*χρονος* time, and *λογος* doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time. *Prior.*
CHRONOMETER, *s.* [*χρονος*, and *μετρεω*.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time. *Derham.*
CHRY'SALIS, *s.* [*χρυσος* gold.] Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*
CHRY'SOLITE, *s.* [*χρυσος* and *λιθος*.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*
CHRYSO'PRASUS, *s.* [*χρυσος* and *prasinus*, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green. *Revelutions.*
CHUB, *s.* [from *cop*, a great head.] A river fish; the cheven. *Walton.*
CHUBBED, *a.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a chub.
To CHUCK, *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen.
To CHUCK, *v. a.*
 1 To call as a hen calls her young. *Dryden.*
 2 To give a gentle blow under the chin. *Cong.*
CHUCK, *s.*
 1 The voice of a hen. *Temple.*
 2 A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*
CHUCK-FARTHING, *s.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into a hole beneath. *Arbuthnot.*
To CHUCKLE, *v. n.* [*schaecken*, Dutch.] To laugh vehemently. *Prior.*
To CHUCKLE, *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]
 1 To call as a hen. *Dryden.*
 2 To cocker; to fondle. *Dryden.*
CHU'ET, *s.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*
CHUFF, *s.* A blunt clown. *L'Estrange.*
CHUFFILY, *ad.* Stomachfully. *Clarissa.*
CHUFFINESS, *s.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness.
CHUFFY, *a.* [from *chuff*.] Surly; fat.
CHUM, *s.* [*chom*, Armorick.] A chamberfellow.
CHUMP, *s.* A thick heavy piece of wood. *Moxon.*
CHURCH, *s.* [*circe*, Sax. *κυριακη*.]
 1 The collective body of christians. *Hooker.*
 2 The body of christians adhering to one particular form of worship. *Watts.*
 3 The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God. *Shakespeare.*
To CHURCH, *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.
CHURCH-ALE, *s.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church. *Carew.*
CHURCH-ATTIRE, *s.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.
CHURCHMAN, *s.* [from *church* and *man*.]
 1 An ecclesiastick; a clergyman. *Clarendon.*
 2 An adherent to the church of England.
CHURCH-WARDENS, *s.* Officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, churchyard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners. *Cowel.*
CHURCHYARD, *s.* The ground adjoining the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Pope.*
CHURL, *s.* [*ceorl*, Sax.]

1 A rustick; a countryman. *Dryden.*
 2 A rude, surly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*
 3 A miser; a niggard. *Shakespeare.*
CHURLISH, *a.* [from *churl*.]
 1 Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; uncivil.
 2 Selfish; avaricious. *Samuel.*
 3 Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable: as, a churlish soil. *Mortimer.*
 4 Intractable; vexatious. *Crashaw.*
CHURLISHLY, *ad.* [from *churlish*.] Rudely; brutally. *Howell.*
CHURLISHNESS, *s.* [from *churlish*.] Brutality; ruggedness of manner. *Ecclus.*
CHURME, *s.* A confused sound; a noise. *Bacon.*
CHURN, *s.* The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated. *Gay.*
To CHURN, *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]
 1 To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion. *Dryden.*
 2 To make butter by agitating the milk.
CHURRWORM, *s.* [from *cyrr an*, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fancricket. *Skinner.*
CHYLACEOUS, *a.* [from *chyle*.] Belonging to chyle. *Floyer.*
CHYLE, *s.* [*χυλος*.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment. *Arb.*
CHYLIFICATION, *s.* [from *chyle*.] The act
CHYLIFICATION, *s.* } or process of making
 chyle in the body. *Arbuthnot.*
CHYLIFICATION, *a.* Having the power of making chyle.
CHYLOPOETICK, *a.* [*χυλος* and *ποιεω*.] Having the power of forming chyle. *Arbuthnot.*
CHYLOUS, *s.* [from *chyle*.] Consisting of chyle. *Arbuthnot.*
CHYMICAL, *a.* [*chymicus*, Lat.]
CHYMICK, *s.*
 1 Made by chymistry. *Dryden.*
 2 Relating to chymistry. *Pope.*
CHYMICALLY, *ad.* [from *chymical*.] In a chymical manner.
CHYMIST, *s.* See **CHYMISTRY**. A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire. *Pope.*
CHYMISTRY, *s.* [from *χυμος*, juice, or *κωω*, to melt.] Philosophy by fire. *Arbuthnot.*
CIBARIOUS, *a.* [*cibarius*, Lat.] Relating to food.
CIBOL, *s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion. *Mortimer.*
CICATRICE, or **CICATRIX**, *s.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]
 1 The scar remaining after a wound. *Shak.*
 2 A mark; an impressure. *Shakespeare.*
CICATRISANT, *s.* [from *cicatrice*.] An application that induces a cicatrice.
CICATRISIVE, *a.* [from *cicatrice*.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.
CICATRIZATION, *s.* [from *cicatrice*.]
 1 The act of healing a wound. *Harvey.*
 2 The state of being healed, or skinned over. *Sharpe.*
To CICATRIZE, *v. a.* [from *cicatrix*.] To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them. *Quincy.*
CICELY, *s.* A sort of herb.
CICERONIAN, *a.* [from *Cicero*.] Like Cicero; belonging to Cicero; masterly; eloquent.
CICHORACEOUS, *a.* [*cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory. *Floyer.*
CICHORY, *s.* [from *cicerea*, Ital.] (In botany.) Succory; wild endive. *Ash.*
To CICURATE, *v. a.* To tame; to reclaim from wildness. *Brown.*
CICURATION, *s.* The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness. *Ray.*
CIDER, *s.* [*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital.]
 1 Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.
 2 The juice of apples expressed and fermented. *Philips.*
CIDERIST, *s.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*
CIDERKIN, *s.* [from *cider*.] The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out. *Mortimer.*
CIERGE, *s.* [Fr.] A candle carried in processions.
CILIARY, *a.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids. *Ray*

CIR

- CILICIOUS**, *a.* [*cilicium*, haircloth, Lat.] Made of hair. *Brown.*
- CIME'LIARCH**, *s.* [from *κειμηλιαρχης*.] The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church. *Dictionary.*
- CIME'LIARCHY**, **s.* [from *cimeliarch*.] A vestry in a church; a place where jewels are kept. *Ash.*
- CI'METER**, *s.* [*cimitarra*, Sp.] A sort of sword, short and recurvated. *Dryden.*
- CI'NCTURE**, *s.* [*cinctura*, Lat.]
- 1 Something worn round the body. *Pope.*
 - 2 An enclosure. *Bacon.*
 - 3 A ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column. *Chambers.*
- CI'NDER**, *s.* [*ceindre*, Fr.]
- 1 A mass ignited and quenched. *Waller.*
 - 2 A hot coal that has ceased to flame. *Swift.*
- CI'NDER-WENCH**, *s.* [from *cinder* and *wench*.] A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes, and gather cinders. *Arbuthnot.*
- CINERA'TION**, *s.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes.
- CINERITIOUS**, *a.* [*cinericus*, Lat.] Having the form or state of ashes. *Cheyne.*
- CI'NERULENT**, *a.* Full of ashes.
- CI'NGLE**, *s.* [*cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horse.
- CI'NNABAR**, *s.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion. The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur, compose cinnabar. *Newton.*
- CI'NNABAR of Antimony**, *s.* It is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.
- CI'NNAMON**, *s.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon. *Chambers.*
- CINQUE**, *s.* [Fr.] Five.
- CI'NQUE-FOIL**, *s.* [*cinque-feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.
- CI'NQUE-PACE**, *s.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance. *Shakespeare.*
- CI'NQUE-PORTS**, *s.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.] Those havens that lie towards France. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rumney, and Hithe; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must have been added to the first institution. *Cowell.*
- CI'NQUE-SPOTTED**, *a.* Having five spots. *Shak.*
- CI'ON**, *s.* [*sion* or *cion*, Fr.]
- 1 A sprout; a shoot from a plant. *Howel.*
 - 2 The shoot engrafted on a stock. *Bacon.*
- CI'PHER**, *s.* [*chiffre*, Fr. *cifra*, low Lat.]
- 1 An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure: as, 1, 2.
 - An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures: as, 10, ten. *South.*
 - 3 An intertexture of letters: as, his box is marked with a *cipher*. *Pope.*
 - 4 A character in general. *Raleigh.*
 - 5 A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it. *Donne.*
- To CI'PHER**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise arithmetic. *Arbuthnot.*
- To CI'PHER**, *v. a.* To write in occult characters. *Hayward.*
- CI'PHERING**, **s.* [from the part.] The practical part of arithmetic. *Ash.*
- To CI'RCINATE**, *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle. *Bailey.*
- CIRCINA'TION**, *s.* An orbicular motion.
- CI'RCLE**, *s.* [*circulus*, Lat.]
- 1 A line continued till it ends where it began.
 - 2 The space included in a circular line.
 - 3 A round body; an orb. *Isaiah.*
 - 4 Compass; enclosure. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 An assembly surrounding the principal person. *Pope.*
 - 6 A company. *Addison.*
 - 7 Any series ending as it begins. *Dryden.*
 - 8 An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing. *Watts.*

CIR

- 9 Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*
 - 10 Circles of the German Empire. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets.
- To CI'RCLE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To move round any thing. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To enclose; to surround. *Prior.*
 - 3 To confine; to keep together. *Digby.*
- To CI'RCLE**, *v. n.* To move circularly. *Pope.*
- CI'RCLED**, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round. *Shakespeare.*
- CI'RCLET**, *s.* [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb. *Pope.*
- CI'RCLING**, *part. a.* Circular; round.
- CI'RCUIT**, *s.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of moving round any thing.
 - 2 The space enclosed in a circle. *Milton.*
 - 3 Space, or extent measured by travelling round. *Hooker.*
 - 4 A ring; a diadem. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 The visitations of the judges for holding assizes. *Davies.*
- To CI'RCUIT**, *v. n.* To move circularly.
- CIRCUITE'ER**, *s.* [from *circuit*.] One that travels a circuit. *Pope.*
- CIRCUIT'ION**, *s.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of going round any thing.
 - 2 Compass; maze of argument. *Hooker.*
- CIRCU'ITY**, **s.* [from *circuit*.] The act of going round about; circuition. *Perry.*
- CIRCU'ITOUS**, **a.* [from *circuit*.] Round about. *Burke.*
- CIRCU'ITOUSLY**, **ad.* [from *circuit*.] In a circuitous manner.
- CI'RCULAR**, *a.* [*circularis*, Lat.]
- 1 Round; like a circle; circumscribed by a circle. *Addison.*
 - 2 Successive in order; always returning.
 - 3 Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis.*
 - 4 Ending in itself. *Baker.*
 - 5 Circular Letter. A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.
 - 6 Circular Lines. Such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle.
 - 7 Circular Sailing, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.
- CIRCULA'RITY**, *s.* [from *circular*.] A circular form. *Brown.*
- CI'RCULARLY**, *ad.* [from *circular*.]
- 1 In form of a circle. *Burnet.*
 - 2 With a circular motion. *Dryden.*
- CI'RCULARNESS**, **s.* The state of being circular. *Ash.*
- To CI'RCULATE**, *v. n.* [*circulus*, Lat.]
- 1 To move in a circle. *Denham.*
 - 2 To be dispersed. *Addison.*
- To CI'RCULATE**, *v. a.* To put about. *Swift.*
- CIRCULA'TION**, *s.* [from *circulate*.]
- 1 Motion in a circle. *Burn.*
 - 2 A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state. *Swift.*
 - 3 A reciprocal interchange of meaning. *Hooker.*
- CI'RCULATORY**, *s.* [from *circulate*.] A chymical vessel, wherein that which rises from the vessel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.
- CIRCUMA'MBIENCY**, *s.* [from *circumambient*.] the act of encompassing. *Brown.*
- CIRCUMA'MBIENT**, *a.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing. *Wilkins.*
- To CIRCUMA'MBULATE**, *v. n.* [*circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about.
- To CIRCUMCI'SE**, *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Lat.] To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews. *Luke.*
- CIRCUMCI'SION**, *s.* [from *circumcise*.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin. *Milton.*
- CIRCUMCLU'SION**, **s.* [Lat. *circum* about, and *claudo* to shut.] The act of shutting or enclosing all about.
- To CIRCUMDU'CT**, *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*

CIR

- CIRCUMDU'CTILE**, * *a.* [from *circumduct.*] Capable of being led about. *Ash.*
- CIRCUMDU'CTION**, *s.* [from *circumduct.*]
- 1 Nullification; cancellation. *Ayliffe.*
 - 2 A leading about. *Hooker.*
- CIRCUMERRA'TION**, * *s.* [Lat. *circum* around, and *erro* to wander.] The act or state of wandering about. *Ash.*
- CIRCUMFERENCE**, *s.* [*circumferentia*, Lat.]
- 1 The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing. *Newton.*
 - 2 The space enclosed in a circle. *Milton.*
 - 3 The external part of an orbicular body. *Milton.*
 - 4 An orb; a circle. *Milton.*
- To CIRCUMFERENCE**, *v. a.* To include in a circular space. *Brown.*
- CIRCUMFERE'NTOR**, *s.* [from *circumfero.*] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles. *Chambers.*
- CIRCUMFLEX**, *s.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave. *Holder.*
- CIRCUMFLUENCE**, *s.* [from *circumfluent.*] An enclosure of waters.
- CIRCUMFLUENT**, *a.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing. *Pope.*
- CIRCUMFLUOUS**, *a.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters. *Pope.*
- CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS**, *a.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from house to house.
- CIRCUMFULGENT**, * *a.* [*circum* around and *fulgeo* to shine.] Shining round about. *Ash.*
- To CIRCUMFULSE**, *v. a.* [*circumfusio*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way. *Bacon.*
- CIRCUMFULSILE**, *a.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] That may be poured round any thing. *Pope.*
- CIRCUMFULSION**, *s.* The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.
- To CIRCUMGYRATE**, *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round. *Ray.*
- CIRCUMGYRA'TION**, *s.* [from *circumgyrate.*] The act of running round. *Cheyne.*
- CIRCUMJACENT**, *a.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing.
- CIRCUMI'TION**, *s.* [*circumitum*, Lat.] The act of going round.
- CIRCUMLIGA'TION**, *s.* [*circumligo*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of binding round.
 - 2 The bond with which any thing is encompassed.
- CIRCUMLOCU'TION**, *s.* [*circumlocutio*, Lat.]
- 1 A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis. *Sw.*
 - 2 The use of indirect expressions. *L'Estrange.*
- CIRCUMLO'CUTORY**, * *a.* Depending on circumlocution. *Shenstone.*
- CIRCUMMU'RED**, *a.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round. *Shakespeare.*
- CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE**, *a.* That may be sailed round. *Ray.*
- To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE**, *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo.*] To sail round.
- CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION**, *s.* The act of sailing round. *Arbuthnot.*
- CIRCUMNA'VIGATOR**, *s.* One that sails round.
- CIRCUMPLICA'TION**, *s.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of enwrapping on every side.
 - 2 The state of being enwrapped.
- CIRCUMPO'LAR**, *a.* [from *circum* and *polar.*] Round the pole.
- CIRCUMPOSI'TION**, *s.* [from *circum* and *positio.*] The act of placing any thing circularly. *Evelyn.*
- CIRCUMPU'LSION**, * *s.* [*circum* around and *pello* to drive.] The act of moving bodies forward by means of other bodies that surround them. *Ash.*
- CIRCUMRA'SION**, *s.* [*circumrasio*, Lat.] The act of shaving or paring round.
- CIRCUMROTA'TION**, *s.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel.
- CIRCUMRO'TATORY**, * *a.* [from *circumrotatio.*] Whirling round. *Shenstone.*
- To CIRCUMSCRIBE**, *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Lat.]
- 1 To enclose in certain lines or boundaries.

CIS

- 2 To bound; to limit; to confine. *Southern.*
- CIRCUMSCRI'PTION**, *s.* [*circumscriptio*, Lat.]
- 1 Determination of particular form or magnitude. *Ray.*
 - 2 Limitation; boundary. *Shakespeare.*
- CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE**, *a.* [from *circumscribo*, Lat.] Enclosing the superficies. *Grew.*
- CIRCUMSPE'CT**, *a.* [*circumspectum*, Lat.] Cautious; watchful on all sides. *Boyle.*
- CIRCUMSPECTION**, *s.* [from *circumspect.*] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention. *Clarendon.*
- CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE**, *a.* [*circumspectum*, Lat.] Attentive; vigilant; cautious. *Pope.*
- CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY**, *ad.* [from *circumspective.*] Cautiously; vigilantly.
- CIRCUMSPE'CTLY**, *ad.* [from *circumspect.*] Watchfully; vigilantly. *Ray.*
- CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS**, *s.* [from *circumspect.*] Caution; vigilance. *Wotton.*
- CIRCUMSPI'CUOUS**, * *a.* [from *circumspect.*] Capable of being seen on every side. *Ash.*
- CIRCUMSTANCE**, *s.* [*circumstantia*, Lat.]
- 1 Something appendant or relative to a fact. *South.*
 - 2 Accident; something adventitious. *Davies.*
 - 3 Incident; event. *Clarendon.*
 - 4 Condition; state of affairs. *Benley.*
- To CIRCUMSTANCE**, *v. a.* To place in particular situation, or relation to the thing. *Donne.*
- CIRCUMSTANT**, *a.* [*circumstans*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing. *Digby.*
- CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL**, *a.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]
- 1 Accidental; not essential. *South.*
 - 2 Incidental; casual. *Donne.*
 - 3 Full of small events; particular. *Prior.*
- CIRCUMSTA'NTIALITY**, *s.* [from *circumstantial.*] The appendage of circumstances.
- CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY**, *ad.*
- 1 According to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally. *Glanville.*
 - 2 Minutely; exactly. *Broome.*
- To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE**, *v. a.* [from *circumstance.*]
- 1 To place in particular circumstances. *Bram.*
 - 2 To place in a particular condition. *Swift.*
- To CIRCUMVA'LLATE**, *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To enclose round with trenches or fortifications.
- CIRCUMVALLA'TION**, *s.* [from *circumvallate.*]
- 1 The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place. *Watts.*
 - 2 The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged. *Hewel.*
- CIRCUMVE'CTION**, *s.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of carrying round.
 - 2 The state of being carried round.
- To CIRCUMVE'NT**, *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to delude. *Knolles.*
- CIRCUMVE'NTION**, *s.* [from *circumvent.*]
- 1 Fraud; imposture; cheat. *Collier.*
 - 2 Prevention; preoccupation. *Shakespeare.*
- To CIRCUMVE'ST**, *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment. *Wotton.*
- CIRCUMUNDULA'TION**, * *s.* [*circum*, around, and *undo*, to rise in waves.] The act of flowing round after the manner of waves. *Ash.*
- CIRCUMVOLA'TION**, *s.* [*circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.
- To CIRCUMVO'LVE**, *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round. *Glanville.*
- CIRCUMVOLU'TION**, *s.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of rolling round.
 - 2 The state of being rolled round. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 3 The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins.*
- CIRCUS**, *s.* [*circus*, Lat.] An open space or area for sports. *Pope.*
- CISALPINE**, * *a.* [*cis* on this side and *Alpes* the Alps.] Situate or lying on this side of the Alpine mountains. *Perry.*
- CIST**, *s.* [*cista*, Lat.] A case; a tegument.
- CISTED**, *a.* [from *cist.*] Enclosed in a cist.
- CISTERN**, *s.* [*cisterna*, Lat.]
- 1 A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

CIV

- 2 A reservoir; or enclosed fountain.
 3 Any receptacle for water. *Shakespeare.*
 CI'STUS, s. [Lat.] Rockrose.
 CIT, s. [contracted from citizen.] An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townsman.
 CITADEL, s. [citadelle, Fr.] A fortress; a castle in a city. *Dryden.*
 CITAL, s. [from cite.]
 1 Reproof; impeachment. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Summons; citation; call into court.
 3 Quotation; citation.
 CITATION, s. [citatio, Lat.]
 1 The calling a person before a judge. *Ayliffe.*
 2 Quotation; the adduction of any passage from another author.
 3 The passage or words quoted. *Watts.*
 4 Enumeration; mention. *Harris.*
 CITATORY, a. [from to cite.] Having the power or form of citation. *Ayliffe.*
 To CITE, v. a. [cito, Lat.]
 1 To summon to answer in a court.
 2 To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to summon. *Prior.*
 3 To quote. *Hooker.*
 CITER, s. [from cite.]
 1 One who cites into a court.
 2 One who quotes; a quoter. *Atterbury.*
 CITESS, s. [from cit.] A city woman. *Dryden.*
 CITHERN, s. [cithara, Lat.] A kind of harp. *Mac.*
 CITIZEN, s. [citoyen, Fr.]
 1 A freeman of a city. *Raleigh.*
 2 A townsman; a man of trade. *Shakespeare.*
 3 An inhabitant. *Dryden.*
 CITIZEN, a. Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakespeare.*
 CITRINE, a. [citrinus, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow. *Floyer.*
 CITRINE, s. [from citrinus, Lat.] A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from blemishes. *Hill.*
 CITRON-TREE, s. [from citrus, Lat.] One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem. *Addi.*
 CITRON-WATER, s. Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*
 CITRUL, s. Pumpkin.
 CITY, s. [citê, Fr.]
 1 A large collection of houses and inhabitants. *Temple.*
 2 (In the English law.) A town corporate, that hath a bishop. *Cowel.*
 3 The inhabitants of a certain city. *Shak.*
 CITY, a. Relating to the city. *Shakespeare.*
 CIVET, s. [civette, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. The civet, or civet cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat; and the perfume is formed like a kind of grease, in a bag under its tail. *Bacon.*
 CIVICK, a. [civicus, Lat.] Relating to civil honours; not military. *Pope.*
 CIVIL, a. [civilis, Lat.]
 1 Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government. *Hooker.*
 2 Not in anarchy; not wild. *Roscommon.*
 3 Not foreign; intestine. *Bacon.*
 4 Not ecclesiastical: as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the civil.
 5 Not natural: as, a person banished is said to suffer civil, though not natural, death.
 6 Not military: as, the civil magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.
 7 Not criminal: as, this is a civil process, not a criminal prosecution.
 8 Civilized; not barbarous. *Spenser.*
 9 Complaisant; gentle; well bred. *Dryden.*
 10 Grave; sober. *Milton.*
 11 Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government. *Shakespeare.*
 CIVILIAN, s. [civilis, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law. *Bacon.*
 CIVILITY, s. [from civil.]
 1 Freedom from barbarity. *Davies.*
 2 Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour. *Clarendon.*
 3 Rule of decency; practice of politeness.
 CIVILIZATION, s. [from civil.] Civilizing manners. *Robertson.*

CLA

- To CIVILIZE, v. a. [from civil.] To reclaim savageness and brutality. *Waller.*
 CIVILIZER, s. [from civilize.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.
 CIVILLY, ad. [from civil.]
 1 In a manner relating to government.
 2 Not criminally. *Ayliffe.*
 3 Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness. *Collier.*
 4 Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*
 CIZE, s. [from incisa, Lat.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form; often written size. *Grew.*
 CLACK, s. [klatchen, German, to rattle.]
 1 Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise: generally used in contempt for the tongue. *Prior.*
 2 The Clack of a Mill. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or, that which strikes the hopper and promotes the running of the corn. *Betterton.*
 To CLACK, v. n. [from the noun.]
 1 To make a chinking noise.
 2 To let the tongue run.
 CLAD, part. pret. Clothed; invested. *Swift.*
 To CLAIM, v. a. [reclamer, Fr.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively. *Locke.*
 CLAIM, s. [from the verb.]
 1 A demand of any thing, as due.
 2 A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another. *Locke.*
 3 (In law.) A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another. *Cowell.*
 CLAIMABLE, a. [from claim.] That may be demanded as due.
 CLAIMANT, s. [from claim.] He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another.
 CLAIMER, s. [from claim.] He that makes a demand.
 To CLAMBER, v. n. To climb with difficulty. *Shakespeare.*
 To CLAMM, v. n. [clæmian, Sax.] To clog with any glutinous matter. *L'Estrange.*
 CLAMMINESS, s. [from clammy.] Viscosity; viscosity; tenacity. *Moxon.*
 CLAMMY, a. [from clamm.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; ropy. *Addison.*
 CLAMOROUS, a. [from clamour.] Vociferous, noisy; turbulent; loud. *Swift.*
 CLAMOROUSLY, * ad. [from clamour.] In a clamorous manner. *Ash.*
 CLAMOUR, s. [clamor, Lat.] Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation. *King Charles.*
 To CLAMOUR, v. n. To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate. *Shakespeare.*
 CLAMOURER, * s. [from clamour.] One that makes a clamour. *Chesterfield.*
 CLAMP, s. [clap, Fr.]
 1 A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.
 2 A quantity of bricks. *Mortimer.*
 To CLAMP, v. a. [from the noun.] Ends of tables are commonly clamped. *Moxon.*
 CLAN, s. [klaan, in the Highlands, signifies children.]
 1 A family; a race. *Milton.*
 2 A body or sect of persons. *Swift.*
 CLANCULAR, a. [clancularius, Lat.] Clandestine; secret; private. *Decay of Piety.*
 CLANDESTINE, a. [clandestinus, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private. *Blackmore.*
 CLANDESTINELY, ad. [from clandestine.] Secretly; privately. *Swift.*
 CLANG, s. [clangor, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise. *Milton.*
 To CLANG, v. n. [clango, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise. *Prior.*
 CLANGOUR, s. [clangor, Lat.] A loud shrill sound. *Dryden.*
 CLANGOUS, a. [from clang.] Making a clang. *Brown.*
 CLANK, s. [from clang.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise. *Spectator.*
 To CLAP, v. a. [clappan, Sax.]
 1 To strike together with a quick motion. *Job.*
 2 To add one thing to another. *Taylor*

CLA

- 3 To do any thing with a sudden, hasty, or unexpected motion. *Prior.*
 4 To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud. *Dryden.*
 5 To infect with a venereal poison. *Wiseman.*
 6 To CLAP up. To complete suddenly. *Howel.*
 To CLAP, *v. n.*
 1 To move nimbly with a noise. *Dryden.*
 2 To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To strike the hands together in applause.
 CLAP, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A loud noise made by sudden collision. *Swift.*
 2 A sudden or unexpected act or motion. *Swift.*
 3 An explosion of thunder. *Hakewill.*
 4 An act of applause. *Addison.*
 5 A venereal infection. *Pope.*
 6 The nether part of the beak of a hawk.
 CLAPPER, *s.* [from clap.]
 1 One who claps with his hands.
 2 The tongue of a bell. *Addison.*
 To CLAPPERCLAW, *v. n.* [from clap and claw.]
 To tongue beat; to scold.
 CLAPPER-DUDGEON, *s.* A beggar. *B. Jonson.*
 CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCIEUX, *s.* The second king at arms: so named from the duchy of Clarence.
 CLARE-OBSCURE, *s.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, obscure, Lat.] Light and shade in painting. *Pope.*
 CLARET, *s.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale red colour. *Boyle.*
 CLARICHORD, *s.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Lat.] A musical instrument in form of a spinet, but more ancient. *Chambers.*
 CLARIFICATION, *s.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities. *Bac.*
 To CLARIFY, *v. a.* [*clarifier*, Fr.]
 1 To purify or clear any liquor. *Bacon.*
 2 To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
 CLARION, *s.* [*clarin*, Span.] A trumpet. *Pope.*
 CLARITUDE, *s.* [*clarté*, Fr.] Brightness; CLARITY, } splendour. *Raleigh.*
 CLARY, *s.* An herb. *Bacon.*
 To CLASH, *v. n.* [*kletsen*, Dutch.]
 1 To make a noise by mutual collision. *Denham.*
 2 To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. *South.*
 3 To contradict; to oppose. *Spectator.*
 To CLASH, *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise. *Dryden.*
 CLASH, *s.*
 1 A noisy collision of two bodies. *Denham.*
 2 Opposition; contradiction. *Atterbury.*
 CLASP, *s.* [*clespe*, Dutch.]
 1 A hook to hold any thing close. *Addison.*
 2 An embrace. *Shakespeare.*
 To CLASP, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To shut with a clasp. *Hooker.*
 2 To catch and hold by twining. *Milton.*
 3 To enclose between the hands. *Bacon.*
 4 To embrace. *Smith.*
 5 To enclose. *Shakespeare.*
 CLASPER, *s.* [from *clasp*.] The tendril or thread of a creeping plant. *Ray.*
 CLASPKNIFE, *s.* A knife which folds into the handle.
 LASS, *s.* [from *classis*, Lat.]
 1 A rank or order of persons. *Dryden.*
 2 A number of boys learning the same lesson at school. *Watts.*
 3 A set of beings or things. *Addison.*
 To CLASS, *v. a.* To range according to some stated method of distribution. *Arbuthnot.*
 CLASSICAL, or CLASSICK, *a.* [*classicus*, Lat.]
 1 Relating to antique authors. *Felton.*
 2 Of the first order or rank. *Arbuthnot.*
 CLASSICK, *s.* An author of the first rank.
 CLASSIFICATION, *s.* [from *classis* a row, and *facio* to make.] Ranging into classes. *Burke.*
 CLASSIS, *s.* [Lat.] Order; sort; body.
 To CLATTER, *v. n.* [*clatrung*, a rattle, Sax.]
 1 To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden.*
 2 To make a noise by being struck together.
 3 To talk fast and idly. *Decay of Piety.*

CLE

- To CLATTER, *v. a.*
 1 To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle. *Milton.*
 2 To dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.*
 CLATTER, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A rattling noise made by the frequent collision of sonorous bodies. *Swift.*
 2 Any tumultuous and confused noise. *B. Jon.*
 CLAVATED, *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; set with knobs. *Woodward.*
 CLAUDENT, *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; enclosing; confining.
 To CLAUDICATE, *v. n.* [*claudico*, Lat.] To halt; to limp.
 CLAUDICATION, *s.* The habit of halting.
 CLAVE. The preterit of cleave.
 CLAVELLATED, *a.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.
 CLAVER, *s.* [*clæfer*, Sax.] Clover.
 CLAVICLE, *s.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone. *Wiseman.*
 CLAUSE, *s.* [*clausula*, Lat.]
 1 A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence. *Hooker.*
 2 An article, or particular stipulation.
 CLAUSTRAL, *a.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloister. *Ayliffe.*
 CLAUSURE, *s.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement. *Geddes.*
 CLAW, *s.* [*clawan*, Sax.]
 1 The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails. *Spenser.*
 2 A hand: in contempt.
 To CLAW, *v. a.* [*clawan*, Sax.]
 1 To tear with nails or claws. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To tear or scratch in general. *Hudibras.*
 3 To scratch or tickle. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To CLAW off. To scold. *L'Estrange.*
 CLAWBACK, *s.* A flatterer; a wheedler.
 CLAWED, *a.* [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws. *Grew.*
 CLAY, *s.* [*clai*, Welsh.] Unctuous and tenacious earth. *Watts.*
 To CLAY, *v. a.* To cover with clay.
 CLAY-COLD, *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth. *Rowe.*
 CLAY-PIT, *s.* A pit where clay is dug.
 CLAY'EY, *a.* Consisting of clay. *Derham.*
 CLAY'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay. *Harvey.*
 CLAYMARL, *s.* [*clay* and *marl*.] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay. *Mortimer.*
 CLEAN, *a.* [*clæne*, Sax.]
 1 Free from dirt or filth. *Spenser.*
 2 Chaste; innocent; guiltless.
 3 Elegant; neat; not unwieldy. *Waller.*
 4 Not leprous. *Leviticus.*
 CLEAN, *ad.*
 1 Quite; perfectly; fully. *Hooker.*
 2 Without miscarriage. *Henley.*
 To CLEAN, *v. a.* To free from dirt or filth.
 CLEANLILY, *ad.* In a cleanly manner.
 CLEANLINESS, *s.* [from *cleanly*.]
 1 Freedom from dirt or filth. *Addison.*
 2 Neatness of dress; purity. *Sidney.*
 CLEANLY, *a.* [from *clean*.]
 1 Free from dirtiness; pure in the person.
 2 That makes cleanliness. *Prior.*
 3 Pure; immaculate. *Glanville.*
 4 Nice; artful. *L'Estrange.*
 CLEANLY, *ad.* [from *clean*.] Elegantly; neatly.
 CLEANNESS, *s.* [from *clean*.]
 1 Neatness; freedom from filth.
 2 Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness. *Dryden.*
 3 Purity; innocence. *Pope.*
 To CLEANSE, *v. a.* [*clænsian*, Sax.]
 1 To free from filth or dirt. *Prior.*
 2 To purify from guilt. *Dryden.*
 3 To free from noxious humours. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 To free from leprosy. *Mark.*
 5 To scour. *Addison.*
 CLEANSER, *s.* [*clænsere*, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours; a detergent. *Arbuthnot.*
 CLEAR, *a.* [*clair*, Fr. *clarus*, Lat.]

CLE

- 1 Bright; transpicious; pellucid; transparent; luminous. *Denham.*
 - 2 Free from clouds; serene. *Milton.*
 - 3 Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
 - 4 Perspicuous; not ambiguous. *Temple.*
 - 5 Indisputable; evident; undeniable. *Milton.*
 - 6 Apparent; manifest; not hid. *Hooker.*
 - 7 Quick to understand; acute. *Milton.*
 - 8 Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable. *Pope.*
 - 9 Unprepossessed; impartial. *Sidney.*
 - 10 Free from distress or prosecution. *Gay.*
 - 11 Free from deductions or incumbrances.
 - 12 Vacant; unobstructed. *Shakespeare.*
 - 13 Unentangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy. *Shakespeare.*
 - 14 Canorous; sounding distinctly. *Addison.*
 - 15 Free; guiltless. *Dryden.*
- CLEAR, ad.**
- 1 Plainly; not obscurely. *Milton.*
 - 2 Clean; quite; completely. *L' Estrange.*
- CLEAR, s.** A term used by builders for the inside of a house.
- To CLEAR, v. a.**
- 1 To make bright; to brighten. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To free from obscurity. *Boyle.*
 - 3 To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate. *Hayward.*
 - 4 To cleanse. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To remove any incumbrance. *Addison.*
 - 6 To free from any thing offensive. *Locke.*
 - 7 To clarify: as, to *clear* liquors.
 - 8 To gain without deduction. *Addison.*
 - 9 To **CLEAR** a ship, at the customhouse, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.
- To CLEAR, v. n.**
- 1 To grow bright; to recover transparency.
 - 2 To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements. *Bacon.*
- CLEARANCE, s.** A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.
- CLEARER, s.** A brightener; purifier; enlightener. *Addison.*
- CLEARLY, ad.** [from *clear*.]
- 1 Brightly; luminously. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.*
 - 3 With discernment; acutely. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 4 Without entanglement. *Bacon.*
 - 5 Without by-ends; honestly. *Tillotson.*
 - 6 Without deduction or cost.
 - 7 Without reserve; without subterfuge. *Davies.*
- CLEARNESS, s.** [from *clear*.]
- 1 Transparency; brightness. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Splendour; lustre. *Sidney.*
 - 3 Distinctness; perspicuity. *Addison.*
 - 4 Sincerity; honesty. *Bacon.*
 - 5 Freedom from imputation of ill. *Shakespeare.*
- CLEAR-SIGHTED, a.** [from *clear* and *sight*.] Discerning; judicious. *Denham.*
- To CLEAR-STARCH, v. a.** [from *clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*
- To CLEAVE, v. n. pret. *clave*. [*cleofan*, Sax.]**
- 1 To adhere; to stick; to hold to. *Job.*
 - 2 To unite aptly; to fit. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To unite in concord. *Hooker.*
 - 4 To be concomitant. *Hooker.*
- To CLEAVE, v. a. pret. *clove*, *clave*, or *cleft*; part. pass. *claven* or *cleft*. [*cleofan*, Sax.]**
- 1 To divide with violence; to split. *Milton.*
 - 2 To divide; to part naturally. *Deuteronomy.*
- To CLEAVE, v. n.**
- 1 To part asunder. *Pope.*
 - 2 To suffer division. *Newton.*
- CLEAVER, s.** [from *cleave*.] A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbuthnot.*
- CLEDGE,* s.** (With miners.) The uppermost stratum of fullers earth. *Ash.*
- CLEES, s.** The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed.
- CLEF, s.** [from *clef*, key, Fr.] A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.
- CLEFT, part. pass.** [from *cleave*.] Divided; parted asunder. *Milton.*
- CLEFT, s.** [from *cleave*.] A space made by the separation of parts; a crack. *Woodward.*

CLI

- To CLEFTGRAFT, v. a.** [from *cleft* and *graft*.] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch. *Mortimer.*
- CLEMENCY, s.** [clemence, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.]
- 1 Mercy; remission of severity. *Addison.*
 - 2 Mildness; softness. *Dryden.*
- CLEMENT, a.** [clemens, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind. *Shakespeare.*
- To CLEPE, v. a.** [clypien, Sax.] To call. *Shak.*
- CLE'RGY, s.** [clergé, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κληρος.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God. *Shakespeare.*
- CLE'RGYABLE,* a.** [from *clergy*.] The epithet given to felonies within benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*
- CLE'RGYMAN, s.** A man in holy orders; not a laick. *Swift.*
- CLE'RICAL, a.** [clericus, Lat.] Relating to the clergy. *Bacon.*
- CLERK, s.** [cleric, Sax.]
- 1 A clergyman. *Ayliffe.*
 - 2 A scholar; a man of letters. *South.*
 - 3 A man employed under another as a writer. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 A petty writer in publick offices; an officer of various kinds. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 5 The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.
- CLE'RK-LIKE,* a.** Learned. *Shakespeare.*
- CLE'RK-LY,* a.** Learned. *Shakespeare.*
- CLE'RKSHIP, s.** [from *clerk*.]
- 1 Scholarship.
 - 2 The office of a clerk of any kind. *Swift.*
- CLEVE, CLIF, CLIVE,** at the beginning or end of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill.
- CLE'VER, a.**
- 1 Dexterous; skilful. *Addison.*
 - 2 Just; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope.*
 - 3 Well-shaped; handsome. *Arbuthnot.*
- CLE'VERLY, ad.** [from *clever*.] Dexterously, fitly; handsomely. *Hudibras.*
- CLE'VERNESS, s.** [from *clever*.] Dexterity skill; accomplishment.
- CLEW, s.** [*clywe*, Sax.]
- 1 Thread wound upon a bottom. *Roscommon.*
 - 2 A guide; a direction. *Smith.*
- To CLEW, v. n.** To *clew* the sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled.
- To CLICK, v. n.** [*clicken*, Dutch.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise. *Gay.*
- CLIC'KER, s.** The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.
- CLIC'KET, s.** The knocker of a door.
- CLI'ENT, s.** [cliens, Lat.]
- 1 One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence. *Taylor.*
 - 2 A dependant. *Ben Jonson.*
- CLI'ENTED, part. a.** Supplied with clients. *Carew.*
- CLIENTE'LE, s.** [clientela, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. *Ben Jonson.*
- CLI'ENTSHIP, s.** [from *client*.] The condition of a client. *Dryden.*
- CLIFF, s.** [clivus, Lat. *clif*, Sax.] A steep rock; a rock broken and craggy. *Bacon.*
- CLIFT, s.** The same with **CLIFF**. *Spenser.*
- CLIMA'CTER, s.** [κλιμακτηρ.] A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time. *Brown.*
- CLIMACTE'RICAL, a.** [from *climacter*.] Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.
- CLI'MATE, s.** [κλιμα.]
- 1 A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.
 - 2 A region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.
- To CLI'MATE, v. n.** To inhabit. *Shakespeare.*
- CLI'MATURE, s.** Climate. *Shakespeare.*

CLO

CLIMAX, *s.* [*κλίμαξ*.] Gradation; ascent; a figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually. *Dryden.*
To CLIMB, *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. [*climan*, Sax.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. *Samuel.*
To CLIMB, *v. a.* To ascend; to mount. *Prior.*
CLIMBER, *s.* [from *climb*.]
 1 One that mounts or scales any place; a mounter; a riser. *Carew.*
 2 A plant that creeps upon other supports. *Mor.*
 3 The name of a particular herb. *Miller.*
CLIME, *s.* [from *climate*.] Climate; region; tract of earth. *Milton.*
To CLINCH, *v. a.* [*clyniga*, Sax.]
 1 To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it. *Dryden.*
 2 To contract or double the fingers. *Swift.*
 3 To bend the point of a nail on the other side.
 4 To confirm; to fix: as, to *clinch* an argument.
CLINCH, *s.* [from the verb.] A pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle.*
CLINCHER, *s.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a hold-fast. *Pope.*
To CLING, *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung*. [*klynger*, Dan.]
 1 To hang upon by twining round. *Swift.*
 2 To adhere as followers or friends. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 To dry up; to consume. *Shakespeare.*
CLINGY, *a.* [from *cling*.] Clinging; adhesive.
CLINIC, *s.* One confined to a bed; a sick person; one who attends the sick. *Ash.*
CLINICAL, *u.* [*κλινω*, to lie down.] That keeps the bed with infirmity. A clinical lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.
To CLINK, *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise. *Prior.*
CLINK, *s.* A sharp successive noise. *Shak.*
CLINQUANT, *a.* [French.] Dressed in embroidery, or spangles. *Shakespeare.*
To CLIP, *v. a.* [*clippan*, Sax.]
 To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to enfold in the arms. *Sidney.*
 2 To cut with sheers. *Bentley.*
 3 It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges. *Locke.*
 4 To curtail; to cut short. *Addison.*
 5 To confine; to hold. *Shakespeare.*
CLIPPER, *s.* One that debases coin by cutting. *Addison.*
CLIPPING, *s.* The part cut or clipped off. *Locke.*
CLIVER, *s.* An herb. *Miller.*
CLOAK, *s.* [*lach*, Sax.]
 1 The outer garment. *Pope.*
 2 A concealment; a cover. *Peter.*
To CLOAK, *v. t.*
 1 To cover with a cloak.
 2 To hide; to conceal. *Spenser.*
CLOAKBAG, *s.* A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried. *Shakespeare.*
CLOCK, *s.* [*clocc*, Welsh, from *clôch*, a bell.]
 1 The instrument which tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell. *Bacon.*
 2 It is a usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock?* for *What hour is it?* Or, *ten o'clock*, for the tenth hour.
 3 The clock of a stocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle. *Swift.*
 4 An insect; a sort of beetle.
CLOCKMAKER, *s.* An artificer whose profession is to make clocks. *Derham.*
CLOCKWORK, *s.* Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock. *Prior.*
CLOD, *s.* [*clud*, Sax.]
 1 A lump of earth or clay. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 A turf; the ground. *South.*
 3 Any thing concentered together. *Carew.*
 4 Any thing vile, base, or earthy. *Milton.*
 5 A dull gross fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*
To CLOD, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate. *Milton.*
To CLOD, *v. a.* To peit with clods.
CLODDINESS, *s.* The state of being cloddy. *Ash.*

CLO

CLODDY, *a.* [from *clod*.]
 1 Consisting of clods; earthy; gross. *Shak.*
 2 Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer.*
CLODPATE, *s.* [from *clod* and *pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt, a thickskull.
CLODPATED, *a.* [from *clodpate*.] Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless. *Arbuthnot.*
CLODPOLL, *s.* A thickskull; dolt. *Shakespeare.*
To CLOG, *v. n.* [from *log*.]
 1 To load with something that may hinder motion; to encumber with shackles. *Digby.*
 2 To hinder; to obstruct. *Raleigh.*
 3 To load; to burden. *Shakespeare.*
To CLOG, *v. n.*
 1 To coalesce; to adhere. *Evelyn.*
 2 To be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsic matter. *Sharp.*
CLOG, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung to hinder motion. *Milton.*
 2 A hinderance; an obstruction. *Donne.*
 3 A kind of additional shoe, worn by women to keep them from wet.
 4 A wooden shoe. *Harvey.*
CLOGGINESS, *s.* The state of being clogged.
CLOGGY, *a.* [from *clog*.] That has the power of clogging up.
CLOISTER, *s.* [*clauister*, Sax. *cloistre*, Fr.]
 1 A religious retirement. *Davies.*
 2 A peristyle; a piazza.
To CLOISTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to confine. *Shak.*
CLOISTERAL, *a.* Solitary; retired. *Walton.*
CLOISTERED, *part. a.* [from *cloister*.]
 1 Solitary; inhabiting cloisters. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Built with peristyles or piazzas. *Wotton.*
CLOISTRESS, *s.* [from *cloister*.] A nun. *Shak.*
CLOMB. The preterit of *to climb*.
To CLOOM, *v. a.* [*clæmian*, Sax.] To close or shut with viscous matter. *Mortimer.*
To CLOSE, *v. a.* [*clos*, Fr. *clausus*, Lat.]
 1 To shut; to lay together. *Prior.*
 2 To conclude; to finish. *Wake.*
 3 To enclose; to confine. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To join; to unite fractures. *Addison.*
To CLOSE, *v. n.*
 1 To coalesce; to join its own parts together. *Bacon.*
 2 To close upon. To agree upon. *Temple.*
 3 To close with, or in with. To come to an agreement with; to unite with. *South.*
CLOSE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Any thing shut; without outlet. *Bacon.*
 2 A small field enclosed. *Carew.*
 3 The manner of shutting. *Chapman.*
 4 The time of shutting up. *Dryden.*
 5 A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon.*
 6 A pause or cessation. *Dryden.*
 7 A conclusion or end. *Milton.*
CLOSE, *a.* [from the verb.]
 1 Shut fast. *Wilkins.*
 2 Without inlet; secret; private. *Dryden.*
 3 Confined; stagnant. *Bacon.*
 4 Compact; solid; dense. *Burnet.*
 5 Viscous; glutinous. *Wilkins.*
 6 Concise; brief; compressed. *Dryden.*
 7 Joined without any intervening distance or space. *Ben Jonson.*
 8 Joined one to another. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Narrow: as, a close alley. *Dryden.*
 10 Admitting small distance. *Shakespeare.*
 11 Undiscovered. *Boyle.*
 12 Hidden; secret; not revealed. *Shak.*
 13 Having the quality of secrecy, trusty. *Shakespeare.*
 14 Cloudy; sly. *Locke.*
 15 Without wandering; attentive. *Dryden.*
 16 Full to the point; home. *Chronicles.*
 17 Retired; solitary. *Milton.*
CLOSE, *ad.* The same with *closely*.
CLOSEBODIED, *a.* Made to fit the body exactly. *Ayliffe.*
CLOSEHANDED, *a.* Covetous. *Arbuthnot.*
CLOSELY, *ad.* [from *close*.]
 1 Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle.*
 2 Without much space intervening. *Shakesp.*
 3 Attentively. *Pope.*

CLO

- 4 Secretly; silyly. *Carew.*
 5 Without deviation. *Dryden.*
CLOSENESS, *s.* [from *close*.]
 1 The state of being shut. *Bacon.*
 2 Narrowness; straitness. *Swift.*
 3 Want of air, or ventilation. *Bentley.*
 4 Compactness; solidity. *Shak.*
 5 Recluseness; solitude; retirement. *Collier.*
 6 Secrecy; privacy. *Addison.*
 7 Covetousness; sly avarice. *South.*
 8 Connexion; dependance.
CLOSER, *s.* [from *close*.] A finisher; a concluder.
CLOSE-STOOL, *s.* A chamber implement.
CLOSET, *s.* [from *close*.]
 1 A small room of privacy and retirement.
 2 A private repository of curiosities. *Dryden.*
TO CLOSET, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To shut up, or conceal, in a closet. *Herbert.*
 2 To take into a closet for a secret interview. *Swift.*
CLOSH, *s.* A distemper in the feet of cattle.
CLOSURE, *s.* [from *close*.]
 1 The act of shutting up. *Boyle.*
 2 That by which any thing is closed or shut. *Pope.*
 3 The parts enclosing; enclosure. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Conclusion; end: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
CLOT, *s.* [*klotte*, Dutch, a mass.] Concretion; coagulation; grume. *Bacon.*
TO CLOT, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To form clots; to hang together. *Philips.*
 2 To concrete; to coagulate. *Philips.*
CLOTH, *s. pl. cloths or clothes.* [*cloth*, Sax.]
 1 Any thing woven for dress or covering.
 2 The piece of linen spread upon a table.
 3 The canvass on which pictures are delineated. *Dryden.*
 4 Clothes. Dress; habit; garment; vesture.
 5 The covering of a bed. *Prior.*
TO CLOTHE, *v. a.* pret. and part. *clothed* or *clad*. [from *cloth*.]
 1 To invest with garments; to cover with dress, from cold and injuries. *Addison.*
 2 To adorn with dress. *Ray.*
 3 To invest, as with clothes. *Dryden.*
 4 To furnish or provide with clothes.
TO CLOTHE, *v. n.* To wear clothes. *Shak.*
CLOTHES,* *s. pl.* [from *cloth*.] Garments; dress. *Ash.*
CLOTHIER, *s.* [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth. *Graunt.*
CLOTHING, *s.* [from the verb.] Dress; vesture; garments. *Swift.*
CLOTHSHEARER, *s.* One who trims the cloth and levels the nap. *Hakewill.*
CLOTPOLL, *s.* [from *clot* and *poll*.]
 1 Thickskull; blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Head, in scorn. *Shakespeare.*
TO CLOTTED, *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate. *Dryden.*
CLOTTY, *a.* [from *clot*.] Full of clots; concremented; full of concretions. *Mortimer.*
CLOUD, *s.*
 1 A dark collection of vapours in the air.
 2 A vein or stain, in stones or bodies.
 3 Any state of obscurity or darkness. *Waller.*
 4 Any thing that spreads wide. *Atterbury.*
TO CLOUD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To darken with clouds; to obscure.
 2 To make of gloomy appearance. *Pope.*
 3 To obscure; to make less evident. *D. of Piety.*
 4 To variegate with dark veins. *Pope.*
TO CLOUD, *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.
CLOUDBERRY, *s.* A plant; knotberry.
CLOUDCAPT, *a.* Topped with clouds. *Shak.*
CLOUDCOMPELLING, *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected. *Waller.*
CLOUDILY, *ad.* [from *cloudy*.]
 1 With clouds; darkly.
 2 Obscurely; not perspicuously. *Spenser.*
CLOUDINESS, *s.* [from *cloudy*.]
 1 State of being covered with clouds; darkness. *Harvey.*
 2 Want of brightness. *Boyle.*

CLU

- CLOUDLESS**, *a.* [from *cloud*.] Clear; unclouded; bright; luminous. *Pope.*
CLOUD-TOPPED,* *part. a.* [from *cloud* and *top*.] Covered on the top with clouds.
CLOUDY, *a.* [from *cloud*.]
 1 Obscured with clouds. *Exodus.*
 2 Dark; obscure; not intelligible. *Watts.*
 3 Gloomy of look; not cheerful. *Spenser.*
 4 Marked with spots or veins.
 5 Not bright; wanting lustre. *Boyle.*
CLOVE. The preterit of *cleave*.
CLOVE, *s.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail.]
 1 A valuable spice, brought from Ternate, the fruit or seed of a large tree. *Brown.*
 2 One of the parts into which garlick separates. [from *clove*, pret. of *cleave*.] *Tate.*
CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER, *s.* [from its smelling like *cloves*.] A flower.
CLOVEN. Part. pret. from *cleave*.
CLOVEN-FOOTED, } *a.* [from *cloven* and *foot*
CLOVEN-HOOFED, } or *hoof*.] Having the
 foot divided into two parts; bisulcous.
CLOVER, *s.* [*clæfer*, Sax.]
 1 A species of trefoil. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To live in clover, is to live luxuriously.
CLOVERED, *a.* [from *clover*.] Covered with clover. *Thomson.*
CLOUGH, *s.* [*clough*, Sax.] A cliff.
CLOUGH, *s.* (In commerce.) An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.
CLOUT, *s.* [*clut*, Sax.]
 1 A cloth for any mean use. *Swift.*
 2 A patch on a shoe or coat.
 3 Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot. *Shakespeare.*
 4 An iron plate to an axle-tree.
TO CLOUT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To patch; to mend coarsely. *Milton.*
 2 To cover with cloth. *Spenser.*
 3 To join awkwardly together. *Ascham.*
CLOUTED, *part. a.* Congealed; coagulated for clotted. *Gay.*
CLOUTERLY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward. *Mort.*
CLOUT-NAIL,* *s.* [from *clout* and *nail*.] A nail with which the clout is fastened to the axle-tree.
CLOWN, *s.* [corrupted from *lown*, Sax.]
 1 A rustick; a churl. *Sidney.*
 2 A coarse ill-bred man. *Swift.*
CLOWNERY, *s.* [from *clown*.] Ill-breeding; churlishness; rudeness. *L'Estrange*
CLOWNISH, *a.* [from *clown*.]
 1 Consisting of rusticks or clowns. *Dryden*
 2 Coarse; rough; rugged. *Spenser.*
 3 Uncivil; ill-bred. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Clumsy; ungainly. *Prior.*
CLOWNISHLY, *ad.* Coarsely; rudely.
CLOWNISHNESS, *s.* [from *clownish*.]
 1 Rusticity; coarseness. *Locke.*
 2 Incivility; brutality.
TO CLOY, *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. to nail up.]
 1 To satiate; to sate; to surfeit. *Sidney.*
 2 To strike the beak together. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.
CLOYLESS, *a.* [from *cloy*.] That cannot cause satiety. *Shakespeare.*
CLOYMENT, *s.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion beyond appetite. *Shakespeare.*
CLUB, *s.* [*cluppa*, Welsh.]
 1 A heavy stick. *Spenser.*
 2 The name of one of the suits of cards.
 3 The shot or dividend to be paid. *L'Estrange.*
 4 An assembly of good fellows. *Dryden.*
 5 Contribution; joint charge. *Hudibras.*
TO CLUB, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To contribute to a common expence.
 2 To join to one effect. *King*
TO CLUB, *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope.*
CLUBHEADED, *a.* [from *club* and *head*.] Having a thick head. *Derham.*
CLUBLAW, *s.* [*club* and *law*.] The law of arms. *Addison.*

COA

CLUB-ROOM, *s.* [from *club* and *room*.] The room in which a club or company assembles. *Add.*
To CLUCK, *v. n.* [*cloccan*, Sax.] To call chickens, as a hen. *Ray.*
CLUE, ** s.* The lower corner of a sail. *Ash.*
CLUMP, *s.* [from *lump*.] A shapeless piece, nearly equal in its dimensions.
CLUMPS, *s.* A numbskull. *Skinner.*
CLU'MSILY, *ad.* [from *clumsy*.] Awkwardly.
CLU'MSINESS, *s.* [from *clumsy*.] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of dexterity. *Collier.*
CLUMSY, *a.* [*lumpsch*, Dutch, stupid.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy. *Dryden.*
CLUNCH, ** s.* A substance found next the coal sinking. *Ash.*
CLUNG. The pret. and part. of *cling*.
CLUNG, *a.* [*clungu*, Sax.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk with cold.
CLU'STER, *s.* [*clyster*, Sax.]
 1 A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together. *Bacon.*
 2 A number of animals gathered together. *Mil.*
 3 A body of people collected. *Addison.*
To CLU'STER, *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Dry.*
To CLU'STER, *v. a.* To collect any thing into hodies.
CLU'STER-GRAPE, *s.* The small black grape, called the currant. *Mortimer.*
CLU'STERY, *a.* Growing in clusters.
To CLUTCH, *v. a.*
 1 To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Herbert.*
 2 To comprise; to grasp. *Collier.*
 3 To contract; to double the hand. *Shakespeare.*
CLUTCH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The gripe; grasp; seizure.
 2 The paws; the talons. *L'Estrange.*
 3 Hands. *Stillingfleet.*
CLU'TCHES, ** s. pl.* The paws; the talons; hands, in a sense of rancidity and cruelty. *Ash.*
CLU'TTER, *s.* See **CLATTER**. A noise; a bustle; a busy tumult. *King.*
To CLU'TTER, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noise or bustle.
CLY'STER, *s.* [*κλυςτηρ*.] An injection into the anus. *Arbuthnot.*
To COACER'VATE, *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] To heap up together. *Bacon.*
COACERVA'TION, *s.* [from *coacervate*.] The act of heaping together. *Bacon.*
COACH, *s.* [*coche*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure or state. *Pope.*
To COACH, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach. *Pope.*
COACH-BOX, *s.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits. *Arbuthnot.*
COACH-HIRE, *s.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach. *Spectator.*
COACH-HORSE, ** s.* A horse that draws a coach. *Ash.*
COACH-HOUSE, *s.* The house in which the coach is kept from the weather. *Swift.*
CO'ACH-MAKER, *s.* The artificer whose trade is to make coaches. *Swift.*
CO'ACHMAN, *s.* The driver of a coach.
To COA'CT, *v. n.* [from *con* and *act*.] To act together; to act in concert. *Shakespeare.*
COA'CTION, *s.* [*coactus*, Latin.] Compulsion; force. *South.*
COA'CTIVE, *a.* [from *coact*.]
 1 Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive. *Raleigh.*
 2 Acting in concurrence: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
COADJU'MENT, *s.* Mutual assistance.
COADJU'TANT, *a.* [*con* and *adjuto*, Lat.] Helping; operating. *Philips.*
COADJU'TOR, *s.*
 1 A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate. *Garth.*
 2 (In the canon law.) One who is appointed to perform the duties of another. *Ayliffe.*
COADJU'VANCY, *s.* Help; concurrent help; contribution of help. *Brown.*
COADUNITION, *s.* The conjunction of different substances into one mass. *Hale.*
To COAGME'NT, *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate. *Glanville.*

COA

COAGMENTA'TION, *s.* [from *coagment*.] Coagulation into one mass. *Ben Jonson.*
COA'GULABLE, *a.* [from *coagulate*.] That is capable of concretion. *Boyle.*
To COA'GULATE, *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions. *Bacon.*
To COA'GULATE, *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations. *Boyle.*
COAGULA'TION, *s.* [from *coagulate*.]
 1 Concretion; congelation.
 2 The body formed by coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*
COA'GULATIVE, *a.* [from *coagulate*.] That has the power of causing concretion. *Boyle.*
COAGULA'TOR, *s.* [from *coagulate*.] That which causes coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*
COAL, *s.* [*col*, Sax. *kol*, German, *kole*, Dutch.]
 1 The common fossil fuel. *Denham.*
 2 The cinder of burnt wood; charcoal. *Bacon.*
 3 Any thing inflamed or ignited. *Dryden.*
To COAL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To burn wood to charcoal. *Carew.*
 2 To delineate with coal. *Camden.*
COAL-BLACK, *a.* [from *coal* and *black*.] Black in the highest degree. *Dryden.*
CO'AL-BOX, ** s.* A box to carry coals to
CO'AL-SKUTTLE, ** s.* the fire. *Ash.*
COAL-MINE, *s.* A mine in which coal is dug.
COAL-PIT, *s.* A pit made in the earth for digging coal. *Woodward.*
COAL STONE, *s.* A sort of canal coal.
COAL-WORK, *s.* A coalery. *Felton.*
CO'ALERY, *s.* A place where coal is dug. *Woodw.*
To COALE'SCE, *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Lat.]
 1 To unite in masses. *Newton.*
 2 To grow together; to join.
COALE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *coalesce*.] Concretion; union.
COALI'TION, *s.* [*coalitum*, Lat.] Union in one mass or body. *Bentley.*
CO'ALY, *a.* Containing coal. *Milton.*
COAPTA'TION, *s.* [*con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*
To COA'RCT, ** v. a.* [*coarcto*, Lat.]
To COA'RCTATE, ** v. a.* [*coarcto*, Lat.]
 1 To straiten; to confine. *Bacon.*
 2 To contract power; to restrain. *Ayliffe.*
COARCTA'TION, *s.* [from *coarctate*.]
 1 Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. *Bacon.*
 2 Contraction of any space. *Ray.*
 3 Restraint of liberty. *Bramhall.*
COARSE, *a.*
 1 Not refined. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not soft or fine.
 3 Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.
 4 Gross; not delicate. *Thomson.*
 5 Inelegant; unpolished. *Dryden.*
 6 Unfinished by art or education. *Arbuthnot.*
 7 Mean; not nice; vile. *Otway.*
CO'ARSELY, *ad.* [from *coarse*.]
 1 Without fineness.
 2 Meanly; not elegantly. *Brown.*
 3 Rudely; not civilly. *Dryden.*
 4 Inelegantly. *Dryden.*
CO'ARSENESS, *s.* [from *coarse*.]
 1 Impurity; unrefined state. *Bacon.*
 2 Roughness; want of fineness.
 3 Grossness; want of delicacy. *L'Estrange.*
 4 Roughness; rudeness of manners. *Garth.*
 5 Meanness; want of nicety. *Addison.*
COARTICULA'TION, ** s.* [*con* with, and *artus* a joint.] The structure of the bones in forming a joint.
COAST, *s.* [*coste*, Fr.]
 1 The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. *Dryden.*
 2 The side. *Newton.*
 3 The coast is clear. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off. *Dryden.*
To COAST, *v. n.* To sail close by the shore; to sail within sight of land. *Arbuthnot.*
To COAST, *v. a.* To sail by. *Addison.*
CO'ASTER, *s.* He that sails timorously near the shore. *Dryden.*
COAT, *s.* [*cotte*, Fr.]
 1 The upper garment. *Szrue.*

COC

- 2 Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.
 3 Vesture, as demonstrative of an office. *Swift.*
 4 The hair or fur of a beast. *Milton.*
 5 Any tegument or covering. *Derham.*
 6 That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed. *Dryden.*
 To COAT, *v. a.* To cover; to invest.
 COATING,* *s.* [from *coat.*] A kind of stuff for making coats; the covering. *Ash.*
 To COAX, *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *L'Estr.*
 COAXER, *s.* A wheedler; a flatterer.
 COB, *s.* [A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from *cop*, Sax. *kopf*, Germ.] The head or top.
 COB, *s.*
 1 A sort of sea-fowl; called also *seacob*.
 2 A spider: whence *cobweb*.
 CO'BALT, *s.* A marcasite, plentifully impregnated with arsenick. *Woodward.*
 To COBBLE, *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]
 1 To mend any thing coarsely. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To do or make any thing clumsily. *Bentley.*
 COBBLER, *s.* [from *cobble.*]
 1 A mender of old shoes. *Addison.*
 2 A clumsy workman in general. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Any mean person. *Dryden.*
 CO'BIRONS, *s.* [from *cob* and *iron.*] Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bacon.*
 COBI'SHOP, *s.* [from *con* and *bishop.*] A coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*
 CO'BNUT, *s.* [from *cob* and *nut.*] A boy's game.
 CO'BSWAN, *s.* [from *cob* and *swan.*] The head or leading swan. *Ben Jonson.*
 CO'BWEB, *s.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]
 1 The web or net of a spider. *Spenser.*
 2 Any snare or trap. *Swift.*
 CO'CAO,* *s.* (In botany.) The Indian nut of which chocolate is made. *Ash.*
 COCCI'FEROUS, *a.* [*κοκκος* and *fero.*] Plants are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*
 CO'CHINEAL, *s.* [*conchinilla*, Span.] An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried; from which a red colour is extracted. *Hill.*
 CO'CHLEARY, *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform. *Brown.*
 CO'CHLEATED, *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form. *Woodward.*
 COCK, *s.* [*cocc*, Sax.]
 1 The male to the hen. *Dryden.*
 2 The male of any small bird. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 The weathercock, that shows the direction of the wind by turning. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The spout to let out water at will, by turning the top. *Pope.*
 5 The notch of an arrow.
 6 The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. *Grew.*
 7 A conqueror; a leader. *Swift.*
 8 Cockcrowing. *Shakespeare.*
 9 A cockboat; a small boat. *Shakespeare.*
 10 A small heap of hay. *Mortimer.*
 11 The form of a hat. *Addison.*
 12 The style of a dial. *Chambers.*
 13 The needle of a balance.
 14 *Cock on the hoop.* Triumphant; exulting. *Camden.*
 To COCK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To set erect; to hold bolt upright. *Swift.*
 2 To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness. *Prior.*
 3 To mould the form of the hat.
 4 To fix the cock of a gun for a discharge. *Dry.*
 5 To raise hay in small heaps. *Spenser.*
 To COCK, *v. n.*
 1 To strut; to hold up the head. *Addison.*
 2 To train or use fighting cocks. *Ben Jonson.*
 COCKA'DE, *s.* [from *cock.*] A riband worn in the hat.
 COCK-AHOOP,* *ad.* At the height of mirth and jollity. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'CKATRICE, *s.* [*cock* and *atter*, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg. *Bacon.*
 CO'CKBOAT, *s.* [*cock* and *bout.*] A small boat belonging to a ship. *Stillington.*

COE

- CO'CKBROTH, *s.* Broth made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*
 CO'CKCROWING, *s.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning. *Mark.*
 To CO'CKER, *v. a.* [*coqueline*, Fr.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge. *Locke.*
 CO'CKER, *s.* [from *cock.*] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.
 CO'CKEREL, *s.* A young cock. *Dryden.*
 COCKET, *s.* A seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. *Cowell.*
 CO'CKFIGHT, *s.* A battle of cocks. *Bacon.*
 CO'CKHORSE, *a.* [from *cock* and *horse.*] On horseback; triumphant; exulting. *Prior.*
 CO'CKLE, *s.* [*coccel*, Sax.] A weed that grows in corn; a species of poppy. *Donne.*
 CO'CKLE, *s.* [*coquille*, Fr.] A small testaceous fish. *Locke.*
 CO'CKLE-STAIRS, *s.* Winding or spiral stairs.
 To CO'CKLE, *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles, like the shell of a cockle. *Gay.*
 CO'CKLED, *a.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled, or turbinated. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'CKLOFT, *s.* [*cock* and *loft.*] The room over the garret. *Dryden.*
 CO'CKMASTER, *s.* One that breeds game cocks. *L'Estrange.*
 CO'CKMATCH, *s.* Cockfight for a prize
 CO'CKNEY, *s.*
 1 A native of London. *Dorset.*
 2 An effeminate low citizen. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'CKPIT, *s.* [from *cock* and *pit.*]
 1 The area where cocks fight. *Howel.*
 2 A place on the lower deck of a man of war.
 CO'CKSCOMB, *s.* A plant; lobswort.
 CO'CK'S-HEAD, *s.* A plant; sainfoin.
 CO'CKSHUT, *s.* The close of the evening.
 CO'CKSPUR, *s.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. *Miller.*
 CO'CKSURE, *ad.* Confidently; certain; without fear or diffidence. *Shakespeare.*
 CO'CKSWAIN, *s.* [*cogswaine*, Sax.] The officer that has the command of the cockboat.
 CO'CKWEED, *s.* A plant; pepperwort.
 COC'OA, *s.* [*cacaotal*, Span.] A species of palm-tree. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel affords a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell, a cooling liquor. The leaves are used for thatching houses, and are wrought into baskets. *Miller.*
 CO'CTILE, *a.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking.
 COCTILLATION,* *s.* [from *coctile.*] The act of boiling in a slow and careful manner.
 CO'CTION, *s.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling. *Arbuthnot.*
 COD, } *s.* A sea fish.
 CO'DFISH, }
 COD, *s.* [*codde*, Sax.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged. *Mortimer.*
 To COD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cod. *Mortimer.*
 CO'DDERS, *s.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peas
 CODE, *s.* [*codex*, Lat.]
 1 A book.
 2 A book of civil law. *Arbuthnot.*
 CO'DICIL, *s.* [*codicillus*, Lat.] An appendage to a will. *Prior.*
 CODI'LE, *s.* [*codille*, Fr.] A term at ombre.
 To CO'DLE, *v. a.* [*coculo*, Lat.] To parboil.
 CO'DLING, *s.* [from *to codle.*] An apple generally codled. *King.*
 COE'FFICACY, *s.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect. *Brown.*
 COEFFI'CIENCY, *s.* [*con* and *efficio*, Lat.] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end. *Glanville.*
 COEFFI'CIENT, *s.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another.
 COELE'STIAL,* *a.* [*cælum*, Lat.] Celestial heavenly. *Ash.*

COG

- CO'ELIACK** *Passion, s.* [κοιλια, the belly.] A diarrhœa arising from indigestion, whereby the aliment comes away little altered. *Quincy.*
- CO'E'METERY,* s. [κοιμω, to sleep.] A burying-place; a church-yard.**
- COE'MPTION, s. [coemptio, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing. *Bacon.***
- COE'QUAL, a. [from *con* and *equalis*, Latin.] Equal. *Shakespeare.***
- COEQUA'LITY, } s.** [from *coequal*.] The state
COEQUA'LNES, } of being equal.
- To COE'RCE, v. a.** [coerceo, Lat.] To restrain; to keep in order by force. *Ayliffe.*
- COE'RCIBLE, a.** [from *coerce*.]
1 That may be restrained.
2 That ought to be restrained.
- COE'RCION, s.** [from *coerce*.] Penal restraint; check. *South.*
- COE'RCIVE, a.** [from *coerce*.]
1 That has the power of laying restraint. *Black.*
2 That has the authority of restraining by punishment. *Hooker.*
- COESSE'NTIAL, a.** [con and *essentia*, Lat.] Participating of the same essence.
- COESSENTIA'LITY, s.** [from *coessential*.] Participation of the same essence.
- COETA'NEOUS, a.** [con and *ætas*, Lat.] Of the same age with another. *Brown.*
- COETA'NEOUSNESS,* s.** [from *coetaneous*.] The state of being coetaneous. *Ash.*
- COETE'RNAL, a.** [con and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*
- COETE'RNALLY, ad.** In a state of equal eternity with another. *Hooker.*
- COETE'RNITY, s.** [from *coeternal*.] Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hammond.*
- COE'VAL, } a.** [coævus, Lat.] Of the same age.
COE'VOUS, }
- COE'VAL, s.** [from the adjective.] A contemporary. *Pope.*
- To COEXI'ST, v. n.** [con and *existo*, Lat.] To exist at the same time. *Hale.*
- COEXI'STENCE, s.** [from *coexist*.] Existence at the same time with another. *Grew.*
- COEXI'STENT, u.** Having existence at the same time with another. *Locke.*
- To COEXTE'ND, v. a.** [con and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the same space or duration with another. *Grew.*
- COEXTE'NSION, s.** [from *coextend*.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another. *Hale.*
- CO'FFEE, s.** [Arabick.] They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. *Bacon.*
- CO'FFEEHOUSE, s.** [from *coffee* and *house*.] A house where coffee is sold. *Prior.*
- CO'FFEEMAN, s.** One that keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.*
- CO'FFEEPOT, s.** The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.
- CO'FFER, s.** [cofre, Sax.]
1 A chest, generally for keeping money. *Spen.*
2 Treasure. *Bacon.*
3 (In fortification.) A hollow lodgment across a dry moat. *Chambers.*
- To CO'FFER, v. a.** To treasure up in chests. *Bac.*
- CO'FFERER of the King's Household, s.** A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller. *Cowell.*
- CO'FFIN, s.** [cofin, Fr.]
1 The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. *Swift.*
2 A mould of paste for a pie. *Shakespeare.*
3 *Coffin of a Horse*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
- To CO'FFIN, v. a.** To enclose in a coffin. *Donne.*
- CO'FFINMAKER, s.** One whose trade is to make coffins. *Tatler.*
- To COG, v. a.**
1 To flatter; to wheedle. *Shakespeare.*

COH

- 2 To *Cog a die*. To secure it, so as to direct it fall; to falsify. *Swift.*
- 3 To obtrude by falsehood. *Tillotson.*
- To COG, v. n.** To lye; to wheedle. *Shakespeare.*
- COG, s.** The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.
- To COG, v. a.** To fix cogs in a wheel.
- CO'GENCY, s.** [from *cogent*.] Force; strength, power of compelling; conviction. *Locke.*
- CO'GENT, a.** [cogens, Lat.] Forcible; resistless; convincing; powerful. *Bentley.*
- CO'GENTLY, ad.** With resistless force; forcibly; so as to force conviction. *Locke.*
- CO'GGER, s.** [from *to cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.
- CO'GGLESTONE, s.** [cuogolo, Italian.] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner.*
- CO'GITABLE, a.** [cogito, Lat.] What may be the subject of thought.
- COGI'TABUND,* a.** [cogito to think, and *abundo* to abound, Lat.] Full of thought; deeply thoughtful. *Ash.*
- To CO'GITATE, v. n.** [cogito, Lat.] To think; to exercise the mind.
- COGITATION, s.** [cogitatio, Lat.]
1 Thought; the act of thinking. *Hooker.*
2 Purpose; reflection previous to action.
3 Meditation; contemplation. *Milton.*
- CO'GITATIVE, a.** [cogito, Lat.]
1 Having the power of thought. *Bentley.*
2 Given to deep meditation. *Wotton.*
- CO'GNATE,* a.** [con with and *natus* born, Lat.] Born together; produced from the same stock. *Perry.*
- COGNA'TI,* s. pl.** [Lat.] Relations by the mother
- COGNA'TION, s.** [cognatio, Lat.]
1 Kindred. *South.*
2 Relation; participation of the same nature. *Br.*
- COGNISE'E, s.** (In law.) He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowell.*
- CO'GNISOUR, s.** (In law.) He that passes or acknowledges a fine to another. *Cowell.*
- COGNITION, s.** [cognitio, Lat.] Knowledge; complete conviction. *Brown.*
- CO'GNITIVE, a.** [from *cognitus*, Lat.] Having the power of knowing. *South.*
- CO'GNIZABLE, a.** [connoisable, Fr.]
1 That falls under judicial notice.
2 Liable to be tried, or examined. *Ayliffe.*
- CO'GNIZANCE, s.** [connoissance, Fr.]
1 Judicial notice; trial. *South.*
2 A badge, by which one is known. *Bacon.*
- COGNO'MINAL, a.** [cognomen, Lat.] Having the same name. *Brown.*
- COGNOMINA'TION, s.** [cognomen, Lat.]
1 A surname; the name of a family.
2 A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*
- COGNO'SCENCE, s.** [cognosco, Latin.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing.
- COGNO'SCIBLE, a.** [cognosco, Lat.] That may be known. *Hale.*
- To COHA'BIT, v. n.** [cohabito, Lat.]
1 To dwell with another in the same place.
2 To live together as husband and wife. *Fiddes.*
- COHA'BITANT, s.** An inhabitant of the same place. *Decay of Piety.*
- COHABITATION, s.** [from *cohabit*.]
1 The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.
2 The state of living together as married persons. *Tatler.*
- COHE'IR, s.** [cohæres, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. *Tyl.*
- COHE'IRESS, s.** A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.
- To COHE'RE, v. n.** [cohæreo, Lat.]
1 To stick together. *Woodward.*
2 To be well connected.
3 To suit; to fit. *Shakespeare.*
4 To agree.
- COHE'RENCE, } s.** [cohærentia, Lat.]
COHE'RENCY, }
1 That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist division and separation. *Bentley.*

COK

- 2 Connexion; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another. *Hooker.*
 3 The texture of a discourse.
 4 Consistency in reasoning, or relating. *Locke.*
COHE'RENT, *a.* [*coharens*, Lat.]
 1 Sticking together. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Connected; united. *Locke.*
 3 Suitable to something else; regularly adapted. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Consistent; not contradictory. *Watts.*
COHE'SION, *s.* [from *cohere*.]
 1 The act of sticking together. *Newton.*
 2 The state of union. *Blackmore.*
 3 Connexion; dependence. *Locke.*
COHE'SIVE, *a.* [from *cohere*.] That has the power of sticking to another.
COHE'SIVENESS, *s.* [from *cohesive*.] The quality of being cohesive.
To COHI'BIT, *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder.
To CO'HOBATE, *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again. *Arbuthnot.*
COHOBATION, *s.* [from *cohobate*.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. *Quincy.*
CO'HORT, *s.* [*cohors*, Lat.]
 1 A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot.
 2 A body of warriors. *Milton.*
COHORTATION, *s.* [*cohortatio*, Lat.] Encouragement by words; incitement.
COIF, *s.* [*coëffe*, Fr.] The head dress; a cap. *Bac.*
CO'IFED, *a.* [from *coif*.] Wearing a coif.
CO'IFFURE, *s.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Head-dress. *Add.*
COIGNE, *s.* [Fr.] A corner. *Shakespeare.*
To COIL, *v. a.* [*cueiller*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle.*
COIL, *s.* [*kolleren*, German.]
 1 Tumult; turmoil; bustle. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A rope wound into a ring.
COIN, *s.* [*coigne*, Fr.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly: called often *quoins*, or *quines*. *Shakespeare.*
COIN, *s.* [*cuneus*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]
 1 Money stamped with a legal impression.
 2 Payment of any kind. *Hammond.*
To COIN, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To mint or stamp metals for money. *Shak.*
 2 To make or invent. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To forge any thing: in an ill sense. *Atterb.*
CO'INAGE, *s.* [from *coin*.]
 1 The act or practice of coining money. *Arbuth.*
 2 Coin; money. *Brown.*
 3 The charges of coining money.
 4 New production; invention. *Dryden.*
 5 Forgery; invention. *Shakespeare.*
To COINCIDE, *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.]
 1 To fall upon the same point. *Cheyne.*
 2 To concur; to be consistent with. *Watts.*
CO'INCIDENCE, *s.* [from *coincide*.]
 1 The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point. *Bentley.*
 2 Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; occurrence of many things at the same time. *Hale.*
CO'INCIDENT, *a.* [from *coincide*.]
 1 Falling upon the same point. *Newton.*
 2 Concurrent; consistent; equivalent. *South.*
COINDICATION, *s.* [from *con* and *indico*, Lat.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.
CO'INER, *s.* [from *coin*.]
 1 A maker of money; a minter. *Swift.*
 2 A counterfeiter of the king's stamp.
 3 An inventor. *Camden.*
To COJO'IN, *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the same office. *Shakespeare.*
CO'ISTRIL, *s.* A coward; a runaway. *Shak.*
COIT, *s.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark; a quoit. *Carew.*
COIT'ION, *s.* [*coitio*, Lat.]
 1 Copulation; the act of generation. *Ray.*
 2 The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*
COKE, *s.* [*coquo*, Lat.] Fewel made by burning

COL

- pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.
COKER, * *s.* [from *cock*.] A boatman; a waterman. *Ash.*
CO'LANDER, *s.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.] A sieve through which a mixture is poured to retain the thicker parts; a strainer. *May.*
CO'LAPTICE, * *s.* [*κολαπίω* to carve.] The act of carving in stone. *Ash.*
COLATION, *s.* The art of filtering or straining.
CO'LAT'URE, *s.* [from *colo*, Lat.]
 1 The act of straining; filtration.
 2 The matter strained.
CO'LBERTINE, *s.* A kind of lace worn by women. *Congreve.*
CO'LCOTHAR, *s.* (In chymistry.) The dry substance which remains after distillation. *Quin.*
COLD, *a.* [*cold*, Sax.]
 1 Not hot; not warm; gelid. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Chill; having sense of cold. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Having cold qualities; not volatile. *Bacon.*
 4 Indifferent; frigid; without passion. *Rowe.*
 5 Unaffected; unable to move the passions. *Addison.*
 6 Reserved; coy; not affectionate. *Clarendon.*
 7 Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Not welcome. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Not hasty; not violent.
 10 Not affecting the scent strongly. *Shakespeare.*
 11 Not having the scent strongly affected. *Shak.*
COLD, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat. *Bacon.*
 2 The sensation of cold; chilness. *Dryden.*
 3 A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration. *Shakespeare.*
CO'LD'FINCH, * *s.* The name of a bird. *Ash.*
CO'LDLY, *ad.* [from *cold*.]
 1 Without heat.
 2 Without concern; indifferently; negligently. *Swift.*
CO'LDNESS, *s.* [from *cold*.]
 1 Want of heat. *Boyle.*
 2 Unconcern; frigidity of temper. *Hooker.*
 3 Coyness; want of kindness. *Prior.*
 4 Chastity. *Pope.*
COLE, *s.* [*cawl*, Sax.] Cabbage.
CO'LEWORT, *s.* [*cawlwyrt*, Sax.] A species of cabbage. *Dryden.*
CO'LICK, *s.* [*colicus*, Lat.] A disorder of the colon; any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. *Quincy.*
CO'LICK, *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*
To COLLA'PSE, *v. a.* [*collapsus*, Lat.] To close so as that one side touches the other. *Arbuth.*
COLLA'PSION, *s.* [from *collapse*.]
 1 The act of closing or collapsing.
 2 The state of vessels closed.
CO'LLAR, *s.* [*collare*, Lat.]
 1 A ring of metal put round the neck. *Dryden.*
 2 The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.
 4 To slip the Collar. To get free; to escape. *Spen.*
 5 A Collar of Brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.
COLLAR-BONE, *s.* The clavicle; the bones on each side the neck. *Wiseman.*
To CO'LLAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.
 2 To Collar Beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it with a string or collar.
To COLLA'TE, *v. a.* [*collatum*, Lat.]
 1 To compare one thing of the same kind with another. *South.*
 2 To examine if nothing be wanting.
 3 To bestow; to confer. *Taylor.*
 4 To place in an ecclesiastical benefice. *Atterb.*
COLLA'TERAL, *a.* [*con* and *latus* Lat.]
 1 Side to side. *Milton.*
 2 Running parallel.
 3 Diffused on either side. *Milton.*
 4 Those that stand equal in relation to some common ancestor. *Ayliffe.*
 5 Not direct; not immediate. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Concurrent. *Atterbury.*

COL

COLLATERALLY, *ad.*

- 1 Side by side. *Wilkes.*
- 2 Indirectly. *Dryden.*
- 3 In collateral relation.

COLLATION, *s.* [*collatio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of conferring or bestowing. *Ray.*
- 2 Comparison of one copy, or of one thing of the same kind, with another. *Grew.*
- 3 A repast; a treat less than a feast.

COLLATITIOUS, *a.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many.COLLATIVE, * *a.* [from *collate*.] Conferred together. *Scott.*COLLATOR, *s.* [from *collate*.]

- 1 One that compares copies, or manuscripts.
- 2 One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Ayliffe.*

To COLLAUD, *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising.COLLEAGUE, *s.* [*collegu*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. *Swift.*To COLLEAGUE, *v. a.* To unite with. *Shakes.*To COLLECT, *v. a.* [*colliso*, Lat.]

- 1 To gather together; to bring into one place. *Watts.*
- 2 To draw many units or numbers into one sum. *Locke.*
- 3 To gain from observation. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises. *Locke.*
- 5 To Collect himself. To recover from surprise. *Shakespeare.*

COLLECT, *s.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer. *Taylor.*COLLECTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected.COLLECTIBLE, *a.* [from *collect*.] That may be gathered from the premises by just consequences. *Brown.*COLLECTION, *s.* [from *collect*.]

- 1 The act of gathering together.
- 2 The things gathered. *Addison.*
- 3 The act of deducing consequences. *Hooker.*
- 4 A consecretary deduced from premises. *Hooker.*

COLLECTITIOUS, *a.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.COLLECTIVE, *a.* [*collectif*, Fr.]

- 1 Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative. *Watts.*
- 2 Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative. *Brown.*
- 3 A collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular: as, a company.

COLLECTIVELY, *ad.* In a general mass; in a body; not singly. *Hale.*COLLECTOR, *s.* [*collector*, Lat.]

- 1 A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.
- 2 A compiler. *Addison.*
- 3 A tax-gatherer. *Temple.*

COLLEGATARY, *s.* [from *con* and *legatum*, Lat.] A person to whom is left a legacy in common with others. *Chambers.*COLLEGE, *s.* [*collegium*, Lat.]

- 1 A community; a number of persons living by some common rule. *Dryden.*
- 2 A society of men set apart for learning, or religion. *Bacon.*
- 3 The house in which the collegians reside.
- 4 A college, in foreign universities, is a lecture read in publick.

COLLEGER, * *s.* [from *college*.] A local name for a boy on the foundation at Eton school.COLLE'GIAL, *a.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.COLLE'GIAN, *s.* [from *college*.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.COLLE'GIATE, *a.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.]

- 1 Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college. *Hooker.*
- 2 A collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together. *Ayliffe.*

COLLE'GIATE, *s.* [from *college*.] A member of a college; an university man. *Rymer.*COLLET, *s.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

COL

1 Something that went about the neck.

2 That part of a ring in which the stone is set. To COLLI'DE, *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To beat, to dash, or knock together. *Brown.*CO'LLIER, *s.* [from *coal*.]

- 1 A digger of coal.
- 2 A dealer in coal. *Bacon.*
- 3 A ship that carries coal.

CO'LLIERY, *s.* [from *collier*.]

- 1 The place where coal is dug.
- 2 The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER, *s.* [from *cawl*, Sax. and *flower*.] Cauliflower.COLLIGATION, *s.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together. *Brown.*COLLIMATION, *s.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] Aim.COLLI'NEATE, * *v. n.* [*con* with, and *linea* Lat. a line.] To aim at; to level at. *Ash.*COLLINEA'TION, *s.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.COLLI'QUABLE, *a.* [from *colliquate*.] Easily dissolved; liable to be melted. *Hurvey.*COLLI'QUAMENT, *s.* [from *colliquate*.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.CO'LLIQUANT, *a.* [from *colliquate*.] That has the power of melting or dissolving.To CO'LLIQUATE, *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve. *Boyle.*COLLIQUA'TION, *s.* [*colliquatio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of melting. *Boyle.*
- 2 Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands faster than they ought. *Bacon.*

COLLI'QUATIVE, *a.* [from *colliquate*.] Melting; dissolvent. *Harvey.*COLLIQUEFA'CTION, *s.* [*colliquefacio*.] The act of melting together. *Bacon.*COLLI'SION, *s.* [*collisio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of striking two bodies together.
- 2 The state of being struck together; a clash. *Denham.*

COLLI'TIGANT, * *s.* [*con*, together, and *litigo*, to strive.] Wrangling together. *Ash.*To CO'LLocate, *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] To place; to station. *Bacon.*COLLOCA'TION, *s.* [*collocatio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of placing; disposition.
- 2 The state of being placed. *Bacon.*

COLLOCU'TION, *s.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] Conference; conversation.To COLLO'GUE, *v. n.* To wheedle; to flatter a low word.CO'LLOP, *s.* [from *coal* and *op*, a rasher broiled upon coal.]

- 1 A small slice of meat. *Dryden.*
- 2 A piece of any animal. *L'Estrange.*
- 3 A child: in burlesque. *Shakespeare.*

COLLO'QUIAL, *a.* [from *colloquy*.] That relates to common conversation.CO'LLOQUY, *s.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Conference; conversation; talk. *Taylor.*CO'LLow, *s.* Black grime of burnt coal, or wood. *Woodward.*COLLU'CTANCY, *s.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] Tendency to contest; opposition of nature.COLLUCTA'TION, *s.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Contest; contrariety; opposition. *Woodward.*To COLLU'DE, *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.COLLU'SION, *s.* [*collusio*, Lat.] A deceitful compact between two or more. *Cowell.*COLLU'SIVE, *a.* [from *collude*.] Fraudulently concerted.COLLU'SIVELY, *ad.* In a manner fraudulently concerted.COLLU'SORY, *a.* [*colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on fraud by a secret concert.CO'LLY, *s.* [from *coal*.] The smut of coal. *Burt.*To CO'LLY, *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shak.*COLLY'RIMUM, *s.* [Lat.] An ointment for the eyes.CO'LOGN Earth, *s.* A deep brown, very light bastard ochre. *Hill.*CO'LON, *s.* [*κωλον*.]

COL

- 1 A point (:) used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period.
 2 The greatest and widest of all the intestines. *Quincy.*
- CO'LONEL, *s.* The chief commander of a regiment. Generally sounded *curnel*.
 CO'LONELSHIP, *s.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel. *Swift.*
 To CO'LONISE, *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants. *Howel.*
 CO'LOINISING,* *s.* [from *colonise*.] Forming colonies. *Robertson.*
- COLONNA'DE, *s.* [from *colonna*, Ital.]
 1 A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns disposed in a circle. *Addison.*
 2 Any series or range of pillars. *Pope.*
- CO'LONY, *s.* 1 A body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place.
 2 The country planted, a plantation. *Dryden.*
- CO'LOPHON,* *s.* The conclusion of a book, anciently containing the date, place, printer, &c.
 CO'LOPHONY, *s.* Rosin. *Boyle.*
- COLOQUINTEDA, *s.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, and often called bitter apple. *Chambers.*
- CO'LORATE, *a.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; died; stained with some colour. *Ray.*
- COLORATION, *s.* [*coloro*, Lat.]
 1 The art or practice of colouring. *Bacon.*
 2 The state of being coloured. *Bacon.*
- COLORIFICK, *a.* [*colorificus*, Lat.] That has the power of producing colours. *Newton.*
- COLOSSE, *s.* [*colossus*, Lat.] A statue of enormous magnitude.
 COLOSSEAN, *a.* [*colosseus*, Lat.] Giant-like.
- CO'LOUR, *s.* [*color*, Lat.]
 1 The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die. *Newton.*
 2 The appearance of blood in the face. *Dryden.*
 3 The tint of the painter. *Pope.*
 4 The representation of any thing superficially examined. *Swift.*
 5 Concealment; palliation. *King Charles.*
 6 Appearance; false show. *Knolles.*
 7 Kind; species; character. *Shakespeare.*
 8 In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war. *Kn.*
- To CO'LOUR, *v. a.* [*coloro*, Lat.]
 1 To mark with some hue, or die. *Newton.*
 2 To palliate; to excuse. *Raleigh.*
 3 To make plausible. *Addison.*
- To CO'LOUR, *v. n.* To blush: a low word.
- CO'LOURABLE, *a.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plausible. *Spenser.*
- CO'LOURABLY, *ad.* [from *colourable*.] Speciously; plausibly. *Bacon.*
- CO'LOURED, *part. a.* Streaked; diversified with hues. *Bacon.*
- CO'LOURING, *s.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on colours. *Pope.*
- CO'LOURIST, *s.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs. *Dryden.*
- CO'LOURLESS, *a.* [from *colour*.] Without colour; transparent. *Bentley.*
- COLT, *s.* [*colt*, Sax.]
 1 A young horse; not a filly. *Taylor.*
 2 A young foolish fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- To COLT, *v. n.* To frisk; to frolick. *Spenser.*
- To COLT, *v. a.* To befool. *Shakespeare.*
- COLTS-FOOT, *s.* [*tussilago*, Lat.] A plant.
- COLTS-TOOTH, *s.*
 1 An imperfect tooth in young horses.
 2 A love of youthful pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
- CO'LTER, *s.* [*cultor*, Sax.] The iron of a plough that cuts perpendicularly to the share.
- CO'LTISH, *a.* [from *colt*.] Wanton.
- CO'LUBRINE, *a.* [*colubrinus*, Lat.]
 1 Relating to a serpent.
 2 Cunning; crafty.
- CO'LUMBARY, *s.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house. *Brown.*
- CO'LUMBINE, *s.* [*columbina*, Lat.] A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue. *Miller.*
- CO'LUMBINE, *s.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour.
- CO'OLUMN, *s.* [*columna*, Lat.]

COM

- 1 A round pillar. *Peacham.*
 2 Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base. *Bentley.*
 3 A long file or row of troops.
 4 Half a page, when divided into two equal parts, by a line passing down the middle.
- COLU'MNAR, *a.* [from *column*.] Formed
 COLUMNA'RIAN, *a.* in columns. *Woodward.*
- COLU'MNIFEROUS,* *a.* [*columna* a column, and *fero* to bear.] Bearing pillars; supporting pillars. *Ash.*
- COLU'RES, *s.* [*colori*, Lat. *χολορος*.] Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. *Harris.*
- COMA, *s.* [*κωμα*.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.
- CO'MART, *s.* [*con* and *mart*.] Treaty. *Shakes.*
- CO'MATE, *s.* [*con* and *mate*.] Companion. *Shak.*
- COMATOSE, *a.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick.
- COMB, *s.* [*comb*, Sax.]
 1 An instrument to separate and adjust the hair. *Newton.*
 2 The top or crest of a cock. *Dryden.*
 3 The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. *Dryden.*
- To COMB, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To divide and adjust the hair. *Swift.*
 2 To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices: as, to comb wool.
- COMB-BRUSH, *s.* A brush to clean combs.
- COMB-MAKER, *s.* One whose trade is to make combs. *Mortimer.*
- To CO'MBAT, *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.]
 1 To fight. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To act in opposition. *Milton.*
- To CO'MBAT, *v. a.* To oppose. *Granville.*
- CO'MBAT, *s.* Contest; battle; duel; strife; opposition. *Dryden.*
- CO'MBATANT, *s.* [*combattant*, Fr.]
 1 He that fights with another; an antagonist.
 2 A champion. *Locke.*
- CO'MBER, *s.* [from *comb*.] He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.
- CO'MBINATE, *a.* [from *combine*.] Betrothed; promised. *Shakespeare.*
- COMBINATION, *s.* [from *combine*.]
 1 Union for some certain purpose; association; league. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction. *Boyle.*
 3 Copulation of ideas in the mind. *Locke.*
 4 (In mathematicks.) The variation of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible.
- To COMBINE, *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr.]
 1 To join together. *Milton.*
 2 To link in union. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To agree; to accord. *Shakespeare.*
- To COMBINE, *v. n.*
 1 To coalesce; to unite with each other. *Shak.*
 2 To unite in friendship or design. *Dryden.*
- COMBI'NEABLE,* *a.* [from *combine*.] Consistent. *Chesterfield.*
- CO'MBLESS, *a.* [from *comb*.] Wanting a comb or crest. *Shakespeare.*
- COMBU'ST, *a.* [*combustum*, Lat.] A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the sun, is said to be *combust*.
- COMBU'STIBLE, *a.* [*combustum*, L.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire. *So.*
- COMBU'STIBLENESS, *s.* Aptness to take fire.
- COMBU'STION, *s.*
 1 Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire. *Burnet.*
 2 Tumult; hurry; hubbub. *Addison.*
- To COME, *v. n.* pret. *came*, part. *come*. [*comar*, Sax. *komen*, Dutch.]
 1 To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to *go*. *Knolles.*
 2 To draw near; to advance toward. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To move in any manner toward another. *Locke.*
 4 To proceed; to issue. *Samuel.*

COM

- 5 To advance from one stage or condition to another. *Dryden.*
 6 To be brought to some condition either for better or worse. *Swift.*
 7 To attain any condition. *Ben Jonson.*
 8 To become. *Shakespeare.*
 9 To arrive at some act or habit. *Locke.*
 10 To change some one state into another desired. *Bacon.*
 11 To become present, and no longer future. *Dry.*
 12 To become present and no longer absent. *Pope.*
 13 To happen; to fall out. *Shakespeare.*
 14 To follow as a consequence. *Shakespeare.*
 15 To cease very lately from some act or state. *Sa.*
 16 To come about. To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. *Shakespeare.*
 17 To come about. To change; to come round. *Ben Jonson.*
 18 To come again. To return. *Judges.*
 19 To come after. To follow. *Matthew.*
 20 To come at. To reach; to obtain. *Addison.*
 21 To come by. To obtain; to gain. *Shakes.*
 22 To come in. To enter. *Locke.*
 23 To come in. To comply; to yield. *Spenser.*
 24 To come in. To become modish; to be brought into use. *Atterbury.*
 25 To come in. To be an ingredient. *Atterbury.*
 26 To come in. To accrue from an estate, or otherwise, as gain. *Suckling.*
 27 To come in. To be gained in abundance. *Shak.*
 28 To come in for. To be early enough to obtain. *Collier.*
 29 To come in to. To join with; to bring help. *Bac.*
 30 To come in to. To comply with; to agree to. *At.*
 31 To come near. To approach; to resemble in excellence. *Ben Jonson.*
 32 To come of. To proceed, as a descendant from ancestors. *Dryden.*
 33 To come of. To proceed, as effects from their causes. *Locke.*
 34 To come off. To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction. *Bacon.*
 35 To come off. To escape. *South.*
 36 To come off. To end an affair. *Shakespeare.*
 37 To come off from. To leave. *Felton.*
 38 To come on. To advance; to make progress. *Ba.*
 39 To come on. To advance to combat. *Knolles.*
 40 To come on. To thrive; to grow big; to grow. *Bacon.*
 41 To come over. To revolt. *Addison.*
 42 To come over. To rise in distillation. *Boyle.*
 43 To come out. To be made publick. *Dryden.*
 44 To come out. To appear upon trial; to be discovered. *Arbuthnot.*
 45 To come out with. To give vent to. *Boyle.*
 46 To come to. To consent or yield. *Swift.*
 47 To come to. To amount to. *Locke.*
 48 To come to himself. To recover his senses. *Tem.*
 49 To come to pass. To be effected; to fall out. *Bo.*
 50 To come up. To make appearance. *Bacon.*
 51 To come up to. To amount to. *Woodward.*
 52 To come up to. To rise; to advance. *Shak.*
 53 To come up with. To overtake. *South.*
 54 To come upon. To invade. *Locke.*
 55 To come. In futurity. *Locke.*
 COME. A particle of exhortation. Be quick; make no delay. *Genesis.*
 COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it. *Pope.*
 COME, s. [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term. *Mortimer.*
 COME'DIAN, s. [from comedy.]
 1 A player or actor of comic parts.
 2 A player in general; a stageplayer; an actress or actor. *Camden.*
 3 A writer of comedies. *Peacham.*
 COMEDY, s. [comedia, Lat.] A dramattick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.
 COMELINESS, s. [from comely.] Grace; beauty; dignity. *Ray.*
 COMELY, a. [from become.]
 1 Graceful; decent. *South.*
 2 Decent; according to propriety. *Shakespeare.*
 COMELY, ad. [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully. *Ascham.*
 COMER, s. [from come.] One that comes. *Bacon.*

COM

- COMET, s. [cometa, Lat., a hairy star.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing. Comets, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun. *Crashaw.*
 COMETARY, { a. [from comet.] Relating to a
 COMETICK, } comet. *Cheyne.*
 COMETO'GRAPHY, * s. [κομήτης, a comet, and
 γραφή, to write.] A treatise or description of
 comets. *Ash.*
 COMFIT, s. [from confect.] A dry sweetmeat;
 any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar,
 and dried. *Hudibras.*
 To COMFIT, v. a. To preserve dry with sugar. *Cowley.*
 COMFITURE, s. Sweetmeat. *Donne.*
 To COMFORT, v. a. [comforto, Lat.]
 1 To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate. *Ba.*
 2 To console; to strengthen the mind under
 calamity. *Job.*
 COMFORT, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Support; assistance; countenance. *Bacon.*
 2 Consolation; support under calamity or dan-
 ger. *Tillotson.*
 3 That which gives consolation. *Shakespeare.*
 COMFORTABLE, a. [from comfort.]
 1 Receiving comfort: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Admitting comfort. *South.*
 3 Dispensing comfort. *Dryden.*
 COMFORTABLY, ad. In a comfortable man-
 ner; with cheerfulness. *Hammond.*
 COMFORTER, s. [from comfort.]
 1 One that administers consolation in misfor-
 tunes. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The title of the third person of the Holy Tri-
 nity.
 COMFORTLESS, a. [from comfort.] Wanting
 comfort. *Swift.*
 COMFREY, s. [comfrie, Fr.] A plant. *Milton.*
 COMICAL, a. [comicus, Lat.]
 1 Raising mirth; merry; diverting. *Dryden.*
 2 Relating to comedy; befitting comedy.
 COMICALLY, ad.
 1 In such a manner as raises mirth.
 2 In a manner befitting comedy.
 COMICALNESS, s. The quality of being comi-
 cal; the power of raising mirth.
 COMICK, a. [comicus, Lat. comique, Fr.]
 1 Relating to comedy. *Roscommon.*
 2 Raising mirth. *Shakespeare.*
 COMING, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The act of coming; approach. *Milton.*
 2 The state of being come; arrival. *Locke.*
 COMING-IN, s. Revenue; income. *Shakespeare.*
 COMING, part. a. [from come.]
 1 Fond; forward; ready to come. *Pope.*
 2 Future; yet to come. *Roscommon.*
 COMITIAL, a. [comitia, Lat.] Relating to the
 assemblies of the people of Rome.
 COMITY, s. [comitas, Lat.] Courtesy; civility.
 COMMA, s. [κομμα.] The point (,) which notes
 the distinction of clauses, and order of con-
 struction, in the sentence. *Pope.*
 To COMMA'ULATE, * v. a. [con with maculo to
 stain, Lat.] To pollute. *Ash.*
 To COMMA'ND, v. a. [commander, Fr.]
 1 To govern; to give orders to. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 To order; to direct to be done. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To have in power. *Gay.*
 4 To overlook; to have so subject as that it may
 be seen or annoyed. *Milton.*
 To COMMA'ND, v. n. To have the supreme au-
 thority. *South.*
 COMMA'ND, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The right of commanding; power; supreme
 authority. *Waller.*
 2 Cogent authority; despotism. *Locke.*
 3 The act of commanding; the mandate uttered;
 order given. *Taylor.*
 4 The power of overlooking. *Dryden.*
 COMMA'NDANT, * s. [Fr.] The chief military
 commander of a place. *Burke.*
 COMMANDER, s. [from command.]
 1 He that has the supreme authority; a general;
 a leader; a chief. *Clarendon.*

COM

- 2 A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet. *Moxon.*
 3 An instrument of surgery. *Wiseman.*
COMMA'NDERY, *s.* [from *command*.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.
COMMA'NDMENT, *s.* [*commandement*, Fr.]
 2 Mandate; command; order; precept.
 2 Authority; coercive power. *Shakespeare.*
 3 By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses. *Exodus.*
COMMA'NDRESS, *s.* A woman vested with supreme authority. *Hooker.*
COMMATE'RIAL, *a.* [from *con* and *materia*, L.] Consisting of the same matter with another. *Bacon.*
COMMATERIA'LITY, *s.* Participation of the same matter.
COMMELINE, *s.* [*commelina*, Lat.] A plant.
COMME'MORABLE, *a.* [from *commemorate*.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour.
To COMME'MORATE, *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some public act. *Fiddes.*
COMMEMORATION, *s.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of public celebration. *Taylor.*
COMME'MORATIVE, *a.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preserve the memory of any thing. *Atterbury.*
To COMME'NCE, *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]
 1 To begin; to take beginning. *Rogers.*
 2 To take a new character. *Pope.*
To COMME'NCE, *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of. *Shakespeare.*
COMME'NCEMENT, *s.* [from *commence*.] Beginning; date. *Woodward.*
To COMME'ND, *v. n.* [*commendo*, Lat.]
 1 To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend. *Knolles.*
 2 To deliver up with confidence. *Luke.*
 3 To mention with approbation. *Cowley.*
 4 To recommend to remembrance. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To produce to favourable notice. *Dryden.*
COMME'ND, *s.* Commendation. *Shakespeare.*
COMME'NDABLE, *a.* [from *commend*.] Laudable; worthy of praise. *Bacon.*
COMME'NDABLY, *ad.* [from *commendable*.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation. *Carew.*
COMME'NDAM, *s.* [*commenda*, low Latin.] A benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it be provided of a pastor.
COMME'NDATARY, *s.* [from *commendam*.] One who holds a living in commendam.
COMMENDA'TION, *s.* [from *commend*.]
 1 Recommendation; favourable representation. *Bacon.*
 2 Praise; declaration of esteem. *Dryden.*
 3 Message of love. *Shakespeare.*
COMME'NDATORY, *a.* [from *commend*.] Favourably representative; containing praise.
COMME'NDER, *s.* [from *commend*.] Praiser.
COMMENSA'LITY, *s.* [*commensalis*, Lat.] Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together. *Brown.*
COMMENSURABI'LITY, *s.* [from *commensurable*.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. *Brown.*
COMME'NSURABLE, *a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] Reducible to some common measure: as, a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.
COMME'NSURABLENESS, *s.* Commensurability; proportion. *Hale.*
To COMME'NSURATE, *v. a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure. *Brown.*
COMME'NSURATE, *a.* [from the verb.]
 1 Reducible to some common measure.
 2 Equal; proportionable to each other. *Tillot.*
COMME'NSURATELY, *ad.* With the capacity of measuring, or being measured, by some other thing. *Holder.*
COMME'NSURATENESS,* *s.* The state or quality of being commensurate. *Ash.*

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- COMMENSURA'TION**, *s.* [from *commensurate*.] Reduction of some things to some common measure; proportion. *South.*
To CO'MMENT, *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.]
 1 To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain. *Herbert.*
 2 To make remarks. *Shakespeare.*
CO'MMENT, *s.* Annotations on an author's notes; exposition; remarks. *Hammond.*
CO'MMENTARY, *s.* [*commentarius*, Lat.]
 1 An exposition; book of annotations or remarks. *King Charles.*
 2 Narrative in familiar manner. *Addison.*
COMMENTA'TOR, *s.* [from *comment*.] Expounder; annotator. *Dryden.*
COMME'NTER, *s.* [from *comment*.] An explainer; an annotator. *Donne.*
COMMENTI'TIOUS, *a.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; factitious; imaginary. *Glanville.*
CO'MMERCE, *s.* [*commercium*, Lat.]
 1 Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick. *Locke.*
 2 Common or familiar intercourse. *Addison.*
To COMME'RCE, *v. n.*
 1 To traffick. *Raleigh.*
 2 To hold intercourse with. *Milton.*
COMME'RCIAL, *a.* [from *commerce*.] Relating to commerce or traffick.
To CO'MMIGRATE, *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Lat.] To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.
COMMIGRA'TION, *s.* [from *commigrate*.] A removal of a body of people from one country to another. *Woodward.*
COMMINA'TION, *s.* [*comminatio*, Lat.]
 1 A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 The recital of God's threatenings on stated days. *Common Prayer.*
COMMI'NATORY, *a.* [from *commination*.] Denunciatory; threatening.
To COMMI'NGLE, *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mix into one mass; to mix; to blend. *Shakespeare.*
To COMMI'NGLE, *v. n.* To unite one with another. *Bacon.*
COMMINU'IBLE, *a.* [from *comminute*.] Fragible; reducible to powder. *Brown.*
To COMMINU'TE, *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Latin.] To grind; to pulverize. *Bacon.*
COMMINU'TION, *s.* [from *comminute*.]
 1 The act of grinding into small parts; pulverization. *Bentley.*
 2 Attenuation. *Bacon.*
COMMI'SERABLE, *a.* [from *commiserate*.] Worthy of compassion; pitiable. *Bacon.*
To COMMI'SERATE, *v. a.* [*con* and *misereor*, Lat.] To pity; to compassionate. *Locke.*
COMMISERA'TION, *s.* [from *commiserate*.] Pity; compassion; tenderness. *Hooker.*
COMMI'SERATIVELY,* *ad.* Out of compassion. *Overbury.*
CO'MMISSARISHIP, *s.* [from *commissary*.] The office of a commissary. *Ayliffe.*
CO'MMISSARY, *s.* [*commissarius*, low Lat.]
 1 An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy.
 2 An officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procuration of provision. *Prior.*
COMMI'SSION, *s.* [*commissio*, low Lat.]
 1 The act of intrusting any thing.
 2 A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A warrant by which a military officer is constituted. *Knolles.*
 4 Charge; mandate; office. *Milton.*
 5 Act of committing a crime; perpetration. *Smith.*
 6 A number of people joined in a trust or office.
 7 The state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers: as, the great seal was put into *commission*.
 8 The order by which a factor trades for another person.
To COMMI'SSION, *v. a.*
 1 To empower; to appoint.
 2 To send with mandate or authority. *Dryden.*

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To COMMI'SSIONATE, *v. a.* To commission; to empower: not in use. *Decay of Piety.*
COMMI'SSIONER, *s.* One included in a warrant of authority. *Clarendon.*
COMMI'SSURE, *s.* [*commissura*, Lat.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Ray.*
To COMMIT, *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.]
 1 To intrust; to give in trust. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To put in any place to be kept safe. *Dryden.*
 3 To send to prison; to imprison. *Clarendon.*
 4 To perpetrate; to do a fault. *Clarendon.*
COMMITMENT, *s.* [from *commit*.]
 1 Act of sending to prison. *Clarendon.*
 2 An order for sending to prison.
COMMITTEE, *s.* [from *commit*.] Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred. *Cowell.*
COMMITTER, *s.* [from *commit*.] Perpetrator; he that commits. *South.*
COMMITTIBLE, *a.* [from *commit*.] Liable to be committed. *Brown.*
To COMMI'X, *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend. *Newton.*
COMMI'XION, } *s.* [from *commix*.] Mixture;
COMMI'XTION, } incorporation of different ingredients. *Shakespeare.*
COMMI'XTURE, *s.* [from *commix*.]
 1 The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation. *Bacon.*
 2 The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound. *Wotton.*
COMMO'DE, *s.* [Fr.] The head-dress of women. *Granville.*
COMMO'DIOUS, *a.* [*commodus*, Lat.]
 1 Convenient; suitable; fit; proper. *Pope.*
 2 Useful; suited to wants or necessities. *Hooker.*
COMMO'DIOUSLY, *ad.*
 1 Conveniently. *Cowell.*
 2 Without uneasiness. *Milton.*
 3 Suitably to a certain purpose. *Hooker.*
COMMO'DIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *commodious*.]
 Convenience; advantage. *Temple.*
COMMO'DITY, *s.* [*commoditas*, Lat.]
 1 Interest; advantage; profit. *Hooker.*
 2 Convenience; particular advantage. *Sidney.*
 3 Wares; merchandise. *Locke.*
COMMODO'RE, *s.* [corrupted from the Spanish *comendador*.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships.
COMMON, *a.* [*communis*, Lat.]
 1 Belonging equally to more than one. *Hale.*
 2 Having no possessor or owner. *Locke.*
 3 Vulgar; mean; easy to be had. *Davies.*
 4 Publick; serving the use of all. *Addison.*
 5 Of no rank; mean. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Frequent; usual; ordinary. *Clarendon.*
 7 Prostitute. *Spectator.*
 8 Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as, *aspersor*, *I despise*, or *am despised*: and also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine; as, *parens*.
COMMON, *s.* [from the *adj.*] An open ground equally used by many persons. *South.*
COMMON, *ad.* Commonly; ordinarily. *Shak.*
In COMMON.
 1 Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke.*
 2 Equally with another; indiscriminately.
To COMMON, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.
COMMON LAW. Customs which have, by long prescription, obtained the force of laws; distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.
COMMON LAWYER, * *s.* One versed in the common law. *Spelman.*
COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster-hall, but anciently moveable. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm. *Cowell.*
COMMONABLE, *a.* [from *common*.] What is held common. *Bacon.*
COMMONAGE, *s.* [from *common*.] The right of

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feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.
COMMONALTY, *s.* [*communauté*, Fr.]
 1 The common people. *Milton.*
 2 The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*
COMMONER, *s.* [from *common*.]
 1 One of the common people; a man of low rank. *Addison.*
 2 A man not noble. *Prior.*
 3 A member of the house of commons. *Swift.*
 4 One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*
 5 A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford.
 6 A prostitute. *Shakespeare.*
COMMONITION, *s.* [*commonitio*, Lat.] Advice; warning; instruction.
COMMONLY, *ad.* [from *common*.] Frequently; usually; ordinarily. *Temple.*
COMMONNESS, *s.* [from *common*.]
 1 Equal participation among many. *Gov. of the T.*
 2 Frequent occurrence; frequency. *Swift.*
To COMMONPLA'CE, *v. a.* To reduce to general heads. *Felton.*
COMMONPLA'CE-BOOK, *s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. *Tatler.*
COMMONS, *s.*
 1 The vulgar; the lower people. *Dryden.*
 2 The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Food; fare; diet. *Swift.*
COMMONWE'AL, } *s.* [from *common* and
COMMONWE'ALTH, } *weal*, or *wealth*.]
 1 A polity; an established form of civil life. *Hooker.*
 2 The publick; the general body of the people. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic. *Temple.*
COMMORANCE, } *s.* [from *commorant*.] Dwell
COMMORANCY, } ing; habitation; abode;
 residence. *Hale.*
COMMORANT, *a.* [*commorans*, Lat.] Resident; dwelling; inhabiting. *Ayliffe.*
COMMORATION, * *s.* [from *commorant*.] A residence; an abiding in the same place. *Ash.*
COMMOTION, *s.* [*commotio*, Lat.]
 1 Tumult; disturbance, combustion. *Luke.*
 2 Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; agitation. *Clarendon.*
 3 Disturbance; restlessness. *Woodward.*
COMMOTIONER, *s.* [from *commotion*.] A disturber of the peace: not in use. *Hayward.*
To COMMOLVE, *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.] To disturb; to unsettle: not used. *Thompson.*
To COMMUNE, *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converse; to impart sentiments mutually. *Spenser.*
COMMUNICABILITY, *s.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicable, capability to be imparted.
COMMUNICABLE, *a.* [from *communicate*.]
 1 That may become the common possession of more than one. *Hooker.*
 2 That may be recounted. *Milton.*
 3 That may be imparted. *Milton.*
COMMUNICABLENESS, * *s.* [from *communicable*.] Communicability. *Ash.*
COMMUNICANT, *s.* [from *communicate*.] One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the blessed sacrament. *Hooker.*
To COMMUNICATE, *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.]
 1 To impart to others what is in our own power to bestow. *Taylor.*
 2 To reveal; to impart knowledge. *Clarendon.*
To COMMUNICATE, *v. n.*
 1 To partake of the blessed sacrament. *Taylor.*
 2 To have something in common with another. *Arluthnot.*
COMMUNICATION, *s.* [from *communicate*.]
 1 The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.
 2 Common boundary or inlet. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Interchange of knowledge. *Swift.*
 4 Conference; conversation. *Samuel.*

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- COMMUNICATIVE**, *a.* [from *communicate*.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge. *Evelyn.*
- COMMUNICATIVENESS**, *s.* The quality of being communicative. *Norris.*
- COMMUNION**, *s.* [*communio*, Lat.]
- 1 Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; interchange of transactions. *Hooker.*
 - 2 The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper. *Clarendon.*
 - 3 A common or publick act. *Raleigh.*
 - 4 Union in the common worship of any church. *Stillington.*
- COMMUNITY**, *s.* [*communitas*, Lat.]
- 1 The commonwealth; the body politick. *Att.*
 - 2 Common possession. *Locke.*
 - 3 Frequency; commonness not used. *Shak.*
- COMMUTABILITY**, *s.* [from *commutable*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.
- COMMUTABLE**, *a.* [from *commute*.] That may be exchanged for something else.
- COMMUTATION**, *s.* [from *commute*.]
- 1 Change; alteration. *South.*
 - 2 Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. *Ray.*
 - 3 Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment. *Brown.*
- COMMUTATIVE**, *a.* [from *commute*.] Relative to exchange.
- TO COMMUTE**, *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]
- 1 To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. *Decay of Piety.*
 - 2 To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another. *L'Estrange.*
- TO COMMUTE**, *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption. *South.*
- COMMUTUAL**, *a.* [*con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal. *Pope.*
- COMPACT**, *s.* [*pactum*, Lat.] A contract; an accord; an agreement. *South.*
- TO COMPACT**, *v. a.* [*compingo compactum*, Lat.]
- 1 To join together with firmness: to unite closely; to consolidate. *Roscommon.*
 - 2 To make out of something. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To league with. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To join together; to bring into a system. *Hooker.*
- COMPACT**, *a.* [*compactus*, Lat.]
- 1 Firm; solid; close; dense. *Newton.*
 - 2 Composed; consisting. *Milton.*
 - 3 Joined; held together. *Peacham.*
 - 4 Brief, and well connected. *Felton.*
- COMPACTEDNESS**, *s.* [from *compact*.] Firmness; density. *Digby.*
- COMPACTION**, *s.* [from *compact*.] The act of being united together; a union or cohesion of parts. *Ash.*
- COMPACTLY**, *ad.* [from *compact*.]
- 1 Closely; densely.
 - 2 With neat joining.
- COMPACTNESS**, *s.* [from *compact*.] Firmness; closeness; density. *Woodward.*
- COMPACTURE**, *s.* [from *compact*.] Structure; compagination. *Spenser.*
- COMPAGES**, *s.* [Lat.] A system of many parts united. *Ray.*
- COMPAGINATION**, *s.* [*compago*, Lat.] Union; structure; junction. *Brown.*
- COMPANABLENESS**, *s.* [from *company*.] The quality of being a good companion; sociableness: not in use. *Sidney.*
- COMPANABLE**, *a.* [from *company*.] Social; sociable. *Bacon.*
- COMPANION**, *s.* [*compagnon*, Fr.]
- 1 One with whom a man frequently converses. *Prior.*
 - 2 A partner; an associate. *Milton.*
 - 3 A familiar term of contempt; a fellow. *Ral.*
- COMPANIONABLE**, *a.* [from *companion*.] Fit for good fellowship; social. *Clarendon.*
- COMPANIONABLY**, *ad.* [from *companionable*.] In a companionable manner.
- COMPANIONSHIP**, *s.* [from *companion*.]
- 1 Company; train. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Fellowship; association. *Shakespeare.*
- COMPANY**, *s.* [*compagnie*, Fr.]

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- 1 Persons assembled together. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 An assembly of pleasure. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Persons considered as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment. *Temple.*
 - 4 Conversation; fellowship. *Guardian.*
 - 5 A number of persons united for the execution of any thing; a band. *Dennis.*
 - 6 Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.
 - 7 A body corporate; a subordinate corporation. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 8 A subdivision of a regiment of foot. *Knolles.*
 - 9 To bear company. To keep company. To accompany; to associate with; to be companion to. *Shakespeare.*
- TO COMPANY**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to be associated with. *Shakespeare.*
- TO COMPANY**, *v. n.* To associate one's self with. *Corinthians.*
- COMPARABLE**, *a.* [from *compare*.] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard. *Addison.*
- COMPARABLY**, *ad.* [from *comparable*.] In a manner worthy to be compared. *Wotton.*
- COMPARATES**, *s.* [from *compare*.] In logic, the two things compared to one another.
- COMPARATIVE**, *a.* [*comparativus*, Lat.]
- 1 Estimated by comparison; not absolute; not positive. *Bentley.*
 - 2 Having the power of comparing. *Glanville.*
 - 3 (In grammar.) The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another: as, the right hand is the stronger.
- COMPARATIVELY**, *ad.* [from *comparative*.] In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison. *Rogers.*
- TO COMPARE**, *v. n.* [*comparo*, Lat.]
- 1 To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative proportion of any quality. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 To get; to procure; to obtain. *Spenser.*
- COMPARE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Comparative estimate; comparison. *Suckling.*
 - 2 Simile; similitude. *Shakespeare.*
- COMPARISON**, *s.* [*comparaison*, Fr.]
- 1 The act of comparing. *Grew.*
 - 2 The state of being compared. *Locke.*
 - 3 A comparative estimate. *Tillotson.*
 - 4 A simile in writing or speaking. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 (In grammar.) The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification: as, *strong, stronger, strongest.*
- TO COMPART**, *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr.] To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts or subdivisions. *Wotton.*
- COMPARTMENT**, *s.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] A division of a picture, or design. *Pope.*
- COMPARTITION**, *s.* [from *compart*.]
- 1 The act of comparting or dividing. *Wotton.*
 - 2 The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part. *Wotton.*
- COMPARTEMENT**, *s.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] Division; separate part of a design. *Peacham.*
- TO COMPASS**, *v. a.* [*compasser*, Fr.]
- 1 To encircle; to environ; to surround. *Job.*
 - 2 To walk round any thing. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To beleaguer; to besiege. *Luke.*
 - 4 To grasp; to enclose in the arms.
 - 5 To obtain; to procure; to attain. *Pope.*
 - 6 To take measures preparatory to any thing: as, to compass the death of the king.
- COMPASS**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Circle; round. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Extent; reach; grasp. *South.*
 - 3 Space; room; limits. *Atterbury.*
 - 4 Enclosure; circumference. *Milton.*
 - 5 A departure from the right line; an indirect advance.
 - 6 Moderate space; moderation; due limits. *Davies.*
 - 7 The power of the voice to express the notes of musick. *Dryden.*
 - 8 The instrument with which circles are drawn; generally compasses. *Swift.*
 - 9 The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer. *King Charles.*
- COMPASSION**, *s.* [*compassion*, Fr.] Pity; commiseration; painful sympathy. *Dryden.*

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To COMPA'SSION, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate. *Shakespeare.*
COMPA'SSIONATE, *a.* [from *compassion*.] Inclined to pity; merciful; tender. *South.*
To COMPA'SSIONATE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate. *Raleigh.*
COMPA'SSIONATELY, *ad.* [from *compassionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly. *Clarendon.*
COMPATE'RNITY, *s.* [con and *paternitas*, Lat.] The relation of godfather to the person for whom he answers. *Davies.*
COMPATIB'LITY, *s.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; the power of coexisting with something else; agreement with any thing.
COMPA'TIBLE, *a.* [corrupted, by pronunciation, from *competible*.]
 1 Suitable to; fit for; consistent with. *Hale.*
 2 Consistent; congruous; agreeable. *Broome.*
COMPA'TIBLENESS, *s.* Consistency; agreement with any thing.
COMPA'TIBLY, *ad.* Fitly; suitably.
COMPA'TIENT, *a.* [con and *patior*, Lat.] Suffering together.
COMPA'TRIOT, *s.* [con and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Drummond.*
COMPE'ER, *s.* [compar, Lat.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate. *Philips.*
To COMPE'ER, *v. a.* To be equal with; to mate. *Shakespeare.*
To COMPE'L, *v. a.* [compello, Lat.]
 1 To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to urge irresistibly. *Clarendon.*
 2 To take by force or violence. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To seize; to overpower. *Dryden.*
COMPE'LLABLE, *a.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced.
COMPELLA'TION, *s.* [from *compello*, Lat.] The style of address. *Duppa.*
COMPE'LLER, *s.* [from *compel*.] He that forces another.
CO'MPEND, *s.* [compendium, Lat.] Abridgment; summary; epitome. *Watts.*
COMPENDIA'RIOUS, *a.* [compendiarius, Lat.] Short; contracted; summary.
COMPENDIO'SITY, *s.* [from *compendious*.] Shortness; contracted brevity.
COMPE'NDIOUS, *a.* [from *compendium*.] Short; summary; comprehensive. *Woodward.*
COMPE'NDIOUSLY, *ad.* Shortly; summarily; in epitome. *Hooker.*
COMPE'NDIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *compendious*.] Shortness; brevity. *Bentley.*
COMPE'NDIUM, *s.* [Lat.] Abridgment; summary; breviate. *Watts.*
COMPE'NSABLE, *a.* [from *compensate*.] That may be recompensed.
To COMPE'NSATE, *v. a.* [compenso, Latin.] To recompense; to counterbalance; to counter-vail; to make amends for. *Prior.*
COMPENSA'TION, *s.* [from *compensate*.] Recompense; something equivalent. *Dryden.*
COMPE'NSATIVE, *a.* [from *compensate*.] Such as compensates or countervails.
To COMPE'NSE, *v. a.* [compenso, Lat.] To compensate; to be equivalent to; to recompense. *Bacon.*
To COMPERE'NDINATE, *v. a.* [comperendino, Lat.] To delay.
COMPERENDINA'TION, *s.* [from *comperendinate*.] Delay; dilatoriness.
COMPERE'NDINOUS, *a.* [from *comperendinate*.] Tending to delay; deferring. *Scott.*
CO'MPETENCE, *s.* [from *competent*.]
CO'MPETENCY, *s.* [from *competent*.]
 1 Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 2 A fortune equal to the conveniences of life.
 3 The power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cognizance of an affair.
CO'MPETENT, *a.* [competens, Lat.]
 1 Suitable; fit; adequate. *Bacon.*
 2 Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity. *Hooker.*
 3 Reasonable; moderate. *Atterbury.*
 4 Qualified fit. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 5 Consistent with; incident to. *Locke.*

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CO'MPETENTLY, *ad.* [from *competent*.]
 1 Adequately; properly. *Bestley.*
 2 Reasonably; moderately. *Wotton.*
COMPE'TIBLE, *a.* [competo, Lat.] Suitable to; consistent with. *Hammond.*
COMPE'TIBLENESS, *s.* [from *competible*.] Suitableness; fitness.
COMPETITION, *s.* [con and *petitio*, Lat.]
 1 Rivalry; contest. *Rogers.*
 2 Claim of more than one to one thing. *Bacon.*
COMPE'TITOR, *s.* [con and *petitor*, Lat.]
 1 A rival. *Rogers.*
 2 An opponent. *Shakespeare.*
COMPILA'TION, *s.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]
 1 A collection from various authors.
 2 An assemblage; a coacervation. *Woodward.*
COMPILA'TOR, *s.* [from *compile*.] A compiler. *Chaucer.*
To COMPI'LE, *v. a.* [compilo, Lat.]
 1 To draw up from various authors.
 2 To write; to compose. *Temple.*
 3 To contain; to comprise. *Spenser.*
COMPI'LEMENT, *s.* [from *compile*.] Coacervation; the act of heaping up. *Wotton.*
COMPI'LER, *s.* [from *compile*.] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors. *Swift.*
COMPLA'CENCE, *s.* [complacentia, low Lat.]
COMPLA'CENCY, *s.* [complacentia, low Lat.]
 1 Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. *South.*
 2 The cause of pleasure; joy. *Milton.*
 3 Civility; complaisance. *Clarendon.*
COMPLA'CENT, *a.* [complacens, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.
To COMPLA'IN, *v. n.* [complaindre, Fr.]
 1 To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. *Dryden.*
 2 To inform against. *Shakespeare.*
To COMPLA'IN, *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Dryden.*
COMPLA'INANT, *s.* [from *complain*.] One who urges a suit against another. *Collier.*
COMPLA'INER, *s.* One who complains; a lamenter; a murmurer. *Gov. of Tongue.*
COMPLA'INT, *s.* [complainte, Fr.]
 1 Representation of pains or injuries. *Job.*
 2 The cause or subject of complaint. *Swift.*
 3 A malady; a disease. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 Remonstrance against. *Shakespeare.*
COMPLAISA'NCE, *s.* [complaisance, Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation. *Dr.*
COMPLAISA'NT, *a.* [complaisant, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please. *Pope.*
COMPLAISA'NTLY, *ad.* Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously. *Pope.*
COMPLAISA'NTNESS, *s.* [from *complaisant*.] Civility; compliance.
To COMPLA'NATE, *v. a.* [from *planus*, Latin.]
To COMPLA'NE, *v. a.* To level; to reduce to flat surface. *Denham.*
CO'MPLEMENT, *s.* [complementum, Lat.]
 1 Perfection; fulness; completion. *Hooker.*
 2 Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number. *Prior.*
 3 Adscititious circumstances; appendages. *Shak.*
COMPLETE, *a.* [completus, Lat.]
 1 Perfect; full; having no deficiencies. *Hooker.*
 2 Finished; ended; concluded. *Prior.*
To COMPLETE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish. *Walton.*
COMPLETELY, *ad.* [from *complete*.] Fully; perfectly. *Swift.*
COMPLE'TEMENT, *s.* [complementum, Fr.] The act of completing. *Dryden.*
COMPLE'TENESS, *s.* [from *complete*.] Perfection; the state of being complete.
COMPLETION, *s.* [from *complete*.]
 1 Accomplishment; act of fulfilling. *South.*
 2 Utmost height; perfect state. *Pope.*
CO'MPLEX, *a.* [complexus, Lat.] Composite; of many parts; not simple. *Locke.*
CO'MPLEX, *s.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection. *South.*
COMPLEXEDNESS, *s.* [from *complex*.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke.*

COM

COMPLEXION, *s.* [*complexio*, Lat.]
 1 The enclosure or involution of one thing in another. *Watts.*
 2 The colour of the external parts of any body. *Davies.*
 3 The comperature of the body. *Dryden.*
COMPLEXIONAL, *a.* [from *complexion*.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body. *Fiddes.*
COMPLEXIONALLY, *ad.* By complexion. *Bro.*
COMPLEXITY, * *s.* The state of being complex. *Burke.*
COMPLEXLY, *ad.* [from *complex*.] In a complex manner; not simply.
COMPLEXNESS, *s.* [from *complex*.] The state of being complex.
COMPLEXURE, *s.* [from *complex*.] The involution of one thing with others.
COMPLIANCE, *s.* [from *comply*.]
 1 The act of yielding to any desire or demand; according; submission. *Rogers.*
 2 A disposition to yield to others. *Clarendon.*
COMPLIANT, *a.* [from *comply*.]
 1 Yielding; bending. *Milton.*
 2 Civil; complaisant.
To COMPLICATE, *v. a.* [*complico*, Lat.]
 1 To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually. *Tillotson.*
 2 To unite by involution of parts. *Boyle.*
 3 To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral. *Locke.*
COMPLICATE, *a.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Watts.*
COMPLICATENESS, *s.* [from *complicate*.] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity. *Hale.*
COMPLICATION, *s.* [from *complicate*.]
 1 The act of involving one thing in another.
 2 The state of being involved one in another. *Wilkins.*
 3 The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united. *Watts.*
COMPLICE, *s.* [Fr. from *complex*, Lat.] One who is united with others in an ill design; a confederate. *Clarendon.*
COMPLI'ER, *s.* [from *comply*.] A man of an easy temper. *Swift.*
COMPLIMENT, *s.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares. *Sidney.*
To COMPLIMENT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sooth with expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise. *Prior.*
To COMPLIMENT, *v. n.* To use ceremonious or adulatory language. *Pope.*
COMPLIMENTAL, *a.* [from *compliment*.] Expressive of respect or civility. *Wotton.*
COMPLIMENTALLY, *ad.* In the nature of a compliment; civilly. *Broome.*
COMPLIMENTER, *s.* [from *compliment*.] One given to compliments; a flatterer.
COMPLINE, *s.* [*compline*, Fr.] The last act of worship at night. *Spenser.*
To COMPLORE, *v. n.* [*comploro*, Lat.] To make lamentation together.
COMPLOT, *s.* [Fr.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a conspiracy. *Shakespeare.*
To COMPLOT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire. *Pope.*
COMPLOTTER, *s.* [from *complot*.] A conspirator; one joined in a plot. *Dryden.*
To COMPLY, *v. n.* [*complier*, Fr.] To yield to; to be obsequious to. *Tillotson.*
COMPO'NENT, *a.* [*componens*, Lat.] That constitutes a compound body. *Newton.*
To COMPO'RT, *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr.] To agree; to suit. *Donne.*
To COMPO'RT, *v. n.*
 1 To bear; to endure. *Daniel.*
 2 To behave; to carry. *Congreve.*
COMPO'RT, *s.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting. *Taylor.*
COMPO'RTABLE, *a.* [from *comport*.] Consistent; not contradictory. *Wotton.*
COMPO'RTANCE, *s.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony. *Spenser.*

COM

COMPO'RTMENT, *s.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; mien; demeanour. *Addison.*
To COMPO'SE, *v. a.* [*composer*, Fr.]
 1 To form a mass by joining different things together. *Sprat.*
 2 To place any thing in its proper form and method. *Dryden.*
 3 To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose. *Clarendon.*
 4 To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author. *Hooker.*
 5 To constitute by being parts of a whole. *Watts.*
 6 To calm; to quiet. *Clarendon.*
 7 To adjust the mind to any business. *Duppa.*
 8 To adjust; to settle: as, to *compose* a difference.
 9 (With printers.) To arrange the letters.
 10 (In musick.) To form a tune from the different musical notes.
COMPO'SED, *part. a.* Calm; serious; even; sedate. *Addison.*
COMPO'SEDLY, *ad.* Calmly; seriously; sedately. *Clarendon.*
COMPO'SEDNESS, *s.* Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. *Norris.*
COMPO'SER, *s.* [from *compose*.]
 1 An author; a writer. *Milton.*
 2 He that adapts the musick to words. *Peacham.*
COMPO'SITE, *a.* [*compositus*, Lat.] The composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named, because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders. *Harris.*
COMPO'SITES, * *s.* Medicines compounded of several ingredients. *Ash.*
COMPOSITION, *s.* [*compositio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of forming an integra. of various dissimilar parts. *Bacon.*
 2 The act of bringing simple ideas into complication: opposed to *analysis*. *Newton.*
 3 A mass formed by mingling different ingredients. *Swift.*
 4 The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination. *Watts.*
 5 The arrangement of various figures in a picture. *Dryden.*
 6 Written work. *Addison.*
 7 Adjustment; regulation. *Ben Jonson.*
 8 Compact; agreement. *Waller.*
 9 The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid.
 10 Consistency; congruity. *Shakespeare.*
 11 (In grammar.) The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.
 12 A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. *Harris.*
COMPO'SITIVE, *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding.
COMPO'SITOR, *s.* [from *compose*.] He that arranges and adjusts the types in printing.
COMPOSSIBI'LITY, * *s.* [*con* with, and *possum* to be able, Lat.] The possibility of existing together. *Scott.*
COMPO'SSIBLES, * *s. pl.* Those things which are capable of existing together. *Scott.*
COMPOS MENTIS, * *ad.* [*compos* having power, and *mentis* of the mind, Lat.] Of a sound mind; in the proper exercise of the rational faculties. *Ash.*
CO'MPOST, *s.* [Fr.] Manure. *Evelyn.*
To COMPOST, *v. a.* To manure. *Bacon.*
COMPO'STURE, *s.* [from *compost*.] Soil; manure: not used. *Shakespeare.*
COMPO'SURE, *s.* [from *compose*.]
 1 The act of composing or inditing. *K. Charles.*
 2 Arrangement; combination; order. *Holder.*
 3 The form arising from the disposition of the various parts. *Crashaw.*
 4 Frame; make. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Adjustment. *Wotton.*
 6 Composition; framed discourse. *Atterbury.*
 7 Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. *Milton.*
 8 Agreement; composition; settlement of differences. *Milton.*

COM

- COMPOTA'TION**, *s.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] The act of drinking together. *Philips.*
- To COMPOUND**, *v. a.* [*compono*, Lat.]
- 1 To mingle many ingredients together.
 - 2 To form by uniting various parts. *Boyle.*
 - 3 To mingle in different positions; to combine. *Addison.*
 - 4 To form one word from two or more words: as, *daylight*, from *day* and *light*. *Raleigh.*
 - 5 To compose by being united. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims. *Bacon.*
 - 7 To discharge a debt by paying only part.
- To COMPOUND**, *v. n.*
- 1 To come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To bargain in the lump. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To come to terms, by granting something on each side. *Carew.*
 - 4 To determine: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- COMPOUND**, *a.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Formed out of many ingredients; not simple. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Composed of two or more words. *Pope.*
- COMPOUND**, *s.* The mass formed by the union of many ingredients. *South.*
- COMPOUNDABLE**, *a.* Capable of being compounded.
- COMPOUNDER**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement. *Swift.*
 - 2 A mingler; one who mixes bodies.
- To COMPREHEND**, *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Lat.]
- 1 To comprise; to include. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To contain in the mind; to conceive; to understand. *Waller.*
- COMPREHENSIBLE**, *a.* [*comprehensibilis*, Fr.]
- 1 Intelligible; conceivable. *Locke.*
 - 2 Possible to be comprised. *Bacon.*
- COMPREHENSIBLY**, *ad.* With great power of signification or understanding; with great extent of sense.
- COMPREHENSION**, *s.* [*comprehensio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Summary; epitome; compendium. *Rogers.*
 - 3 Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit many ideas at once. *Dryden.*
- COMPREHENSIVE**, *a.* [from *comprehend*.]
- 1 Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once. *Pope.*
 - 2 Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive. *Sprat.*
- COMPREHENSIVELY**, *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.
- COMPREHENSIVENESS**, *s.* The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass. *Addison.*
- To COMPRESS**, *v. a.* [*compressus*, Lat.]
- 1 To force into a narrow compass.
 - 2 To embrace. *Pope.*
- COMPRESS**, *s.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen rags. *Quincy.*
- COMPRESSIBILITY**, *s.* [from *compressible*.]
- The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrow compass.
- COMPRESSIBLE**, *a.* [from *compress*.] Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another. *Cheyne.*
- COMPRESSIBLENESS**, *s.* [from *compressible*.]
- Capability of being pressed close.
- COMPRESSION**, *s.* [*compressio*, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body nearer to each other by violence. *Bacon.*
- COMPRESSURE**, *a.* [from *compress*.] Having a tendency to compress the parts together. *Ash.*
- COMPRESSURE**, *s.* [from *compress*.] The act or force of the body pressing against another. *Boyle.*
- To COMPRI'NT**, *v. n.* [*comprimo*, Lat.] To print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Philips.*
- To COMPRISE**, *v. a.* [*compris*, Fr.] To contain; to comprehend; to include. *Roscommon.*
- COMPROBATION**, *s.* [*comprobo*, Lat.] Proof; attestation. *Brown.*

CON

- COMPROMISE**, *s.* [*compromissum*, Lat.]
- 1 A mutual promise of parties at difference to refer the ending of their controversies to arbitrators. *Cowell.*
 - 2 A compact or bargain in which concessions are made on each side. *Shakespeare.*
- To COMPROMISE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions.
 - 2 To accord; to agree. *Shakespeare.*
- COMPROMISSORIAL**, *a.* [from *compromise*.]
- Relating to a compromise.
- COMPROVINCIAL**, *a.* [*con* and *provincial*.]
- Belonging to the same province. *Ayliffe.*
- COMPT**, *s.* [*compte*, Fr.] Account; computation; reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
- To COMPT**, *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.] To compute; to number. We now use *To COUNT*.
- COMPTIBLE**, *a.* Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakespeare.*
- To COMPTRO'LL**, *v. a.* [properly *control*.] To control; to over-rule; to oppose.
- COMPTRO'LLER**, *s.* [from *comptroll*.] Director; supervisor. *Temple.*
- COMPTRO'LLERSHIP**, *s.* [from *comptroller*.]
- Superintendence. *Carew.*
- COMPU'LSATIVE**, *a.* [from *compulsive*.] Compulsive; forcible. *Ash.*
- COMPU'LSATIVELY**, *ad.* By constraint; with force.
- COMPU'LSATORY**, *a.* [*compulso*, Lat.] Having the force of compelling. *Shakespeare.*
- COMPU'LSION**, *s.* [*compulsio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agent. *Milton.*
 - 2 The state of being compelled. *Hale.*
- COMPU'LSIVE**, *a.* [*compulser*, Fr.] Having the power to compel; forcible. *Swift.*
- COMPU'LSIVELY**, *ad.* [from *compulsive*.] By force; by violence.
- COMPU'LSIVENESS**, *s.* Force; compulsion.
- COMPU'LSORILY**, *ad.* [from *compulsory*.] In a forcible manner; by violence. *Bacon.*
- COMPU'LSORY**, *a.* [*compuisoire*, Fr.] Having the power of compelling. *Bramhall.*
- COMPU'NCTION**, *s.* [*compunctio*, Fr.]
- 1 The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation. *Brown.*
 - 2 The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition. *Clarendon.*
- COMPU'NCTIOUS**, *a.* [from *compunction*.] Repentant; sorrowful; tender. *Shakespeare.*
- COMPU'NCTIVE**, *a.* [from *compunction*.] Causing remorse.
- COMPURGA'TION**, *s.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.
- COMPURGA'TOR**, *s.* [Lat.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. *Woodw.*
- COMPU'TABLE**, *a.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered. *Hale.*
- COMPUTANT**, *s.* [from *compute*.] An accountant; one that computes. *Ash.*
- COMPUTATION**, *s.* [from *compute*.]
- 1 The act of reckoning; calculation. *Shak.*
 - 2 The sum collected or settled by calculation. *Addison.*
- To COMPU'TE**, *v. a.* [*computo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate; to count. *Holder.*
- COMPU'TE**, *s.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation. *Brown.*
- COMPU'TER**, *s.* [from *compute*.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator. *Swift.*
- COMPUTIST**, *s.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in computation. *Wotton.*
- COM'RADE**, *s.* [*camerade*, Fr.]
- 1 One who dwells in the same house or chamber. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 A companion; a partner. *Milton.*
- CON**, A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union. as, *concourse*, a running together.
- CON**. [from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for the negative side of the question; as, *the pros and cons*.
- To CON**, *v. a.* [*connan*, Sax.]

CON

1 To know. *Spenser.*
 2 To study; to commit to memory. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 To CON thanks. To thank. *Shakespeare.*
 CONCALIFA'CTORY, * *a.* [con with, and calefacio to make warm, Lat.] Producing great heat. *Ash.*
 To CONCA'MERATE, *v. a.* [concamero, Lat.] To arch over; to vault. *Grew.*
 CONCAMERA'TION, *s.* [from concamerate.] An arch; a vault. *Glanville.*
 To CONCA'TENATE, *v. a.* [catena, Lat.] To link together.
 CONCATENA'TION, *s.* [from concatenate.] A series of links; an uninterrupted unvariable succession. *South.*
 CONCAVA'TION, *s.* [from concave.] The act of making concave.
 CONCAVE, *a.* [concavus, Lat.] Hollow without angles: opposed to *convex*. *Burnet.*
 CONCA'VENESS, *s.* Hollowness.
 CONCA'VITY, *s.* [from concave.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical body. *Woodward.*
 CONCA'VO-CONCAVE, *a.* Concave, or hollow on both sides.
 CONCA'VO-CONVEX, *a.* [from concave and convex.] Concave one way, and convex the other. *Newton.*
 CONCA'VOUS, *a.* [concavus, Lat.] Concave.
 CONCA'VOUSLY, *ad.* [from concavous.] With hollowness. *Brown.*
 To CONCE'AL, *v. a.* [concelo, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret; to cover. *Pope.*
 CONCEA'LEABLE, *a.* [from conceal.] Capable of being concealed. *Brown.*
 CONCE'ALEDDNESS, *s.* [from conceal.] Privacy; obscurity.
 CONCE'ALER, *s.* [from conceal.] He that conceals any thing. *Clarendon.*
 CONCE'ALMENT, *s.* [from conceal.]
 1 The act of hiding; secrecy. *Glanville.*
 2 The state of being hid; privacy. *Addison.*
 3 Hiding-place; retreat; cover. *Rogers.*
 To CONCE'DE, *v. a.* [concedo, Lat.] To yield; to admit; to grant. *Bentley.*
 CONCE'IT, *s.* [concept, Fr.]
 1 Conception; thought; idea. *Sidney.*
 2 Understanding; readiness of apprehension. *Wisdom.*
 3 Opinion; fancy; imagination. *Locke.*
 4 Pleasant fancy; acuteness. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Sentiment; striking thought. *Pope.*
 6 Fondness; favourable opinion. *Bentley.*
 7 Out of conceit with. No longer fond of. *Tillot.*
 To CONCE'IT, *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine; to believe. *South.*
 CONCE'ITED, *part. a.*
 1 Endowed with fancy. *Knolles.*
 2 Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; fantastical. *Felton.*
 CONCE'ITEDLY, *ad.* [from conceited.] Fancifully; whimsically. *Donne.*
 CONCE'ITEDNESS, *s.* [from conceit.] Pride; fondness of himself. *Collier.*
 CONCE'ITLESS, *a.* [from conceit.] Stupid; without thought. *Shakespeare.*
 CONCE'IVABLE, *a.* [from conceive.]
 1 That may be imagined or thought. *Wilkinson.*
 2 That may be understood or believed. *Atter.*
 CONCE'IVABLENESS, *s.* [from conceivable.] The quality of being conceivable.
 CONCE'IVABLY, *ad.* [from conceivable.] In a conceivable or intelligent manner.
 To CONCE'IVE, *v. a.* [concevoir, Fr.]
 1 To admit into the womb; to form in the womb. *Psalms.*
 2 To form in the mind; to imagine. *Jeremiah.*
 3 To comprehend; to understand. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To think; to be of opinion. *Swift.*
 To CONCE'IVE, *v. n.*
 1 To think: to have an idea of. *Watts.*
 2 To become pregnant. *Genesis.*
 CONCE'IVER, *s.* [from conceive.] One that understands or comprehends. *Brown.*
 CONCE'NT, *s.* [concentus, Lat.]
 1 Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon.*
 2 Consistency. *Atterbury.*
 CONCE'NTRANT, * *a.* Belonging to those medi-

CON

cines whose acids and alkalies are so blended as neither of them to be predominant. *Ask.*
 To CONCE'NTRATE, *v. a.* [concentrer, Fr.] To drive into a narrow compass. *Arbuthnot.*
 CONCENTRA'TION, *s.* [from concentrate.] Collection into a narrow space round the centre. *Peacham.*
 To CONCE'NTRE, *v. n.* [concentrer, Fr.] To tend to one common centre. *Hale.*
 To CONCE'NTRE, *v. a.* To direct or contract toward one centre. *Milton.*
 CONCE'NTRICAL, } *a.* [concentricus, Lat.] Hav-
 CONCE'NTRICK, } ing one common centre. *Arbuthnot.*
 CONCE'PTACLE, *s.* [conceptaculum, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel. *Woodward.*
 CONCE'PTIBLE, *a.* [conceptum, Lat.] Intelligible; capable to be understood. *Hale.*
 CONCE'PTION, *s.* [conceptio, Lat.]
 1 The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy. *Milton.*
 2 The state of being conceived. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Notion; idea. *South.*
 4 Sentiments; purpose. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Apprehension; knowledge. *Darvies.*
 6 Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought. *Dryd.*
 CONCE'PTIOUS, *a.* [conceptum, Lat.] Apt to conceive; pregnant. *Shakespeare.*
 CONCE'PTIVE, *a.* [conceptum, Lat.] Capable to conceive. *Brown.*
 To CONCE'RN, *v. a.* [concerner, Fr.]
 1 To relate to; to belong to. *Locke.*
 2 To affect with some passion. *Rogers.*
 3 To interest; to engage by interest. *Boyle.*
 4 To disturb; to make uneasy. *Derham.*
 5 To concern himself. To intermeddle; to be busy. *Dryden.*
 CONCE'RN, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Business; affair. *Rogers.*
 2 Interest; engagement. *Burnet.*
 3 Importance; moment. *Roscommon.*
 4 Passion; affection; regard. *Addison.*
 CONCE'RNEDLY, *ad.* [from concern.] With affection; with interest. *Clarendon.*
 CONCE'RNING, *prep.* Relating to; with relation to. *Bacon.*
 CONCE'RNMENT, *s.* [from concern.]
 1 The thing in which we are concerned or interested; business; interest. *Tillotson.*
 2 Relation; influence. *Denham.*
 3 Intercourse; business. *Locke.*
 4 Importance; moment. *Boyle.*
 5 Interposition; regard; meddling. *Clarendon.*
 6 Passion; emotion of mind. *Dryden.*
 To CONCE'RT, *v. a.* [concertér, Fr.]
 1 To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.
 2 To settle; to contrive; to adjust. *Rowe.*
 CO'NCERT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Communication of designs. *Swift.*
 2 A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.
 CONCERTA'TION, *s.* [concertatio, Lat.] Strife; contention.
 CONCE'RTATIVE, *a.* [concertativus, Lat.] Contentious; quarrelsome.
 CONCE'ERTO, * *s.* [Ital.] A piece of music composed for a concert. *Mason.*
 CONCE'SSION, *s.* [concessio, Lat.]
 1 The act of granting or yielding. *Hale.*
 2 A grant; the thing yielded. *K. Charles*
 CONCE'SSIONARY, *a.* [from concession.] Given by indulgence or allowance.
 CONCE'SSIVE, * *a.* Implying concession. *South*
 CONCE'SSIVELY, *ad.* [from concession.] By way of concession. *Brown.*
 CONCH, *s.* [concha, Lat.] A shell; a sea-shell. *Dryden.*
 CO'NCHOID, *s.* The name of a curve.
 CONCI'LIAR, } *a.* [concilium, Lat.] Relating
 CONCI'LIARY, * } to a council. *Baker.*
 To CONCI'LIATE, *v. a.* [concilio, Lat.] To gain; to win; to reconcile. *Brown.*
 CONCILIATION, *s.* [from conciliate.] The act of gaining or reconciling.

CON

CONCILIA'TOR, *s.* [from *conciliate*.] One that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIATORY, *a.* [from *conciliate*.] Relating to reconciliation.

CONCI'NNITY, *s.* [*concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitness; neatness.

CONCI'NNOUS, *a.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCI'SE, *a.* [*concisus*, Lat.] Brief; short; broken into short periods. *Ben Jonson.*

CONCI'SELY, *ad.* Briefly; shortly. *Broome.*

CONCI'SENESS, *s.* [from *concise*.] Brevity; shortness. *Dryden.*

CONCI'SION, *s.* [*concisum*, Lat.] Cutting off; excision.

CONCITA'TION, *s.* [*concitatio*, Lat.] The act of stirring up. *Brown.*

CONCLAMA'TION, *s.* [*conclumatio*, Lat.] An outcry or shout of many together.

CONCLAVE, *s.* [*conclave*, Fr.]

- 1 A private apartment.
- 2 The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals. *South.*
- 3 A close assembly. *Garth.*

To CONCLU'DE, *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.]

- 1 To shut. *Hooker.*
- 2 To include; to comprehend. *Romans.*
- 3 To collect by ratiocination. *Tillotson.*
- 4 To decide; to determine. *Addison.*
- 5 To end; to finish. *Dryden.*

To CONCLU'DE, *v. n.*

- 1 To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence. *Boyle.*
- 2 To settle opinion. *Atterbury.*
- 3 To determine finally. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To end. *Dryden.*

CONCLU'DENCY, *s.* [from *concludent*.] Consequence; regular proof. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT, *a.* [from *conclude*.] Decisive. *Hale.*

CONCLU'SIBLE, *a.* [from *conclude*.] Determinable. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION, *s.* [from *conclude*.]

- 1 Determination; final decision. *Hooker.*
- 2 The collection from propositions premised; the consequence. *Tillotson.*
- 3 The close; the last result. *Swift.*
- 4 The event of experiments; experiment. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 The end; the last part. *Howel.*
- 6 Silence; confinement of the thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

CONCLU'SIVE, *a.* [from *conclude*.]

- 1 Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion. *Rogers.*
- 2 Regularly consequential. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY, *ad.* Decisively; with final determination. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS, *s.* Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence. *Hale.*

To CONCOA'GULATE, *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULA'TION, *s.* [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCO'CT, *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.]

- 1 To digest by the stomach. *Hayward.*
- 2 To purify or sublime by heat. *Thomson.*
- 3 To ripen. *Bacon.*

CONCO'CTION, *s.* [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat. *Bacon.*

CONCO'LOUR, *a.* [*concolor*, Lat.] Of one colour; without variety. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE, *s.* [*concomitor*, Lat.] Subsistence together with another thing. *Glanville.*

CONCO'MITANCY, *j* sistance together with another thing. *Glanville.*

CONCO'MITANT, *a.* [*concomitans*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Locke.*

CONCO'MITANT, *s.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected. *South.*

CONCO'MITANTLY, *ad.* [from *concomitant*.] In company with others.

To CONCO'MITATE, *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to attend; to accompany. *Harvey.*

CONCORD, *s.* [*concordia*, Lat.]

CON

- 1 Agreement between persons or things; peace; union. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 A compact. *Davies.*
- 3 Harmony; consent of sounds. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 Principal grammatical relation of one word to another. *Locke.*

CONC'ORDANCE, *s.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

- 1 Agreement.
- 2 A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. *Swift.*

CONCO'RDANT, *a.* [*concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent. *Brown.*

CONCO'RDATE, *s.* [*concordo*, Lat.] A compact; a convention. *Swift.*

CONCO'RPORAL, *a.* [*concorporo*, Lat.] Of the same body.

To CONCO'RPORATE, *v. a.* To unite into one mass or substance. *Taylor.*

CONCO'RPORATION, *s.* Union in one mass.

CONCOURSE, *s.* [*concurus*, Lat.]

- 1 The confluence of many persons or things to one place. *Ben Jonson.*
- 2 The persons assembled. *Dryden.*
- 3 The point of junction or intersection of two bodies. *Newton.*

CONCREMA'TION, *s.* [*concremo*, Lat.] The act of burning many things together.

CONCREMENT, *s.* [*concreresco*, Lat.] The mass formed by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRE'SCENCE, *s.* [*concreresco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRE'TE, *v. n.* [*concreresco*, Lat.] To coalesce into one mass. *Newton.*

To CONCRE'TE, *v. a.* To form by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRETE, *a.* [from the verb.]

- 1 Formed by concretion. *Burnet.*
- 2 (In logick.) Not abstract: applied to a subject. *Hooker.*

CONCRETE, *s.* A mass formed by concretion. *Bentley.*

CONCRE'TELY, *ad.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS, *s.* Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRE'TION, *s.* [from *concrete*.]

- 1 The act of concreting; coalition.
- 2 The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles. *Bacon.*

CONCRE'TIVE, *a.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulative. *Brown.*

CONCRE'TURE, *s.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCRIMINA'TION, ** s.* [*con* with, and *crimen* a crime, Lat.] A joint or mutual accusation. *Ash.*

CONCUBI'NAGE, *s.* [*concubinage*, Fr.] The act of living with a woman not married. *Broome.*

CONCUBINE, *s.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore. *Bacon.*

To CONCU'LCATE, *v. a.* [*conculco*, Latin.] To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCA'TION, *s.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet.

CONCU'MBANCE, ** s.* [*con* with, and *cumbo* to lie down, Lat.] The act of sleeping together. *Asn.*

CONCU'PISCENCE, *s.* [*concupiscentia*, Lat.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish. *Bentley.*

CONCU'PISCENT, *a.* [*concupiscens*, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous. *Shakespeare.*

CONCU'PISCENTIAL, *s.* [from *concupiscens*.] Relating to concupiscence.

CONCU'PISCIBLE, *a.* [*concupiscibilis*, Latin.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous. *South.*

To CONCU'R, *v. n.* [*concurro*, Lat.]

- 1 To meet in one point. *Temple.*
- 2 To agree; to join in one action. *Swift.*
- 3 To be united with; to be conjoined. *Tillotson.*
- 4 To contribute to one common event. *Collier.*

CONCU'RRENCE, *s.* [from *concur*.]

CONCU'RRENCY, *s.* [from *concur*.]

- 1 Union; association; conjunction. *Locke.*

CON

Combination of many agents or circumstances. *Crashaw.*
 3 Assistance; help. *Rogers.*
 4 Joint right; equal claim. *Ayliffe.*
CONCU'RRENT, *a.* [from *concur.*]
 1 Acting in conjunction; concomitant in agency. *Hale.*
 2 Conjoined; associate; concomitant. *Bacon.*
CONCU'RRENT, *s.* That which concurs; a contributory cause. *Decay of Piety.*
CONCU'SSION, *s.* [con*cu*ssio, Lat.]
 1 The act of shaking; tremefaction. *Bacon.*
 2 The state of being shaken. *Woodward.*
CONCU'SSIONARY, * *a.* [from *concu'ssion.*]
 Producing a concussion. *Scott.*
CONCU'SSIVE, *a.* [con*cu*ssus, Lat.] Having the power or quality of shaking.
COND, * *v. a.* (A sea term.) To conduct or guide the ship in its right course. *Ash.*
To CONDE'MN, *v. a.* [con*dem*no, Lat.]
 1 To find guilty; to doom to punishment. *Shak.*
 2 To censure; to blame. *Locke.*
 3 To fine. *Chronicles.*
 4 To show guilt by contrast. *Wisdom.*
CONDE'MNABLE, *a.* [from *condemn.*] Blamable; culpable. *Brown.*
CONDE'MNATION, *s.* [con*dem*natio, Lat.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment. *Romans.*
CONDE'MNATORY, *a.* [from *condemn.*] Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
CONDE'MNER, *s.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a censurer; a censor. *Taylor.*
CONDE'NSABLE, *a.* [from *condensate.*] Capable of condensation. *Digby.*
To CONDE'NSATE, *v. a.* [con*den*so, Latin.] To make thicker.
To CONDE'NSATE, *v. n.* To grow thicker.
CONDE'NSATE, *a.* [con*den*satus, Latin.] Made thick; compressed into less space. *Peacham.*
CONDE'NSATION, *s.* [from *condensate.*] The act of thickening any body: opposite to rarefaction. *Raleigh.*
To CONDE'NSE, *v. n.* [con*den*so, Lat.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to inspissate. *Woodward.*
To CONDE'NSE, *v. n.* To grow close and weighty. *Newton.*
CONDE'NSE, *a.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; close; massy. *Bentley.*
CONDE'NSER, *s.* A vessel, wherein to crowd the air. *Quincy.*
CONDE'NSENESSE, * *s.* [from *condense.*] The
CONDE'NSITY, } state of being condensed; condensation.
CON'DERS, *s.* [con*du*ire, Fr.] Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shoal passes. *Cowell.*
To CONDESCEND, *v. n.* [con*des*cend*re*, Fr.]
 1 To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission. *Watts.*
 2 To consent to do more than mere justice can require. *Tillotson.*
 3 To stoop; to bend; to yield. *Milton.*
CONDESCENDENCE, *s.* [con*des*cend*ence*, Fr.] Voluntary submission.
CONDESCENDING, * *a.* Humble; courteous; kind. *Ash.*
CONDESCENDINGLY, *ad.* [from *condescend*ing*.*] By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind concession. *Atterbury.*
CONDESCENSION, *s.* [from *condescend.*] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority. *Tillotson.*
CONDESCENSIVE, *a.* [from *condescend.*] Courteous; not haughty.
CONDI'GN, *a.* [con*di*gnus, Lat.] Suitable; deserved; merited. *Arbuthnot.*
CONDI'GNLY, *ad.* [from *con*di*gn.*] Deservedly; according to merit.
CONDI'GNESS, *s.* [from *con*di*gn.*] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts.
CONDIMENT, *s.* [con*di*mentum, Lat.] Seasoning; sauce. *Bacon.*

CON

CONDISCIP'LE, *s.* [con*dis*cipulus, L.] A school fellow.
To CONDITE, *v. a.* [con*di*o, Lat.] To pickle to preserve by salts. *Taylor.*
CONDITEMENT, *s.* [from *condite.*] A composition of preserves, powders, and spices.
CONDITION, *s.* [con*di*tio, Lat.]
 1 Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Attribute; accident; property. *Newton.*
 3 Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Moral quality; virtue or vice. *South.*
 5 State; external circumstances. *Wake.*
 6 Rank. *Clarendon.*
 7 Stipulation; terms of compact. *Taylor.*
 8 The writing of agreement; compact; bond. *Shakespeare.*
To CONDITION, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to stipulate. *Donne.*
CONDITIONAL, *a.* [from *condition.*] By way of stipulation; not absolute. *South.*
CONDITIONAL, *s.* [from the adjective.] A limitation: not in use. *Bacon.*
CONDITIONALITY, *s.* [from *conditional.*] Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of Piety.*
CONDITIONALLY, *ad.* With certain limitations; on particular terms. *South.*
CONDITIONARY, *a.* [from *condition.*] Stipulated. *Norris.*
To CONDITIONATE, *v. a.* [from *condition.*] To qualify; to regulate. *Brown.*
CONDITIONATE, *a.* Established on certain terms or conditions. *Hammond.*
CONDITIONED, *a.* Having qualities or properties good or bad. *Shakespeare.*
CONDO'LATORY, * *a.* [from *condole.*] Belonging to condolence. *Perry.*
To CONDO'LE, *v. n.* [con*do*leo, Lat.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to partake another's sorrow. *Temple.*
To CONDO'LE, *v. a.* To bewail with another. *Dryden.*
CONDO'LEMENT, *s.* [from *condole.*] Grief; sorrow; mourning. *Shakespeare.*
CONDO'LENCE, *s.* [con*do*leance, Fr.] Grief for the sorrows of another. *Arbuthnot.*
CONDO'LER, *s.* [from *condole.*] One that laments with another upon his misfortunes.
CONDONATION, *s.* [con*do*natio, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving.
CO'NDOR, * *s.* (In ornithology.) The contur; a monstrous bird in America, two of which, it is affirmed, will kill and devour a bull. *Ash.*
To CONDU'CE, *v. n.* [con*du*co, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute. *Tillotson.*
To CONDU'CE, *v. a.* To conduct. *Wotton.*
CONDU'CIBLE, *a.* [con*du*cibilis, Lat.] Having the power of conducting. *Bentley.*
CONDU'CIBLENESS, *s.* [from *conducibile.*] The quality of contributing to any end.
CONDUCTIVE, *a.* [from *conduce.*] That may contribute. *Rogers.*
CONDU'CIVENESS, *s.* [from *conducive.*] The quality of conducting. *Boyle.*
CONDUCT, *s.* [con*du*it, Fr.]
 1 Management; economy. *Bacon.*
 2 The act of leading troops. *Waller.*
 3 Convoy; escort; guard. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A warrant by which a convoy is appointed.
 5 Exact behaviour; regular life. *Swift.*
To CONDU'CT, *v. a.* [con*du*ire, Fr.]
 1 To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to show the way. *Milton.*
 2 To usher, and to attend in civility. *Shak.*
 3 To manage: as, to conduct an affair.
 4 To head an army.
CONDUCTITIOUS, *a.* [con*du*ctitius, Latin.] Hired; employed for wages. *Ayliffe.*
CONDU'CTOR, *s.* [from *conduct.*]
 1 A leader; one who shows another the way by accompanying him. *Dryden.*
 2 A chief; a general. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A manager; a director. *Addison.*
 4 An instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.*

CON

- CONDU'CTRESS**, *s.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs.
- CONDUCTS**, **s. pl.* The sewers or gutters which carry off waste water from a house. *Ash.*
- CONDUIT**, *s.* [*conduit*, *Fr.*]
- 1 A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct. *Davies.*
 - 2 The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Sh.*
- CONDUPLICATION**, *s.* [*conduplicatio*, *Latin.*] A doubling; a duplicate.
- CONE**, *s.* [*κωνος*.] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.
- To CONFA'BULATE**, *v. n.* [*confabulo*, *Lat.*] To talk easily together; to chat.
- CONFABULA'TION**, *s.* [*confabulatio*, *Lat.*] Easy conversation.
- CONFA'BULATORY**, *a.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk or prattle.
- CONFARREA'TION**, *s.* [*confarreatio*, *Lat.*] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliffe.*
- To CONFECT**, *v. a.* [*confectus*, *Lat.*] To make up into sweetmeats.
- CONFECT**, *s.* A sweetmeat. *Harvey.*
- CONFECTIO**, *s.* [*confectio*, *Lat.*]
- 1 A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat. *Addison.*
 - 2 A composition; a mixture. *Shakespeare.*
- CONFECTIO**, *s.* [from *confection*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Shak.*
- CONFECTIO**, *s.* [from *confection*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Boyle.*
- CONFEDERACY**, *s.* [*confederation*, *French.*] A league; a contract by which several engage to support each other; union; federal compact. *Shakespeare.*
- To CONFEDERATE**, *v. a.* [*confederer*, *Fr.*] To join in a league; to unite; to ally. *Knolles.*
- To CONFEDERATE**, *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league. *South.*
- CONFEDERATE**, *a.* [from the verb.] United in a league. *Psalms.*
- CONFEDERATE**, *s.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally. *Dryden.*
- CONFEDERA'TION**, *s.* [*confederation*, *French.*] League; alliance. *Bacon.*
- To CONFER**, *v. n.* [*confero*, *Lat.*] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to converse solemnly. *Clarendon.*
- To CONFER**, *v. a.*
- 1 To compare. *Boyle.*
 - 2 To give; to bestow. *Clarendon.*
 - 3 To contribute; to conduce. *Glanville.*
- CONFERENCE**, *s.* [*conferentie*, *Fr.*]
- 1 Formal discourse; oral discussion of any question. *Sidney.*
 - 2 An appointed meeting for discussing some point by personal debate. *Ascham.*
 - 3 Comparison.
- CONFERRER**, *s.* [from *confer*.]
- 1 He that converses.
 - 2 He that bestows.
- To CONFESS**, *v. a.* [*confesser*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To acknowledge a crime. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest. *Wake.*
 - 3 To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.
 - 4 To own; to avow; not to deny. *Matthew.*
 - 5 To grant; not to dispute. *Locke.*
 - 6 To show; to prove; to attest. *Pope.*
- To CONFESS**, *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal.
- CONFESSEDLY**, *ad.* [from *confessed*.] Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably. *South.*
- CONFESSIO**, *s.* [from *confess*.]
- 1 The acknowledgment of a crime. *Temple.*
 - 2 The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest. *Wake.*
 - 3 Profession; avowal. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.
- CONFESSIO**, *s.* [*Fr.*] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents. *Addison.*

CON

- CONFESSIO**, *s.* [*confessionaire*, *Fr.*] The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.
- CONFESSOR**, *s.* [*confesseur*, *Fr.*]
- 1 One who makes professions of his faith in the face of danger. *Stillfleet.*
 - 2 He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules of penitence. *Taylor.*
 - 3 He who confesses his crimes.
- CONFESSED**, **a.* Open; known; not concealed; apparent. *Rowe.*
- CONFESSEDLY**, **ad.* Undisputably; evidently; without concealment. *Decay of Piety.*
- CONFICIENT**, *a.* [*conficiens*, *Lat.*] That causes or procures; effective.
- CONFIDANT**, *s.* [*confident*, *Fr.*] A person trusted with private affairs. *Arbuthnot.*
- To CONFIDE**, *v. n.* [*confido*, *Lat.*] To trust in; to put trust in. *Congreve.*
- CONFIDENCE**, *s.* [*confidentia*, *Lat.*]
- 1 Firm belief of another; reliance. *South.*
 - 2 Trust in his own abilities; security. *Clarend.*
 - 3 Vicious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies. *Hooker.*
 - 4 Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity. *Milton.*
 - 5 That which gives or causes confidence.
- CONFIDENT**, *a.* [from *confide*.]
- 1 Assured beyond doubt. *Hammond.*
 - 2 Positive; affirmative; dogmatical.
 - 3 Secure of success. *South.*
 - 4 Void of suspicion; trusting without limits. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Bold to a vice; impudent.
- CONFIDENT**, *s.* [from *confide*.] One trusted with secrets. *South.*
- CONFIDENTLY**, *ad.* [from *confident*.]
- 1 Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage. *Atterbury.*
 - 2 With firm trust. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Without appearance of doubt; positively; dogmatically. *Ben Jonson.*
- CONFIDENTNESS**, *s.* [from *confident*.] Assurance.
- CONFIGURATION**, *s.* [*configuration*, *Fr.*]
- 1 The form of the various parts adapted to each other. *Woodward.*
 - 2 The face of the horoscope.
- To CONFIGURE**, *v. a.* [from *figura*, *Lat.*] To dispose into any form. *Bentley.*
- CONFINE**, *s.* [*confinis*, *Lat.*] Common boundary; border; edge. *Locke.*
- CONFINE**, *a.* [*confinis*, *Lat.*] Bordering upon.
- To CONFINE**, *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on other territories. *Milton.*
- To CONFINE**, *v. a.* [*confiner*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To bound; to limit.
 - 2 To shut up; to imprison. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To restrain; to tie up to. *Dryden.*
- CONFINELESS**, *a.* [from *confine*.] Boundless; unlimited. *Shakespeare.*
- CONFINEMENT**, *s.* [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Addison.*
- CONFINER**, *s.* [from *confine*.]
- 1 A borderer; one that lives upon confines.
 - 2 A near neighbour. *Wotton.*
 - 3 One which touches upon two different regions. *Bacon.*
- CONFINITY**, *s.* [*confinitas*, *Latin.*] Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity.
- To CONFIRM**, *v. a.* [*confirmo*, *Lat.*]
- 1 To put past doubt by new evidence. *Addison.*
 - 2 To settle; to establish. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To fix; to radicate. *Wiseman.*
 - 4 To complete; to perfect. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To strengthen by new solemnities or ties. *Sp.*
 - 6 To settle or strengthen in resolution, or purpose, or opinion. *Milton.*
 - 7 To admit to the full privileges of a christian by imposition of hands. *Hammond.*
- CONFIRMABLE**, *a.* [from *confirm*.] Capable of incontestable evidence. *Brown.*
- CONFIRMATION**, *s.* [from *confirm*.]
- 1 The act of establishing any thing or person settlement. *Shakespeare.*

CON

- 2 Evidence; additional proof. *Knolles.*
 3 Proof; convincing testimony. *South.*
 4 An ecclesiastical rite. *Hammond.*
CONFIRMATOR, s. An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt. *Brown.*
CONFIRMATORY, a. [from *confirm.*] Giving an additional testimony.
CONFIRMEDNESS, s. [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed state; radication. *Decay of Piety.*
CONFIRMER, s. [from *confirm.*] One that confirms; an attester; an establisher. *Shak.*
CONFISCABLE, a. [from *confiscate.*] Liable to forfeiture.
To CONFISCATE, v. a. [*confisquer*, Fr.] To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty for an offence. *Bacon.*
CONFISCATE, a. [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. *Shakespeare.*
CONFISCATION, s. [from *confiscate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use. *Bacon.*
CONFITENT, s. [*confitens*, Lat.] One confessing. *Decay of Piety.*
CONFITURE, s. [Fr.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit. *Bacon.*
To CONFIX, v. a. [*configo*, Lat.] To fix down; to fasten. *Shakespeare.*
CONFLAGRANT, a. [*conflagrans*, L.] Involved in a general fire. *Milton.*
CONFLAGRATION, s. [*conflagratio*, Lat.] A general fire. *Bentley.*
CONFLATILE,* a. [from *conflation.*] Cast; molten. *Scott.*
CONFLATION, s. [*conflatum*, Lat.]
 1 The act of blowing many instruments together. *Bacon.*
 2 A casting or melting of metal.
CONFLEXURE, s. [*conflexura*, Lat.] A bending.
To CONFLICT, v. n. [*confligo*, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle. *Tillotson.*
CONFLICT, s. [*conflictus*, Lat.]
 1 A violent collision, or opposition, of two substances. *Boyle.*
 2 A combat; a fight between two. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Contest; strife; contention. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Struggle; agony; pang. *Rogers.*
CONFLUENCE, s. [*confluo*, Lat.]
 1 The junction of several streams. *Raleigh.*
 2 The act of crowding to a place. *Bacon.*
 3 A concourse; a multitude. *Temple.*
 4 Collection; concurrence. *Boyle.*
CONFLUENT, a. [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting. *Blackmore.*
CONFLUX, s. [*confluxio*, Lat.]
 1 The union of several currents. *Clarendon.*
 2 Crowd; multitude collected. *Milton.*
CONFORM, a. [*conformis*, Lat.] Assuming the same form; resembling. *Bacon.*
To CONFORM, v. a. [*conformo*, Lat.] To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner with something else. *Hooker.*
To CONFORM, v. n. To comply with. *Dryden.*
CONFORMABLE, a. [from *conform.*]
 1 Having the same form; similar. *Hooker.*
 2 Agreeable; suitable; consistent. *Addison.*
 3 Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious. *Sprat.*
CONFORMABLENESS,* s. The state of being conformable. *Ash.*
CONFORMABLY, ad. [from *conformable.*] With conformity; suitably. *Locke.*
CONFORMATION, s. [*conformatio*, Lat.]
 1 The form of things, as relating to each other. *Holder.*
 2 The act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any thing. *Watts.*
CONFORMIST, s. [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter. *Dunton.*
CONFORMITY, s. [from *conform.*]
 1 Similitude; resemblance. *Hooker.*
 2 Consistency. *Arbuthnot.*
CONFORTATION, s. [from *conforto*, Lat.] Collocation of strength; corroboration. *Bacon.*
To CONFOND, v. a. [*confondre*, Fr.]

CON

- 1 To mingle things so that their several natures cannot be discerned. *Genesis.*
 2 To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction. *Locke.*
 3 To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions. *Locke.*
 4 To throw into consternation; to terrify; to astonish; to stupify. *Milton.*
 5 To destroy; to overthrow. *Daniel.*
CONFOUNDED, part. a. Hateful; detestable enormous; odious. *Grew.*
CONFOUNDEDLY, ad. Hatefully; shamefully: a low word. *L'Estrange.*
CONFOUNDER, s. [from *confound.*] He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.
CONFRATERNITY, s. [*con* and *fraternitas*, L.] A brotherhood; body of men united for some religious purpose. *Stillingfleet.*
CONFRICATION, s. [*con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing. *Bacon.*
To CONFRO'NT, v. a. [*confronter*, Fr.]
 1 To stand against another in full view; to face. *Dryden.*
 2 To stand face to face, in opposition to another. *Hooker.*
 3 To oppose one evidence to another. *Sidney.*
 4 To compare one thing with another. *Addison.*
CONFRONTATION, s. [Fr.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.
To CONFUSE, v. a. [*confusus*, Lat.]
 1 To disorder; to disperse irregularly. *Milton.*
 2 To mix, not separate. *Milton.*
 3 To perplex; to obscure. *Watts.*
 4 To hurry the mind. *Pope.*
CONFUSEDLY, ad. [from *confused.*]
 1 In a mixed mass; without separation. *Raleigh.*
 2 Indistinctly; one mixed with another. *Pope.*
 3 Not clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon.*
 4 Tumultuously; hastily. *Dryden.*
CONFUSEDNESS, s. [from *confused.*] Want of distinctness; want of clearness. *Norris.*
CONFUSION, s. [from *confuse.*]
 1 Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.
 2 Tumult; disorder. *Hooker.*
 3 Indistinct combination. *Locke.*
 4 Overthrow; destruction. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Astonishment; distraction of mind. *Spectator.*
CONFUTABLE, a. [from *confute.*] Possible to be disproved. *Brown.*
CONFUTATION, s. [*confutatio*, Lat.] The act of confuting; disproof. *Bentley.*
To CONFUTE, v. a. [*confuto*, Lat.] To convict of error; to disprove. *Hudibras.*
CON'GE, s. [*congé*, Fr.]
 1 An act of reverence; bow; courtesy. *Swift.*
 2 Leave; farewell. *Spenser.*
To CON'GE, v. n. To take leave. *Shakespeare.*
CON'GE D'ELIRE is French, and signifies, in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to choose a bishop. *Cowell.*
CO'NGE, s. (In architecture.) A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto.
To CONGEAL, v. a. [*congelare*, Lat.]
 1 To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state. *Spenser.*
 2 To bind or fix, as by cold. *Shakespeare.*
To CONGEAL, v. n. To concrete; to gather into a mass by cold. *Burnet.*
CONGEALMENT, s. [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation. *Shakespeare.*
CONGEALABLE, a. [from *congeal.*] Susceptible of congelation. *Bacon.*
CONGELATION, s. [from *congeal.*]
 1 Act of turning fluids to solids by cold. *Arbuth.*
 2 State of being congealed. *Brown.*
CONGE'NER, s. [Lat.] A thing of the same kind or nature. *Miller.*
CONGE'NEROUS, a. [*congener*, Lat.] Of the same kind. *Arbuthnot.*
CONGE'NEROUSNESS, s. The quality of being from the same original.
CONGE'NIAL, a. [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; cognate. *Pope.*
CONGENIALITY, s. [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind, or nature.

CON

CONGE'NITE, *a.* [*congenitus*, Lat.] Of the same birth; connate. *Hule.*
CO'NGER, *s.* [*congrus*, Lat.] The sea eel.
CONGE'RIATE, * *v. a.* To heap up; to pile up. *Cole.*
CONGE'RIES, *s.* [Lat.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together. *Boyle.*
To CONGE'ST, *v. a.* [*congero*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.
CONGE'STIBLE, *a.* [from *congest*.] That may be heaped up.
CONGE'STION, *s.* [*congestio*, Lat.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses. *Quincy.*
CO'NGIARY, *s.* [*congiarium*, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.
To CONGLA'CIATE, *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Lat.] To turn to ice. *Brown.*
CONGLACIA'TION, *s.* [from *conglaciate*.] Act of changing into ice. *Brown.*
To CO'NGLOBATE, *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] To gather into a hard firm ball. *Grew.*
CO'NGLOBATE, *a.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball. *Cheyne.*
CO'NGLOBATELY, *ad.* In a spherical form.
CONGLOBATION, *s.* [from *conglobate*.] A round body; acquired sphericity. *Brown.*
To CONGLO'BE, *v. a.* [*conглоbo*, Lat.] To gather into a round mass. *Pope.*
To CONGLO'BE, *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass. *Milton.*
To CONGLO'MERATE, *v. a.* [*conglomerato*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread. *Grew.*
CONGLO'MERATE, *a.* [from the verb.]
 1 Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct. *Cheyne.*
 2 Collected; twisted together. *Bacon.*
CONGLOMERA'TION, *s.*
 1 Collection of matter into a loose ball.
 2 Intertexture; mixture. *Bacon.*
To CONGLU'TINATE, *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Lat.] To cement; to reunite.
To CONGLU'TINATE, *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.
CONGLUTINA'TION, *s.* [from *conglutinate*.] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing. *Arbuthnot.*
CONGLU'TINATIVE, *a.* [from *conglutinate*.] Having the power of uniting wounds.
CONGLU'TINATOR, *s.* [from *conglutinate*.] That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Wood.*
CO'NGOU, * *s.* (In commerce.) A kind of tea; fine bohea. *Ash.*
CONGRA'TULANT, *a.* [from *congratulate*.] Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*
To CONGRA'TULATE, *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.] To compliment upon any happy event. *Sprat.*
To CONGRA'TULATE, *v. n.* To rejoice in participation. *Swift.*
CONGRATULA'TION, *s.*
 1 The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.
 2 The form in which joy for the happiness of another is professed.
CONGRA'TULATORY, *a.* [from *congratulate*.] Expressing joy for the good of another.
To CONGRE'E, *v. n.* To agree; to join. *Shak.*
To CONGRE'ET, *v. n.* To salute reciprocally.
To CO'NGREGATE, *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place. *Newton.*
To CO'NGREGATE, *v. n.* To assemble; to meet; to gather together. *Denham.*
CO'NGREGATE, *a.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact. *Bacon.*
CONGREGA'TION, *s.* [from *congregate*.]
 1 The act of collecting. *Bacon.*
 2 A collection; a mass brought together. *Shak.*
 3 An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine. *Swift.*
CONGREGA'TIONAL, *a.* [from *congregation*.] Publick; pertaining to a congregation.
CONGRESS, *s.* [*congressus*, Lat.]
 1 A meeting; a shock; a conflict. *Dryden.*
 2 An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CON

CONGRE'SSIVE, *a.* [from *congress*.] Meeting encountering. *Brown.*
To CONGRU'E, *v. n.* [*congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit. *Shak.*
CO'NGRUENCE, *s.* [*congruentia*, Lat.] Agreement; consistency.
CO'NGRUENT, *a.* [*congruens*, Lat.] Agreeing; correspondent. *Cheyne.*
CONGRU'ITY, *s.* [from *congrue*.]
 1 Suitableness; agreeableness. *Glanville.*
 2 Fitness; pertinence. *Sidney.*
 3 Consequence of argument; reason; consistency. *Hooker.*
CO'NGRUMENT, *s.* [from *congrue*.] Fitness; adaption: not in use. *Ben Jonson.*
CO'NGRUOUS, *a.* [*congruus*, Lat.]
 1 Agreeable to; consistent with. *Locke.*
 2 Suitable to; accommodated to. *Cheyne.*
 3 Rational; fit. *Atterbury.*
CO'NGRUOUSLY, *ad.* [from *congruous*.] Suitably; pertinently; consistently. *Boyle.*
CO'NICAL, *a.* [*conicus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cone.
CO'NICK, *s.* of a cone. *Prior.*
CO'NICALY, *ad.* In form of a cone. *Boyle.*
CO'NICALNESS, *s.* [from *conical*.] The state or quality of being conical.
CO'NICK Section, *s.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.
CO'NICK Sections, *s.* That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.
To CONJE'CT, *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
CONJE'CTOR, *s.* [from *conject*.] A guesser; a conjecturer. *Swift.*
CONJE'CTURABLE, *a.* [from *conjecture*.] Possible to be guessed.
CONJE'CTURAL, *a.* [from *conjecture*.] Depending on conjecture. *Broome.*
CONJECTURA'LITY, *s.* [from *conjectural*.] That which depends upon guess. *Brown.*
CONJE'CTURALLY, *ad.* [from *conjectural*.] By guess; by conjecture. *Hooker.*
CONJE'CTURE, *s.* [*conjectura*, Lat.]
 1 Guess; imperfect knowledge. *South.*
 2 Idea; notion: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
To CONJE'CTURE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guess. *South.*
CONJE'CTURER, *s.* [from *conjecture*.] A guesser; one who forms opinion without proof. *Addison.*
CONIFEROUS, *a.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.] Such trees are *coniferous* as bear a fruit of a figure approaching to that of a cone. *Quincy.*
To CONJO'BBLE, *v. n.* To concert; to settle, to discuss: a low word. *L'Estrange.*
To CONJO'IN, *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr.]
 1 To unite; to consolidate into one. *Dryden.*
 2 To unite in marriage. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To associate; to connect. *Taylor.*
To CONJO'IN, *v. n.* To league; to unite. *Shak.*
CONJO'INT, *a.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; associate.
CONJO'INTLY, *ad.* In union; together; in association; jointly. *Brown.*
CO'NJUGAL, *a.* [*conjugal*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage. *Swift.*
CO'NJUGALLY, *ad.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.
To CO'NJUGATE, *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.]
 1 To join; to join in marriage. *Wotton.*
 2 To inflect verbs.
CO'NJUGATE, *a.* [*conjugatus*, Lat.] Agreeing in derivation with another word. *Bramhall.*
CO'NJUGATE Diameter, *s.* A right line bisecting the transverse diameter.
CONJUGA'TION, *s.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]
 1 A couple; a pair. *Brown.*
 2 The act of uniting or compiling things together. *Bentley.*
 3 The form of inflecting verbs. *Locke.*
 4 Union; assemblage. *Taylor.*
CONJU'NCT, *a.* [*conjunctus*, Lat.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. *Shakespeare.*
CONJU'NCTION, *s.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.]
 1 Union; association; league.

CON

- 2 The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack. *Rymer.*
 3 A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together. *Clarke.*
CONJU'NCTIVE, *a.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.]
 1 Closely united: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 2 (In grammar.) The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction.
CONJU'NCTIVELY, *ad.* In union. *Brown.*
CONJU'NCTIVENESS, *s.* [from *conjunctive*.] The quality of joining or uniting.
CONJU'NCTLY, *ad.* [from *conjunct*.] Jointly; together; not apart.
CONJUNCTURE, *s.* [*conjunction*, Fr.]
 1 Combination of many circumstances. *K. Ch.*
 2 Occasion; critical time. *Clarendon.*
 3 Mode of union; connection. *Holder.*
 4 Consistency. *King Charles.*
CONJURA'TION, *s.* [from *conjure*.]
 1 The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An incantation; an enchantment. *Sidney.*
To CONJU'RE, *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Lat.]
 1 To summon in a sacred name. *Clarendon.*
 2 To bind many by an oath to some common design. *Milton.*
 3 To influence by magick; to charm; to affect by enchantment. *King Charles.*
To CONJURE, *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments; to enchant. *Shakespeare.*
CONJURER, *s.* [from *conjure*.]
 1 An enchanter. *Donne.*
 2 An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man. *Prior.*
 3 A man of shrewd conjecture. *Addison.*
CONJUREMENT, *s.* [from *conjure*.] Serious injunction; solemn demand. *Milton.*
CONNA'SCENCE, *s.* [from *con* and *nascor*, Lat.]
CONNA'SCENCY, *s.*
 1 Common birth; community of birth.
 2 The act of uniting or growing together.
CONNA'TE, *a.* [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] Born with another. *South.*
CONNA'TURAL, *a.* [from *con* and *natural*.]
 1 United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies.*
 2 Participant of the same nature. *Milton.*
CONNATURA'LITY, *s.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature. *Hale.*
CONNATURALLY, *ad.* [from *connatural*.] By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*
CONNATURALNESS, *s.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Hale.*
To CONNE'CT, *v. a.* [*connecto*, Lat.]
 1 To join; to link; to unite. *Boyle.*
 2 To unite, as by a cement. *Locke.*
 3 To join in a just series of thought: as, the author connects his reasons well.
To CONNE'CT, *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.
CONNE'CTION, *s.* [from *connect*.] The act of joining together; the state of being joined together; concatenation; coherence. *Ash.*
CONNE'CTIVELY, *ad.* [from *connect*.] In conjunction; in union; jointly.
To CONNE'X, *v. a.* [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together. *Philips.*
CONNE'XION, *s.* [from *connex*.]
 1 Union; junction. *Atterbury.*
 2 Just relation to something precedent or subsequent; coherence. *Blackmore.*
CONNE'XIVE, *a.* [from *connex*.] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive. *Watts.*
CONNIC'TA'TION, *s.* [from *connic'to*, Lat.] A winking.
CONNI'VANCE, *s.* [from *connive*.]
 1 The act of winking: not in use.
 2 Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *South.*
To CONNI'VE, *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Lat.]
 1 To wink. *Spectator.*
 2 To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured. *Rogers.*
CONNO'ISANCE, *s.* [Fr.] A critical judgment in any art or science.

CON

- CONNOISSE'UR**, *s.* [Fr.] A judge; a critic in matters of taste. *Swift.*
To CON'NOTATE, *v. a.* [from *con* and *nota*, Lat.] To designate something beside itself; to imply; to infer. *Hammond.*
CONNOTA'TION, *s.* [from *connotate*.] Implication of something beside itself. *Hale.*
To CONNO'TE, *v. a.* [from *con* and *nota*, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include. *South.*
CONNÜ'BIAL, *a.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; conjugal. *Pope.*
CONNUTRITIOUS, *a.* [from *con* with, and *nutrio* to nourish, Lat.] Nourished together. *Scott.*
CO'NOID, *s.* [*κωνοειδής*.] A figure partaking of a cone. *Holder.*
CONO'DICAL, *a.* [from *conoid*.] Approaching to a conick form.
To CONQUA'SSATE, *v. a.* [*conquasso*, Lat.] To shake; to agitate; not in use. *Harvey.*
CONQUASSA'TION, *s.* [from *conquassate*.] Agitation; concussion.
To CON'QUER, *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr.]
 1 To gain by conquest; to win. *Pope.*
 2 To overcome; to subdue. *Smith.*
 3 To surmount; to overcome: as, he conquered his reluctance.
To CON'QUER, *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome. *Decay of Piety.*
CON'QUERABLE, *a.* [from *conquer*.] Possible to be overcome. *South.*
CON'QUERESS, *s.* [from *conquer*.] A victorious female. *Fairfax.*
CON'QUEROR, *s.* [from *conquer*.]
 1 A man that has obtained a victory; a victor. *Shakespeare.*
 2 One that subdues and ruins countries. *Milton.*
CON'QUEST, *s.* [*conquête*, Fr.]
 1 The act of conquering; subjection. *Davies.*
 2 Acquisition by victory; thing gained.
 3 Victory; success in arms. *Addison.*
CONSANGUI'NEOUS, *a.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, not affined. *Shakespeare.*
CONSANGUI'NITY, *s.* [*consanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood; nearness of kin. *South.*
CONSARCINA'TION, *s.* [from *consarcino*, Lat.] The act of patching together.
CO'NSCIENCE, *s.* [*conscientia*, Lat.]
 1 The faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves. *Spenser.*
 2 Justice; the estimate of conscience. *Swift.*
 3 Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions. *Hooker.*
 4 Real sentiment; private thoughts. *Clarendon.*
 5 Scruple; principle of action. *Taylor.*
 6 Reason; reasonableness. *Swift.*
Court of CONSCIENCE, *s.* A local jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts. *Blackstone.*
CONSCIE'NTIOUS, *a.* [from *conscience*.] Scrupulous; exactly just. *L'Estrange.*
CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY, *ad.* According to the direction of conscience. *L'Estrange.*
CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *conscientious*.] Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience. *Locke.*
CO'NSCIONABLE, *a.* [from *conscience*.] Reasonable; just. *Shakespeare.*
CO'NSCIONABLENESS, *s.* [from *conscionable*.] Equity; reasonableness.
CO'NSCIONABLY, *ad.* [from *conscionable*.] Reasonably; justly. *Taylor.*
CO'NSCIOUS, *a.* [*consciens*, Lat.]
 1 Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions. *Bentley.*
 2 Knowing from memory. *Dryden.*
 3 Admitted to the knowledge of any thing. *Bent.*
 4 Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience to any thing. *Clarendon.*
CO'NSCIOUSLY, *ad.* With knowledge of one's own actions.
CO'NSCIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *conscious*.]
 1 The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Watts.*
 2 Internal sense of guilt, or innocence. *Pope.*
CO'NSCRIPT, *a.* A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres con-*

CON

LON

scripti, from their names being written in the register of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION, *s.* [*conscriptio*, Lat.] An enrolling or registering.

To CONSECRATE, *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.]

- 1 To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. *Hebrews.*
- 2 To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose, or person. *Numbers.*
- 3 To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE, *a.* Consecrated; sacred; devoted; dedicated. *Drayton.*

CO'NSECATER, *s.* [from *consecrate*.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes. *Atterbury.*

CONSECRA'TION, *s.* [from *consecrate*.]

- 1 A rite of dedicating things or persons to the service of God. *Hooker.*
- 2 The act of declaring one holy. *Hale.*

CO'NSECTARY, *a.* [from *consectarius*, Lat.] Consequent; consequential. *Brown.*

CO'NSECTARY, *s.* Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary. *Woodward.*

CONSECU'TION, *s.* [*consecutio*, Lat.]

- 1 Train of consequences; chain of deductions. *Hale.*
- 2 Succession. *Newton.*
- 3 (In astronomy.) The month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another. *Brown.*

CONSE'CUTIVE, *a.* [*consecutif*, Fr.]

- 1 Following in train; successive. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 Consequential; regularly succeeding. *Locke.*

To CONSE'MINATE, *v. a.* [*consemino*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together.

CONSE'NSION, *s.* [*consensio*, Lat.] Agreement; accord. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT, *s.* [*consensus*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of yielding or consenting. *K. Charles.*
- 2 Concord; agreement; accord. *Cowley.*
- 3 Coherence with; correspondence. *Milton.*
- 4 Joint operation. *Pope.*

To CONSE'NT, *v. n.* [*consentio*, Lat.]

- 1 To be of the same mind; to agree. *Milton.*
- 2 To co-operate to the same end.
- 3 To yield; to allow; to admit. *Genesis.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*consentaneus*, Latin.] Agreeable to; consistent with. *Hammond.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, *ad.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably. *Boyle.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, *s.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreement; consistence.

CONSE'NTIENT, *a.* [*consentiens*, Lat.] Agreeing; united in opinion.

CO'NSEQUENCE, *s.* [*consequentia*, Lat.]

- 1 That which follows from any cause or principle.
- 2 Event; effect of a cause. *Milton.*
- 3 Deduction; conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*
- 4 The last proposition of a syllogism. *Prior.*
- 5 Concatenation of causes and effects. *South.*
- 6 Influence; tendency. *Hammond.*
- 7 Importance; moment. *Swift.*

CO'NSEQUENT, *a.* [*consequens*, Lat.]

- 1 Following by rational deduction.
- 2 Following as the effect of a cause. *Locke.*

CONSEQUENT, *s.*

- 1 Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions. *Hooker.*
- 2 Effect; that which follows an acting cause. *Davies.*

CONSEQUEN'TIAL, *a.* [from *consequent*.]

- 1 Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. *Prior.*
- 2 Conclusive. *Hale.*

CONSEQUEN'TIAL*, *a.* Assuming importance: in droll style. *Perry.*

CONSEQUEN'TIALLY, *ad.*

- 1 With just deduction of consequences; with right connexion of ideas. *Addison.*
- 2 By consequence; eventually. *Smith.*
- 3 In a regular series. *Addison.*

CONSEQUEN'TIALNESS, *s.* [from *consequential*.] Regular consecution of discourse.

CO'NSEQUENTLY, *ad.* [from *consequent*.]

- 1 By consequence; necessarily. *Woodward.*
- 2 In consequence; pursuantly. *South.*

CONSEQUENTNESS, *s.* [from *consequent*.] Regular connexion of propositions. *Digby.*

CONSE'RVABLE, *a.* [from *conseruo*, Lat.] Capable of being kept.

CONSE'RVANCY, *s.* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery of the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conservancy*.

CONSERVA'TION, *s.* [*conservatio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of preserving; continuance; protection. *Woodward.*
- 2 Preservation from corruption. *Bacon.*

CONSE'RVATIVE, *a.* [from *conseruo*, Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. *Peacham.*

CONSERVA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] A preserver. *Hale.*

CONSE'RVATORY, *s.* [from *conseruo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature. *Woodward.*

CONSE'RVATORY, *a.* Having a preservative quality.

To CONSE'RVE, *v. a.* [*conseruo*, Lat.]

- 1 To preserve without loss or detriment.
- 2 To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSE'RVE, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit. *Dennis.*
- 2 A conservatory: not usual. *Evelyn.*

CONSE'RVER, *s.* [from *conserve*.]

- 1 A layer up; a reposer. *Hayward.*
- 2 A preparer of preserves.

CONSE'SSION, *s.* [*consessio*, Lat.] A sitting together.

CONSE'SSOR, *s.* [Lat.] One that sits with others.

To CONSI'DER, *v. a.* [*considero*, Lat.]

- 1 To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study. *Spectator.*
- 2 To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. *Temple.*
- 3 To have regard to; to respect. *Hebrews.*
- 4 To requite; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakespeare.*

To CONSI'DER, *v. n.*

- To think maturely. *Isaiah.*
- 2 To deliberate; to work in the mind. *Swift.*
- 3 To doubt; to hesitate. *Shakespeare.*

CONSI'DERABLE, *a.* [from *consider*.]

- 1 Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention. *Tillotson.*
- 2 Respectable; above neglect. *Sprat.*
- 3 Important; valuable. *Addison.*
- 4 More than little. a middle sense between little and great. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS, *s.* [from *considerable*.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice. *Boyle.*

CONSI'DERABLY, *ad.* [from *considerable*.]

- 1 In a degree deserving notice. *Roscommon.*
- 2 With importance; importantly. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE, *s.* [from *consider*.] Consideration; reflection. *Shakespeare.*

CONSI'DERATE, *a.* [*consideratus*, Lat.]

- 1 Serious; prudent; not rash. *Tillotson.*
- 2 Having respect to; regardful. *Decay of Piety.*
- 3 Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSI'DERATELY, *ad.* [from *considerate*.] Calmly; coolly; prudently. *Bacon.*

CONSI'DERATENESS, *s.* [from *considerate*.] Prudence; calm deliberation.

CONSIDERA'TION, *s.* [from *consider*.]

- 1 The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice. *Locke.*
- 2 Mature thought; prudence. *Sidney.*
- 3 Contemplation; meditation. *Sidney.*
- 4 Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard. *Addison.*
- 5 Equivalent; compensation. *Ray.*
- 6 Motive of action; influence. *Clarendon.*
- 7 Reason; ground of concluding. *Hooker.*
- 8 (In law.) The material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. *Cowell.*

CONSI'DERER, *s.* A man of reflection; a thinker. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONSI'DERING. (A kind of conjunction.) If allowance be made for. *Spectator.*

To CONSI'GN, *v. a.* [*consigno*, Lat.]

CON

- 1 To give to another any thing in a formal way ; to transfer. *South.*
 2 To appropriate ; to quit for a certain purpose. *Dryden.*
 3 To commit ; to entrust. *Addison.*
To CONSIGN, v. n.
 1 To yield ; to submit : not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To sign, to consent to : obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
CONSIGNATION, s. [from *consign.*]
 1 The act of consigning. *Taylor.*
 2 The act of signing. *Taylor.*
CONSIGNATURE,* s. [from *consign.*] A sealing together. *Scott.*
CONSIGNIFICATION,* s. [from *con* with, *signum* a sign, and *facio* to make, Lat.] The act of signifying by tokens. *Scott.*
CONSIGNIFICATIVE,* a. [from *consignification.*] Having the same signification ; synonymous. *Scott.*
CONSIGNMENT, s. [from *consign.*]
 1 The act of consigning.
 2 The writing by which any thing is consigned.
CONSIMILAR, a. [from *consimilis*, Lat.] Having one common resemblance.
To CONSIST, v. n. [*consisto*, Lat.]
 1 To subsist ; not to perish. *Colossians.*
 2 To continue fixed, without dissipation. *Brerew.*
 3 To be comprised ; to be contained. *Walsh.*
 4 To be composed. *Burnet.*
 5 To have being concurrently ; to coexist. *Bram.*
 6 To agree ; not to oppose. *Clarendon.*
CONSISTENCE, } s. [*consistentia*, low Lat.]
CONSISTENCY, }
 1 State with respect to material existence. *Bac.*
 2 Degree of denseness or rarity. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Substance ; form ; make. *South.*
 4 Durable or lasting state. *Locke.*
 5 Agreement with itself, or with any other thing ; congruity ; uniformity. *Addison.*
 6 A state in which things continue for some time at a stand. *Chambers.*
CONSISTENT, a. [*consistens*, Lat.]
 1 Not contradictory ; not opposed. *South.*
 2 Firm ; not fluid. *Woodward.*
CONSISTENTLY, ad. Without contradiction ; agreeably. *Broome.*
CONSISTORIAL, a. [from *consistory.*] Relating to the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*
CONSISTORY, s. [*consistorium*, Lat.]
 1 The place of justice in the court Christian. *Hook.*
 2 The assembly of cardinals. *Atterbury.*
 3 Any solemn assembly. *Milton.*
 4 Place of residence. *Shakespeare.*
CONSOciate, s. [from *consocio*, Lat.] An accomplice ; a confederate ; a partner. *Hayw.*
To CONSOciate, v. a. [*consocio*, Lat.]
 1 To unite ; to join. *Wotton.*
 2 To cement ; to hold together. *Burnet.*
To CONSOciate, v. n. To coalesce ; to unite. *Bentley.*
CONSOCIATION, s. [from *consociate.*]
 1 Alliance. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 Union ; intimacy ; companionship.
CONSO'ABLE, a. [from *console.*] That admits comfort.
To CONSOlate, v. a. [*consolor*, Lat.] To comfort ; to console. *Brown.*
CONSOLATION, s. [*consolatio*, Lat.] Comfort ; alleviation of misery. *Bacon.*
CONSOLATOR, s. [Lat.] A comforter.
CONSO'LATORY, s. [from *consolate.*] A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort. *Mil.*
CONSO'LATORY, a. [from *consolate.*] Tending to give comfort.
CONSO'LE, s. [Fr.] In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.
To CONSO'LE, v. a. [*consolor*, Lat.] To comfort ; to cheer. *Pope.*
CONSO'LER, s. [from *console.*] One that gives comfort. *Warburton.*
CONSO'LIDANT, a. [from *consolidate.*] That has the quality of uniting wounds.
To CONSO'LIDATE, v. a. [*consolider*, Fr.]
 1 To form into a compact or solid body ; to harden. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To combine two parliamentary bills into one.

CON

- To CONSO'LIDATE, v. n.**
- To grow firm, hard, or solid.
- Woodward.*
-
- CONSOLIDA'TION, s.**
- [from
- consolidate.*
-]
-
- 1 The act of uniting into a solid mass.
-
- 2 The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.
-
- 3 The combining two benefices in one.
- Cowley.*
-
- CO'NSONANCE, } s.**
- [
- consonance*
- , Fr.]
-
- CO'NSONANCY, }**
-
- 1 Accord of sound.
- Wotton.*
-
- 2 Consistency ; congruence.
- Hammond.*
-
- 3 Agreement ; concord : not used.
- Shakespeare.*
-
- CO'NSONANT, a.**
- [
- consonance*
- , Fr.] Agreeable ; according ; consistent.
- Hooker.*
-
- CO'NSONANT, s.**
- [
- consonans*
- , Lat.] A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.
-
- CO'NSONANTLY, ad.**
- [from the adj.] Consistently ; agreeably.
- Tillotson.*
-
- CO'NSONANTNESS, s.**
- [from
- consonant.*
-] Agreeableness ; consistency.
-
- CO'NSONOUS, a.**
- [
- consonus*
- , Lat.] Agreeing in sound ; symphonious.
-
- CONSOPIATION, s.**
- [
- consopio*
- , Lat.] The act of laying to sleep.
- Digby.*
-
- CO'NSORT, s.**
- [
- consors*
- , Lat.]
-
- 1 Companion ; partner.
- Denham.*
-
- 2 An assembly ; a divan ; a consultation.
-
- 3 Concurrence ; union.
- Atterbury.*
-
- To CONSO'RT, v. n.**
- [from the noun.] To associate with ; to unite with.
- Dryden.*
-
- To CONSO'RT, v. a.**
-
- 1 To join ; to mix ; to marry.
- Locke.*
-
- 2 To accompany : not used.
- Shakespeare.*
-
- CONSO'RTABLE, a.**
- [from
- consort.*
-] To be compared with ; suitable : not used.
- Wotton.*
-
- CONSO'RTION, s.**
- [
- consortio*
- , Lat.] Partnership ; society.
-
- CNOSPE'CTABLE, a.**
- [
- conspectus*
- , Lat.] Easy to be seen.
-
- CONSPECTU'ITY, s.**
- [
- conspectus*
- , Lat.] Sense of seeing.
- Shakespeare.*
-
- CONSPER'SION, s.**
- [
- conspersio*
- , Lat.] A sprinkling about.
-
- CONSPICU'ITY, s.**
- [from
- conspicuous.*
-] Brightness ; favourableness to the sight.
- Glanville.*
-
- CVNSPI'CUOUS, a.**
- [
- conspicuus*
- , Lat.]
-
- 1 Obvious to the sight ; seen at a distance.
-
- 2 Eminent ; famous ; distinguished.
- Addison.*
-
- CONSPI'CUOUSLY, ad.**
-
- 1 Obviously to the view.
- Watts.*
-
- 2 Eminently ; famously ; remarkably.
-
- CONSPI'CUOUSNESS, s.**
- [from
- conspicuous.*
-]
-
- 1 Exposure to the view ; state of being visible at a distance.
- Boyle.*
-
- 2 Eminence ; fame ; celebrity.
- Boyle.*
-
- CONSPI'RACY, s.**
- [
- conspiratio*
- , Lat.]
-
- 1 A plot ; a concerted treason.
- Dryden.*
-
- 2 An agreement of men to do any thing evil or unlawful.
- Cowell.*
-
- 3 A concurrence ; a general tendency of many causes to one event.
- Harvey.*
-
- CONSPI'RANT, a.**
- [
- conspirans*
- , Lat.] Conspiring ; engaged in a conspiracy ; plotting.
- Shak.*
-
- CONSPIRATION, s.**
- [
- conspiratio*
- , Lat.] An agreement of many to one end.
- Decay of Piety.*
-
- CONSPI'RATOR, s.**
- [
- conspiro*
- , Lat.] A man engaged in a plot ; a plotter.
- South.*
-
- To CONSPI'RE, v. n.**
- [
- conspiro*
- , Lat.]
-
- 1 To concert a crime ; to plot.
- Shakespeare.*
-
- 2 To agree together ; as, all things conspire to make him happy.
-
- CONSPI'RER, s.**
- [from
- conspire.*
-] A conspirator ; a plotter.
- Shakespeare.*
-
- CONSPI'RING Powers, s.**
- (In mechanics.) All such as act in direction not opposite to one another.
- Harris.*
-
- CONSPURCA'TION, s.**
- [
- conspurco*
- , Lat.] Defilement ; pollution.
-
- CO'NSTABLE, s.**
- [
- comes stabuli*
- , as it is supposed.]
-
- 1 Lord high constable is an ancient officer of the crown, long disused in England. The function of the constable of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms and in matters of war. From these are derived the constables of hundreds and franchises ; now called high constables, because the

CON

increase of people and offences have occasioned others in every town of inferior authority, called petty constables. *Cowell.*
2 To overrun the Constable. To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.
CO'NSTABLESHIP, s. The office of a constable.
CO'NSTABLEWICK, * s. The district of a constable's duty.
CO'NSTANCY, s. [*constantia*, Lat.] 1 Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. *Ray.*
2 Consistency; unvaried state.
3 Resolution; firmness; steadiness. *Prior.*
4 Lasting affection. *Scuth.*
5 Certainty; veracity; reality. *Shakespeare.*
CO'NSTANT, a. [*constans*, Lat.]
1 Firm; fixed; not fluid. *Boyle.*
2 Unvaried; unchanged; immutable. *Cowley.*
3 Firm; resolute; determined. *Shakespeare.*
4 Free from change of affection. *Sidney.*
5 Certain; not various; steady. *Addison.*
CO'NSTANTLY, ad. Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily. *Tillotson.*
To CONSTE'LLATE, v. n. [*constellatus*, Lat.] To join lustre; to shine with one general light. *Boyle.*
To CONSTE'LLATE, v. a. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour. *Brown.*
CONSTELLA'TION, s. [from *constellate*.]
1 A cluster of fixed stars. *Dryden.*
2 An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*
CONSTERNATION, s. [*consterno*, Lat.] Astonishment; amazement; wonder. *South.*
To CO'NSTIPATE, v. a. [*constipo*, Lat.]
1 To crowd together in a narrow room. *Ray.*
2 To stop by filling up the passages. *Arbuthnot.*
3 To bind the belly. *Brown.*
CONSTIPATION, s. [from *constipate*.]
1 The act of crowding any thing into less room; condensation. *Bentley.*
2 Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude. *Arbuth.*
CONSTITUENT, a. [*constituens*, Lat.] Elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists. *Dryden.*
CONSTITUENT, s.
1 The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state. *Hale.*
2 That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*
3 He that deposes another.
To CONSTITUTE, v. a. [*constituo*, Lat.]
1 To give formal existence; to produce. *Decay of Piety.*
2 To erect; to establish. *Taylor.*
3 To depute: to appoint another to an office.
CO'NSTITUTER, s. [from *constitute*.] He that constitutes or appoints.
CONSTITUTION, s. [from *constitute*.]
1 The act of constituting; enacting; deputing; establishing; producing.
2 State of being; natural qualities. *Newton.*
3 Corporeal frame. *Arbuthnot.*
4 Temper of body. *Dryden.*
5 Temper of mind. *Clarendon.*
6 Established form of government; system of laws and customs. *Daniel.*
7 Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution. *Hooker.*
CONSTITUTIONAL, a. [from *constitution*.]
1 Bred in the constitution; radical. *Sharp.*
2 Consistent with the constitution; legal.
CONSTITUTIVE, a. [from *constitute*.]
1 Elemental; essential; productive. *Brown.*
2 Having the power to enact or establish.
To CONSTRAIN, v. a. [*constraire*, Fr.]
1 To compel; to force to some action. *Shakespeare.*
2 To hinder by force; to restrain. *Dryden.*
3 To necessitate. *Pope.*
4 To violate; to ravish. *Shakespeare.*
5 To confine; to press. *Gay.*
6 To constringe. *Dryden.*
7 To tie; to bind. *Dryden.*
CONSTR'AINABLE, a. [from *constrain*.] Liable to constraint. *Hooker.*

CON

CONSTR'AINER, s. [from *constrain*.] He that constrains.
CONSTR'INT, s. [*contrainte*, Fr.] Compulsion; violence; confinement. *Locke.*
To CONSTR'ICT, v. a. [*constrictum*, Lat.]
1 To bind; to cramp.
2 To contract; to cause to shrink. *Arbuthnot.*
CONSTR'ITION, s. [from *constrict*.] Contraction; compression. *Ray.*
CONSTR'ICTOR, s. [*constrictor*, Lat.] That which compresses or contracts. *Arbuthnot.*
To CONSTR'INGE, v. a. [*constringo*, Lat.] To compress; to contract; to bind. *Shakespeare.*
CONSTR'INGENT, a. [*constringens*, Lat.] Having the quality of binding or compressing. *Bacon.*
To CONSTRU'CT, v. a. [*constructus*, Lat.] To build; to form; to compile. *Boyle.*
CONSTRU'CTION, s. [*constructio*, Lat.]
1 The act of building; fabrication.
2 The form of building; structure. *Arbuthnot.*
3 The putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense. *Locke.*
4 The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions. *Shakespeare.*
5 The sense; interpretation. *Collier.*
6 Judgment, mental representation. *Brown.*
7 The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.
CONSTRU'CTIVE, * a. By construction. *Blackstone.*
CONSTRU'CTURE, s. [from *construct*.] Pile; edifice; fabrick. *Blackmore.*
To CO'NSTRUE, v. a. [*construo*, Lat.]
1 To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transposition. *Shakespeare.*
2 To interpret; to explain. *Hooker.*
To CO'NSTUPRATE, v. a. [*constupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.
CONSTUPRATION, s. [from *constuprate*.] Violation; defilement.
CONSUBSTA'NTIAL, a. [*consubstantialis*, Lat.]
1 Having the same essence or substance. *Hook.*
2 Being of the same kind or nature. *Brerewood.*
CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY, s. [from *consubstantial*.] Existence of more than one in the same substance. *Hammond.*
To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE, v. a. [*con* and *substantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common substance or nature.
CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, s. [from *consubstantiate*.] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans. *Atterbury.*
CONSUE'TUDE, * s. [*consuetudo*, Lat.] Custom; usage.
CONSUL, s. [*consul*, Lat.]
1 The chief magistrate in the Roman republick. *Dryden.*
2 An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.
CO'NSULAR, a. [*consularis*, Lat.]
1 Relating to the consul. *Spectator.*
2 Consular Man. One who had been consul. *Ben Jonson.*
CO'NSULATE, s. [*consulatus*, Lat.] The office of consul. *Addison.*
CO'NSULSHIP, s. [from *consul*.] The office of consul. *Ben Jonson.*
To CONSU'LT, v. n. [*consulto*, Lat.] To take counsel together. *Clarendon.*
To CONSU'LT, v. a.
1 To ask advice of; as, to consult a friend.
2 To regard; to act with view or respect to. *L'Estrange.*
3 To plan; to contrive. *Clarendon.*
CONSU'LT, s. [from the verb.]
1 The act of consulting. *Dryden.*
2 The effect of consulting; determination.
3 A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation. *Swift.*
CONSULTA'TION, s. [from *consult*.]
1 The act of consulting; secret deliberation. *Mark.*
2 A number of persons consulted together; a council. *Wiseman.*

CON

CONSU'LTR, *s.* [from *consult*.] One that consults or asks counsel. *Deuteronomy.*
CONSU'MABLE, *a.* [from *consume*.] Susceptible of destruction. *Wilkins.*
To CONSU'ME, *v. a.* [*consumo*, Lat.] To waste; to spend; to destroy. *Thomson.*
To CONSU'ME, *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted. *Shakespeare.*
CONSU'MER, *s.* [from *consume*.] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing. *Locke.*
To CONSU'MMATE, *v. a.* [*consummer*, Fr.] To complete; to perfect. *Shakespeare.*
CONSU'MMATE, *a.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect. *Addison.*
CONSU'MMATELY, ** ad.* [from *consummate*.] Completely. *J. Warton.*
CONSUMMATION, *s.* [from *consummate*.]
 1 Completion; perfection; end. *Addison.*
 2 The end of the present system of things.
 3 Death; end of life. *Shakespeare.*
CONSU'MPTION, *s.* [*consumptio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of consuming; waste; destruction. *Locke.*
 2 The state of wasting or perishing. *Woodward.*
 3 A waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever. *Shakespeare.*
CONSU'MPTIVE, *a.* [from *consume*.]
 1 Destructive; wasting; exhausting. *Addison.*
 2 Diseased with a consumption. *Harvey.*
CONSU'MPTIVENESS, *s.* [from *consumptive*.] A tendency to consumption.
CONSU'TILE, *a.* [*consutilis*, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together.
To CONTA'BULATE, *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.] To floor with boards.
CONTABULATION, *s.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.] A joining of boards together.
CONTACT, *s.* [*contactus*, Lat.] Touch; close union. *Newton.*
CONTA'CTION, *s.* [*contactus*, Lat.] The act of touching. *Brown.*
CONTA'GION, *s.* [*contagio*, Lat.]
 1 The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated. *Bacon.*
 2 Infection; propagation of mischief. *K. Charles.*
 3 Pestilence; venomous emanations. *Shak.*
CONTA'GIOUS, *a.* [*contagio*, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach. *Prior.*
CONTA'GIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *contagious*.] The quality of being contagious.
To CONTA'IN, *v. a.* [*contineo*, Lat.]
 1 To hold, as a vessel. *John.*
 2 To comprehend; to comprise. *Milton.*
 3 To restrain; to withhold. *Spenser.*
To CONTA'IN, *v. n.* To live in continence or chastity. *Arbutnot.*
CONTA'INABLE, *a.* [from *contain*.] Possible to be contained. *Boyle.*
To CONTA'MINATE, *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to corrupt by base mixture. *Shak.*
CONTAMINATION, *s.* [from *contaminate*.] Pollution; defilement.
CONTE'MERATED, *a.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted.
To CONTE'MN, *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to neglect. *Dryden.*
CONTE'MNER, *s.* [from *contemn*.] One that contemns; a despiser. *South.*
To CONTE'MPER, *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate by mixture. *Ray.*
CONTE'MPERAMENT, *s.* [*contempero*, Lat.] The degree of any quality as tempered to others. *Derham.*
To CONTE'MPERATE, *s.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate; to temper by mixture. *Wiseman.*
CONTEMPERATION, *s.* [from *temperate*.]
 1 The act of moderating or tempering. *Brown.*
 2 Proportionate mixture; proportion. *Hale.*
To CONTE'MPLATE, *v. n.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To study; to meditate. *Watts.*
To CONTE'MPLATE, *v. a.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention. *Dryden.*
CONTEMPLATION, *s.* [from *contemplate*.]
 1 Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continual attention. *Shakespeare.*

CON

2 Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.
 3 Study: opposed to action. *South.*
CONTE'MPLATIVE, *a.* [from *contemplate*.]
 1 Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful. *Denham.*
 2 Employed in study; dedicated to study.
 3 Having the power of thought. *Ray.*
CONTE'MPLATIVELY, *ad.* Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.
CONTE'MPLATOR, *s.* [Lat.] One employed in study. *Raleigh.*
CONTEMPORA'NEOUS, ** a.* [from *contemporal*.] Living at the same time; living in the same age. *Scott.*
CONTE'MPORAL, ** a.* [from *contemporain*, Fr.]
CONTE'MPORARY, *s.*
 1 Living in the same age. *Dryden.*
 2 Born at the same time. *Cowley.*
 3 Existing at the same point of time. *Locke.*
CONTE'MPORARY, *s.* One who lives at the same time with another. *Dryden.*
To CONTE'MPORISE, *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] To make contemporary. *Brown.*
CONTE'MPT, *s.* [*contemptus*, Lat.]
 1 The act of despising others; scorn. *South.*
 2 The state of being despised; vileness.
CONTE'MPTIBLE, *a.* [from *contempt*.]
 1 Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn. *Locke.*
 2 Despised; scorned; neglected. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Scornful; apt to despise.
CONTE'MPTIBLENESS, *s.* [from *contemptible*.] The state of being contemptible; vileness; baseness. *Decay of Piety.*
CONTE'MPTIBLY, *ad.* [from *contemptible*.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.
CONTE'MPTUOUS, *a.* [from *contempt*.] Scornful; apt to despise; using words or actions of contempt; insolent. *Atterbury.*
CONTE'MPTUOUSLY, *ad.* With scorn; with despite. *Tillotson.*
CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS, *s.* [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt.
To CONTE'ND, *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.]
 1 To strive; to struggle in opposition. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To vie; to act in emulation. *Dryden.*
To CONTE'ND, *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest. *Dryden.*
CONTE'NDENT, *s.* [from *contend*.] Antagonist; opponent: not used. *L'Estrange.*
CONTE'NDER, *s.* [from *contend*.] Combatant; champion. *Locke.*
CONTE'NT, *a.* [*contentus*, Lat.]
 1 Satisfied, so as not to repine; easy. *Pope.*
 2 Satisfied, so as not to oppose. *Shakespeare.*
To CONTE'NT, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1 To satisfy, so as to stop complaint. *Tillotson.*
 2 To please; to gratify. *Shakespeare.*
CONTE'NT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Moderate happiness. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined. *Pope.*
 3 That which is contained, or included, in any thing. *Woodward.*
 4 The power of containing; extent; capacity. *Graunt.*
 5 That which is comprised in writing. *Addison.*
CONTENTATION, *s.* [from *content*.] Satisfaction; content: out of use. *Sidney.*
CONTE'NTED, *part. a.* [from *content*.] Satisfied; quiet; not repining; easy. *Knolles.*
CONTE'NTEDLY, ** ad.* [from *contented*.] Unconcernedly. *Whole Duty of Man.*
CONTE'NTION, *s.* [*contentio*, Lat.]
 1 Strife; debate; quarrel. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 Emulation; endeavour to excel. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Eagerness; zeal; ardour. *Rogers.*
CONTE'NTIOUS, *a.* [from *contend*.] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse. *Shakespeare.*
CONTE'NTIOUS Jurisdiction. A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. *Chambers.*
CONTE'NTIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *contentious*.] Perversely; quarrelsomely. *Brown.*
CONTE'NTIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *contentious*.]

CON

Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsomeness. *Bentley.*
CONTE'NTLESS, *a.* [from *content.*] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. *Shakespeare.*
CONTE'NTMENT, *s.* [from *content.*]
 1 Acquiescence, without plenary satisfaction. *Hooker.*
 2 Gratification. *Wotton.*
CONTE'NTS, * *s. pl.* The heads of a book; the index of a volume; that which is contained in any thing. *Ash.*
CONTE'RMINOUS, *a.* [*conterminus*, Lat.] Bordering upon. *Hale.*
CONTE'RRANEOUS, *a.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the same country.
To CONTE'ST, *v. a.* [*contester*, Fr.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate. *Dryden.*
To CONTE'ST, *v. n.*
 1 To strive; to contend. *Burnet.*
 2 To vie; to emulate. *Pope.*
CO'NTEST, *s.* [from the verb.] Dispute; difference; debate. *Denham.*
CONTE'STABLE, *a.* [from *contest.*] Disputable; controvertible.
CONTE'STABLENESS, *s.* [from *contestable.*] Possibility of contest.
CONTESTA'TION, *s.* [from *contest.*] The act of contesting; debate; strife. *Clarendon.*
To CONTE'X, *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together: not in use. *Boyle.*
CO'NTEXT, *s.* [*contextus*, Lat.] The general series of a discourse. *Hammond.*
CO'NTEXT, *a.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm. *Derham.*
CONTE'XTURE, *s.* [from *contex.*] The disposition of parts one among others; the system; the constitution. *Blackmore.*
CONTIGUA'TION, *s.* [*contignatio*, Lat.]
 1 A frame of beams joined together; a story. *Wotton.*
 2 The act of framing or joining a fabrick of wood.
CONTIGU'ITY, *s.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact. *Hale.*
CONTI'GUOUS, *a.* [*contiguus*, Lat.] Meeting so as to touch. *Newton.*
CONTI'GUOUSLY, *ad.* [from *contiguous.*] Without any intervening spaces. *Dryden.*
CONTI'GUOUSNESS, *s.* [from *contiguous.*] Close connexion; coherence.
CONTINENCE, } *s.* [*continentia*, Lat.]
CONTINENCY, }
 1 Restraint; command of one's self. *Dryden.*
 2 Chastity in general. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Forbearance of lawful pleasure. *Grew.*
 4 Moderation in lawful pleasures. *Taylor.*
 5 Continuity; uninterrupted course. *Ayliffe.*
CO'NTINENT, *a.* [*continens*, Lat.]
 1 Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures. *Sha.*
 2 Restrained; moderate; temperate. *Shak.*
 3 Continuous; connected. *Brerewood.*
 4 Opposing; restraining. *Shakespeare.*
CO'NTINENT, *s.* [*continens*, Lat.]
 1 Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands. *Bentley.*
 2 That which contains any thing. *Shakespeare.*
CO'NTINENTLY, * *ad.* [from *continent.*] Chastely; moderately; temperately. *Ash.*
To CONTI'NGE, *v. n.* [*contingo*, Latin.] To touch; to reach; to happen.
CONTI'NGENCE, } *s.* [from *contingent.*] The
CONTI'NGENCY, } quality of being fortui-
 tous; accidental possibility. *Brown.*
CONTI'NGENT, *a.* [*contingens*, Lat.] Falling out by chance; accidental. *South.*
CONTI'NGENT, *s.*
 1 A thing in the hands of chance. *Grew.*
 2 A proportion that falls to any person upon a division.
CONTI'NGENTLY, *ad.* Accidentally; without any settled rule. *Woodward.*
CONTI'NGENTNESS, *s.* Accidentalness; fortuitousness.
CONTI'NUAL, *a.* [*continuus*, Lat.]
 1 Incessant; proceeding without interruption. *Pope.*

CON

2 (In law.) A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. *Corwell.*
CONTI'NUALLY, *ad.*
 1 Without pause; without interruption. *Bacon.*
 2 Without ceasing. *Bentley.*
CONTI'NUANCE, *s.* [from *continue.*]
 1 Succession uninterrupted. *Addison.*
 2 Permanence in one state. *South.*
 3 Abode in a place.
 4 Duration; lastingness. *Hayward.*
 5 Perseverance. *Romans.*
CONTI'NUATE, *a.* [*continuatus*, Lat.]
 1 Immediately united. *Hooker.*
 2 Uninterrupted; unbroken. *Shakespeare.*
CONTI'NUATELY, *ad.* With continuity; without interruption. *Wilkins.*
CONTINUA'TION, *s.* [from *continue.*] Protraction, or succession uninterrupted. *Ray.*
CONTI'NUATIVE, *s.* [from *continue.*] An expression noting permanence or duration. *Watts.*
CONTINUA'TOR, *s.* [from *continue.*] He that continues or keeps up the series of succession. *Brown.*
To CONTI'NUE, *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr.]
 1 To remain in the same state. *Milton.*
 2 To last; to be durable. *Brown.*
 3 To persevere. *Milton.*
To CONTI'NUE, *v. a.*
 1 To protract, or hold without interruption. *Pope.*
 2 To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance. *Milton.*
CONTI'NUEDLY, *ad.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceasing. *Norris.*
CONTI'NUER, *s.* [from *continue.*] That which has the power of perseverance. *Shakespeare.*
CONTINU'ITY, *s.* [*continuitas*, Latin.] Connexion uninterrupted; cohesion; close union. *Bacon.*
CONTI'NUOUS, *a.* [*continuus*, Lat.] Joined together without the intervention of any space. *Newton.*
To CONTO'RT, *v. a.* [*contortus*, Lat.] To twist; to writhe. *Ray.*
CONTO'RTION, *s.* [from *contort.*] Twist; wry motion; flexure. *Ray.*
CONTO'UR, *s.* [Fr.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.
CO'NTRA. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies *against*.
CO'NTRABAND, *a.* [*contrabando*, Ital.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. *Dryden.*
To CO'NTRABAND, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.
To CONTRA'CT, *v. a.* [*contractus*, Lat.]
 1 To draw together into less compass.
 2 To lessen; to make less ample. *G. of Tongue.*
 3 To draw the parts of any thing together. *Milton.*
 4 To make a bargain. *Dryden.*
 5 To betroth; to affiancé. *Tatler.*
 6 To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get. *King Charles.*
 7 To shorten; to abridge.
To CONTRA'CT, *v. a.*
 1 To shrink up; to grow short. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To bargain: as, to *contract* for a quantity of provisions.
CO'NTRACT, *part. a.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted. *Shakespeare.*
CO'NTRACT, *s.*
 1 A bargain; a compact. *Temple.*
 2 An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.
CONTRA'CTEDNESS, *s.* [from *contracted.*] The state of being contracted; contraction.
CONTRACTI'BILITY, *s.* [from *contractible.*] Possibility of being contracted. *Arbuthnot.*
CONTRA'CTIBLE, *a.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction. *Arbuthnot.*
CONTRA'CTIBLENESS, *s.* [from *contractible.*] The quality of suffering contraction.
CONTRA'CTILE, *a.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of shortening itself. *Arbuthnot.*

CON

CONTRACTION, *s.* [*contractio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of contracting or shortening. *Pope.*
 2 The act of shrinking or shrivelling. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass. *Newton.*
 4 (In grammar.) The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.
 5 Abbreviation; as, the writing is full of contractions.
CONTRACTOR, *s.* [from *contract*.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain. *Taylor.*
TO CONTRADICTION, *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.]
 1 To oppose verbally. *Dryden.*
 2 To be contrary to; to repugn. *Hooker.*
CONTRADICTION, *s.* [from *contradict*.] One that contradicts; an opposer. *Swift.*
CONTRADICTION, *s.* [from *contradict*.]
 1 Verbal opposition; controversial assertion. *Milton.*
 2 Opposition. *Hebrews.*
 3 Inconsistency; incongruity. *South.*
 4 Contrariety, in thought or effect. *Sidney.*
CONTRADICTIONOUS, *a.* [from *contradict*.]
 1 Filled with contradiction; inconsistent.
 2 Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.
CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS, *s.*
 1 Inconsistency; contrariety to itself. *Norris.*
 2 Disposition to cavil; disputatious temper.
CONTRADICTIONILY, *ad.* Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others. *Brown.*
CONTRADICTIONARY, *a.* [*contradictorius*, Lat.] Opposite to; inconsistent with. *South.*
CONTRADICTIONARY, *s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency. *Bramhall.*
CONTRADISTINCTION, *s.* Distinction by opposite qualities. *Glanville.*
TO CONTRADISTINGUISH, *v. a.* [*contra* and *distinguo*.] To distinguish by opposite qualities. *Locke.*
CONTRAFISSURE, *s.* [*contra* and *fissure*.] A crack of the skull where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part, *contrafissure*. *Wiseman.*
CONTRAI'NDICANT,* *s.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] A symptom which forbids treating a disorder in the usual way. *Burke.*
TO CONTRAI'NDICATE, *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady. *Harvey.*
CONTRAI'NDICATION, *s.* [from *contraindicate*.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Arbuthnot.*
CONTRAMURE, *s.* [*contremure*, Fr.] An out-wall built about the main wall of a city.
CONTRANATURAL,* *a.* [*contra* and *natura*, Lat.] Opposite to natural. *Hobbes.*
CONTRANITENCY, *s.* [*contra* and *nitens*, L.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure.
CONTRAPOSITION, *s.* [*contra* and *position*.] A placing over against.
CONTRAREGULARITY, *s.* [*contra* and *regularity*.] Contrariety to rule. *Norris.*
CONTRARIANT, *a.* [*contrariant*, Fr.] Inconsistent; contradictory. *Ayliffe.*
CONTRARIES, *s.* [from *contrary*.] In logic, propositions which destroy each other.
CONTRARIETY, *s.* [from *contrarietas*, Lat.]
 1 Repugnance; opposition. *Wotton.*
 2 Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite. *Shakespeare.*
CONTRARILY, *ad.* [from *contrary*.]
 1 In a manner contrary. *Ray.*
 2 Different ways; in different directions.
CONTRARIINESS, *s.* [from *contrary*.] Contrariety; opposition.
CONTRARIOUS, *a.* [from *contrary*.] Opposite; repugnant. *Milton.*
CONTRARIOUSLY, *ad.* Oppositely. *Shak.*
CONTRARIWISE, *ad.*
 1 Conversely. *Bacon.*
 2 Oppositely. *Raleigh.*
CONTRARY, *a.* [*contrarius*, Lat.]
 1 Opposite; contradictory. *Davies.*

CON

2 Inconsistent; disagreeing. *Tillotson.*
 3 Adverse; in an opposite direction. *Matthew.*
CONTRARY, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 A thing of opposite qualities. *Cowley.*
 2 A proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the allegation. *Locke.*
 3 *On the contrary*. In opposition; on the other side. *Swift.*
 4 *To the contrary*. To a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent. *Stillington.*
TO CONTRARY, *v. a.* [*contrarius*, Fr.] To oppose; to thwart; to contradict. *Latimer.*
CONTRAST, *s.* [*contraste*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.
TO CONTRAST, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To place in opposition.
 2 To show another figure to advantage. *Dryden.*
CONTRAVALLATION, *s.* [*contra* and *vallo*, L.] The fortification thrown up, to hinder the sallies of the garrison. *Watts.*
TO CONTRAVENE, *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, L.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.
CONTRAVENER, *s.* [from *contravene*.] He who opposes another.
CONTRAVENTION, *s.* [Fr.] Opposition. *Swift.*
CONTRAYE'RNA, *s.* A species of birthwort. *Miller.*
CONTRECTATION, *s.* [*contrectatio*, Latin.] A touching or handling.
CONTRI'BUTARY, *a.* [*con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign. *Glanville.*
TO CONTRI'BUTE, *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] To give to some common stock; to advance toward some common design. *Addison.*
TO CONTRI'BUTE, *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect. *Pope.*
CONTRIBUTION, *s.* [from *contribute*.]
 1 The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.
 2 That which is given by several hands for some common purpose. *Graunt.*
 3 That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country. *Shakespeare.*
CONTRI'BUTIVE, *a.* [from *contribute*.] That has the power of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives. *D. of Piety.*
CONTRI'BUTOR, *s.* [from *contribute*.] One that bears a part in some common design. *Shak.*
CONTRI'BUTORY, *a.* [from *contribute*.] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design.
TO CONTRI'STATE, *v. a.* [*contristo*, Lat.] To sadden; to make sorrowful. *Bacon.*
CONTRISTATION, *s.* [from *contristate*.] Sorrow; sadness: not used. *Bacon.*
CONTRITE, *a.* [*contritus*, Lat.]
 1 Bruised; much worn.
 2 Worn with sorrow; harrassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. *Rogers.*
CONTRI'TENESS, *s.* [from *contrite*.] Contrition; repentance.
CONTRI'TION, *s.* [from *contrite*.]
 1 The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder. *Newton.*
 2 Penitence; sorrow for sin, arising from the desire to please God. *Sprat.*
CONTRI'VABLE, *a.* [from *contrive*.] Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted. *Wilkins.*
CONTRI'VANCE, *s.* [from *contrive*.]
 1 The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived. *Wilkins.*
 2 Scheme; plan. *Glanville.*
 3 A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Atterbury.*
TO CONTRI'VE, *v. n.* [*controuer*, Fr.]
 1 To plan out; to excogitate. *Tillotson.*
 2 To wear away: out of use. *Spenser.*
TO CONTRI'VE, *v. a.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to complot. *Shakespeare.*
CONTRI'VEMENT, *s.* [from *contrive*.] Invention.
CONTRI'VEY, *s.* [from *contrive*.] An inventor; a schemer. *Denham.*
CONTROL, *s.* [*controle*, Fr.]

CON

- 1 A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.
 2 Check; restraint. *Waller.*
 3 Power; authority; superintendence. *Shak.*
TO CONTROL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To keep under check by a counter reckoning.
 2 To govern; to restrain; to subject *Dryden.*
 3 To overpower; to confute. *Bacon.*
CONTROLABLE, *a.* [from *control*.] Subject to control, or command; subject to be overruled. *South.*
CONTROLLER, *s.* [from *control*.] One that has the power of governing or restraining; a superintendent. *Dryden.*
CONTROLLERSHIP, *s.* [from *controller*.] The office of a controller.
CONTROLMENT, *s.* [from *control*.]
 1 The power or act of superintending or restraining.
 2 Restraint. *Davies.*
 3 Opposition; confutation. *Hooker.*
 4 Resistance; hostility. *Shakespeare.*
CONTROVERSIAL, *a.* [from *controversy*.] Relating to disputes; disputatious. *Locke.*
CONTROVERSY, *s.* [from *controversia*, Lat.]
 1 Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. *Denham.*
 2 A suit in law. *Deuteronomy.*
 3 A quarrel. *Jeremiah.*
 4 Opposition; enmity. *Shakespeare.*
TO CONTROVERT, *v. a.* [from *controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to dispute any thing in writing. *Che.*
CONTROVERTER, *s.* [from *controvert*.] A controversial writer.
CONTROVERTIBLE, *a.* [from *controvert*.] Disputable. *Brown.*
CONTROVERTIST, *s.* [from *controvert*.] Disputant. *Tillotson.*
CONTUMACIOUS, *a.* [from *contumax*, Lat.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn. *Hammord.*
CONTUMACIOUSLY, *ad.* Obstinate; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.
CONTUMACIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinacy; perverseness. *Wiseman.*
CONTUMACY, *s.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.]
 1 Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility. *Milton.*
 2 A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe.*
CONTUMELIOUS, *a.* [from *contumeliosus*, Lat.]
 1 Reproachful; rude; sarcastick. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Inclined to utter reproach, or practise insults, brutal; rude. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious. *Decay of Piety.*
CONTUMELIOUSLY, *ad.* Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely. *Hooker.*
CONTUMELIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *contumelious*.] Rudeness; reproach.
CONTUMELY, *s.* [from *contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach. *Tillotson.*
TO CONTUSE, *v. a.* [from *contusus*, Lat.]
 1 To beat together; to bruise. *Bacon.*
 2 To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. *Wiseman.*
CONTUSION, *s.* [from *contusio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of beating or bruising.
 2 The state of being beaten or bruised. *Boyle.*
 3 A bruise. *Bacon.*
CONVALESCENCE, *s.* [from *convalesco*, Lat.]
CONVALESCENCY, *s.* Renewal of health; recovery from a disease. *Clarendon.*
CONVALESCENT, *a.* [from *convalescens*, Lat.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.
CONVALIDATE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, and *valeo* to avail, Lat.] To strengthen; to confirm. *Ash.*
CONVENABLE, *a.* [from *convenable*, Fr.]
 1 Consistent with; agreeable to. *Spenser.*
 2 That may be convened.
TO CONVE'NE, *v. n.* [from *convenio*, Lat.]
 1 To come together; to associate. *Boyle.*
 2 To assemble for any publick purpose. *Locke.*
TO CONVE'NE, *v. a.*
 1 To call together; to assemble; to convoke. *Cl.*
 2 To summon judicially. *Ayliffe.*

CON

- CONVE'NIENCE**, *s.* [from *convenientia*, Lat.]
CONVE'NIENCY, *s.*
 1 Fitness; propriety. *Hooker.*
 2 Commodiousness; ease. *Calamy.*
 3 Cause of ease; accommodation. *Dryden.*
 4 Fitness of time or place. *Shakespeare.*
CONVE'NIENT, *a.* [from *conveniens*, Lat.] Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted. *Tillotson.*
CONVE'NIENTLY, *ad.*
 1 Commodiously; without difficulty. *Shak.*
 2 Fitly. *Wilkins.*
CONVENT, *s.* [from *conventus*, Lat.]
 1 An assembly of religious persons. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A religious house; a monastery; a nunnery. *Addison.*
TO CONVE'NT, *v. a.* [from *convenio*, Lat.] To call before a judge or judicature. *Shakespeare.*
CONVE'NTICLE, *s.* [from *conventiculum*, Lat.]
 1 An assembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe.*
 2 An assembly for worship. *Hooker.*
 3 A secret assembly. *Shakespeare.*
CONVE'NTICLER, *s.* [from *conventicle*.] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies. *Dryden.*
CONVE'NTION, *s.* [from *conventio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction. *Boyle.*
 2 An assembly. *Swift.*
 3 A contract; an agreement for a time.
CONVE'NTIONAL, *a.* [from *convention*.] Stipulated; agreed on by compact. *Hale.*
CONVE'NTIONARY, *a.* [from *convention*.] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulation. *Car.*
CONVE'NTUAL, *a.* [from *conventuel*, Fr.] Belonging to a convent; monastick. *Ayliffe.*
CONVE'NTUAL, *s.* [from *convent*.] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent. *Shak.*
TO CONVE'ERGE, *v. n.* [from *convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places. *Newton.*
CONVE'RGENT, *a.* [from *converge*.] Tending
CONVE'RGING, *v. n.* to one point from different places.
CONVE'RSABLE, *a.* [from *converse*.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company. *Addison.*
CONVE'RSABLENESS, *s.* [from *conversable*.] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.
CONVE'RSABLY, *ad.* [from *conversable*.] In a conversable manner.
CONVE'RSANT, *a.* [from *conversant*, Fr.]
 1 Acquainted with; familiar. *Hooker.*
 2 Having intercourse with any. *Joshua.*
 3 Relating to; concerning. *Addison.*
CONVERSATION, *s.* [from *conversatio*, Lat.]
 1 Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk. *Swift.*
 2 A particular act of discoursing upon any subject.
 3 Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. *Dryden.*
 4 Behaviour; manner of acting in common life. *Peters.*
 5 Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance. *Woodward.*
CONVE'RSATIVE, *a.* [from *converse*.] Relating to publick life; not contemplative.
TO CONVE'ERSE, *v. n.* [from *converser*, Fr.]
 1 To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to. *Locke.*
 2 To be acquainted with. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. *Milton.*
 4 To discourse familiarly upon any subject.
 5 To have commerce with a different sex.
CONVERSE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life. *Pope.*
 2 Acquaintance; cohabitation, familiarity. *Glanville.*
CONVE'ERSELY, *ad.* [from *converse*.] With change of order; reciprocally.
CONVE'RSION, *s.* [from *conversio*, Lat.]
 1 Change from one state into another; transmutation. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Change from reprobation to grace.
 3 Change from one religion to another. *Acts.*
 4 The interchange of terms in an argument. *as, no virtue is vice, no vice is virtue.*

CON

- CONVE'RSIVE**, *a.* [from *converse*.] Conversable; sociable.
- To CONVE'RT**, *v. a.* [*convertio*, Lat.]
- 1 To change into another substance; to transmute. *Burnet.*
 - 2 To change from one religion to another.
 - 3 To turn from a bad to a good life. *Brown.*
 - 4 To turn toward any point.
 - 5 To apply to any use; to appropriate. *Arbuth.*
- To CONVE'RT**, *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted. *Shakespeare.*
- CO'NVERT**, *s.* A person converted from one opinion to another. *Stillingfleet.*
- CONVE'RTER**, *s.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.
- CONVERTIBI'LITY**, *s.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being possible to be converted.
- CONVE'RTIBLE**, *a.* [from *convert*.]
- 1 Susceptible of change; transmutable. *Arb.*
 - 2 So much alike as that one may be used for the other. *Swift.*
- CONVE'RTIBLY**, *ad.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally. *South.*
- CO'NVERTITE**, *s.* [*converti*, Fr.] A convert: not in use. *Donne.*
- CO'NVEX**, *a.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.
- CO'NVEX**, *s.* A convex body. *Tickel.*
- CONVE'XED**, *part. a.* [from *convex*.] Protuberant in a circular form. *Brown.*
- CONVE'XEDLY**, *ad.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form. *Brown.*
- CONVE'XITY**, *s.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton.*
- CONVE'XLY**, *ad.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form. *Grew.*
- CONVE'XNESS**, *s.* [from *convex*.] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.
- CONVE'XO-CO'NCAVE**, *a.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance. *Newton.*
- To CONVE'Y**, *v. a.* [*conveho*, Lat.]
- 1 To carry; to transport from one place to another. *Kings.*
 - 2 To hand from one to another. *Locke.*
 - 3 To remove secretly. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To bring; to transmit. *Locke.*
 - 5 To transfer; to deliver to another. *Spenser.*
 - 6 To impart; to introduce. *Locke.*
 - 7 To manage with privacy. *Shakespeare.*
- CONVE'YANCE**, *s.* [from *convey*.]
- 1 The act of removing any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Way for carriage or transportation. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 The method of removing secretly from one place to another. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Delivery from one to another. *Locke.*
 - 6 Act of transferring property. *Spenser.*
 - 7 Writing by which property is transferred. *Clarendon.*
 - 8 Secret management; juggling artifice. *Shak.*
- CONVE'YANCER**, *s.* [from *conveyance*.] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.
- CONVE'YER**, *s.* [from *convey*.] One who carries or transmits any thing. *Brerewood.*
- To CONVI'CT**, *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.]
- 1 To prove guilty; to detect in guilt. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To confute; to discover to be false. *Brown.*
 - 3 To show by proof or evidence. *Hooker.*
- CONVI'CT**, *a.* Convicted; detected in guilt.
- CO'NVICT**, *s.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar. *Ayliffe.*
- CONVI'CTION**, *s.* [from *convict*.]
- 1 Detection of guilt. *Cowell.*
 - 2 The act of convincing; confutation. *Atterb.*
 - 3 State of being convinced. *Swift.*
- CONVI'CTIVE**, *a.* [from *convict*.] Having the power of convincing.
- To CONVI'NCE**, *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.]
- 1 To force another to acknowledge a contested position. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 To convict; to prove guilty of. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 To evince; to prove. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To overpower; to surmount. *Shakespeare.*

COO

- CONVI'NCEMENT**, *s.* [from *convince*.] Conviction. *Decay of Piety.*
- CONVI'NCIBLE**, *a.* [from *convince*.]
- 1 Capable of conviction.
 - 2 Capable of being evidently disproved. *Brown.*
- CONVI'NCINGLY**, *ad.* [from *convince*.] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt; so as to produce conviction. *Atterbury.*
- CONVI'NCINGNESS**, *s.* [from *convincing*.] The power of convincing.
- To CONVI'TIATE**,* *v. a.* [*con* with, and *vitio* to spoil, Lat.] To reproach; to rebuke; to rail at. *Scott.*
- To CONVI'VE**, *v. a.* [*convivo*, Lat.] To entertain; to feast. *Shakespeare.*
- CONVI'VAL**, } *a.* [*convivialis*, Lat.] Relating to
CONVI'VIAL, } an entertainment; festal; social. *Denham.*
- CONU'NDRUM**, *s.* A low jest; a quibble.
- To CO'NVOCATE**, *v. n.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.
- CONVOCA'TION**, *s.* [*convocatio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of calling to an assembly. *Sidney.*
 - 2 An assembly. *Leviticus.*
 - 3 An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament. *Stillingfleet.*
- To CONVO'KE**, *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly. *Pope.*
- To CONVO'LTE**, *v. a.* [*convolto*, Lat.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another. *Milton.*
- To CO'NVOLUTE**,* *v. a.* [*con* with, and *voluto* to twist, Lat.] To twist; to roll upon itself. *Ash.*
- CONVOLU'TED**, *part. a.* Twisted; rolled upon itself. *Woodward.*
- CONVOLU'TION**, *s.* [*convolutio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself. *Grew.*
 - 2 The state of rolling together in company.
- CONVO'LVULUS**,* *s.* (In botany.) A genus of plants; bind-weed. *Ash.*
- To CONVO'Y**, *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr.] To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.
- CO'NVOY**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Force attending on the road by way of defence. *South.*
 - 2 The act of attending as a defence. *Shak.*
- CO'NUSANCE**, *s.* [*conoissance*, Fr.] Cognisance; notice.
- To CONVU'LSE**, *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Lat.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body. *Thomson.*
- CONVU'LSION**, *s.* [*convulsio*, Lat.]
- 1 An involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Quincy.*
 - 2 Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion. *Temple.*
- CONVU'LSIVE**, *a.* [*convulsif*, Fr.] That gives twitches or spasms. *Hale.*
- CO'NY**, *s.* [*connil*, Fr.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground. *Ben Jonson.*
- CO'NYBOROUGH**,* *s.* [from *cony* and *borough*.] The place where rabbits make their holes in the ground. *Ash.*
- To CO'NYCATCH**, *v. n.* To cheat; to trick: a cant word. *Shakespeare.*
- To COO**, *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Thomson.*
- COOK**, *s.* [*coquus*, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table. *Shakespeare.*
- COOK-MAID**, *s.* [*cook* and *maid*.] A maid that dresses provisions. *Addison.*
- COOK-ROOM**, *s.* A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.
- To COOK**, *v. a.* [*coquo*, Lat.]
- 1 To prepare victuals for the table. *D. of Piety.*
 - 2 To appear for any purpose. *Shakespeare.*
- COO'KERY**, *s.* [from *cook*.] The art of dressing victuals. *Davies.*
- COOL**, *a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
- 1 Somewhat cold; approaching to cold. *Temple.*
 - 2 Not zealous; not ardent; not fond.
- COOL**, *s.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness. *Addison.*

COP

- To COOL, v. a.** [*koelen*, Dutch.]
 1 To make cool; to allay heat. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To quiet passion; to calm anger. *Swift.*
- To COOL, v. n.**
 1 To grow less hot.
 2 To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination. *Dryden.*
- COOL'ER, s.** [from *cool*.]
 1 That which has the power of cooling the body. *Harvey.*
 2 A vessel in which any thing is made cool.
- COOLLY, ad.** [from *cool*.]
 1 Without heat, or sharp cold. *Thomson.*
 2 Without passion. *Atterbury.*
- COOL'NESS, s.** [from *cool*.]
 1 Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold. *Bacon.*
 2 Want of affection; disinclination. *Clarendon.*
 3 Freedom from passion.
- COOM, s.** [*ecume*, Fr.]
 1 Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Philips.*
 2 The matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*
- COOMB, s.** A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*
- COOP, s.** [*kuype*, Dutch.]
 1 A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.
 2 A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or sheep. *Brown.*
- To COOP, v. a.** [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to cage. *Dryden.*
- COOPE'E, s.** [*coupe*, Fr.] A motion in dancing.
- COOPER, s.** [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels. *Child.*
- COOPERAGE, s.** [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.
- To COOPERATE, v. n.** [*con* and *opera*, Lat.]
 1 To labour jointly with another to the same end. *Bacon.*
 2 To concur in producing the same effect.
- COOPERATION, s.** [from *cooperate*.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end. *Bacon.*
- COOPERATIVE, a.** [from *cooperate*.] Promoting the same end jointly.
- COOPERATOR, s.** [from *cooperate*.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.
- COOPTATION, s.** [*coopto*, Lat.] Adoption; assumption.
- COORDINATE, a.** [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the same rank. *Watts.*
- COORDINATELY, ad.** In the same rank; without subordination.
- COORDINATENESS, s.** [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.
- COORDINATION, s.** [from *coordinate*.] The state of holding the same rank; collateralness. *Howel.*
- COOT, s.** [*cotée*, Fr.] A small black waterfowl, seen often in fens. *Dryden.*
- COP, s.** [*kop*, Dutch.] The head; the top of any thing.
- COPAL, s.** The Mexican term for a gum.
- COPARCENARY, s.** [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance. *Hale.*
- COPARCENER, s.** [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.] *Coparceners* are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Covell.*
- COPARCENY, s.** An equal share of coparceners. *Philips.*
- COPARTNER, s.** [*con* and *partner*.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned. *Milton.*
- COPARTNERSHIP, s.** [from *copartner*.] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share. *Hale.*
- COPATAIN, a.** [from *cop*.] High raised; pointed. *Hanmer.*
- COPAYVA, s.** A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil.
- COPE, s.** See **COP**.
 1 Any thing with which the head is covered.

COP

- 2 Asacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministration.
- 3 Any thing which is spread over the head.
- To COPE, v. a.** [from the noun.]
 1 To cover as with a cope. *Addison.*
 2 To contend with; to oppose. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To reward; to give in return. *Shakespeare.*
- To COPE, v. n.**
 1 To contend; to struggle; to strive. *Watts.*
 2 To interchange kindness or sentiments. *Shakespeare.*
- COPE'RNICAN, a.** [from *Copernicus*.] Belonging to Copernicus; belonging to the true system in which the sun is supposed to be the centre of the planets. *Ash.*
- COPESMATE, s.** Companion; friend. *Spenser.*
- COP'IER, s.** [from *copy*.]
 1 One that copies; a transcriber. *Addison.*
 2 A plagiarist; an imitator. *Tickel.*
- COP'ING, s.** [from *cope*.] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall. *Addison.*
- COP'IOUS, a.** [*copia*, Lat.]
 1 Plentiful, abundant; exuberant. *Thomson.*
 2 Abounding in words, or images; not barren; not concise. *Milton.*
- COP'IOUSLY, ad.** [from *copious*.]
 1 Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
 2 At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely. *Addison.*
- COP'IOUSNESS, s.** [from *copious*.]
 1 Plenty; abundance; great quantity.
 2 Diffusion; exuberance of style. *Dryden.*
- COP'IST, s.** [from *copy*.] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator.
- COP'LAND, s.** A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.
- COP'ED, a.** [from *cop*.] Rising to a top or head. *Wiseman.*
- COP'PEL, s.** An instrument used in chymistry to try and purify gold and silver.
- COP'PER, s.** [*koper*, Dutch.] One of the six primitive metals. *Copper* is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of *copper* and lapis calaminaris, is formed brass; of *copper* and tin, bell-metal; of *copper* and brass, what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues.
- COP'PER, s.** A vessel made of copper; a boiler larger than a moveable pot. *Bacon.*
- COP'PER-NOSE, s.** [from *copper* and *nose*.] A red nose. *Wiseman.*
- COP'PER-PLATE, s.** A plate on which pictures are engraven.
- COP'PER-WORK, s.** A place where copper is worked or manufactured.
- COP'PERAS, s.** [*kupperoose*, Dutch.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white. What is commonly sold for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the seashore; ordinarily called gold stones. *Hill.*
- COP'PERSMITH, s.** [*copper* and *smith*.] One that manufactures copper. *Swift.*
- COP'PERWORM, s.**
 1 A little worm in ships.
 2 A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*
- COP'PERY, a.** [from *copper*.] Containing copper; made of copper. *Woodward.*
- COP'PICE, s.** [*coupeaux*, Fr.] A low wood cut at stated times for fuel; a place overrun with brushwood. *Mortimer.*
- COP'PLE-DUST, s.** or **COPPEL-DUST.** Powder used in purifying metals. *Bacon.*
- COP'PLE-STONES, s.** are fragments of stone, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*
- COP'PLED, a.** [from *cop*.] Rising in a conick form. *Woodward.*
- COPSE, s.** [abridged from *coppice*.] A place overgrown with short wood. *Waller.*
- To COPSE, v. a.** [from the noun.] To preserve underwood. *Swift.*
- COP'ULA, s.** [Lat.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition: as, *books are dear.* *Watts.*

COR

- To CO'PULATE, v. a.** [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin. *Bacon.*
- To CO'PULATE, v. n.** To come together, as different sexes. *Wiseman.*
- COPULA'TION, s.** [from *copulate*.] The congress, or embrace of the two sexes. *Hooker.*
- CO'PULATIVE, a.** [*copulativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar. *Copulative* propositions are those which have more subjects: as, riches and honours are temptations to pride.
- CO'PY, s.** [*copie*, Fr.]
- 1 A transcript from the archetype or original. *Denham.*
 - 2 An individual book: as, a good or fair copy. *Hooker.*
 - 3 The autograph; the original; the archetype. *Holder.*
 - 4 An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 A picture drawn from another picture.
- CO'PY-BOOK, s.** [from *copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.
- CO'PY-HOLD, s.** [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor; so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. *Cowell.*
- CO'PY-HOLDER, s.** One that is possessed of land in copyhold.
- To CO'PY, v. a.**
- 1 To transcribe; to write after an original. *Pope.*
 - 2 To imitate; to propose to imitation. *Swift.*
 - 3 **CO'PY, v. n.** To do any thing in imitation of something else. *Dryden.*
- To COQUE'T, v. a.** [from the noun.] To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness. *Swift.*
- To COQUE'T, v. n.** To act the lover; to entice by blandishments. *Swift.*
- COQUE'TRY, s.** [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances. *Addison.*
- COQUE'TTE, s.** [*coquette*, Fr.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice. *Pope.*
- CO'RACLE, s.** [*cwrwgle*, Welsh.] A boat used in Wales by fishers, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.
- CO'RAL, s.** [*corallium*, Lat.]
- 1 Red coral is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. *Hill.*
 - 2 The piece of coral which children have about their necks. *Pope.*
- CO'RALLINE, a.** [*corallinus*, Lat.] Consisting of coral; approaching to coral. *Woodward.*
- CO'RALLINE, s.** A sea plant used in medicine, but inferior to the coral in hardness. *Hill.*
- CO'RALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL, a.** [*κοραλλοειδης*.] Resembling coral. *Brown.*
- CORA'NT, s.** [*courant*, Fr.] A lofty sprightly dance. *Walsh.*
- CORB,* s.** [*corbeau*, Fr.] An ornament in architecture. *Spenser.*
- CO'RBAN, s.** [קרבב.] An almsbasket; a gift; an alms. *K. Charles.*
- CORBE, a.** [*courbe*, Fr.] Crooked. *Spenser.*
- CO'RBEILS, s.** Little baskets used in fortifications, filled with earth.
- CO'RBEL, s.** (In architecture.) The representation of a basket.
- CO'RBEL, or CORBIL, s.** A short piece of timber sticking out six inches from a wall.
- CORD, s.** [*cort*, Welsh; *chorda*, Lat.]
- 1 A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists. *Blackmore.*
 - 2 A quantity of wood or fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.
- CORD-MAKER, s.** [from *cord* and *make*.] One whose trade is to make ropes; a rope-maker.

COR

- CORD-WOOD, s.** [*cord* and *wood*.] Wood piled up to be sold for fuel.
- To CORD, v. a.** [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to close by a bandage.
- CO'RDAGE, s.** [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords. *Raleigh.*
- CORDE'AU,* s.** (In fortification.) A measuring line used in marking out the ground for a camp or fortification.
- CO'RDED, a.** [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.
- CORDELI'ER, s.** A Franciscan friar: so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture. *Prior.*
- CO'RDIAL, s.** [from *cor*, the heart, Lat.]
- 1 A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.
 - 2 Any medicine that increases strength. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 3 Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates. *Dryden.*
- CO'RDIAL, a.**
- 1 Reviving; invigorating; restorative. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart. *Hammond.*
- CORDIA'LITY, s.** [from *cordial*.]
- 1 Relation to the heart. *Brown.*
 - 2 Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.
- CO'RDIALY, ad.** [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy. *South.*
- CO'RDINER, s.** [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A shoemaker.
- CO'RDON, s.** [Fr.] A row of stones jutting out before the rampart. *Chambers.*
- CO'RDWAIN, s.** [*Cordovan*, leather, from *Cordova*, in Spain.] Spanish leather. *Spenser.*
- CORDWAI'NER, s.** A shoemaker.
- CORE, s.** [*cœur*, Fr.]
- 1 The heart. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels. *Bacon.*
 - 4 The matter contained in a sore. *Dryden.*
- CORIA'CEOUS, a.** [*coriaceus*, Lat.]
- 1 Consisting of leather.
 - 2 Of a substance resembling leather. *Arbuthnot.*
- CORIA'NDER, s.** [*coriandrum*.] A plant.
- CO'RINTH, s.** A small fruit, commonly called currant. *Philips.*
- CORI'NTHIAN Order** is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus. *Harris.*
- CORK, s.** [*cortex*, Lat.]
- 1 A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark. *Miller.*
 - 2 The bark of the cork tree used for stopples.
 - 3 A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel. *King.*
- To CORK,* v. a.** [from the noun.] To put a stopper of cork into a bottle or cask. *Ash.*
- CORK-TREE,* s.** (In botany.) The tree that produces cork. *Ash.*
- CO'RKING-PIN, s.** A pin of the largest size. *Swift.*
- CO'RKY, a.** [from *cork*.] Consisting of cork; resembling cork. *Shakespeare.*
- CO'RMORANT, s.** [*cormorant*, Fr.]
- 1 A bird that preys upon fish. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A glutton.
- CORN, s.** [*corn*, Sax.]
- 1 The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Grain yet unreaped. *Knolles.*
 - 3 Grain in the ear, yet unthrashed. *Job.*
 - 4 An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful. *Wiseman.*
- To CORN, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To salt; to sprinkle with salt.
 - 2 To granulate.
- CORN FIELD, s.** A field where corn is growing. *Shakespeare.*
- CORN-FLAG, s.** A plant. *Miller.*
- CORN-FLOOR, s.** The floor where corn is stored. *Hosea.*

COR

CORN-FLOWER, *s.* A flower that grows only among corn. *Bacon.*
CORN-LAND, *s.* Land appropriated to the production of grain.
CORN-MASTER, *s.* One that cultivates corn for sale not in use. *Bacon.*
CORN-MILL, *s.* A mill to grind corn into meal. *Mortimer.*
CORN-PIPE, *s.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Tickel.*
CORN-SALLAD, *s.* An herb, whose top leaves are a sallad of themselves. *Mortimer.*
CORNAGE, *s.* [*corne*, Fr.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.
CORNCHANDLER, *s.* [from *corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.
CORNCUTTER, *s.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wiseman.*
CORNEA,* *s.* [Lat.] The horny coat of the eye. *Reid.*
CORNEL, or **CORNE'LIAN-TREE**, *s.* [*cornus*, Lat.] The *cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the *cornel* or *cornelian cherry*. *Mortimer.*
CORNEMUSE, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of rustick flute.
CORNEOUS, *a.* [*corneus*, Lat.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn. *Brown.*
CORNER, *s.* [*cornel*, Welsh.]
 1 An angle.
 2 A secret or remote place. *Proverbs.*
 3 The extremities; the utmost limit. *Dryden.*
CORNER-STONE, *s.* The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone. *Howel.*
CORNERWISE, *ad.* [from *corner* and *wise*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.
CORNET, *s.* [*cornette*, Fr.]
 1 A musical instrument blown with the mouth. *Bacon.*
 2 A company or troop of horse. *Clarendon.*
 3 The officer that bears the standard of a troop.
 4 *Cornet of a horse*, is the lowest part of his paster, that runs round the coffin.
 5 A scarf anciently worn by doctors.
CORNETTER, *s.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet. *Hakewill.*
CORNICE, *s.* [*corniche*, Fr.] The highest projection of a wall or column. *Dryden.*
CORNICLE, *s.* [*cornu*, Lat.] A little horn. *Br.*
CORNIGEROUS, *a.* [*corniger*, Lat.] Horned; having horns. *Brown.*
CORNUCOPIA, *s.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty.
To CORNU'TE, *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.
CORNU'TED, *a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] Grafted with horns; cuckolded.
CORNU'TO, *s.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] A man horned; a cuckold. *Shakespeare.*
CORNY, *a.* [*cornu*, horn, Lat.]
 1 Strong or hard like horn; horny. *Milton.*
 2 (From *corn*.) Producing corn. *Prior.*
COROLLARY, *s.* [*corollarium*, Lat.]
 1 The conclusion. *Dryden.*
 2 Surplus. *Shakespeare.*
CORONA, *s.* [Lat.] The crown of an order.
CORONAL, *s.* [*corona*, Lat.] A crown; a garland. *Spenser.*
CORONAL, *a.* Belonging to the top of the head. *Wiseman.*
CORONARY, *a.* [*coronarius*, Lat.]
 1 Relating to a crown. *Brown.*
 2 It is applied in anatomy to arteries which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley.*
CORONATION, *s.* [*corona*, Lat.]
 1 The act or solemnity of crowning a king. *Sid.*
 2 The pomp or assembly present at a coronation. *Pope.*
CORONER, *s.* [*corona*, Lat.] An officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned.
CORONET, *s.* [*coronetta*, Ital.]
 1 An inferiour crown worn by the nobility.
 2 An ornamental head-dress. *Sidney.*

COR

CORPORAL, *s.* [corrupted from *caporal*, Fr.] The lowest officer of the infantry. *Gay.*
CORPORAL of a ship, *s.* An officer that hath the charge of settling the watches and sentries. *Harris.*
CORPORAL, *a.* [*corporel*, Fr.]
 1 Relating to the body; belonging to the body. *Atterbury.*
 2 Material; not spiritual. *Shakespeare.*
CORPORALITY, *s.* [from *corporal*.] The quality of being imbodyed. *Raleigh.*
CORPORALLY, *ad.* [from *corporal*.] Bodily.
CORPORATE, *a.* [*corpus*, Lat.]
 1 United in a body or community. *Swift.*
 2 General; united. *Shakespeare.*
CORPORATENESS, *s.* The state of a body corporate, a community.
CORPORATION, *s.* [*corpus*, Lat.] A body politick, authorised by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter. *Cowell.*
CORPORATURE, *s.* [*corpus*, Lat.] The state of being imbodyed.
COPOREAL, *a.* [*corporeus*, Lat.] Having a body; material; not spiritual. *Tillotson.*
CORPOREITY, *s.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.] Materiality; bodiliness. *Stillington.*
CORPORIFICATION, *s.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.
To CORPORIFY, *v. a.* [*corpus*, Lat.] To imbody; not used. *Boyle.*
CORPOSANT,* *s.* [A sea term.] A sort of volatile meteor frequently seen in dark and tempestuous nights about the rigging of a ship. *Ash.*
CORPS, } *s.* [*corps*, Fr.]
CORPSE, }
 1 A body. *Spenser.*
 2 A carcase; a dead body; a corse. *Addison.*
 3 The body, in opposition to the soul.
 4 A body of forces.
CORPULENCE, } *s.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]
CORPULENCY, }
 1 Bulkiness of body; fleshiness. *Donne.*
 2 Spissitude; grossness of matter. *Ray.*
CORPULENT, *a.* [*corpulentus*, Lat.] Fleishy; bulky. *Ben Jonson.*
CORPUSCLE, *s.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.] A small body; an atom. *Newton.*
CORPUSCULAR, } *a.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.]
CORPUSCULARIAN, }
 Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. *Boyle.*
CORPUSCULARIAN,* *s.* [from the adj.] One who adheres to the corpuscular system of philosophy. *Ash.*
CORR,* *s.* [from the Heb.] A liquid measure containing two quarts. *Ash.*
To CORRA'DE, *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] To rub off, to scrape together.
CORRADIATION, *s.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*
To CORRE'CT, *v. a.* [*corrigo*, Lat.]
 1 To punish; to chastise; to discipline.
 2 To amend; to take away faults. *Rogers.*
 3 To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. *Prior.*
 4 To remark faults.
CORRE'CT, *a.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness; accurate. *Felton.*
CORRE'CTION, *s.* [from *correct*.]
 1 Punishment; discipline; chastisement.
 2 Act of taking away faults; amendment. *Dryden.*
 3 That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Watts.*
 4 Reprehension; animadversion. *Brown.*
 5 Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary. *Donne.*
CORRE'CTIONER, *s.* [from *correction*.] A jailbird. *Shakespeare.*
CORRE'CTIVE, *a.* [from *correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities. *Arbutnot.*
CORRECTIVE, *s.*

COR

1 That which has the power of altering or ob-
viating any thing amiss. *South.*
2 Limitation; restriction. *Hale.*
CORRE'CTLY, *ad.* Accurately; exactly; without
faults. *Locke.*
CORRE'CTNESS, *s.* [from *correct.*] Accuracy;
exactness. *Swift.*
CORRE'CTOR, *s.* [from *correct.*]
1 He that amends, or alters, by punishment or
animadversion. *Sprat.*
2 He that revises any thing to free it from faults.
Swift.
3 Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards
against, or abates the force of another. *Quincy.*
TO COR'RELATE, *v. n.* [con and *relatus*, Lat.]
To have a reciprocal relation, as father and
son.
COR'RELATE, *s.* One that stands in the opposite
relation. *South.*
CORRE'LATIVE, *a.* [con and *relativus*, Latin.]
Having a reciprocal relation. *South.*
CORRE'LATIVENESS, *s.* [from *correlative.*] The
state of being correlative.
CORRE'PTION, *s.* [corruptum, Lat.] Objurga-
tion; reprehension; reproof. *Gov. of the Ton.*
CORRE'PTORY, * *a.* [from *correction.*] Repre-
hensive; containing reproof. *Ash.*
TO CORRESPOND, *v. n.* [con and *respondeo*, Lat.]
1 To suit; to answer; to fit. *Locke.*
2 To keep up commerce with another by alter-
nate letters.
CORRESPONDENCE, } *s.* [from *correspond.*]
CORRESPONDENCY, }
1 Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing
to another. *Locke.*
2 Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence. *King C.*
3 Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.
Bacon.
CORRESPONDENT, *a.* [from *correspond.*] Suit-
able; adapted; agreeable; answerable. *Hooker.*
CORRESPONDENT, *s.* One with whom intel-
ligence or commerce is kept up by mutual mes-
sages or letters. *Denham.*
CORRESPONSIVE, *a.* [from *correspond.*] An-
swerable; adapted to any thing. *Shakespeare.*
CORRIDOR, *s.* [Fr.]
1 The covert way lying round the fortifications.
2 A gallery or long isle round about a building.
Harris.
CORRIGIBLE, *a.* [from *corrigo*, Lat.]
1 That may be altered or mended.
2 Punishable. *Howel.*
3 Corrective: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
CORRI'VAL, *s.* [con and *rival.*] Rival; com-
petitor. *Spenser.*
CORRI'VALRY, *s.* [from *corrival.*] Competi-
tion; opposition.
CORRO'BORANT, *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Having
the power to give strength. *Bacon.*
TO CORRO'BORATE, *v. a.* [con and *roboro*, Lat.]
1 To confirm; to establish. *Bacon.*
2 To strengthen; to make strong. *Wotton.*
CORROBORATION, *s.* [from *corroborate.*] The
act of strengthening or confirming. *Bacon.*
CORROBORATIVE, *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Hav-
ing the power of increasing strength. *Wiseman.*
TO CORRODE, *v. a.* [corrodo, Lat.] To eat away
by degrees, as a menstruum; to consume; to
wear away gradually. *Boyle.*
CORRO'DENT, *a.* [from *corrode.*] Having the
power of corroding or wasting away.
CORRODIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *corrodibile.*] Possi-
bility to be consumed by a menstruum.
CORRO'DIBLE, *a.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to
be consumed or corroded. *Brown.*
CORRODY, *s.* [corrodo, Lat.] A defalcation
from an allowance or salary. *Ayliffe.*
CORROSIBI'LITY, * *s.* The quality of being cor-
rosible. *Ash.*
CORRO'SIBLE, *a.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be
consumed by a menstruum.
CORRO'SIBLENESS, *s.* [from *corrosible.*] Sus-
ceptibility of corrosion.
CORRO'SION, *s.* [corrodo, Lat.] The power of
eating or wearing away by degrees. *Woodw.*

COR

CORRO'SIVE, *a.* [from *corrodo*, Lat.]
1 Having the power of wearing away. *Grew.*
2 Having the quality to fret or vex. *Hooker.*
CORRO'SIVE, *s.*
1 That which has the quality of wasting any
thing away. *Spense.*
2 That which has the power of fretting, or of
giving pain. *Hooker.*
CORRO'SIVELY, *ad.* [from *corrosive.*]
1 Like a corrosive. *Boyle.*
2 With the power of corrosion.
CORRO'SIVENESS, *s.* The quality of corroding
or eating away; acrimony. *Donne.*
CO'RRUGANT, *a.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the
power of contracting into wrinkles.
TO CO'RRUGATE, *v. a.* [corrugo, Latin.] To
wrinkle or purse up. *Bacon.*
CORRUGA'TION, *s.* [from *corrugate.*] Contra-
ction into wrinkles. *Floyer.*
TO CORRU'PT, *v. a.* [corruptus, Lat.]
1 To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to
infect.
2 To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate;
to bribe. *Pope.*
3 To spoil; to do mischief.
TO CORRU'PT, *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow
rotten; to lose purity. *Bacon.*
CORRU'PT, *a.* [from *to corrupt.*]
1 Spoiled; vitiated in its qualities. *Knolles.*
2 Unsound; putrid. *Spenser.*
3 Vitious; tainted with wickedness. *South.*
CORRU'PTER, *s.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints
or vitiates. *Addison.*
CORRUPTIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *corruptible.*] Pos-
sibility to be corrupted.
CORRU'PTIBLE, *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
1 Susceptible of destruction. *Tillotson.*
2 Possible to be tainted or vitiated.
CORRU'PTIBLENESS, *s.* [from *corruptible.*]
Susceptibility of corruption.
CORRU'PTIBLY, *ad.* [from *corruptible.*] In
such a manner as to be corrupted. *Shak.*
CORRUPTION, *s.* [corruptio, Lat.]
1 The principle by which bodies tend to the se-
paration of the parts.
2 Wickedness; perversion of principles. *Ada.*
3 Putrescence. *Blackmore.*
4 Matter or pus in a sore.
5 The tendency to a worse state. *Shakespeare.*
6 Cause, or means, of depravation. *Raleigh.*
CORRU'PTIVE, *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the
quality of tainting or vitiating. *Ray.*
CORRU'PTLESS, *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Insuscepti-
ble of corruption; undecaying. *Dryden.*
CORRU'PTLY, *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
1 With corruption; with taint. *Shak.*
2 Vitiously; contrary to purity. *Camden.*
CORRU'PTNESS, *s.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality
of corruption; putrescence; vice.
CO'RSAIR, *s.* [Fr.] A pirate.
CORSE, *s.* [corpse, Fr.]
1 A body: not in use. *Spenser.*
2 A dead body; a carcase. *Addison.*
CO'RSLET, *s.* [corselet, Fr.] A light armour for
the forepart of the body. *Prior.*
CO'RTES, * *s.* [from the Span.] The assembly
of the states at Madrid. *Ash.*
CO'RTICAL, *a.* [cortex, bark, Lat.] Barky; be-
longing to the rind. *Cheyne.*
CORTICATED, *a.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Re-
sembling the bark of a tree. *Brown.*
CO'RTICOSE, *a.* [corticosis, Latin.] Full of
bark.
CORU'SCANT, *a.* [corusco, Lat.] Glittering by
flashes; flashing.
CORUSCA'TION, *s.* [coruscatio, Lat.] Flash;
quick vibration of light. *Garth.*
CORVE'TTO, *s.* The curvet. *Peacham.*
CORY'MBIATED, *a.* [corymbus, Lat.] Garnished
with branches of berries.
CORYMBI'FEROUS, *a.* [corymbus and *fero*, Lat.]
Bearing fruit or berries in branches.
CORY'MBUS, *s.* [Lat.] Among ancient botanists,
a bunch or cluster of berries: among modern,
a compound discous flower, such as the daisy,
and common marygold. *Quincy.*

COT

COSCI'NOMANCY, *s.* [*κοσκινον* and *μαντεια*.] Divination, by means of a sieve.

COSE'CANT, *s.* (In geometry.) The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

CO'SIER, *s.* [*couser*, old Fr. to sew.] A botcher. *Shakespeare.*

CO'SINE, *s.* (In geometry.) The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSME'TICK, *a.* [*κοσμητικος*.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

CO'SMICAL, *a.* [*κοσμος*.]

- 1 Relating to the world.
- 2 Rising or setting with the sun. *Brown.*

CO'SMICALLY, *ad.* [from *cosmical*.] With the sun: not acronically. *Brown.*

COSMO'GONY, *s.* [*κοσμος* and *γονη*.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER, *s.* [*κοσμος* and *γραφω*.] One who writes a general description of the world. *Brown.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* [from *cosmography*.] Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY, *ad.* In a manner relating to cosmography. *Brown.*

COSMO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*κοσμος* and *γραφω*.] The science of the general system or affections of the world. *South.*

COSMO'LOGY, * *s.* [*κοσμος* the world, and *λογος* a description.] A discourse or treatise on the world in general. *Ash.*

COSMO'METRY, * *s.* [*κοσμος* the world, and *μετρεω* to measure.] The mensuration of the world; mensuration by degrees and inches. *Ash.*

COSMOPO'LITAN, } *s.* [*κοσμος* and *πολιτης*.] A

COSMO'POLITE, } citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

CO'SSET, *s.* A lamb brought up without the dam. *Spenser.*

COST, *s.* [*kost*, Dutch.]

- 1 The price of any thing.
- 2 Sumptuousness; luxury. *Waller.*
- 3 Charge; expense. *Crashaw.*
- 4 Loss; fine; detriment. *Knolles.*

To COST, *v. n.* [*coster*, Fr.] To be bought for; to be had at a price. *Dryden.*

CO'STAL, *a.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs. *Brown.*

CO STARD, *s.* [from *coster*, a head.]

- 1 A bead. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 An apple round and bulky like the head. *Bur.*

CO'STIVE, *a.* [*costipé*, Fr.]

- 1 Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed. *Prior.*
- 2 Close; unpermeable. *Mortimer.*

CO'STIVENESS, *s.* The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed. *Locke.*

CO'STLINESS, *s.* [from *costly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness. *Glanville.*

CO'STLY, *a.* [from *cost*.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price. *Dryden.*

CO'STMARY, *s.* [*costus*, Lat.] An herb.

CO'STREL, *s.* A bottle. *Skinner.*

CO'STUME, * *s.* (In painting.) The proper dress and character; the correspondence of the several parts and figures. *Perry.*

COT, *Cote*, *Coat*. At the end of the names of places, from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage. *Gibson.*

COT, *s.* [*cot*, Sax.] A small house; a cottage, a hut; a mean habitation. *Fenton.*

COT, *s.* An abridgment of *cotquean*.

COTA'NGENT, *s.* (In geometry.) The tangent of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To COTE, *v. a.* To leave behind *Chapman.*

COTE'MPORARY, *a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the same time; coetaneous. *Locke.*

CO'TLAND, *s.* [from *cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

CO'TQUEAN, *s.* [probably from *coquin*, Fr.] A man who busies himself with women's affairs. *Addison.*

COTT, * *s.* (A sea term.) A particular sort of bed-frame on board a ship. *Ash.*

COU

CO'TTAGE, *s.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a little house. *Pope.*

CO'TTAGER, *s.* [from *cottage*.]

- 1 One who lives in a hut or cottage. *Swift.*
- 2 One who lives on the common, without paying rent. *Bacon.*

CO'TTIER, *s.* [from *cot*.] One who inhabits a cot.

CO'TTON, *s.* [*cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, Fr.]

- 1 The down of the cotton tree. *Wiseman.*
- 2 Cloth made of cotton.

CO'TTON, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

To CO'TTON, *v. n.*

- 1 To rise with a nap.
- 2 To cement; to unite with. *Swift.*

To COUCH, *v. n.* [*coucher*, Fr.]

- 1 To lie down on a place of repose. *Dryden.*
- 2 To lie down on the knees. *Dryden.*
- 3 To lie down in ambush. *Hayward.*
- 4 To lie in a bed, or stratum. *Deuteronomy.*
- 5 To stoop, or bend down. *Genesis.*

To COUCH, *v. a.*

- 1 To repose; to lay on a place of repose. *Shak.*
- 2 To lay down in a bed, or stratum. *Burnet.*
- 3 To bed; to hide in another body. *Bacon.*
- 4 To involve; to include; to comprise. *Atterb.*
- 5 To include secretly; to hide. *South.*
- 6 To lay close to another. *Spenser.*
- 7 To fix the spear in the rest. *Dryden.*
- 8 To depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. *Dennis.*

COUCH, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed. *Dryden.*
- 2 A bed; a place of repose. *Addison.*
- 3 A layer, or stratum. *Mortimer.*

COU'CHANT, *a.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; squatting. *Milton.*

CO'UCHEE, *s.* [Fr.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night. *Dryden.*

CO'UCHER, *s.* [from *couch*.] He that couches or depresses cataracts.

CO'UCHFELLOW, *s.* [*couch* and *fellow*.] Bed-fellow; companion. *Shakespeare.*

CO'UCHGRASS, *s.* A weed. *Mortimer.*

CO'UCHING, * *s.* (In hunting.) The lodging of a boar. *Scott.*

COUGH, *s.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity: pronounced *koff*. *Smith.*

To COUGH, *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs. *Pope.*

To COUGH, *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate. *Wiseman.*

CO'UGHER, *s.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs.

COULD. The imperfect preterit of *can*.

CO'ULTER, *s.* [*culter*, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough, which cuts the earth perpendicular to the share. *Mortimer.*

CO'UNCIL, *s.* [*concilium*, Lat.]

- 1 An assembly of persons met together in consultation. *Matthew.*
- 2 Act of publick deliberation. *Milton.*
- 3 Persons called together to be consulted. *Bacon.*
- 4 The body of privy counsellors. *Shakespeare.*

CO'UNCIL-BOARD, *s.* Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSEL, *s.* [*consilium*, Lat.]

- 1 Advice; direction. *Clarendon.*
- 2 Consultation. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Deliberation. *Hooker.*
- 4 Prudence; art; machination. *Proverbs.*
- 5 Secrecy. *Shakespeare.*
- 6 Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. *Pope.*

To CO'UNSEL, *v. a.* [*consilior*, Lat.]

- 1 To give advice or counsel to any person. *Shak.*
- 2 To advise any thing. *Dryden.*

CO'UNSELLABLE, *a.* [from *counsel*.] Willing to receive and follow advice. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSELLOR, *s.* [from *counsel*.]

- 1 One that gives advice. *Wisdom.*
- 2 Confident; bosom friend. *Waller.*

COU

- 3 One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs. *Bacon.*
 4 One that is consulted in a case of law.
CO'UNSELLORSHIP, *s.* [from *counsellor*.] The office or post of a privy counsellor. *Bacon.*
To COUNT, *v. a.* [*compter*, *Fr.*]
 1 To number; to tell. *South.*
 2 To preserve a reckoning. *Locke.*
 3 To reckon; to place to an account. *Locke.*
 4 To esteem; to account; to consider as having a certain character. *Hooker.*
 5 To impute to; to charge to. *Rowe.*
To COUNT, *v. n.* To found an account or scheme. *Swift.*
COUNT, *s.* [*compt*, *Fr.*]
 1 Number. *Spenser.*
 2 Reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
COUNT, *s.* [*compte*, *Fr.*] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.
CO'UNTABLE, *a.* [from *count*.] That may be numbered. *Spenser.*
CO'UNTENANCE, *s.* [*contenance*, *Fr.*]
 1 The form of the face. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Air; look. *Swift.*
 3 Calmness of look; composure of face. *Cl.*
 4 Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance. *Spenser.*
 5 Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Darvies.*
 6 Patronage; appearance of favour; support; appearance on any side. *Ascham.*
 7 Superficial appearance; show. *Addison.*
To CO'UNTENANCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To support; to patronise. *Spenser.*
 2 To make a show of. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To act suitably to any thing. *Wotton.*
 4 To encourage; to appear in defence. *Wotton.*
COUNTENA'NCER, *s.* [from *countenance*.] One that countenances or supports another.
CO'UNTER, *s.* [from *count*.]
 1 A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning. *Swift.*
 2 The table on which goods are viewed, and money told, in a shop. *Dryden.*
 3 Counter of a horse, is that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*
CO'UNTER, *ad.* [*contre*, *Fr.*]
 1 Contrary to; in opposition to. *South.*
 2 The wrong way. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Contrariwise. *Locke.*
To COUNTERA'CT, *v. n.* [*counter* and *act*.] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. *South.*
To COUNTERBA'LANCE, *v. a.* [from *counter* and *balance*.] To act against with an opposite weight. *Boyle.*
COUNTERBA'LANCE, *s.* Opposite weight; equivalent power. *Locke.*
To COUNTERBU'FF, *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff*.] To impel; to strike back. *Dryden.*
COUNTERBU'FF, *s.* A stroke that produces a recoil. *Sidney.*
CO'UNTERCASTER, *s.* [from *counter* and *caster*.] A book-keeper; a caster of accounts. *Shak.*
CO'UNTERCHANGE, *s.* [from *counter* and *change*.] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shak.*
To CO'UNTERCHANGE, *v. a.* To give and receive.
COUNTERCHA'RM, *s.* [from *counter* and *charm*.] That by which a charm is dissolved. *Pope.*
To COUNTERCHA'RM, *v. a.* To destroy the effect of an enchantment. *Decay of Piety.*
To COUNTERCHE'CK, *v. a.* [from *counter* and *check*.] To oppose.
COUNTERCHE'CK, *s.* Stop; rebuke. *Shak.*
To COUNTERDRA'W, *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw*.] To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*
COUNTERE'VIDENCE, *s.* [from *counter* and *evidence*.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed. *Burnet.*
To CO'UNTERFEIT, *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, *Fr.*]
 1 To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge. *Waller.*
 2 To imitate; to copy; to resemble. *Tillotson.*

COU

- To CO'UNTERFEIT**, *v. n.* To feign; to carry on a fiction. *Shakespeare.*
CO'UNTERFEIT, *a.* [from the verb.]
 1 That is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious. *Locke.*
 2 Deceitful; hypocritical. *Roscommon.*
CO'UNTERFEIT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 One who personates another; an impostor. *Bacon.*
 2 Something made in imitation of another; a forgery. *Tillotson.*
CO'UNTERFEITER, *s.* [from *counterfeit*.] A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals. *Camden.*
CO'UNTERFEITLY, *ad.* [from *counterfeit*.] Falsely; with forgery. *Shakespeare.*
COUNTERFE'RMEN'T, *s.* [from *counter* and *ferment*.] Ferment opposed to ferment. *Addison.*
COUNTERFE'SANCE, *s.* [*contrefaisance*, *Fr.*] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. *Spenser.*
CO'UNTERFORT, *s.* [from *counter* and *fort*.] Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge. *Chambers.*
COUNTERGA'GE, *s.* [from *counter* and *gage*.] A method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be. *Chambers.*
COUNTERGUA'RD, *s.* [from *counter* and *guard*.] A small rampart with parapet and ditch. *Military Dictionary.*
COUNTERLI'GHT, *s.* [from *counter* and *light*.] A window or light opposite to any thing. *Ch.*
To COUNTERMA'ND, *v. a.* [*contremander*, *Fr.*]
 1 To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to repeal a command. *South.*
 2 To contradict the orders of another. *Holder.*
 3 To prohibit. *Harvey.*
COUNTERMA'ND, *s.* [*contremand*, *Fr.*] Repeal of a former order. *Shakespeare.*
To COUNTERMA'RCH, *v. n.* [from *counter* and *march*.] To march backward.
COUNTERMA'RCH, *s.*
 1 Retrocession; march backward. *Collier.*
 2 Change of measures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*
COUNTERMA'RK, *s.* [from *counter* and *mark*.]
 1 A second or third mark put on a bale of goods.
 2 The mark of the goldsmith's company.
 3 An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses.
 4 A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck. *Chambers.*
To COUNTERMA'RK, *v. a.* A horse is said to be countermarked when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow. *Farrier's Dict.*
COUNTERMI'NE, *s.* [from *counter* and *mine*.]
 1 A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine.
 2 Means of opposition; means of counteraction. *Sidney.*
 3 A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Estrange.*
To COUNTERMI'NE, *v. a.*
 1 To delve a passage into an enemy's mine.
 2 To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures. *Decay of Piety.*
COUNTERMO'TION, *s.* [from *counter* and *motion*.] Contrary motion. *Digby.*
COUNTERMU'RE, *s.* [*contremure*, *Fr.*] A wall built up behind another wall. *Knolles.*
COUNTERNA'TURAL, *a.* [from *counter* and *natural*.] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*
COUNTERNOI'SE, *s.* [from *counter* and *noise*.] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered. *Calamy.*
COUNTERO'PENING, *s.* [from *counter* and *opening*.] An aperture or vent on the contrary side. *Sharp.*
COUNTERPA'CE, *s.* [from *counter* and *pace*.] Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme. *Swift.*
CO'UNTERPANE, *s.* [*contrepoin*, *Fr.*] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. *Shakespeare.*
COUNTERPA'RT, *s.* [from *counter* and *part*.] The correspondent part. *L'Estrange.*

COU

COUNTERPLEA, *s.* [from *counter* and *plea*.] 1 In law, a replication. *Cowel.*
To COUNTERPLOTT, *v. a.* [from *counter* and *plot*.] To oppose one machination by another.
COUNTERPLOT, *s.* An artifice opposed to an artifice. *L'Estrange.*
CO'UNTERPOINT, *s.* A coverlet woven in squares.
To COUNTERPOISE, *v. a.* [from *counter* and *poise*.]
 1 To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to; to act against with equal weight. *Digby.*
 2 To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. *Wilkins.*
 3 To act with equal power against any person or cause. *Spenser.*
CO'UNTERPOISE, *s.*
 1 Equiponderance; equivalence of weight. *Boy.*
 2 The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance. *Milton.*
 3 Equipollence; equivalence of power. *Bacon.*
COUNTERPOISON, *s.* [from *counter* and *poison*.] Antidote. *Arbuthnot.*
COUNTERPRESSURE, *s.* [from *counter* and *pressure*.] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions. *Blackmore.*
COUNTERPROJECT, *s.* [from *counter* and *project*.] Correspondent part of a scheme. *Swift.*
To COUNTERPROVE, *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove*.] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper. *Chambers.*
To COUNTERROLL, *v. a.* [from *counter* and *roll*.] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account; to control.
COUNTERROLLMENT, *s.* [from *counterroll*.] A counter account; controlment. *Bacon.*
CO'UNTERSCARP, *s.* That side of the ditch which is next the camp. *Harris.*
To COUNTERSIGN, *v. a.* [from *counter* and *sign*.] To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. *Chambers.*
CO'UNTERTASTE, *s.* False taste. *Shenstone.*
COUNTERTENOR, *s.* [from *counter* and *tenor*.] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.
COUNTERTIDE, *s.* [from *counter* and *tide*.] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*
COUNTERTIME, *s.* [from *contretemps*, *Fr.*] Defence; opposition. *Dryden.*
COUNTERTURN, *s.* [from *counter* and *turn*.] The height and full growth of the play, which destroys expectation. *Dryden.*
To COUNTERVAIL, *v. a.* [from *contra* and *valeo*, *Lat.*] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power. *Hooker.*
COUNTERVAIL, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.
 2 That which has equal weight or value with something else. *South.*
COUNTERVIEW, *s.* [from *counter* and *view*.]
 1 Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.*
 2 Contrast; a position in which dissimilar things illustrate each other. *Swift.*
To COUNTERWORK, *v. a.* [from *counter* and *work*.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations. *Pope.*
CO'UNTESS, *s.* [from *comitissa*, *Lat.* *comtesse*, *Fr.*] The lady of an earl or count. *Dryden.*
CO'UNTING-HOUSE, *s.* [from *count* and *house*.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. *Locke.*
CO'UNTLESS, *a.* [from *count*.] Innumerable; without number. *Donne.*
CO'UNTRY, *s.* [from *contrée*, *Fr.*]
 1 A tract of land; a region. *Sprat.*
 2 The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts. *Spectator.*
 3 The place which any man inhabits. *Shakesp.*
 4 The place of one's birth; the native soil. *Spr.*
 5 The inhabitants of any region. *Shakespeare.*
CO'UNTRY, *a.*

COU

1 Rustick; rural; villatick. *Norris.*
 2 Of an interest opposite to that of courts, as, the *country* party. *Locke.*
 3 Peculiar to a region or people. *Maccabees.*
 4 Rude; ignorant; untalght. *Dryden.*
CO'UNTRY-DANCE, *s.* A well known kind of dance. *Butler.*
CO'UNTRYMAN, *s.* [from *country* and *man*.]
 1 One born in the same country. *Locke.*
 2 A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts; not a townsman. *Graunt.*
 3 A farmer; a husbandman. *L'Estrange.*
CO'UNTY, *s.* [from *compté*, *Fr.*]
 1 A shire; a circuit or portion of the realm. *Addison.*
 2 An earldom.
 3 A count; a lord: obsolete. *Davies.*
CO'UNTY, *a.* Belonging to a shire or county. *Addison.*
COUPE'E, *s.* [from *Fr.*] A motion in dancing.
COUPLE, *s.* [from *couple*, *Fr.*]
 1 A chain or tie that holds dogs together. *Shak.*
 2 Two; a brace. *Locke.*
 3 A male and his female. *Bentley.*
To COUPLE, *v. a.* [from *copulo*, *Lat.*]
 1 To chain together. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To join one another. *South.*
 3 To marry; to wed. *Sidney.*
To COUPLE, *v. n.* To join in embraces. *Bacon.*
COUPLE-BEGGAR, *s.* [from *couple* and *beggar*.] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*
COUPLET, *s.* [from *Fr.*]
 1 Two verses; a pair of rhymes. *Swift.*
 2 A pair, as of doves. *Shakespeare.*
CO'URAGE, *s.* [from *courage*, *Fr.*] Bravery; active fortitude. *Addison.*
COURA'GEOUS, *a.* [from *courage*.] Brave; daring; bold; adventurous. *Amos.*
COURA'GEOUSLY, *ad.* Bravely; stoutly; boldly. *Bacon.*
COURA'GEOUSNESS, *s.* Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage. *Maccabees.*
COURA'NT, *s.* [from *courante*, *Fr.*] See **CORANT**.
COURA'NTO, *s.*
 1 A nimble dance. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Any thing that runs quick, as a paper of news.
To COURB, *v. n.* [from *courber*, *Fr.*] To bend; to bow: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
CO'URIER, *s.* [from *courier*, *Fr.*] A messenger sent in haste; a runner. *Knolles.*
COURSE, *s.* [from *course*, *Fr.*]
 1 Race; career. *Cowley.*
 2 Passage from place to place. *Denham.*
 3 Tilt; act of running in the lists. *Sidney.*
 4 Ground on which a race is run.
 5 Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed.
 6 Sail; means by which the course is performed. *Raleigh.*
 7 Progress from one gradation to another; process. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Order of succession. *Corinthians.*
 9 Stated and orderly method. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Series of successive and methodical procedure. *Wiseman.*
 11 The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. *Chambers.*
 12 Conduct; manner of proceeding. *Knolles.*
 13 Method of life; train of actions. *Prior.*
 14 Natural bent; uncontrolled will. *Temple.*
 15 Catamenia. *Harvey.*
 16 Orderly structure. *James.*
 17 A continued range of stones, level or of the same height. *Harris.*
 18 A series of consequences. *Garth.*
 19 Number of dishes set on at once upon the table. *Swift.*
 20 Regularity; settled rule.
 21 Empty form. *L'Estrange.*
To COURSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To hunt; to pursue. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.
 3 To put to speed; to force to run. *May.*
To COURSE, *v. n.* To run; to rove about. *Shakespeare.*

COU

CO'URSER, *s.* [*coursier*, Fr.]

- 1 A swift horse; a war horse. *Pope.*
- 2 One who pursues the sport of coursing hares. *Haumer.*

COURT, *s.* [*cour*, Fr.]

- 1 The place where the prince resides; the palace. *Pope.*
- 2 The hall or chamber where justice is administered. *Atterbury.*
- 3 Open space before a house. *Dryden.*
- 4 A small opening enclosed with houses and paved with broad stones.
- 5 Persons who compose the retinue of a prince. *Temple.*
- 6 Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.
- 7 Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. *Spectator.*
- 8 The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery. *Locke.*

To COURT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To woo; to solicit a woman. *Ben Jonson.*
- 2 To solicit; to seek. *Locke.*
- 3 To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHA'PLAIN, *s.* One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY, *s.* The day on which justice is solemnly administered. *Arbuthnot.*

COURT-DRE'SSER, *s.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

COURT-FA'VOUR, *s.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes. *L'Estrange.*

COURT-HAND, *s.* The hand or manner of writing used in judicial proceedings. *Shakespeare.*

COURT-LA'DY, *s.* A lady conversant or employed in court. *Locke.*

CO'URTEOUS, *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; well-bred. *South.*

CO'URTEOUSLY, *ad.* Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly. *Calamy.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS, *s.* [from *courteous*.] Civility; complaisance.

CO'URTESAN, *s.* [*cortisana*, low Lat.] A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet. *Addison.*

CO'URTESY, *s.* [*courtoisie*, Fr.]

- 1 Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance. *Clarendon.*
- 2 An act of civility or respect. *Bacon.*
- 3 The reverence made by women. *Dryden.*
- 4 A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others: as, to hold upon *courtesy*.
- 5 *Courtesy of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman seised of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet shall he keep the land during his life. *Cowell.*

To CO'URTESY, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To perform an act of reverence. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. *Prior.*

CO'URTIER, *s.* [from *court*.]

- 1 One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. *Dryden.*
- 2 One that courts or solicits the favour of another. *Suckling.*

CO'URTLIKE, *a.* [from *court* and *like*.] Elegant; polite. *Camden.*

CO'URTLINESS, *s.* [from *courtly*.] Elegance of manners; complaisance; civility. *Digby.*

CO'URTLING, *s.* [from *court*.] A courtier; a retainer to a court. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'URTLY, *a.* [from *court*.] Relating or relating to the court; elegant; soft; flattering. *Pope.*

CO'URTLY, *ad.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

COURT-MA'RTIAL, *s.* A court commissioned to enquire into misdemeanours in the army or navy. *Perry.*

CO'URTSHIP, *s.* [from *court*.]

- 1 The act of soliciting favour. *Swift.*
- 2 The solicitation of a woman to marriage. *Add.*
- 3 Civility; elegance of manners. *Donne.*

CO'USIN, *s.* [*cousin*, Fr.]

- 1 Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. *Shakespeare.*

COV

- 2 A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COVE, *s.*

- 1 A small creek or bay.
- 2 A shelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT, *s.* [*convenant*, Fr.]

- 1 A contract; a stipulation. *Waller.*
- 2 An agreement on certain terms; a compact. *Hammond.*
- 3 A writing containing the terms of agreement. *Shakespeare.*

To CO'VENANT, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bargain; to stipulate. *South.*

COVENANTE'E, *s.* [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer. *Ayliffe.*

CO'VENANTER, *s.* [from *covenant*.] One who takes a covenant; a word introduced in the civil wars. *Oxford Reasons.*

CO'VENOUS, *a.* [from *covin*.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish. *Bacon.*

To CO'VER, *v. a.* [*couvrir*, Fr.]

- 1 To overspread any thing with something else. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To conceal under something laid over. *Dryden.*
- 3 To hide by superficial appearances.
- 4 To overwhelm; to bury. *Watts.*
- 5 To conceal from notice or punishment.
- 6 To shelter; to protect. *Cowley.*
- 7 To incubate; to brood on. *Addison.*
- 8 To copulate with a female.
- 9 To wear the hat. *Dryden.*

CO'VER, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 Any thing that is laid over another. *Ray.*
- 2 A concealment; a screen; a veil. *L'Estrange.*
- 3 Shelter; defence from weather. *Clarendon.*

CO'VER-SHAME, *s.* Some appearance to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*

CO'VERING, *s.* [from *cover*.] Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another. *South.*

CO'VERLET, *s.* [*couvrelet*, Fr.] The outermost of the bedclothes; that under which all the rest are concealed. *Spenser.*

CO'VERT, *s.* [*couvert*, Fr.]

- 1 A shelter; a defence. *Isaiah.*
- 2 A thicket, or hiding place. *Addison.*

CO'VERT, *a.* [*couvert*, Fr.]

- 1 Sheltered; not open; not exposed. *Pope.*
- 2 Secret; hidden; private; insidious. *Milton.*

CO'VERT, *a.* [*couvert*, Fr.] The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband: as, *covert* baron, *feme covert*. *Dryden.*

CO'VERT-WAY, *s.* A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country. *Harris.*

CO'VERTLY, *ad.* [from *covert*.] Secretely; closely; in private. *Dryden.*

CO'VERTNESS, *s.* Secrecy; privacy.

CO'VERTURE, *s.* [from *covert*.]

- 1 Shelter; defence; not exposure. *Woodward.*
- 2 (In law.) The estate and condition of a married woman, who is disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or husband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowell.*

To CO'VET, *v. a.* [*convoiter*, Fr.]

- 1 To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To desire earnestly. *Hooker.*

To CO'VET, *v. n.* To have a strong desire.

CO'VETABLE, *a.* [from *covet*.] To be wished for; to be coveted.

CO'VETISE, *s.* [*convoitise*, Fr.] Avarice; covetousness: not used. *Spenser.*

CO'VETOUS, *a.* [*convoiteux*, Fr.]

- 1 Inordinately desirous; eager. *Dryden.*
- 2 Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.
- 3 Desirous; eager: in a good sense. *Taylor.*

CO'VETOUSLY, *ad.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciously; eagerly. *Shakespeare.*

CO'VETOUSNESS, *s.* [from *covetous*.]

- 1 Avarice; eagerness of gain. *Tillotson.*
- 2 Eagerness; desire: in a neutral sense. *Shakespeare.*

CO'VEY, *s.* [*couvée*, Fr.]

- 1 A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
- 2 A number of birds together. *Addison.*

CRA

CO'VIN, } s. A deceitful agreement between
CO'VINE, } two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowell.*
CO'VING, s. [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot. *Harris.*
COW, s. (In the plural anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; *cu*, Sax. *koe*, Dutch.) The female of the bull. *Bacon.*
To COW, v. a. [from *coward*.] To depress with fear. *Howel.*
COW-HERD, s. [from *cow* and *hyrd*, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.
COW-HOUSE, s. [from *cow* and *house*.] The house in which kine are kept. *Mortimer.*
COW-LEECH, s. [from *cow* and *leech*.] One who professes to cure distempered cows.
To COW-LEECH, v. n. To profess to cure cows. *Mortimer.*
COW-WEED, s. [from *cow* and *weed*.] A species of chervil.
COW-WHEAT, s. [from *cow* and *wheat*.] A plant.
CO'WARD, s. [from *coward*, Fr.] A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear. *South.*
CO'WARDICE, s. [from *coward*.] Fear; habitual timidity; want of courage. *Rogers.*
CO'WARDLINESS, s. [from *cowardly*.] Timidity; cowardice.
CO'WARDLY, a. [from *coward*.]
 1 Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous. *Bacon.*
 2 Mean; befitting a coward. *Shakespeare.*
CO'WARDLY, ad. In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely. *Knolles.*
To COWER, v. n. [from *certain*, Welsh.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink. *Mil.*
CO'WISH, a. [from the verb.] Timorous; fearful: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
CO'WKEEPER, s. [from *cow* and *keeper*.] One whose business is to keep cows. *Broome.*
COWL, s. [from *cugle*, Sax.]
 1 A monk's hood. *Camden.*
 2 A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.
CO'WLED,* a. Wearing a cowl. *Shenstone.*
COWL-STAFF, s. [from *cowl* and *staff*.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men. *Suckling.*
CO'WSLIP, s. [from *custippe*, Sax.] Paigle, a species of primrose. *Miller.*
CO'WSLIP-WINE,* s. [from *cowslip* and *wine*.] A kind of made wine impregnated with the virtues of the cowslip. *Ash.*
COWS-LUNGWORT, s. Mullein. *Miller.*
CO'XCOMB, s. [from *cock's comb*.]
 1 The top of the head. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shak.*
 3 A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. *Pope.*
CO'XCOMBLY,* a. [from *coxcomb*.] Conceited. *Congreve.*
COXCO'MICAL, a. [from *coxcomb*.] Foppish; conceited: a low word. *Dennis.*
COY, a. [from *coi*, Fr.]
 1 Modest; decent. *Chaucer.*
 2 Reserved; not accessible. *Waller.*
To COY, v. n. [from the adjective.]
 1 To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity. *Rowe.*
 2 To make difficulty. *Shakespeare.*
CO'YLY, ad. [from *coy*.] With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity. *Chapman.*
CO'YNESS, s. [from *coy*.] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar. *Walton.*
COZ, s. A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin*. *Shakespeare.*
To CO'ZEN, v. a. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Clarendon.*
CO'ZENAGE, s. [from *cozen*.] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. *Ben Jonson.*
CO'ZENER, s. [from *cozen*.] A cheater; a defrauder. *Shakespeare.*
CRAB, s. [from *crabba*, Sax.]
 1 A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.*
 2 A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple. *Taylor.*

CRA

3 A peevish morose person.
 4 A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships. *Philips.*
 5 The sign in the zodiack. *Creech.*
CRAB, a. Used for any sour or degenerate fruit; as, a *crab cherry*; a *crab plum*.
CRA'BBED, a. [from *crab*.]
 1 Peevish; morose; cynical; sour. *Spenser.*
 2 Harsh; unpleasing. *Dryden.*
 3 Difficult; perplexing. *Prior.*
CRA'BBEDLY, ad. Peevishly; morosely.
CRA'BBEDNESS, s. [from *crabbed*.]
 1 Sourness of taste.
 2 Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.
 3 Difficulty; perplexity.
CRA'BER, s. The water-rat. *Walton.*
CRABS-EYES, s. Whitish bodies, rounded on one side, and depressed on the other; not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab, but are produced in the stomach of the common crawfish. *Hill.*
CRACK, s. [from *craeck*, Dutch.]
 1 A sudden disruption.
 2 The chink or fissure made by disruption; a narrow breach. *Newton.*
 3 The sound of any body bursting or falling. *Dry.*
 4 Any sudden and quick sound. *Addison.*
 5 Change of the voice in puberty. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Breach of chastity. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Craziness of intellect.
 8 A man crazed. *Addison.*
 9 A whore, in low language.
 10 A boast. *Spenser.*
 11 A boaster in low phrase.
To CRACK, v. a. [from *craecken*, Dutch.]
 1 To break into chinks. *Mortimer.*
 2 To break; to split. *Donne.*
 3 To do any thing with quickness or smartness. *Pope.*
 4 To break or destroy any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To craze; to weaken the intellect. *Roscommon.*
To CRACK, v. n.
 1 To burst; to open in chinks. *Boyle.*
 2 To fall to ruin. *Dryden.*
 3 To utter a loud and sudden sound. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To boast. *Shakespeare.*
CRACK-BRA'INED, a. Crazy; wanting right reason. *Arbuthnot.*
CRACK-HEMP, s. A wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakespeare.*
CRACK-ROPE, s. A fellow that deserves hanging.
CRA'CKER, s. [from the verb.]
 1 A noisy boasting fellow. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise. *Boyle.*
To CRA'CKLE, v. n. [from *crack*.] To make slight cracks; to decrepitate. *Donne.*
CRA'CKNELL, s. [from *crack*.] A hard brittle cake. *Spenser.*
CRA'DLE, s. [from *cradel*, Sax.]
 1 A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion. *Pope.*
 2 Infancy, or the first part of life. *Clarendon.*
 3 (With surgeons.) A case for a broken bone.
 4 (With shipwrights.) A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship by the bulge.
To CRA'DLE, v. a. To lay in a cradle. *Arbuth.*
CRA'DLE-CLOTHES, s. Bedclothes belonging to a cradle. *Shakespeare.*
CRAFT, s. [from *craft*, Sax.]
 1 Manual art; trade. *Wotton.*
 2 Art; ability; dexterity. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 Fraud; cunning; artifice. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Small sailing vessels.
To CRAFT, v. n. [from the noun.] To play tricks out of use. *Shakespeare.*
CRA'FTILY, ad. [from *crafty*.] Cunningly; artfully. *Knolles.*
CRA'FTINESS, s. [from *crafty*.] Cunning; stratagem. *Job.*
CRA'FTSMAN, s. [from *craft* and *man*.] An artificer; a manufacturer. *Decay of Piety.*
CRA'FTSMANSHIP, s. [from *craft* and *master*.] A man skilled in his trade. *Collier.*

CRA

- CRAFTY**, *a.* [from *craft*.] Cunning; artful; fraudulent; sly. *Davies.*
- CRAFTY-SICK**,* *a.* Crafty pretending to be sick. *Shakespeare.*
- CRAG**, *s.*
- 1 A rough steep rock. *Gibson.*
 - 2 The rugged protuberance of rocks. *Fairfax.*
 - 3 The neck. *Spenser.*
- CRA'GGED**, *a.* [from *crag*.] Full of inequalities and prominences. *Crashaw.*
- CRA'GGEDNESS**, *s.* [from *cragged*.] Fulness of crags or prominent rocks. *Brerewood.*
- CRA'GGINESS**, *s.* [from *craggy*.] The state of being craggy.
- CRA'GGY**, *a.* [from *crag*.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough. *Raleigh.*
- To CRAM**, *v. a.* [*cramman*, Sax.]
- 1 To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To fill with food beyond satiety. *King.*
 - 3 To thrust in by force. *Dryden.*
- To CRAM**, *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety. *Pope.*
- CRA'MBO**, *s.* A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. *Swift.*
- CRAMP**, *s.* [*krampe*, Dutch.]
- 1 A spasm or contraction of the limbs. *Bacon.*
 - 2 A restriction; a confinement. *L'Estrange.*
 - 3 A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. *Wilkins.*
- CRAMP**, *a.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.
- To CRAMP**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To pain with cramps or twitches. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder. *Granville.*
 - 3 To bind with crampirons.
- CRA'MPFISH**, *s.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.
- CRA'MPIRON**, *s.* See **CRAMP**, sense 3.
- CRA'NAGE**, *s.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane; also the money taken and paid for the same. *Cowell.*
- CRANE**, *s.* [*cran*, Sax.]
- 1 A bird with a long beak. *Isaiah.*
 - 2 An instrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raised. *Thom.*
 - 3 A crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask; a siphon.
- CRANES-BILL**, *s.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]
- 1 An herb. *Miller.*
 - 2 A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.
- CRA'NIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] The skull. *Wiseman.*
- CRANK**, *s.* [a contraction of *crane-neck*.]
- 1 A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down. *Moxon.*
 - 2 Any bending or winding passage. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Any conceit formed by twisting or changing the form or meaning of a word. *Milton.*
- CRANK**, *a.*
- 1 Healthy; sprightly: not in use. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when loaded near to be upset.
- To CRA'NKLE**, *v. n.* [from *crank*.] To run in and out. *Shakespeare.*
- To CRA'NKLE**, *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces. *Philips.*
- CRA'NKLES**, *s.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.
- CRA'NKNESS**, *s.* [from *crank*.]
- 1 Health; vigour.
 - 2 Disposition to upset.
- CRA'NNIED**, *a.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks. *Brown.*
- CRA'NNY**, *s.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft; a fissure. *Burnet.*
- CRAP**, *s.* [*crepa*, low Lat.] A thin stuff, loosely woven. *Swift.*
- CRA'PULENCE**, *s.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.
- CRA'PULOUS**, *a.* [*crapulosus*, Lat.] Drunken; sick with intemperance.
- To CRASH**, *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once. *Smith.*
- To CRASH**, *v. a.* To break or bruise. *Shak.*

CRE

- CRASH**, *s.* [from *ne verb*.] A loud sudden mixed sound. *Shakespeare.*
- CRA'SIS**, *s.* [*κρᾶσις*.] Temperature; constitution. *South.*
- CRASS**, *a.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not subtle. *Woodward.*
- CRA'SSITUDE**, *s.* [*crassitudo*, Lat.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness. *Bacon.*
- CRASTINA'TION**, *s.* [*cras*, Lat. to-morrow.] Delay.
- CRATCH**, *s.* [*creche*, Fr.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle. *Hakewill.*
- CRAVA'T**, *s.* A neckcloth. *Hudibras.*
- To CRAVE**, *v. n.* [*cravian*, Sax.]
- 1 To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat. *Knolles.*
 - 2 To ask insatiably. *Denham.*
 - 3 To long; to wish unreasonably. *South.*
 - 4 To call for importunately. *Shakespeare.*
- CRAVEN**, *s.*
- 1 A cock conquered and dispirited. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 A coward; a recreant. *Shakespeare.*
- CRA'VEN**, *a.* Cowardly; base. *Fairfax.*
- To CRA'VE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Shakespeare.*
- CRA'VE**, *s.* [from *crave*.] An insatiable asker. *Clarissa.*
- To CRAUNCH**, *v. a.* [*schrantsen*, Dutch.] To crush in the mouth. *Swift.*
- CRAW**, *s.* [*kroe*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds. *Ray.*
- CRA'WFISH**, *s.* A small crustaceous fish, found in brooks; the river lobster. *Bacon.*
- To CRAWL**, *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To move weakly and slowly. *Knolles.*
 - 3 To move about hated and despised.
- CRA'WLER**, *s.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.
- CRA YFISH**, *s.* The crawfish. *Floyer.*
- CRA'YON**, *s.* [*crayon*, Fr.]
- 1 A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A drawing done with a crayon.
- To CRAZE**, *v. a.* [*ecraser*, Fr.]
- 1 To break; to crush; to weaken. *Milton.*
 - 2 To powder. *Carew.*
 - 3 To crack the brain; to impair the intellect. *Tillotson.*
- CRA'ZEDNESS**, *s.* [from *crazed*.] Decrepitude; brokenness. *Hooker.*
- CRA'ZINESS**, *s.* [from *crazy*.] State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness. *Howel.*
- CRA'ZY**, *a.* [*ecrasé*, Fr.]
- 1 Broken; decrepit. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Broken-witted; shattered in the intellect. *Hudibras.*
 - 3 Weak; feeble; shattered. *Wake.*
- To CREAK**, *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack*.] To make a harsh protracted noise. *Dryden.*
- CREAM**, *s.* [*cremor*, Lat.]
- 1 The unctuous or oily part of milk. *King.*
 - 2 The best part of any thing.
- To CREAM**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To skim off the cream.
 - 2 To take the flower and quintessence of any thing. *Swift.*
- To CREAM**, *v. n.* To gather cream. *Shakespeare.*
- CREAM-FACED**, *a.* [from *cream* and *face*.] Pale, coward-looking. *Shakespeare.*
- CRE'AMY**, *a.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.
- CRE'ANCE**, *s.* [Fr.] A fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash.
- CREASE**, *s.* A mark made by doubling any thing. *Swift.*
- To CREASE**, *v. a.* To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.
- To CREA'TE**, *v. a.* [*creo*, Lat.]
- 1 To form out of nothing; to cause to exist. *Gen.*
 - 2 To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of. *King Charles.*
 - 3 To beget. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To invest with any new character. *Shak.*
 - 5 To give any new qualities. *Davies.*

CRE

- CREATION**, *s.* [from *create*.]
 1 The act of creating, or conferring existence. *Taylor.*
 2 The act of investing with new qualities or character.
 3 The things created; the universe. *Parnel.*
 4 Any thing produced, or caused. *Shakespeare.*
CREATIVE, *a.* [from *create*.]
 1 Having the power to create. *Thomson.*
 2 Exercising the act of creation. *South.*
CREATOR, *s.* [*creator*, Lat.] The being that bestows existence. *Taylor.*
CREATURE, *s.* [*creatura*, low Lat.]
 1 A being created. *Stillington.*
 2 Any thing created. *Bacon.*
 3 An animal, not human. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A general term for man. *Spenser.*
 5 A word of contempt for a human being. *Prior.*
 6 A word of petty tenderness. *Dryden.*
 7 A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another. *Clarendon.*
CREATURELY, *a.* [from *creature*.] Having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne.*
CREBRITUDE, *s.* [from *creber*, frequent, Lat.] Frequentness.
CREBROUS, *a.* [*creber*, Lat.] Frequent.
CRE'DENCE, *s.* [*credo*, Lat. *credence*, Fr.]
 1 Belief; credit. *Spenser.*
 2 That which gives a claim to credit or belief. *Hayward.*
CREDE'NDA, *s.* [Lat.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *South.*
CRE'DENT, *a.* [*credens*, Lat.]
 1 Believing; easy of belief. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Having credit; not to be questioned. *Shak.*
CREDE'NTIAL, *s.* [*credens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit. *Addison.*
CREDIBILITY, *s.* [from *credible*.] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief. *Tillot.*
CRE'DIBLE, *a.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] Worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief. *Tillotson.*
CRE'DIBLENESS, *s.* [from *credible*.] Credibility; worthiness of belief. *Boyle.*
CRE'DIBLY, *ad.* [from *credible*.] In a manner that claims belief. *Bacon.*
CRE'DIT, *s.* [*credit*, Fr.]
 1 Belief; faith yielded to another. *Addison.*
 2 Honour; reputation. *Pope.*
 3 Esteem; good opinion. *Bacon.*
 4 Faith; testimony. *Hooker.*
 5 Trust reposed. *Locke.*
 6 Promise given. *Addison.*
 7 Influence; interest. *Clarendon.*
To CRE'DIT, *v. a.* [*credo*, Lat.]
 1 To believe. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To procure credit or honour to any thing. *Waller.*
 3 To trust; to confide in.
 4 To admit as a debtor.
CRE'DITABLE, *a.* [from *credit*.]
 1 Reputable; above contempt. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Honourable; estimable. *Tillotson.*
CRE'DITABLENESS, *s.* [from *creditable*.] Reputation; estimation. *Decay of Piety.*
CRE'DITABLY, *ad.* [from *creditable*.] Reputably; without disgrace. *South.*
CRE'DITOR, *s.* [*creditor*, Lat.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor*. *Swift.*
CREDU'LITY, *s.* [*credulité*, Fr.] Easiness of belief; readiness of credit. *Sidney.*
CRE'DULOUS, *a.* [*credulus*, Lat.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived. *Milton.*
CRE'DULOUSNESS, *s.* [from *credulous*.] Aptness to believe; credulity.
CREED, *s.* [*credo*, Lat.]
 1 A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended. *Fiddes.*
 2 Any solemn profession of principles or opinion. *Shakespeare.*
To CREEK, *v. a.* See **To CREAK**. To make a harsh noise. *Shakespeare.*
CREEK, *s.* [*crecca*, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]
 1 A prominence or jut in a winding coast. *Davies.*
 2 A small port; a bay; a cove. *Davies.*
 3 Any turn, or alley. *Shakespeare.*

CRE

- CRE'EKY**, *a.* [from *creek*.] Full of creeks, unequal; winding. *Spenser.*
To CREEP, *v. n.* pret. *crept*. [*crepan*, Sax.]
 1 To move with the belly to the ground, without legs, as a worm. *Milton.*
 2 To grow along the ground, or on other supports. *Dryden.*
 3 To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.
 4 To move slowly and feebly. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To move secretly and clandestinely. *Atterbury.*
 6 To move timorously without soaring, or venturing into dangers. *Addison.*
 7 To come unexpected. *Temple.*
 8 To behave with servility; to fawn. *Shak.*
CRE'EPER, *s.* [from *creep*.]
 1 A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. *Bacon.*
 2 An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.
 3 A kind of patten or clog worn by women.
CREE'PHOLE, *s.* [from *creep* and *hole*.]
 1 A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.
 2 A subterfuge; an excuse.
CREE'PINGLY, *ad.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*
CREMA'TION, *s.* [*crematio*, Lat.] A burning.
CRE'MOR, *s.* [Lat.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream. *Ray.*
CRE'NATED, *a.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented. *Woodward.*
CRE'OLE,* *s.* A descendant of an European born in America; a West Indian by birth. *Ash.*
CRE'PAINE, *s.* (With farriers.) An ulcer seated in the midst of the fore part of the foot.
To CRE'PITATE, *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.] To make a small crackling noise.
CREPITA'TION, *s.* [from *crepitate*.] A small crackling noise.
CREPT. The participle of *creep*.
CREPU'SCULE, *s.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Twilight.
CREPU'SCULOUS, *a.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness. *Brown.*
CRE'SCENT, *a.* [*cresco*, Lat.] Increasing; growing. *Milton.*
CRE'SCENT, *s.* [*crescens*, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing. *Dryden.*
CRE'SCIVE, *a.* [*cresco*, Lat.] Increasing; growing. *Shakespeare.*
CRESS, *s.* An herb. *Pope.*
CRE'SSET, *s.* [*croisette*, Fr.] A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower.
CREST, *s.* [*crista*, Lat.]
 1 The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet. *Milton.*
 2 The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.
 3 Any tuft or ornament on the head. *Shak.*
 4 Pride; spirit; fire. *Shakespeare.*
CRE'STED, *a.* [from *crest*; *cristatus*, Lat.]
 1 Adorned with a plume or crest. *Milton.*
 2 Wearing a comb. *Dryden.*
CREST-FA'LLEN, *a.* [from *crest* and *fall*.] Dejected; sunk; heartless; spiritless. *Hewel.*
CRE'STLESS, *a.* [from *crest*.] Not dignified with coat-armour. *Shakespeare.*
CRETA'CEOUS, *a.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.]
 1 Having the qualities of chalk. *Grew.*
 2 Abounding with chalk. *Philips.*
CRE'TATED, *a.* [*cretatus*, L.] Rubbed with chalk.
CRE'TICISM,* *s.* [from *Crete*, the inhabitants of which were noted for lying.] A falsehood; a prevarication. *Ash.*
CRETO'SITY,* *s.* [from *creta*.] Chalkiness. *Ash.*
CRE'VICE, *s.* [*crever*, Fr.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening. *Addison.*
To CRE'VICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To crack, to flaw. *Wotton.*
CREW, *s.* [properly from *crud*, Sax.]
 1 A company of people associated for any purpose. *Spenser.*
 2 The company of a ship. *Dryden.*
CREW. The preterit of *crow*.
CRE'WEL, *s.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted, and wound on a knot or ball. *Waltun.*

CRI

CREWET, * *s.* A small vessel or phial in which oil or vinegar is brought to table. *Ash.*
CRIB, *s.* [*crybbe*, Sax.]
 1 The rack or manger of a stable. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The stall or cabin of an ox.
 3 A small habitation; a cottage. *Shakespeare.*
To CRIB, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shakespeare.*
CRIBBAGE, *s.* A game at cards.
CRIBBLE, *s.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] A corn-sieve.
CRIBRATION, *s.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The act of sifting, or separating by a sieve.
CRICK, *s.* [*crizzo*, Ital.]
 1 The noise of a door.
 2 (*Cryce*, Sax. a stake.) A painful stiffness in the neck.
CRICKET, *s.* [*krekel*, Dutch.]
 1 An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens or fire-places. *Milton.*
 2 A sport at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks. *Pope.*
 3 A low seat or stool.
CRICKETER, * *s.* [from *cricket*.] One that plays at cricket. *Duncombe.*
CRIER, *s.* [from *cry*.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation. *Dryden.*
CRIME, *s.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence, a great fault; an act of wickedness. *Pope.*
CRIMEFUL, *a.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked; criminal. *Shakespeare.*
CRIMELESS, *a.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; free from crime. *Shakespeare.*
CRIMINAL, *a.* [from *crime*.]
 1 Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law. *Spenser.*
 2 Guilty; tainted with crime. *Rogers.*
 3 Not civil: as, a criminal prosecution.
CRIMINAL, *s.* [from *crime*.]
 1 A man accused. *Dryden.*
 2 A man guilty of a crime. *Bacon.*
CRIMINALLY, *ad.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily. *Rogers.*
CRIMINALNESS, *s.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltiness; want of innocence.
CRIMINATION, *s.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment.
CRIMINATORY, *a.* [*crimina*, Lat.] Relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.
CRIMINOUS, *a.* [*criminosus*, Lat.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty. *Hammond.*
CRIMINOUSLY, *ad.* Enormously; very wickedly. *Hammond.*
CRIMINOUSNESS, *s.* [from *criminosus*.] Wickedness; guilt; crime. *K. Charles.*
CRIMOSIN, *a.* [*crimosino*, Ital.] A species of red colour tinged with blue. *Spenser.*
CRIMP, *a.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]
 1 Friable; brittle; easily crumbled. *Philips.*
 2 Not consistent; not forcible: a low cant word. *Arbuthnot.*
To CRIMPLE, *v. a.* [from *crumple*.] To contract; to corrugate. *Wiseman.*
CRIMSON, *s.* [*crimosino*, Ital.]
 1 Red, somewhat darkened with blue. *Boyle.*
 2 Red in general. *Shakespeare.*
To CRIMSON, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die with crimson. *Shakespeare.*
CRINCUM, *s.* (A cant word.) A cramp; a contraction; whimsy. *Hudibras.*
To CRINGE, *v. a.* [*kriechen*, Germ.] To draw together; to contract. *Shakespeare.*
To CRINGE, *v. n.* To bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter. *Arbuthnot.*
CRINGE, *s.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility. *Philips.*
CRINIGEROUS, *a.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.
To CRINKLE, *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures. *King.*
To CRINKLE, *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.
CRINKLE, *s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.
CRINOSE, *a.* [*crinis*, Lat.] Hairy.
CRINOSITY, *s.* [from *crinose*.] Hairiness.

CRO

CRIPPLE, *s.* [*crypel*, Sax. *krepel*, Dutch.] A lame man. *Dryden.*
To CRIPPLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame. *Addison.*
CRIPPLENESS, *s.* [from *cripple*.] Lameness.
CRISIS, *s.* [*κρίσις*.]
 1 The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the decisive moment when sentence is passed. *Dryden.*
 2 The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. *Addison.*
CRISP, *a.* [*crispus*, Lat.]
 1 Curled. *Bacon.*
 2 Indented; winding. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Brittle; friable. *Bacon.*
To CRISP, *v. a.* [*crispo*, Lat.]
 1 To curl; to contract into knots. *Sharp.*
 2 To twist. *Milton.*
 3 To indent; to run in and out. *Milton.*
CRISPATION, *s.* [from *crisp*.]
 1 The act of curling.
 2 The state of being curled. *Bacon.*
CRISPING-PIN, *s.* [from *crisp*.] A curling-iron. *Isaiah.*
CRISPNESS, *s.* [from *crisp*.] Curledness.
CRISPY, *a.* [from *crisp*.] Curled. *Shakespeare.*
CRITERION, *s.* [*κρίτηριον*.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness. *South.*
CRITICK, *s.* [*κριτικός*.]
 1 A man skilled in the art of judging of literature. *Locke.*
 2 An examiner; a judge. *Pope.*
 3 A snarler; a carper; a caviller. *Watts.*
 4 A censorer; a man apt to find fault. *Swift.*
CRITICK, *a.* Critical; relating to criticism. *Pope.*
CRITICK, *s.*
 1 A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions. *Addison.*
 2 Science of criticism. *Locke.*
To CRITICK, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the critick; to criticise. *Temple.*
CRITICAL, *a.* [from *critick*.]
 1 Exact; nicely judicious; accurate. *Stillingfl.*
 2 Relating to criticism.
 3 Captious; inclined to find fault. *Shakespeare.*
 4 (From *crisis*.) Comprising the time at which a great event is determined. *Brown.*
 5 Decisive; nice. *Swift.*
CRITICALLY, *ad.* [from *critical*.]
 1 A critical manner; exactly. *Woodward.*
 2 At the exact point of time.
CRITICALNESS, *s.* [from *critical*.] Exactness; accuracy; nicety.
To CRITICISE, *v. n.* [from *critick*.]
 1 To play the critick; to judge. *Dryden.*
 2 To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke.*
To CRITICISE, *v. a.* To censure; to pass judgment upon. *Addison.*
CRITICISM, *s.* [from *critick*.]
 1 A standard of judging well. *Dryden.*
 2 A remark; animadversion; critical observations. *Addison.*
CRITIQUE, * *s.* [Fr.] A critic; criticism. *Per.*
To CROAK, *v. n.* [*craczzan*, Sax.]
 1 To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.
 2 To caw, or cry as a raven or crow. *Shakespeare.*
CROAK, *s.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven. *Dryden.*
CROCEOUS, *a.* [*croceus*, Lat.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron.
CROCITATION, *s.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens.
CROCK, *s.* [*kruick*, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.
CROCKERY, *s.* Earthen ware.
CRUCODILE, *s.* [from *κροκος*, saffron, and *δειλυν*, fearing.]
 1 An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death. *Calmet.*
 2 A little animal, otherwise called stinx, very much like the lizard. It lives by land and water, and always remains little. *Trevaux.*

CRO

CROCODILINE, *a.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile.

CRO'CUS, *s.* A flower. *Thomson.*

CROFT, *s.* [*croft*, Sax.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE, *s.* [*croisade*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.]

CROISA'DO, *s.* A holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross. *Bacon.*

CROISES, *s.*

1 Pilgrims who carry a cross.

2 Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.

CROME, ** s.* [*crom*, Dutch.] An iron bar, having a point at one end, and a claw at the other; applied to various uses in the mechanics. *Ash.*

CRONE, *s.* [*crone*, Sax.]

1 An old ewe. *Tusser.*

2 In contempt, an old woman. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET, *s.* The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

CRO'NY, *s.* (A cant word.) An old acquaintance. *Swift.*

CROOK, *s.* [*croc*, Fr.]

1 Any crooked or bent instrument.

2 A sheephook. *Prior.*

3 Any thing bent; a meander. *Sidney.*

To CROOK, *v. a.* [*crocher*, Fr.]

1 To bend; to turn into a hook. *Arbuthnot.*

2 To pervert from rectitude. *Bacon.*

To CROOK, *v. n.* To be bent; to have a curvature. *Camden.*

CROO'KBACK, *s.* [*crook* and *back*.] A man that has gibbous shoulders. *Shakespeare.*

CROO'KBACKED, *a.* Having bent shoulders. *Dryden.*

CROO'KED, *a.* [*crocher*, Fr.]

1 Bent; not straight; curved. *Newton.*

2 Winding; oblique; anfractuous. *Locke.*

3 Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Shakespeare.*

CROO'KEDLY, *ad.*

1 Not in a straight line.

2 Untowardly; not compliantly. *Taylor.*

CROO'KEDNESS, *s.* [from *crooked*.]

1 Deviation from straightness; curvity. *Hooker.*

2 Deformity of a gibbous body. *Taylor.*

CROP, *s.* [*crop*, Sax.] The craw, or first stomach of a bird. *Ray.*

CROP, *s.* [*croppa*, Sax.]

1 The highest part or end of any thing.

2 The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field. *Roscommon.*

3 Any thing cut off. *Dryden.*

To CROP, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1 To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop. *Dryden.*

2 To gather before it falls. *Creech.*

To CROP, *v. n.* To yield harvest. *Shakespeare.*

CRO'PFUL, *a.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated; having a full belly. *Milton.*

CRO'PPER, *s.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*

CRO'PSICK, *a.* [from *crop* and *sick*.] Sick with excess and debauchery. *Tate.*

CRO'SIER, *s.* [*croiser*, Fr.] The pastoral staff of a bishop. *Bacon.*

CRO'SIERS, ** s.* An astronomical instrument in the form of a cross. *Ash.*

CRO'SLET, *s.* [*croisselet*, Fr.] A small cross.

CROSS, *s.* [*croix*, Fr.]

1 One straight body laid at right angles over another. *Taylor.*

2 The ensign of the christian religion. *Rowe.*
A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places. *Shakespeare.*

3 A line drawn through another.

4 Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hinderance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience. *Ben Jonson.*

5 Money, so called because marked with a cross. *Howel.*

6 *Cross and Pile.* A play with money. *Swift.*

CROSS, *a.* [from the substantive.]

CRO

1 Transverse; falling athwart something else. *Newton.*

2 Oblique; lateral. *Shakespeare.*

3 Adverse; opposite. *Atterbury.*

4 Perverse; untractable. *South.*

5 Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured. *Tillotson.*

6 Contrary; contradictory. *South.*

7 Contrary to wish; unfortunate. *South.*

8 Interchanged. *Bacon.*

CROSS, *prep.*

1 Athwart; so as to intersect any thing; transversely. *Knolles.*

2 Over; from side to side. *L'Estrange.*

To CROSS, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1 To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another. *Hudibras.*

2 To sign with the cross. *Dryden.*

3 To cancel: as, to cross an article.

4 To pass over. *Temple.*

5 To move obliquely or athwart. *Spenser.*

6 To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct. *Clarendon.*

7 To counteract; to be inconsistent with. *Locke.*

8 To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand. *Shakespeare.*

9 To contradict. *Bacon.*

10 To debar; to preclude. *Shakespeare.*

To CROSS, *v. n.*

1 To lie thwart another thing.

2 To be inconsistent. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, *s.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To CROSS-EXA'MINE, *v. a.* To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. *Decay of Piety.*

CROSS-STAFF, *s.* [from *cross* and *stuff*.] An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*

CROSSBITE, *s.* [from *cross* and *bite*.] A deception; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*

To CROSSBITE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. *Prior.*

CROSSBOW, *s.* [from *cross* and *bow*.] A missive weapon, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Boyle.*

CROSSBOWER, *s.* A shooter with a cross-bow. *Raleigh.*

To CROSS-EXA'MINE, ** v. a.* [from *cross* and *examine*.] To examine by different questions in order to prove the faith of evidence. *Ash.*

CROSSGRAINED, *a.* [*cross* and *grain*.]

1 Having the fibres transverse and irregular. *Moxon.*

2 Perverse; troublesome; vexatious. *Prior.*

CROSSLY, *ad.* [from *cross*.]

1 Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

2 Adversely; in opposition to. *Tillotson.*

3 Un fortunately.

CROSSNESS, *s.* [from *cross*.]

1 Transverseness; intersection.

2 Perverseness; peevishness. *Collier.*

CROSSROW, *s.* [from *cross* and *row*.] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. *Shakespeare.*

CROSSWAY, *s.* [from *cross* and *way*.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road. *Shakespeare.*

CROSSWIND, *s.* [from *cross* and *wind*.] Wind blowing from the right or left. *Boyle.*

CROSSWORT, *s.* [from *cross* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

CROTCH, *s.* [*croc*, Fr.] A hook. *Bacon.*

CROTCHET, *s.* [*crochet*, Fr.]

1 (In musick.) One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim.

2 A piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. *Dryden.*

3 (In printing.) Hooks in which words are included [thus].

4 A perverse conceit; an odd fancy. *Howel.*

To CROUCH, *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.]

1 To stoop low; to lie close to the ground.

2 To fawn; to bend servilely. *Dryden.*

CROUP, *s.* [*crouppe*, Fr.]

CRU

- 1 The rump of a fowl.
 2 The buttocks of a horse.
CROUPA'DES, *s.* [from *croup*.] Higher leas than those of corvets. *Farrier's Dict.*
CROW, *s.* [*crawe*, Sax.]
 1 A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts. *Dryden.*
 2 To pluck a Crow, is to be contentious about that which is of no value. *L'Estrange.*
 3 A bar of iron with a beak, used as a lever, to force open doors. *Southern.*
 4 (From the verb.) The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gayety.
To CROW, *v. n. pret.* I *crew* or *crowed*; I have *crowed*. [*crawan*, Sax.]
 1 To make a noise which a cock makes in gayety or defiance. *Dryden.*
 2 To boast; to bully; to vapour. *Grandison.*
CROWD, *s.* [*crud*, Sax.]
 1 A multitude confusedly pressed together.
 2 A promiscuous medley. *Pope.*
 3 The vulgar; the populace. *Dryden.*
 4 (*Cwmth*, Welsh.) A fiddle. *Hudibras.*
To CROWD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To fill with confused multitudes. *Watts.*
 2 To press close together. *Burnet.*
 3 To incumber by multitudes. *Granville.*
 4 *To Crowd Sail.* (a sea phrase.) To spread wide the sails upon the yards.
To CROWD, *v. n.*
 1 To swarm; to be numerous and confused. *Dryden.*
 2 To thrust among a multitude. *Cowley.*
CROWDER, *s.* [from *crowd*.] A fidler. *Sidney.*
CROWFOOT, *s.* [from *crow* and *foot*.] A flower.
CROWFOOT, *s.* A caltrop. *Military Dict.*
CROWKEEPER, *s.* [from *crow* and *keep*.] A scarecrow. *Shakespeare.*
CROWN, *s.* [*couronne*, Fr.]
 1 The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and real dignity. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A garland.
 3 Reward; honorary distinction. *Dryden.*
 4 Regal power; royalty. *Locke.*
 5 The top of the head. *Pope.*
 6 The top of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Part of the hat that covers the head. *Sharp.*
 8 A piece of money. *Suckling.*
 9 Honour; ornament; decoration. *Ecclus.*
 10 Completion; accomplishment.
CROWN-IMPERIAL, *s.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.
To CROWN, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To invest with the crown or regal ornament. *Dryden.*
 2 To cover, as with a crown. *Dryden.*
 3 To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious. *Psalms.*
 4 To reward; to recompense. *Roscommon.*
 5 To complete; to perfect. *South.*
 6 To terminate; to finish. *Dryden.*
CROWN-GLASS, *s.* The finest sort of window-glass.
CROWN-POST, *s.* A post, which in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.
CROWN-SCAB, *s.* A stinking filthy scab round a horse's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*
CROWN-WHEEL, *s.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance.
CROWN-WORKS, *s.* (In fortification.) Bulwarks advanced toward the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*
CROWN-ET, *s.* [from *crown*.]
 1 The same with *coronet*.
 2 Chief end; last purpose. *Shakespeare.*
CROYLSTONE, *s.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodward.*
CRUCIAL, *a.* [*crux*, *crucis*, Lat.] Transverse; intersecting one another. *Sharp.*
To CRUCIATE, *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.
CRUCIBLE, *s.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] A chymist's melting pot, made of earth. *Peach.*
CRUCIFEROUS, *a.* [*crux* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing the cross.

CRU

- CRUCIFIER**, *s.* [from *crucify*.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion. *Hammond.*
CRUCIFIX, *s.* [*crucifixus*, Lat.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion. *Addison.*
CRUCIFIXION, *s.* [*crucifixus*, Lat.] The punishment of nailing to a cross. *Addison.*
CRUCIFORM, *a.* [*crucis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.
To CRUCIFY, *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Lat.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright. *Milton.*
CRUCIGEROUS, *a.* [*cruciger*, Lat.] Bearing the cross.
CRUD, *s.* [commonly written *curd*.] A concretion of any liquid; coagulation.
CRUDE, *a.* [*crudus*, Lat.]
 1 Raw; not subdued by fire.
 2 Not changed by any process or preparation. *Boyle.*
 3 Harsh; unripe. *Bacon.*
 4 Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach. *Bacon.*
 5 Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature. *Milton.*
 6 Having indigested notions. *Milton.*
 7 Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect. *Ben Jonson.*
CRUDELY, *ad.* [from *crude*.] Unripely; without due preparation. *Dryden.*
CRUDENESS, *s.* [from *crude*.] Unripeness; indigestion.
CRUDITY, *s.* [from *crude*.]
 1 Indigestion; inconcoction. *Brown.*
 2 Unripeness; want of maturity.
To CRUDLE, *v. a.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Dryden.*
CRUDY, *a.* [from *crud*.]
 1 Concreted; coagulated. *Spenser.*
 2 (From *crude*.) Raw; chill. *Shakespeare.*
CRUEL, *a.* [*cruel*, Fr.]
 1 Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; barbarous. *Dryden.*
 2 Bloody; mischievous; destructive; causing pain. *Psalms.*
CRUELLY, *ad.*
 1 Inhumanly; barbarously. *South.*
 2 Painfully; mischievously. *Bacon.*
CRUELNESS, *s.* [from *cruel*.] Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*
CRUELTY, *s.* [*cruauté*, Fr.]
 1 Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity. *Shak.*
 2 Act of intentional affliction. *Temple.*
CRUENTATE, *a.* [*cruentatus*, Lat.] Smeared with blood. *Glanville.*
CRUET, *s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a stopple. *Swift.*
CRUISE, *s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A small cup. *Pope.*
CRUISE, *s.* [*croise*, Fr.] A voyage in search of plunder.
To CRUISE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in search of plunder.
CRUISER, *s.* [from *cruise*.] One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder. *Wiseman.*
CRUM, *s.* [*cruma*, Sax.]
CRUMB, *s.* [*cruma*, Sax.]
 1 The soft part of bread; not the crust. *Bacon.*
 2 A small particle or fragment of bread.
To CRUMBLE, *v. a.* [from *crumb*.] To break
To CRUM, *s.* } into small pieces; to comminute. *Herbert.*
To CRUMBLE, *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.
To CRUM, *s.* } *Pope.*
CRUMENAL, *s.* [*crumena*, Lat.] A purse. *Spenser.*
CRUMMY, *a.* [from *crum*.] Soft; not crusty.
CRUMP, *a.* [*crump*, Sax.] Crooked in the back. *L'Estrange.*
To CRUMPLE, *v. a.* [from *rumple*.] To draw into wrinkles. *Addison.*
CRUMPLING, *s.* A small degenerate apple.
To CRUNCH, *v. n.* To cranch; to gnash with the teeth. *Ash.*
To CRUNK, *v. n.* To cry like a crane.
To CRUNKLE, *v. n.*

CRY

- CRU'PPER**, *s.* [*croupe*, Fr.] That part of the horse's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail. *Sidney.*
- CRU'RAL**, *a.* [*crus, cruris*, Lat.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*
- CRU'SADE**, } *s.* See **CROISADE**.
CRU'SADO, }
- 1 An expedition against the infidels.
 2 Coin stamped with a cross. *Shakespeare.*
- CRUSA'DER**,* *s.* One employed in a crusade. *Lyttleton.*
- CRUSE**. See **CRUISE**.
- CRU'SSET**, *s.* A goldsmith's melting-pot.
- To CRUSH**, *v. a.* [*ecraser*, Fr.]
- 1 To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze; to force by compression. *Milton.*
 2 To press with violence. *Waller.*
 3 To overwhelm; to beat down. *Dryden.*
 4 To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.
- To CRUSH**, *v. n.* To be condensed. *Thomson.*
- CRUSH**, *s.* [from the verb.] A collision; the act of rushing together. *Addison.*
- CRUST**, *s.* [*crusta*, Lat.]
- 1 Any shell, or external coat. *Addison.*
 2 An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body. *Addison.*
 3 The case of a pie, made of meal, and baked. *Addison.*
 4 The outer hard part of bread. *Dryden.*
 5 A waste piece of bread. *Dryden.*
- To CRUST**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To envelop; to cover with a hard case.
 2 To foul with concretions. *Swift.*
- To CRUST**, *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering. *Temple.*
- CRUSTA'CEOUS**, *a.* [*crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous. *Woodward.*
- CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.
- CRU'STILY**, *ad.* [from *crusty*.] Peevishly; snappishly; harshly.
- CRU'STINESS**, *s.* [from *crusty*.]
- 1 The quality of a crust.
 2 Peevishness; moroseness.
- CRU'STY**, *a.* [from *crust*.]
- 1 Covered with a crust. *Derham.*
 2 Morose; snappish; a low word.
- CRUTCH**, *s.* [*croccia*, Ital.] A support used by cripples. *Smith.*
- To CRUTCH**, *v. a.* [from *crutch*.] To support on crutches as a cripple. *Dryden.*
- To CRY**, *v. n.* [*crier*, Fr.]
- 1 To speak with vehemence and loudness. *Shak.*
 2 To call importunately. *Jonah.*
 3 To talk eagerly or incessantly. *Exodus.*
 4 To proclaim; to make publick. *Jeremiah.*
 5 To exclaim. *Herbert.*
 6 To utter lamentation. *Tillotson.*
 7 To squall, as an infant. *Waller.*
 8 To weep; to shed tears. *Donne.*
 9 To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Joel.*
 10 To yelp, as a hound on a scent. *Shakespeare.*
- To CRY**, *v. a.* To proclaim publicly something lost or found. *Crashaw.*
- To CRY down**, *v. a.*
- 1 To blame; to depreciate; to decry. *Tillotson.*
 2 To prohibit. *Bacon.*
 3 To overbear. *Shakespeare.*
- To CRY out**, *v. n.*
- 1 To exclaim; to scream; to clamour. *Joh.*
 2 To complain loudly. *Atterbury.*
 3 To blame; to censure. *Locke.*
 4 To declare aloud.
 5 To be in labour. *Shakespeare.*
- To CRY up**, *v. a.*
- 1 To applaud; to exalt; to praise. *Bacon.*
 2 To raise the price by proclamation. *Temple.*
- CRY**, *s.* [*cri*, Fr.]
- 1 Lamentation; shriek; scream. *Exodus.*
 2 Weeping; mourning.
 3 Clamour; outcry. *Addison.*
 4 Exclamation of triumph or wonder. *Swift.*
 5 Proclamation.
 6 The hawker's proclamation of wares to be sold: as, the cries of London.

CUB

- 7 Acclamation; popular favour. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression. *Locke.*
 9 Importunate call. *Jeremiah.*
 10 Yelping of dogs. *Waller.*
 11 Yell; inarticulate noise. *Zeph.*
 12 A pack of dogs. *Milton.*
- CRY'AL**, *s.* The heron. *Ainsworth.*
- CRY'ER**, *s.* The falcon gentle. *Ainsworth.*
- CRY'PTICAL**, } *a.* [*κρυπτός*.] Hidden; secret;
CRY'PTICK, } occult. *Glanville.*
- CRY'PTICALLY**, *ad.* [from *cryptical*.] Occultly; secretly. *Boyle.*
- CRYPTO'GRAPHY**, *s.* [*κρυπτός* and *γραφω*.]
- 1 The act of writing secret characters.
 2 Secret characters; ciphers.
- CRYPTO'LOGY**, *s.* [*κρυπτός* and *λογος*.] Enigmatical language.
- CRY'STAL**, *s.* [*κρυστάλλος*.]
- 1 Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regular angular figures.
 2 Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots, or stained with any colour. *Hill.*
 3 Crystal is also used for a factitious body cast in the glasshouses, called also crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass. *Chambers.*
 4 Crystal (in chymistry) expresses salts or other matters, shot or congealed in manner of crystal. *Chambers.*
- CRY'STAL**, *a.*
- 1 Consisting of crystal. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid. *Dryden.*
- CRY'STALLINE**, *a.* [*crystallinus*, Lat.]
- 1 Consisting of crystal. *Boyle.*
 2 Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent. *Bacon.*
- CRY'STALLINE Humour**, *s.* The second humour of the eye, that lies next to the aqueous behind the uvea. *Ray.*
- CRYSTALLIZA'TION**, *s.* [from *crystallize*.]
- 1 Congelation into crystals. *Quincy.*
 2 The mass formed by congelation or concretion. *Woodward.*
- To CRY'STALLIZE**, *v. a.* [from *crystal*.] To cause to congeal, or concrete in crystals.
- To CRY'STALLIZE**, *v. n.* To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals.
- CUB**, *s.* [of uncertain etymology.]
- 1 The young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The young of a whale. *Waller.*
 3 In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shakespeare.*
- To CUB**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. *Dryden.*
- CUBA'TION**, *s.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down.
- CU'BATORY**, *a.* [*cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent.
- CU'BATURE**, *s.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*
- CUBE**, *s.* [from *κῦβος*, a die.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*
- To CUBE**,* *v. a.* To multiply twice in itself; to raise the third power. *Ash.*
- CU'BEB**, *s.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a grayish brown colour on the surface. *Hill.*
- CUBE Root**, } *s.* The origin of a cubick num-
CU'BICK Root, } ber.
- CU'BICAL**, } *a.* [from *cube*.]
CU'BICK, }
- 1 Having the form or properties of a cube. *Bent.*
 2 It is applied to numbers. The number of four multiplied into itself, produceth the square number sixteen; and that again multiplied by four produceth the cubick number sixty-four. *Hale.*
- CU'BICALNESS**, *s.* [from *cubical*.] The state or quality of being cubical.
- CUBI'CLAR**,* } *a.* [*cubiculum*, Lat.] Fitted for
CUBI'CLARY, } the posture of lying. *Brown.*

CUI

- CU'BIFORM**, *a.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the shape of a cube.
- CU'BIT**, *s.* [*cubitus*, Lat.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inward, to the extremity of the middle finger: a foot and half. *Holder.*
- CU'BITAL**, *a.* [*cubitalis*, Lat.] Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown.*
- CU'CKINGSTOOL**, *s.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women. *Hudibras.*
- CU'CKOLD**, *s.* [*cocu*, Fr.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed. *Shakespeare.*
- To CU'CKOLD**, *v. a.*
- 1 To rob a man of his wife's fidelity. *Shak.*
 - 2 To wrong a husband by unchastity. *Dryden.*
- CU'CKOLDLY**, *a.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean. *Shak.*
- CU'CKOLDMAKER**, *s.* [from *cuckold* and *make*.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives. *Dryden.*
- CU'CKOLDOM**, *s.* [from *cuckold*.]
- 1 The act of adultery. *Dryden.*
 - 2 The state of a cuckold. *Arbuthnot.*
- CU'CKOO**, *s.* [*cuccu*, Welsh.]
- 1 A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 A name of contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- CU'CKOO-BUD**, *s.* The name of a flower. *Shakespeare.*
- CU'CKOO-FLOWER**, *s.* The spumous dew or exudation found upon plants about the end of May; woodfare. *Brown.*
- CU'CULLATE**, *a.* [*cucullatus*, hooded, Lat.]
- CU'CULLATED**, *a.*
- 1 Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.
 - 2 Having the resemblance or shape of a hood. *Brown.*
- CU'CUMBER**, *s.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.
- CUCURBITACEOUS**, *a.* [*cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.] *Cucurbitaceous* plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon. *Chambers.*
- CU'CURBITE**, *s.* [*cucurbita*, Lat.] A chymical vessel in the shape of a gourd. *Boyle.*
- CUD**, *s.* [*cud*, Sax.] The food which is repositied in the first stomach, in order to rumination. *Sidney.*
- CU'DDEN**, *s.* A clown; a stupid rustick; a low dolt. *Dryden.*
- CU'DDY**, *s.* low dolt. *Dryden.*
- To CU'DDLE**, *v. n.* To lie close; to squat. *Prior.*
- CU'DGEL**, *s.* [*kudse*, Dutch.]
- 1 A stick to strike with. *Locke.*
 - 2 To cross the cudgels, is to forbear to contest. *L'Estrange.*
- To CU'DGEL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a stick. *South.*
- CU'DGEL-PROOF**, *a.* Able to resist a stick.
- CU'DLE**, *s.* A small sea-fish. *Carew.*
- CU'DWEED**, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- CUE**, *s.* [*queue*, a tail, Fr.]
- 1 The tail or end of any thing.
 - 2 The last word of a speech. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A hint; an intimation; a short direction. *Swift.*
 - 4 The part that any man is to play in his turn. *Rymer.*
 - 5 Humour; temper of mind: a low word.
- GUE'RPO**, *s.* [Span.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat, so as to discover the shape of the *cuerpo* or body. *Hudibras.*
- CUFF**, *s.* [*zuffa*, a battle, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke. *Shakespeare.*
- To CUFF**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden.*
- To CUFF**, *v. a.*
- 1 To strike with the fist. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To strike with talons. *Otway.*
- CUFF**, *s.* [*coëffe*, Fr.] Part of the sleeve. *Arb.*
- CU'IRASS**, *s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr.] A breast-plate. *Dry.*
- CU'IRASSIER**, *s.* [from *cuirass*.] A man at arms; a soldier in armour. *Milton.*

CUM

- CUISH**, *s.* [*cuisse*, Fr.] The armour that covers the thighs. *Dryden.*
- CU'LDEES**, *s.* [*colidei*, Lat.] Monks in Scotland.
- CU'LERAGE**, *s.* Arse-smart. *Ainsworth.*
- CU'LINARY**, *a.* [*culina*, Lat.] Relating to the kitchen. *Newton.*
- To CULL**, *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To select from others; to pick out of many. *Pope.*
- CU'LLER**, *s.* [from *cull*.] One who picks or chooses.
- CU'LLION**, *s.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital.] A scoundrel; a mean wretch. *Shakespeare.*
- CU'LLIONLY**, *a.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base. *Shak.*
- CU'LLY**, *s.* [*coglione*, Ital.] A fool; a man deceived or imposed upon. *Arbuthnot.*
- To CU'LLY**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to impose upon.
- CULM**, *s.* Smoak; soot; a kind of small coal. *Ash.*
- CULMI'FEROUS**, *a.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Lat.] *Culmiferous* plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quincy.*
- To CU'LMINATE**, *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Milton.*
- CULMINATION**, *s.* [from *culminate*.] The transit of a planet through the meridian.
- CULPABI'LITY**, *s.* [from *culpable*.] Blamableness.
- CU'LPABLE**, *a.* [*culpabilis*, Lat.]
- 1 Criminal. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Guilty. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Blamable; blameworthy. *Hooker.*
- CU'LPABLENESS**, *s.* [from *culpable*.] Blame; guilt.
- CU'LPABLY**, *ad.* [from *culpable*.] Blamably; criminally. *Taylor.*
- CU'LPRIT**, *s.* A man arraigned before his judge. *Prior.*
- CU'LTR**, *s.* [*culter*, Lat.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share. *Shakespeare.*
- To CU'LTIVATE**, *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.]
- 1 To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry. *Felton.*
 - 2 To improve; to meliorate. *Waller.*
- CULTIVATION**, *s.* [from *cultivate*.]
- 1 The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.
 - 2 Improvement in general; melioration. *Dry.*
- CULTIVA'TOR**, *s.* [from *cultivate*.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates. *Boyle.*
- CU'LTURE**, *s.* [*cultura*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of cultivation. *Woodward.*
 - 2 Art of improvement and melioration. *Tatler.*
- To CU'LTURE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to till. *Thomson.*
- CU'LV**, *s.* [*culfre*, Sax.] A pigeon. *Spenser.*
- CU'LV**, *s.* [*colouvrine*, Fr.] A species of ordnance. *Waller.*
- CU'LV**, *s.* A flower. *Walton.*
- To CU'MBER**, *v. a.* [*komberen*, to disturb, Dut.]
- 1 To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.
 - 2 To crowd or load with something useless.
 - 3 To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares. *Locke.*
 - 5 To be troublesome in any place. *Grew.*
- CU'MBER**, *s.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarrassment; obstruction. *Raleigh.*
- CU'MBERSOME**, *a.* [from *cumber*.]
- 1 Troublesome; vexatious. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Burdensome; embarrassing. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 3 Unwieldy; unmanageable. *Newton.*
- CU'MBERSOMELY**, *ad.* [from *cumbersome*.] In a troublesome manner.
- CU'MBERSOMENESS**, *s.* [from *cumbersome*.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction.
- CU'MBRANCE**, *s.* [from *cumber*.] Burden; hindrance; impediment. *Milton.*
- CU'MBROUS**, *a.* [from *cumber*.]
- 1 Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Oppressive; burdensome. *Swift.*
 - 3 Jumbled; obstructing each other. *Milton.*

CUR

CUMFREY, *s.* A medicinal plant.
CUMIN, *s.* [*cuminum*, Lat.] A plant.
TO CUMULATE, *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Lat.] To heap together. *Woodward.*
CUMULATION, *s.* The act of heaping together.
CUNCTATION, *s.* [*cunctatio*, Lat.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness. *Hayward.*
CUNCTATOR, *s.* [Lat.] One given to delay; a lingerer: not in use. *Hammond.*
TO CUND, *v. n.* [*konnen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice. *Carew.*
CUNNEAL, *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.
CUNNEATED, *a.* [*cuneus*, Lat.] Made in the form of a wedge.
CUNNEIFORM, *a.* [*cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.
CUNNER, *s.* A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*
CUNNING, *a.* [*connan*, Sax.]
 1 Skilful; knowing; learned. *Prior.*
 2 Performed with skill; artful. *Spenser.*
 3 Artful; deceitful; sly; trickish; subtle; crafty; subdulous. *South.*
 4 Acted with subtilty. *Sidney.*
CUNNING, *s.* [*cunninge*, Sax.]
 1 Artifice; deceit; sliness, sleight; craft; fraudulent dexterity. *Bacon.*
 2 Art; skill; knowledge. *Psalms.*
CUNNINGLY, *ad.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; sily; subtly; craftily. *Swift.*
CUNNINGMAN, *s.* [from *cunning* and *man*.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods. *Hudibras.*
CUNNINGNESS, *s.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; sliness.
CUP, *s.* [*cup*, Sax.]
 1 A small vessel to drink in. *Genesis.*
 2 The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. *Waller.*
 3 (In the plural.) Social entertainment; merry bout. *Ben Jonson.*
 4 Any thing hollow like a cup. *Woodward.*
 5 *Cup and can.* Familiar companions. *Swift.*
 6 [*Couper*, Fr. to scarify.] A glass to draw the blood in scarification. *Arbuthnot.*
TO CUP, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To supply with cups: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To fix a glass bell or cucurbit upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification. *Pope.*
CUPBEARER, *s.*
 1 An officer of the king's household. *Wotton.*
 2 An attendant to give wine at a feast.
CUPBOARD, *s.* [*cup* and *bord*, Sax.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon.*
TO CUPBOARD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure; to hoard up. *Shakespeare.*
CUPIDINOUS, *a.* [from *Cupid*.] Full of desires; desirous of unlawful pleasures. *Ash.*
CUPIDITY, *s.* [*cupiditas*, Lat.] Concupiscence; unlawful longing.
CUPOLA, *s.* [Ital.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building. *Addison.*
CUPPEL, *s.* See **COPPEL**. *Bacon.*
CUPPER, *s.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.
CUPPING-GLASS, *s.* [from *cup* and *glass*.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air. *Wiseman.*
CUPREOUS, *a.* [*cupreus*, Lat.] Coppery; consisting of a copper. *Boyle.*
CUR, *s.* [*korre*, Dutch.]
 1 A worthless degenerate dog. *Dryden.*
 2 A term of reproach for a man. *Shakespeare.*
CURABLE, *a.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed. *Dryden.*
CURABLENESS, *s.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.
CURACY, *s.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.*
CURATE, *s.* [*curator*, Lat.]
 1 A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. *Dryden.*
 2 A parish priest. *Collier.*

CUR

CURATESHIP, *s.* [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.
CURATIVE, *a.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative. *Brown.*
CURATOR, *s.* [Lat.] One that has the care or superintendence of any thing. *Swift.*
CURB, *s.* [*courber*, Fr.]
 1 An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, and running over the beard of the horse. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Restraint; inhibition; opposition. *Atterbury.*
TO CURB, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To guide a horse with a curb. *Milton.*
 2 To restrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spenser.*
CURD, *s.* The coagulation of milk. *Pope.*
TO CURD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate. *Shakespeare.*
TO CURDLE, *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to concrete. *Bacon.*
TO CURDLE, *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into concretions. *Floyer.*
CURDY, *a.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled. *Arbuthnot.*
CURE, *s.* [*cura*, Lat.]
 1 Remedy; restorative. *Granville.*
 2 Act of healing. *Luke.*
 3 The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier.*
TO CURE, *v. a.* [*curo*, Lat.]
 1 To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to recover. *Waller.*
 2 To prepare in a manner so as to be preserved from corruption. *Temple.*
CURELESS, *a.* [from *cure* and *less*.] Without cure; without remedy. *Shakespeare.*
CURER, *s.* [from *cure*.] A healer; a physician. *Harvey.*
CURFEW, *s.* [*couvre feu*, Fr.]
 1 An evening peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light. *Milton.*
 2 A cover for a fire; a fireplate. *Bacon.*
CURIALITY, *s.* [*curialis*, Lat.] The privileges, or retinue, of a court. *Bacon.*
CURIOSITY, *s.* [from *curious*.]
 1 Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Nicety; delicacy. *Ray.*
 3 Accuracy; exactness. *Bacon.*
 4 An act of curiosity; nice experiment. *Addison.*
 5 An object of curiosity; rarity.
CURIOUS, *a.* [*curiosus*, Lat.]
 1 Inquisitive; desirous of information. *Davies.*
 2 Attentive to; diligent about. *Woodward.*
 3 Accurate; careful not to mistake. *Hooker.*
 4 Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; full of care. *Taylor.*
 5 Exact; nice; subtle. *Holder.*
 6 Artful; nicely diligent. *Fairfax.*
 7 Elegant; neat; laboured; finished. *Exodus.*
 8 Rigid; severe; rigorous. *Shakespeare.*
CURIOUSLY, *ad.*
 1 Inquisitively; studiously. *Newton.*
 2 Elegantly; neatly. *South.*
 3 Artfully; exactly.
 4 Captiously.
TO CURL, *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch.]
 1 To turn the hair in ringlets. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To writhe; to twist.
 3 To dress with curls. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities. *Dryden.*
TO CURL, *v. n.*
 1 To shrink into ringlets. *Boyle.*
 2 To rise in undulations. *Dryden.*
 3 To twist itself. *Dryden.*
CURL, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A ringlet of hair. *Sidney.*
 2 Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure. *Newton.*
CURLEW, *s.* [*courlieu*, Fr.]
 1 A kind of waterfowl. *Carew.*
 2 A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. *Trevoux.*
CURMUDGEON, *s.* [*cœur nechant*, Fr.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a griper. *Locke.*

CUR

- CURMU'DGEONLY**, *a.* [from *curma-gcon.*] Avaricious; covetous, churlish; niggardly. *L'Estrange.*
- CURRANT**, *s.* [*ribes*, Lat.]
 1 A small fruit tree.
 2 A small dried grape: properly written *corinth*. *King.*
- CURRANT-WINE**, * *s.* [from *currant* and *wine*.] Wine made of currants. *Ash.*
- CURRENCY**, *s.* [from *current*.]
 1 Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand. *Swift.*
 2 General reception.
 3 Fluency; readiness of utterance.
 4 Continuance; constant flow. *Ayliffe.*
 5 General esteem; the rate at which any thing is regularly valued. *Bacon.*
 6 The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.
- CURRENT**, *a.* [*currens*, Lat.]
 1 Circulatory; passing from hand to hand. *Genesis.*
 2 Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative. *Hooker.*
 3 Common; general. *Watts.*
 4 Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation. *Grew.*
 5 Fashionable; popular. *Pope.*
 6 Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted. *Shakespeare.*
 7 What is now passing; what is at present in its course.
- CURRENT**, *s.*
 A running stream. *Boyle.*
 2 Currents are progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places. *Harris.*
 3 Course; progression. *Bacon.*
- CURRENTLY**, *ad.* [from *current*.]
 1 With a constant motion.
 2 Without opposition. *Hooker.*
 3 Popularly; fashionably; generally.
 4 Without ceasing.
- CURRENTNESS**, *s.* [from *current*.]
 1 Circulation.
 2 General reception.
 3 Easiness of pronunciation. *Camden.*
- CURRICLE**, * *s.* [*curriculum*, Lat.] An open two wheeled chaise, made to be drawn by two horses abreast. *Mason.*
- CURRIER**, *s.* [*coriarius*, Lat.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things. *L'Estrange.*
- CURRISH**, *a.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; churlish. *Fairfax.*
- TO CURRY**, *v. a.* [*corium*, Lat. leather.]
 1 To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.
 2 To beat; to drub; to thrash. *Addison.*
 3 To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat. *Bacon.*
 4 To scratch in kindness. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To curry favour. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery. *Hooker.*
- CURRYCOMB**, *s.* An instrument used for currying horses. *Locke.*
- TO CURSE**, *v. a.* [*cursian*, Sax.]
 1 To wish evil; to execrate. *Knolles.*
 2 To mischief; to afflict. *Pope.*
- TO CURSE**, *v. n.* To imprecate. *Judges.*
- CURSE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Malediction; wish of evil to another. *Dryden.*
 2 Affliction; torment; vexation. *Addison.*
- CURSED**, *part. a.*
 1 Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Unholy; unsanctified. *Milton.*
 3 Vexatious; troublesome. *Prior.*
- CURSEDLY**, *ad.* Miserably; shamefully. *Pope.*
- CURSEDNESS**, *s.* [from *cursed*.] The state of being under a curse.
- CURSHIP**, *s.* [from *cur*.] Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship. *Hudibras.*
- CURSITOR**, *s.* [Lat.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. *Corwell.*

CUS

- CURSORY**, *a.* [*cursus*, Lat.] Cursory; hasty; careless. *Shakespeare.*
- CURSORYLY**, *ad.* [from *cursory*.] Hastily; without care. *Atterbury.*
- CURSORINESS**, *s.* [from *cursory*.] Slight attention.
- CURSORY**, *a.* [*cursorius*, Lat.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless. *Addison.*
- CURST**, *a.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling. *Crashaw.*
- CURSTNESS**, *s.* [from *curst*.] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity. *Dryden.*
- CURT**, *a.* [*curtus*, Lat.] Short.
- TO CURTAIL**, *v. a.* [*curto*, Lat.] To cut off; to cut short; to shorten. *Hudibras.*
- CURTAIL Dog**, *s.* A dog whose tail is cut off. *Shakespeare.*
- CURTAIN**, *s.* [*cortina*, Lat.]
 1 A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure.
 2 To draw the curtain. To close it, so as to conceal the object; or to open, so as to discern the object. *Pope.*
 3 (In fortification.) The part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Knolles.*
- CURTAIN-LECTURE**, *s.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. *Addison.*
- TO CURTAIN**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enclose or accommodate with curtains. *Pope.*
- CURTATE Distance**, *s.* (In astronomy.) The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.
- CURTATION**, *s.* [*curto*, to shorten, Lat.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun, and the curtate distance.
- CURTELASSE**, } See CUTLASS.
CURTELAX, }
- CURTSY**. See COURTESY.
- CURULE**, * *a.* [*curulus*, Lat.] The epithet given to the chair in which the chief Roman magistrates were carried. *Akenside.*
- CURVATED**, *a.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent.
- CURVATION**, *s.* [*curvo*, Lat.] The act of bending or crooking.
- CURVATURE**, *s.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness; inflection; manner of bending. *Holder.*
- CURVE**, *a.* [*curvus*, Lat.] Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley.*
- CURVE**, *s.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any form. *Thomson.*
- TO CURVE**, *v. a.* [*curvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. *Holder.*
- TO CURVET**, *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Ital.]
 1 To leap; to bound. *Drayton.*
 2 To frisk; to be licentious.
- CURVET**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A leap; a bound.
 2 A frolick; a prank.
- CURVILINEAR**, *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]
 1 Consisting of a crooked line. *Cheyne.*
 2 Composed of crooked lines.
- CURVITY**, *s.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness.
- CUSHION**, *s.* [*coussin*, Fr.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair. *Shak.*
- CUSHIONED**, *a.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.
- CUSP**, *s.* [*cuspis*, Lat.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*
- CUSPATED**, } *a.* [*cuspis*, Lat.] A word expressing the leaves of a flower ending in a point. *Quincy.*
CUSPIDATED, }
- CUSTARD**, *s.* [*custard*, Wel.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar. *Hudibras.*
- CUSTODY**, *s.* [*custodia*, Lat.]
 1 Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Milton.*
 2 Care; guardianship; charge. *Addison.*
 3 Defence; preservation; security. *Bacon.*
- CUSTOM**, *s.* [*coutume*, Fr.]
 1 Habit; habitual practice. *Locke.*
 2 Fashion; common way of acting. *Samueli.*
 3 Established manner. *Luke.*
 4 Practice of buying of certain persons. *Addison.*
 5 Application from buyers: as, the trader has good custom.

CUT

- 6 (In law.) A law or right, not written, which being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. *Cowell.*
- 7 Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported. *Temple.*
- CU'STOM-HOUSE, *s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported, or exported are collected. *Smith.*
- CU'STOMABLE, *a.* [from *custom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.
- CU'STOMABLENESS, *s.* [from *customable.*]
- 1 Frequency; habit.
- 2 Conformity to custom.
- CU'STOMABLY, *ad.* [from *customable.*] According to custom. *Hayward.*
- CU'STOMARILY, *ad.* [from *customary.*] Habitually; commonly. *Ray.*
- CU'STOMARINESS, *s.* [from *customary.*] Frequency; commonness. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- CU'STOMARY, *a.* [from *custom.*]
- 1 Conformable to established custom; according to prescription. *Glanville.*
- 2 Habitual. *Tillotson.*
- 3 Usual; wonted. *Shakespeare.*
- CU'STOMED, *a.* [from *custom.*] Usual; common. *Shakespeare.*
- CU'STOMER, *s.* [from *custom.*]
- 1 One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing. *Roscommon.*
- 2 A common woman: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- CU'STREL, *s.*
- 1 A shield-bearer.
- 2 A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*
- To CUT, *v. a.* [*couteau*, Fr. a knife.]
- 1 To penetrate with an edged instrument. *Shak.*
- 2 To hew, as with an axe. *Chronicles.*
- 3 To carve; to make by sculpture. *Addison.*
- 4 To form any thing by cutting. *Exodus.*
- 5 To divide by passing through. *Pope.*
- 6 To pierce with an uneasy sensation. *Addison.*
- 7 To divide packs of cards. *Granville.*
- 8 To intersect; to cross: as, one line cuts another at right angles.
- 9 To cut down. To fell; to hew down.
- 10 To cut down. To excel; to overpower. a low phrase. *Addison.*
- 11 To cut off. To separate from the other parts by cutting. *Judges.*
- 12 To cut off. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely. *Howel.*
- 13 To cut off. To rescind. *Smalridge.*
- 14 To cut off. To intercept; to hinder from union. *Clarendon.*
- 15 To cut off. To put an end to; to obviate. *Cl.*
- 16 To cut off. To withhold. *Rogers.*
- 17 To cut off. To preclude. *Prior.*
- 18 To cut off. To interrupt; to silence. *Bacon.*
- 19 To cut off. To apostrophize; to abbreviate. *Dryden.*
- 20 To cut out. To shape; to form. *Arbuthnot.*
- 21 To cut out. To scheme; to contrive.
- 22 To cut out. To adapt. *Rymer.*
- 23 To cut out. To debar. *Pope.*
- 24 To cut out. To excel; to outdo.
- 25 To cut short. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. *Dryden.*
- 26 To cut short. To abridge: as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay.
- 27 To cut up. To divide an animal into convenient pieces. *L'Estrange.*
- 28 To cut up. To eradicate. *Job.*
- To CUT, *v. n.*
- 1 To make way by dividing. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 To perform the operation of lithotomy. *Pope.*
- 3 To interfere: as, a horse that cuts.
- CUT, *part. a.* Prepared for use. *Swift.*
- CUT, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 The action of a sharp or edged instrument.
- 2 The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edged or sharp instrument.
- 3 A wound made by cutting. *Wiseman.*
- 4 A channel made by art. *Knolles.*
- 5 A part cut off from the rest. *Mortimer.*
- 6 A small particle; a shred. *Hooker.*
- 7 A lot made by cutting a stick. *Locke.*

CYN

- 8 A near passage, by which some angle is cut off. *Hale.*
- 9 A picture cut or carved upon wood or copper, and impressed from it. *Brown.*
- 10 The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.
- 11 The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. *Swift.*
- 12 Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape. *Addison.*
- 13 A fool or cully. *Shakespeare.*
- 14 *Cut and long tail.* Men of all kinds. *B. Jonson.*
- CUTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*cutis*, Lat.] Relating to the skin. *Floyer.*
- CU'TICLE, *s.* [*cuticula*, Lat.]
- 1 The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering plaister. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin. *Quincy.*
- 2 A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor. *Newton.*
- CUT'ICULAR, *a.* [*cutis*, Lat.] Belonging to the skin.
- CUTH, signifies knowledge or skill. *Camden.*
- CU'TLASS, *s.* [*couteau*, Fr.] A broad cutting sword. *Shakespeare.*
- CU'TLER, *s.* [*couteau*, Fr.] One who makes, or sells knives. *Clarendon.*
- CU'TPURSE, *s.* [from *cut* and *purse.*] One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief; a robber. *Bentley.*
- CU'TTER, *s.* [from *cut.*]
- 1 An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.
- 2 A nimble boat that cuts the water.
- 3 The teeth that cut the meat. *Ray.*
- 4 An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them. *Cowell.*
- CUT-THROAT, *s.* [from *cut* and *throat.*] A ruffian; a murderer; an assassin. *Knolles.*
- CUT-THROAT, *a.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous. *Carew.*
- CU'TTING, *s.* [from *cut.*] A piece cut off; a chop. *Bacon.*
- CU'TTING, * *a.* [from the noun.] Keen; sharp; severe. *Ash.*
- CU'TTLE, *s.* A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor.
- CU'TTLE, *s.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul-mouthed fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- CY'CLE, *s.* [*cyclus*, Lat. *κυκλος*.]
- 1 A circle.
- 2 A round of time; a space in which the same revolution begins again; a periodical space of time. *Holder.*
- 3 A method, or account of a method continued till the same course begins again. *Evelyn.*
- 4 Imaginary orb; a circle in the heavens. *Mitt.*
- CY'CLOID, *s.* [from *κυκλειδης*.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in the right line, is the cycloid.
- CYCLO'IDAL, *a.* [from *cycloid.*] Relating to a cycloid.
- CYCLOPÆ'DIA, *s.* [*κυκλος* and *παιδεια*.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.
- CY'GNET, *s.* [*cygnus*, Lat.] A young swan. *Mor.*
- CY'LINDER, *s.* [*κυλινδρος*.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular. *Wilkins.*
- CYLI'NDRICAL, } *a.* [from *cylinder.*] Partaking
- CYLI'NDRICK, } of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder. *Woodw.*
- CYMA'R, *s.* [properly written *simar.*] A slight covering; a scarf. *Dryden.*
- CYMA'TIUM, *s.* [Lat. from *κυματιον*.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. *Harris.*
- CY'MBAL, *s.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A musical instrument. *Dryden.*
- CYNA'NTHROPY, *s.* [*κυων*, *κυνος*, and *ανθρωπος*.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

DAG

- CYNEGETICKS**, *s.* [κυνηγῆτικα.] The art of hunting. *Brown.*
- CY'NICAL**, } *a.* [κυνικός.] Having the qualities
CY'NICK, } of a dog; currish; brutal; snarl-
 ing; satirical. *Wilkins.*
- CY'NICK**, *s.* [κυνικός.] A philosopher of the
 snarling or currish sort; a follower of Dioge-
 nes; a snarler; a misanthrope. *Shakespeare.*
- CY'NOSURE**, *s.* [from κυνος οὐρα.] The star near
 the north pole, by which sailors steer. *Milton.*
- CY'PRESS-TREE**, *s.* [cupressus, Lat.]
 1 A tall straight tree; its leaves are bitter, and
 the smell and shade of it are dangerous.
 Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal
 tree, and made use of it at funerals. The
 cypress-tree is always green, and never either
 rots or is wormeaten. *Calmet.*
 2 It is the emblem of mourning. *Shakespeare.*
- CY'PRUS**, *s.* A thin black stuff. *Shakespeare.*
- CYST**, } *s.* [κύστις.] A bag containing some
CY'STIS, } morbid matter. *Wiseman.*
- CY'STICK**, *a.* [from cyst, a bag.] Contained in
 a bag. *Arbuthnot.*
- CYSTO'TOMY**, *s.* [κύστις and τεμνω.] The act or
 practice of opening encysted tumours.
- CZAR**, *s.* [written more properly *tzar*.] The title
 of the emperor of Russia.
- CZAR'INA**, *s.* [from *czar*.] The empress of Russia.
-
- D** Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound
 to *t*, but formed by a stronger appulse of the
 tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The
 sound of *d* in English is uniform, and it is
 never mute.
- DA CAPO**, [Italian.] A term in musick which
 means that the first part of the tune should be
 repeated at the conclusion.
- To DAB**, *v. a.* [dauber, Fr.] To strike gently
 with something soft or moist. *Sharp.*
- DAB**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A small lump of any thing.
 2 A blow with something moist or soft.
 3 Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
 4 (In low language.) An artist.
 5 A kind of small flat fish. *Carew.*
- DAB-CHICK**, *s.* A small waterfowl. *Pope.*
- To DA'BBLE**, *v. a.* [dabbelen, Dutch.] To smear;
 to daub; to wet. *Swift.*
- To DA'BBLE**, *v. n.*
 1 To play in water; to move in water or mud. *Sw.*
 2 To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or
 shallow manner; to tamper. *Pope.*
- DA'BBLER**, *s.* [from *dabble*.]
 1 One that plays in water.
 2 One that meddles without mastery, a super-
 ficial meddler. *Swift.*
- DA'BCHICK**, * *s.* [from *dab* and *chick*.] A chick
 newly hatched. *Ash.*
- DACE**, *s.* [luciscus.] A small river fish, re-
 sembling a roach, but less. *Wulton.*
- DA'CTYLE**, *s.* [δακτύλος, a finger.] A poetical
 foot consisting of one long syllable and two
 short, like the joints of a finger.
- DA'DDY**, } *s.* The child's way of expressing
 father. *Shakespeare.*
- DADE**, *v. a.* To hold up by a leading string.
Drayton.
- DADAL**, *a.* Variegated; neatly made; skil-
 ful; expert. *Ash.*
- DAFFODIL**, } *s.* This plant hath a
DAFFODILLY, } lily-flower, consist-
DAFFODOWNDILLY, } ing of one leaf,
 which is bell-shaped. *Milton.*
- DAFT**, *v. a.* [from *do aft*.] To toss aside;
 to throw away slightly: not used. *Shak.*
- DAG**, *s.* [dague, Fr.] Not used.
 1 A dagger.
 2 A hand-gun; a pistol.
- To DAG**, *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to be-
 mire: a low word.
- DA'GGER**, *s.* [dague, Fr.]
 1 A short sword; poniard. *Addison.*
 2 A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used
 for defence, in fencing schools.
 3 The obelisk; as [+].

DAM

- DA'GGERS-DRAWING**, *s.* [dagger and draw.]
 Act of drawing daggers; approach to open vio-
 lence. *Hudibras.*
- To DA'GGLE**, *v. n.* [from *dag*, dew.] To dip neg-
 ligently in mire or water.
- To DA'GGLE**, *v. n.* To be in the mire. *Pope.*
- DA'GGLETAIL**, *a.* [daggle and tail.] Bemired;
 bespattered. *Swift.*
- DA'II Y**, *a.* [daglic, Sax.] Happening every day
 quotidian. *Prior.*
- DA'ILY**, *ad.* Every day; very often. *Spenser.*
- DA'INTILY**, *ad.* [from *dainty*.]
 1 Elegantly; delicately. *Bacon.*
 2 Deliciously; pleasantly. *Howel.*
- DA'INTINESS**, *s.* [from *dainty*.]
 1 Delicacy; softness. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 Elegance; nicety. *Wotton.*
 3 Delicacy; deliciousness. *Hakewill.*
 4 Squeamishness; fastidiousness. *Wotton.*
 5 Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.
- DA'INTY**, *a.* [dain, old Fr. delicate.]
 1 Pleasing to the palate; delicious. *Bacon.*
 2 Delicate; nice; squeamish. *Davies.*
 3 Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Elegant; effeminately beautiful. *Milton.*
 5 Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior.*
- DA'INTY**, *s.*
 1 Something nice; a delicacy. *Pope.*
 2 A word of fondness formerly in use. *Shak.*
- DA'IRY**, *s.* [from *dēy*, an old word for milk.]
 1 The occupation or art of making various kinds
 of food from milk. *Temple.*
 2 The place where milk is manufactured.
 3 Pasturage; milk farm. *Bacon.*
- DA'IRY-MAID**, *s.* [from *dairy* and *maid*.] The
 woman servant whose business is to manage
 the milk. *Dryden.*
- DA'ISY**, *s.* [dægereage, Sax. day's eye.] A spring
 flower. *Shakespeare.*
- DALE**, *s.* [dalei, Gothick; dal, Dutch and Ger.]
 A vale; a valley. *Thompson.*
- DA'LLIANCE**, *s.* [from *dally*.]
 1 Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness. *Mil.*
 2 Conjugal conversation. *Milton.*
 3 Delay; procrastination. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'LLIER**, *s.* [from *dally*.] A trifler; a fondler.
Ascham.
- DA'LLOP**, *s.* A tuft or clump. *Tusser.*
- To DA'LLY**, *v. n.* [dollen, Dutch, to trifle.]
 1 To trifle; to play the fool. *Calamy.*
 2 To exchange caresses; to fondle. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To sport; to play; to frolick. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To delay. *Wisdom.*
- To DA'LLY**, *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to
 amuse till a proper opportunity. *Knolles.*
- DAM**, *s.* [from *dame*, which anciently signified
 mother.] The mother. *Ray.*
- DAM**, *s.* [dam, Dutch.] A mole or bank to con-
 fine water. *Mortimer.*
- To DAM**, *v. a.* [damman, Sax. dammen, Dutch.]
 To confine, or shut up water by moles or dams.
Otway.
- DA'MAGE**, *s.* [dommage, Fr.]
 1 Mischief; hurt; detriment. *Davies.*
 2 Loss; mischief suffered. *Milton.*
 3 The value of mischief done. *Clarendon.*
 4 Reparation of damage; retribution. *Bacon.*
 5 (In law.) Any hurt or hinderance that a man
 taketh in his estate. *Cowell.*
- To DA'MAGE**, *v. a.* To mischief; to injure; to
 impair; to hurt; to harm. *Addison.*
- To DA'MAGE**, *v. n.* To take damage.
- DA'MAGEABLE**, *a.* [from *damage*.]
 1 Susceptible of hurt: as, *damageable* goods.
 2 Mischievous; pernicious. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- DA'MASCENE**, *s.* [from *Damascus*.] A small
 black plum; a damson. *Bacon.*
- DA'MASK**, *s.* [damassé, French.] Linen or silk
 woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*,
 with a texture, by which part has regular
 figures. *Swift.*
- To DA'MASK**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To form flowers upon stuffs.
 2 To variegate; to diversify. *Fenton.*
- DA'MASK-ROSE**, *s.* A red rose. *Bacon.*
- DA'MASKENING**, *s.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.]

DAN

- The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. *Chambers.*
- DAME**, *s.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Span.]
- 1 A lady; the old title of honour to women.
 - 2 Mistress of a low family. *L'Estrange.*
 - 3 Woman in general. *Shakespeare.*
- DAME'S-VIOLET**, *s.* Queen's gilliflower.
- To DAMN**, *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat.]
- 1 To doom to eternal torments in a future state. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To procure, or cause to be eternally condemned. *South.*
 - 3 To condemn; to censure. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode. *Pope.*
- DAMNABLE**, *a.* [from *damn*.]
- 1 Deserving damnation. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Odious; pernicious. *Shakespeare.*
- DAMNABLY**, *ad.* [from *damnable*.] In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment. *South.*
- DAMNATION**, *s.* [from *damn*.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment. *Taylor.*
- DAMNATORY**, *a.* [*damnatorius*, Lat.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.
- DAMNED**, *part. a.* [from *damn*.] Hateful; detestable; abominable. *Rowe.*
- DAMNIFICK**, *a.* [from *damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.
- To DAMNIFY**, *v. a.* [*damnifico*, Lat.]
- 1 To endamage; to injure. *Locke.*
 - 2 To hurt; to impair. *Spenser.*
- DAMNINGNESS**, *s.* [from *damning*.] Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond.*
- DAMP**, *a.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]
- 1 Moist; inclining to wet; foggy. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Dejected; sunk; depressed. *Milton.*
- DAMP**, *s.*
- 1 Fog; moist air; moisture. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward.*
 - 3 Dejection; depression of spirit. *Roscom.*
- To DAMP**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To wet; to moisten; to make humid.
 - 2 To depress; to deject; to chill. *Atterbury.*
 - 3 To weaken; to abate; to hebetate. *Milton.*
- DAMPISH**, ** a.* [from *damp*.] Tending to wet; something damp. *Ash.*
- DAMPISHNESS**, *s.* [from *damp*.] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture. *Bacon.*
- DAMPNESS**, *s.* [from *damp*.] Moisture; fogginess. *Dryden.*
- DAMPY**, *a.* [from *damp*.] Dejected; gloomy, sorrowful. *Hayward.*
- DAMSEL**, *s.* [*damoiselle*, Fr.]
- 1 A young gentlewoman. *Prior.*
 - 2 An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden.*
 - 3 A wench; a country lass. *Gay.*
- DAMSON**, *s.* [corruptly from *damascene*.] A small black plum. *Shakespeare.*
- DAN**, *s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] The old term of honour for men. *Prior.*
- To DANCE**, *v. n.* [*danter*, Fr.] To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments. *Shakespeare.*
- To DANCE Attendance**, *v. n.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness. *Raleigh.*
- To DANCE**, *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion. *Bacon.*
- DANCE**, *s.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert. *Bacon.*
- DANCER**, *s.* [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing. *Donne.*
- DANCING-MASTER**, *s.* [*dance and master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke.*
- DANCING-SCHOOL**, *s.* The school where the art of dancing is taught. *L'Estrange.*
- DANDELION**, *s.* [*dent de lion*, Fr.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
- DANDIPRAT**, *s.* [*dandin*, Fr.] A little fellow; an urchin.
- To DANDLE**, *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To shake a child on the knee. *Temple.*
 - 2 To fondle; to treat like a child. *Addison.*
 - 3 To delay; to procrastinate. *Shakespeare.*

DAR

- DA'NDLER**, *s.* He that dandles or fondles children.
- DA'NDRUFF**, *s.* [Sax. *tan*, the itch, and *drof*, sordid.] Scabs in the head.
- DA'NEWORT**, *s.* A species of elder; called also dwarf elder, or wallwort.
- DA'NGER**, *s.* [*danger*, Fr.] Risk; hazard; peril. *Acts.*
- To DA'NGER**, *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'NGERLESS**, *a.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without risk. *Sidney.*
- DA'NGEROUS**, *a.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger. *Dryden.*
- DA'NGEROUSLY**, *ad.* Hazardously; perilously; with danger. *Hammond.*
- DA'NGEROUSNESS**, *s.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril. *Boyle.*
- To DA'NGLE**, *v. n.* [from *hang*.]
- 1 To hang loose and quivering. *Smith.*
 - 2 To hang upon any one; to be an humble follower. *Swift.*
- DA'NGLER**, *s.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women. *Ralph.*
- DANK**, *a.* [*tuncken*, German.] Damp; humid; moist; wet. *Milton.*
- DA'NKISH**, *a.* Somewhat dank. *Shakesp.*
- To DAP**, *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into the water. *Walton.*
- DAPATICAL**, *a.* [*dapaticus*, Lat.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*
- DA'PPER**, *a.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton.*
- DA'PPERLING**, *s.* A dwarf. *Ainsworth.*
- DA'PPLE**, *a.* [from *apple*.] Marked with various colours; variegated. *Locke.*
- To DA'PPLE**, *v. n.* To streak; to vary. *Bacon.*
- DAR, DARE, DART**, *s.* A fish; the dace.
- To DARE**, *v. n.* pret. I *durst*; part. I have *dared*. [*dearran*, Sax] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to be adventurous. *Dryden.*
- To DARE**, *v. a.* pret. I *dared*. To challenge; to defy. *Roscommon.*
- To DARE Larks**. To catch them by means of a looking-glass. *Carew.*
- DARE**, *s.* Defiance; challenge. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'REFUL**, *a.* [*dare and full*.] Full of defiance; not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'RIL**, ** s.* A logical term. *Prior.*
- DA'RING**, *a.* [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous; fearless; courageous. *Prior.*
- DA'RINGLY**, *ad.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly. *Halifax.*
- DA'RINGNESS**, *s.* [from *daring*.] Boldness.
- DARK**, *a.* [*deorc*, Sax.]
- 1 Not light; wanting light. *Walter.*
 - 2 Not of a showy or vivid colour. *Boyle.*
 - 3 Blind; without the enjoyment of light. *Dryd.*
 - 4 Opaque; not transparent.
 - 5 Obscure; not perspicuous. *Hooker.*
 - 6 Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant. *Den.*
 - 7 Gloomy; not cheerful. *Addison.*
- DARK**, *s.*
- 1 Darkness; obscurity; want of light. *Shak.*
 - 2 Obscurity; condition of one unknown. *Atterb.*
 - 3 Want of knowledge. *Locke.*
- To DARK**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- To DA'RKEN**, *v. a.* [from *dark*.]
- 1 To make dark; to deprive of light. *Addison.*
 - 2 To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.*
 - 3 To foul; to sully. *Tillotson.*
- To DA'RKEN**, *v. n.* To grow dark.
- DA'RKLING**, [a kind of diminutive from *dark*.] Being in the dark. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'RKLY**, *ad.* [from *dark*.] In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly. *Dryden.*
- DA'RKNESS**, *s.* [from *dark*.]
- 1 Absence of light. *Genesis.*
 - 2 Opakeness; want of transparency.
 - 3 Obscurity; want of perspicuity.
 - 4 Infernal gloom; wickedness. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 State of being intellectually dark; ignorance; uncertainty. *Locke.*
 - 6 The empire of Satan. *Colossians.*

DAU

- DA'RK SOME, *a.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obscure; not luminous. *Pope.*
- DA'RLING, *a.* [*deorling*, Sax.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *L'Estrange.*
- DARLING, *s.* A favourite; one much beloved. *Halifax.*
- To DARN, *v. a.* See DEARN. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff. *Gay.*
- DA'RNEL, *s.* A weed growing in the fields.
- DA'RNIX, * *s.* (In commerce.) A sort of cloth of which table linen is made. *Ash.*
- To DARRA'IN, *v. a.*
- 1 To range troops for battle. *Carew.*
 - 2 To apply to the fight. *Spenser.*
- DART, *s.* [*dard*, Fr.] A missile weapon thrown by the hand. *Shakespeare.*
- To DART, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To throw offensively. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To throw; to emit. *Pope.*
- To DART, *v. n.*
- 1 To fly as a dart. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To let fly with hostile intention. *Shakespeare.*
- To DASH, *v. a.* [etymology doubtful.]
- 1 To throw or strike any thing suddenly against something. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 To break by collision. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To throw water in flashes. *Mortimer.*
 - 4 To bespatter; to besprinkle. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To agitate any liquid; so as to make the surface fly off.
 - 6 To mingle; to adulterate. *Hudibras.*
 - 7 To form or sketch in haste, carelessly. *Pope.*
 - 8 To obliterate; to blot; to cross out. *Pope.*
 - 9 To confound; to make ashamed suddenly; to depress; to suppress. *Pope.*
- To DASH, *v. n.*
- 1 To fly off the surface by a violent motion.
 - 2 To fly in flashes with a loud noise. *Thomson.*
 - 3 To rush through water, so as to make it fly. *Dry.*
- DASH, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Collision. *Thomson.*
 - 2 Infusion. *Addison.*
 - 3 A mark in writing; a line ———. *Brown.*
 - 4 Stroke; blow: ludicrous. *Shakespeare.*
- DASH, *ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed. *Dryden.*
- DA'SHING, * *a.* Hasty; inconsiderate. *Burke.*
- DA'STARD *s.* [*adastriga*, Sax.] A coward; a poltron. *Locke.*
- To DA'STARD, *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to desert with cowardice. *Dryden.*
- To DA'STARDISE, *v. a.* [from *dastard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Dryden.*
- DA'STARDLY, *a.* [from *dastard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous. *L'Estrange.*
- DA'STARDY, *s.* Cowardliness; timorousness.
- DA'TA, * *s. pl.* [Lat.] Allowed premises. *Reid.*
- DA'TARY, *s.* [*datarius.*] An officer of the chancery of Rome.
- DATE, *s.* [*date*, Fr. *datum*, Lat.]
- 1 The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
 - 2 The time at which any event happened.
 - 3 The time stipulated when any thing shall be done. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 End; conclusion. *Pope.*
 - 5 Duration; continuance. *Denham.*
 - 6 [From *dactylus.*] The fruit of the date-tree.
- DATE-TREE, *s.* A species of palm.
- To DATE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Bentley.*
- DA'TELESS, *a.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'TIVE, *a.* [*dativus*, Lat.] In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.
- To DAUB, *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch.]
- 1 To smear with something adhesive. *Exodus.*
 - 2 To paint coarsely. *Otway.*
 - 3 To cover with something specious or gross. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously. *Bacon.*
 - 5 To flatter grossly. *South.*
- To DAUB, *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Shakes.*

DEA

- DA'UBER, *s.* [from *daub.*] A coarse low painter. *Swift.*
- DA'UBY, *a.* [from *daub.*] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive. *Dryden.*
- DA'UGHTER, *s.* [*dauntar*, Gothick; *dohter*, Sax. *dotter*, Runick.]
- 1 The female offspring of a man or woman.
 - 2 A daughter in law, or son's wife. *Genesis.*
 - 3 A woman.
 - 4 (In poetry.) Any descendant.
 - 5 The female penitent of a confessor. *Shak.*
- To DAUNT, *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate. *Granville.*
- DA'UNTLESS, *a.* [from *daunt.*] Fearless; not dejected. *Pope.*
- DA'UNTLESSNESS, *s.* Fearlessness.
- DAU'PHIN, * *s.* [from *Dauphiny.*] The heir apparent to the throne of France. *Shakespeare.*
- DAU'PHINESS, * *s.* The wife or widow of the dauphin of France. *Walpole.*
- DAW, *s.* [*menedulu.*] A bird. *DuVies.*
- DAWK, *s.* A hollow or incision in stuff. *Mox.*
- To DAWK, *v. a.* To mark with an incision.
- To DAWN, *v. n.*
- 1 To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. *Pope.*
 - 2 To glimmer obscurely. *Locke.*
 - 3 To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence. *Pope.*
- DAWN, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Beginning; first rise. *Pope.*
- DAY, *s.* [*dæg*, Sax.]
- 1 The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. *Blackmore.*
 - 2 The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.
 - 3 Light; sunshine. *Romans.*
 - 4 Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age. *Pope.*
 - 5 Life: commonly in the plural. *Carte.*
 - 6 The day of contest; the battle. *Roscommon.*
 - 7 An appointed or fixed time. *Dryden.*
 - 8 A day appointed for some commemoration. *Shakespeare.*
 - 9 From day to day. Without certainty or continuance. *Bacon.*
- TO-DAY. On this day. *Fenton.*
- DA'YBED, *s.* [*day* and *bed.*] A bed used for idleness and luxury. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'YBOOK, *s.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradesman's journal.
- DA'YBREAK, *s.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn the first appearance of light. *Dryden.*
- DAYLA'BOUR, *s.* [*day* and *labour.*] Labour by the day. *Milton.*
- DAYLA'BOURER, *s.* [from *daylabour.*] One that works by the day. *Milton.*
- DA'YLIGHT, *s.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper. *Newton.*
- DA'YLILY, *s.* The same with *asphodel.*
- DA'YSMAN, *s.* [*day* and *man.*] An old word for umpire. *Spenser.*
- DA'YSPRING, *s.* [*day* and *spring.*] The rise of the day; the dawn. *Milton.*
- DA'YSTAR, *s.* [*day* and *star.*] The morning star. *Ben Jonson.*
- DA'YTIME, *s.* [*day* and *time.*] The time in which there is light: opposed to *night.* *Bacon.*
- DA'YWORK, *s.* [*day* and *work.*] Work imposed by the day, daylabour. *Fairfax.*
- To DAZE, *v. a.* [*dwæes*, Sax.] To overpower with light. *Dryden.*
- DA'ZIED, *a.* Besprinkled with daisies. *Shak.*
- To DA'ZZLE, *v. a.* To overpower with light. *Dav.*
- To DA'ZZLE, *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight. *Bacon.*
- DEA'CON, *s.* [*diaconus*, Lat.]
- 1 One of the lowest order of the clergy. *Sander.*
 - 2 (In Scotland.) An overseer of the poor.
 - 3 The master of an incorporated company.
- DE'ACONESS, *s.* [from *deacon.*] A female office in the ancient church.
- DE'ACONRY, *s.* The office or dignity of a
- DE'ACONSHIP, *s.* *deacon.*

DEA

- DEAD**, *a.* [*dead*, Sax.]
 1 Deprived of life; exanimated. *Hale.*
 2 Without life; inanimate. *Pope.*
 3 Imitating death; senseless; motionless. *Psalms.*
 4 Unactive; motionless. *Lee.*
 5 Empty; vacant. *Dryden.*
 6 Useless; unprofitable. *Addison.*
 7 Dull; gloomy; unemployed. *Knolles.*
 8 Still; obscure. *Hayward.*
 9 Having no resemblance of life. *Dryden.*
 10 Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. *Boyle.*
 11 Dull; frigid; not animated. *Addison.*
 12 Tasteless; vapid; spiritless.
 13 Uninhabited. *Arbuthnot.*
 14 (In theology.) The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.
The DEAD, *s.* Dead men. *Smith.*
DEAD, *s.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom: as at midwinter and mid-night. *South.*
To DEAD, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind. *Bacon.*
To DEAD, } *v. a.*
To DE'ADEN, }
 1 To deprive of any kind of force or sensation. *Bacon.*
 2 To make vapid, or spiritless. *Bacon.*
DEAD-DOING, *part. a.* [*dead* and *do*.] Destructive; killing; mischievous. *Hudibras.*
DEAD-LIFT, *s.* [*dead* and *lift*.] Hopeless exigence. *Hudibras.*
DE'ADLY, *a.* [from *dead*.]
 1 Destructive; mortal; murderous. *Shak.*
 2 Mortal; implacable. *Knolles.*
DE'ADLY, *ad.*
 1 In a manner resembling the dead. *Dryden.*
 2 Mortally. *Ezekiel.*
 3 Implacably; irreconcilably; destructively.
DE'ADNESS, *s.* [from *dead*.]
 1 Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection. *Rogers.*
 2 Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits. *Lee.*
 3 Vapidness of liquors; loss of spirit. *Mortimer.*
DE'ADNETTLE, *s.* A weed; the same with archangel.
DEAD-RE'CKONING, *s.* [a sea term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.
DEAF, *a.* [*doof*, Dutch.]
 1 Wanting the sense of hearing. *Holder.*
 2 Deprived of the power of hearing. *Dryden.*
 3 Obscurely heard. *Dryden.*
To DEAF, } *v. a.* To deprive of the power of
To DE'AFEN, } hearing. *Dryden.*
DE'AFLY, *ad.* [from *deaf*.]
 1 Without sense of sounds.
 2 Obscurely to the ear.
DE'AFNESS, *s.* [from *deaf*.]
 1 Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds. *Holder.*
 2 Unwillingness to hear. *K. Charles.*
DEAL, *s.* [*deel*, Dutch.]
 1 Part.
 2 Quantity; degree of more or less. *B. Jonson.*
 3 [From the verb.] The art or practice of dealing cards. *Swift.*
 4 [*Deyl*, Dutch.] Fir-wood, or the wood of pines. *Boyle.*
To DEAL, *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]
 1 To distribute; to dispose to different persons. *Tickel.*
 2 To scatter; to throw about. *Dryden.*
 3 To give gradually, or one after another. *Gay.*
To DEAL, *v. n.*
 1 To traffick; to trade. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 To act between two persons; to intervene. *Bacon.*
 3 To behave well or ill in any transaction. *Tillotson.*
 4 To act in any manner. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To Deal by. To treat well or ill. *Locke.*
 6 To Deal in. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise. *Atterbury.*

DEA

- 7 To Deal with. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill. *South.*
 8 To Deal with. To contend with. *Sidney.*
To DEA'LBATE, *v. a.* [*deatoo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.
DEALBA'TION, *s.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening. *Brown.*
DE'ALER, *s.* [from *deal*.]
 1 One that has to do with any thing. *Swift.*
 2 A trader or trafficker. *Swift.*
 3 A person who deals the cards.
DE'ALING, *s.* [from *deal*.]
 1 Practice; action. *Raleigh.*
 2 Intercourse. *Addison.*
 3 Measure of treatment. *Hammond.*
 4 Traffick; business. *Swift.*
DEAMBULA'TION, *s.* [*deambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking abroad.
DEA'MBULATORY, *a.* [*deambulo*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.
DEAN, *s.* [*decanus*, Lat. *doyen*, Fr.] The second dignity of a diocese.
DE'ANERY, *s.* [from *dean*.]
 1 The office of a dean. *Clarendon.*
 2 The revenue of a dean. *Swift.*
 3 The house of a dean. *Shakespeare.*
DE'ANSHIP, *s.* [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.
DEAR, *a.* [*deor*, Sax.]
 1 Beloved; favourite; darling. *Addison.*
 2 Valuable; of a high price; costly. *Pope.*
 3 Scarce; not plentiful: as, a dear year.
 4 Sad; hateful; grievous. *Shakespeare.*
DEAR, *s.* A word of endearment. *Dryden.*
DE'AR-BOUGHT, *a.* [*dear* and *bought*.] Purchased at a high price. *Roscommon.*
DE'ARLING, *s.* [now written *darling*.] A favourite. *Spenser.*
DE'ARLY, *ad.* [from *dear*.]
 1 With great fondness. *Wotton.*
 2 At a high price. *Bacon.*
To DEARN, *v. a.* [*dyrnun*, Saxon.] To mend clothes.
DE'ARNESS, *s.* [from *dear*.]
 1 Fondness; kindness; love. *South.*
 2 Scarcity; high price. *Swift.*
DE'ARNLY, *ad.* [*deorn*, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unseen: obsolete. *Spenser.*
DEARTH, *s.* [from *dear*.]
 1 Scarcity which makes food dear. *Bacon.*
 2 Want; need; famine. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Barrenness; sterility. *Dryden.*
To DEARTI'ULATE, *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Lat.] To disjoint; to dismember.
DEATH, *s.* [*death*, Sax.]
 1 The extinction of life. *Hebrews.*
 2 Mortality; destruction. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The state of the dead. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The manner of dying. *Ezekiel.*
 5 The image of mortality represented by a skeleton. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully. *Bacon.*
 7 Cause of death. *Kings.*
 8 Destroyer. *Broome.*
 9 (In poetry.) The instrument of death. *Dryden.*
 10 (In theology.) Damnation; eternal torments. *Church Catechism.*
DEA'TH-BED, *s.* [*death* and *bed*.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness. *South.*
DE'ATHFUL, *a.* [*death* and *full*.] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous. *Raleigh.*
DE'ATHLESS, *a.* [from *death*.] Immortal; never dying; everlasting. *Boyle.*
DE'ATHLIKE, *a.* [*death* and *like*.] Resembling death; still; placid; calm. *Crashaw.*
DEATH'S-DOOR, *s.* [*death* and *door*.] A near approach to death. *Taylor.*
DEATH'S-MAN, *s.* [*death* and *man*.] An executioner; hangman; headsman. *Shakespeare.*
DE'ATH-WARRANT,* *s.* [from *death* and *warrant*.] The instrument or writing which orders the execution of a condemned malefactor. *Ash.*
DE'ATH-WATCH, *s.* [*death* and *watch*.] An insect that makes a tingling noise like that of a

DEB

watch, and superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death. *Watts.*
To DEAU'RATE, v. a. [*deauro*, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold.
DEAURA'TION, s. [from *deaurate*.] The act of gilding.
DEBACCHA'TION, s. [*debacchatio*, Latin.] A raging; a madness.
To DEBA'R, v. a. [from *bar*.] To exclude; to preclude; to hinder. *Raleigh.*
To DEBA'RB, v. a. [from *de* and *barba*, Lat.] To deprive of his beard.
To DEBA'RK, v. n. [*débarquer*, Fr.] To disembark; to leave the ship.
To DEBA'SE, v. a. [from *base*.]
 1 To reduce from a higher to a lower state. *Locke.*
 2 To make mean; to degrade. *Hooker.*
 3 To sink; to vitiate with meanness. *Addison.*
 4 To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures. *Hale.*
DEBA'SEMENT, s. [from *debuse*.] The act of debasing; degradation. *Gov. of Tongue.*
DEBA'SER, s. [from *debuse*.] He that bebases; he that adulterates; he that sinks the value of things.
DEBA'TABLE, a. [from *debate*.] Disputable; subject to controversy. *Hayward.*
DEBA'TE, s. [*débat*, Fr.]
 1 A personal dispute; a controversy. *Locke.*
 2 A quarrel; a contest. *Dryden.*
To DEBA'TE, v. a. [*débatre*, Fr.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest. *Clarendon.*
To DEBA'TE, v. n.
 1 To deliberate. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To dispute. *Tatler.*
DEBA'TEFUL, a. [from *debate*.]
 1 Quarrelsome; contentious.
 2 Contested; occasioning quarrels.
DEBA'TEMENT, s. [from *debate*.] Controversy; deliberation. *Shakespeare.*
DEBA'TER, s. [from *debate*.] A disputant; a controvertist.
To DEBA'UCH, v. a. [*débaucher*, Fr.]
 1 To corrupt; to vitiate. *Dryden.*
 2 To corrupt with lewdness. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To corrupt by intemperance. *Tillotson.*
DEBA'UCH, s.
 1 A fit of intemperance. *Calamy.*
 2 Luxury; excess; lewdness. *Dryden.*
DEBAUCHE'E, s. [*débauché*, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard. *South.*
DEBA'UCHER, s. [from *debauch*.] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.
DEBA'UCHERY, s. [from *debauch*.] The practice of excess; lewdness. *Sprat.*
DEBA'UCHMENT, s. [from *debauch*.] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption. *Tay.*
To DEBE'L, v. a. [*debello*, Lat.] To conquer; to overcome in war: not in use. *Bacon.*
DEBELLA'TION, s. [*debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.
DEBE'NTURE, s. [*debentur*, Lat.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed. *Swift.*
DE'BILE, a. [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint. *Shakespeare.*
To DEBI'LITATE, v. a. [*debilito*, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble. *Brown.*
DEBILITA'TION, s. [*debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening. *King Charles.*
DEBI'LITUDE, s. [from *debility*.] Weakness; debility.
DEBI'LITY, s. [*debilitas*, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness. *Sidney.*
DEBONA'IR, a. [*débonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; gentle: obsolete. *Milton.*
DEBONA'IRLY, ad. [from *debonair*.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.
DEBT, s. [*debitum*, Lat.]
 1 That which one man owes to another.
 2 That which any one is obliged to do or suffer. *Shakespeare.*
DE'BTED, part. [from *debt*.] Indebted; obliged to. *Shakespeare.*
DE'BTOR, s. [*debitor*, Lat.]
 1 He that owes something to another. *Swift.*

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2 One that owes money. *Philips.*
 3 One side of an account book. *Addison.*
DE'BTOR, s. [*debitor*, Lat.] Belonging to a debt; pointing out debtors: as, the *debtor* side. *Addison.*
DEBULLI'TION, s. [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or seething over.
DECACU'MINATED, a. [*decacuminatus*, Lat.] Having the top or point cut off.
DE'CADE, s. [*δεκα*; *decas*, Lat.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten. *Holder.*
DE'CADENCY, s. [*décadence*, Fr.] Decay.
DE'CAGON, s. [*δεκα*, ten, and *γωνια*, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.
DE'CALOGUE, s. [*δεκαλογος*.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses. *Hammond.*
To DECA'MP, v. n. [*décamper*, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off.
DECA'MPMENT, s. [from *decamp*.] The act of shifting the camp.
To DECA'NT, v. a. [*decanto*, Lat.] To pour off gently by inclination. *Boyle.*
DECANTA'TION, s. [*décantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.
DECA'NTER, s. [from *decant*.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear.
To DECA'PITATE, v. a. [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead.
To DECA'Y, v. n. [*déchoir*, Fr.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired. *Pope.*
To DECA'Y, v. a. To impair; to bring to decay. *Clarendon.*
DECA'Y, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Decline from the state of perfection; state of depravation or diminution. *Pope.*
 2 The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. *Locke.*
 3 Declension from prosperity. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The cause of decline. *Bacon.*
DECA'YER, s. [from *decay*.] That which causes decay. *Shakespeare.*
DECE'ASE, s. [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life. *Hooker.*
To DECE'ASE, v. n. [*decedo*, Lat.] To die; to depart from life. *Chapman.*
DECE'IT, s. [*deceptio*, Lat.]
 1 A fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. *Job.*
 2 Stratagem; artifice. *Shakespeare.*
DECE'ITFUL, a. [from *deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Shakespeare.*
DECE'ITFULLY, ad. Fraudulently. *Wotton.*
DECEITFULNESS, s. [from *deceitful*.] Tendency to deceive. *Matthew.*
DECE'IVABLE, a. [from *deceive*.]
 1 Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.
 2 Subject to produce error; deceitful. *Bacon.*
DECE'IVABLENESS, s. [from *deceivable*.] Liability to be deceived. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
To DECE'IVE, v. a. [*decipio*, Lat.]
 1 To cause to mistake; to bring into error; to impose upon. *Locke.*
 2 To delude by stratagem.
 3 To cut off from expectation. *Locke.*
 4 To mock; to fail. *Dryden.*
 5 To deprive by fraud or stealth. *Bacon.*
DECE'IVER, s. [from *deceive*.] One that leads another into error; a cheat. *South.*
DECE'MBER, s. [*december*, Lat.] The last month of the year; but named *december*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March.
DECE'MPEDAL, a. [*decempeda*, Lat.] Ten feet in length.
DECE'MVIRATE, s. [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome; any body of ten men.
DECE'MVIRI, s. pl. [Lat.] Ten supreme magistrates in Rome chosen to govern the people for two years. *Sidney.*
DE'CENCE, s. [*décence*, Fr.]
DE'CENCY, s. [*décence*, Fr.]
 1 Proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Spencer.*
 2 Suitableness to character; propriety. *South.*
 3 Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity. *Ros.*
DECE'NNIAL, a. [*decenniuri*, Lat.] What continues for the space of ten years.

DEC

- DECENNOVAL**, *a.* [*decem* and *novem*, Lat.]
DECENNOVARY, *s.* Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*
- DE'CENT**, *a.* [*decens*, Lat.]
 1 Becoming; fit; suitable. *Dryden.*
 2 Grave; not gaudy. *Milton.*
 3 Not wanton; not immodest.
- DE'CENTLY**, *ad.*
 1 In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour; without ostentation. *Broome.*
 2 Without immodesty. *Dryden.*
- DECEPTIBILITY**, *s.* [from *deceit*.] Liableness to be deceived. *Glanville.*
- DECEPTIBLE**, *a.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; subject to fraud. *Brown.*
- DECEPTION**, *s.* [*deceptio*, Lat.]
 1 The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy. *South.*
 2 The state of being deceived. *Milton.*
- DECEPTIOUS**, *a.* [from *deceit*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive. *Shakespeare.*
- DECEPTIVE**, *a.* [from *deceit*.] Having the power of deceiving.
- DECEPTORY**, *a.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit.
- DECE/RPT**, *a.* [*decerpstus*, Lat.] Cropped; taken off.
- DECE/RPTIBLE**, *a.* [*decerpo*, Lat.] That may be taken off.
- DECE/RPTION**, *s.* [from *decerpt*.] The act of cropping or taking off.
- DECERTA'TION**, *s.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A contention; a striving; a dispute.
- DECESSION**, *s.* [*decessio*, Lat.] A departure; a going away.
- To DECHA'RM**, *v. a.* [*décharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to disenchant. *Harvey.*
- To DECI'DE**, *v. a.* [*decido*, Lat.]
 1 To fix the event of; to determine. *Dryden.*
 2 To determine a question or dispute. *Glanville.*
- DE'CIDENCE**, *s.* [*decidentia*, Lat.]
 1 The quality of being shed, or of falling off.
 2 The act of falling away. *Brown.*
- DECI'DER**, *s.* [from *decide*.]
 1 One who determines causes. *Watts.*
 2 One who determines quarrels.
- DECI'DUOUS**, *a.* [*deciduus*, Lat.] Falling, as leaves in autumn; not perennial. *Quincy.*
- DECI'DUOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *deciduus*.] Aptness to fall.
- DE'CIMAL**, *a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten. *Locke.*
- To DE'CIMATE**, *v. a.* [*decimo*, Lat.] To tithe; to take the tenth.
- DECIMA'TION**, *s.* [from *decimate*.]
 1 A tithing; a selection of every tenth.
 2 A selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment. *Dryden.*
- To DECI'PHER**, *v. a.* [*déchiffrer*, Fr.]
 1 To explain that which is written in ciphers. *Sidney.*
 2 To unfold; to unravel; to explain.
 3 To write out; to mark down in characters. *South.*
 4 To stamp; to characterize; to mark. *Shak.*
- DECI'PHERER**, *s.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cipher.
- DECIRCINA'TION**, *s.* [*de* from, and *circino* to make a circle.] The act of describing a circle. *Ash.*
- DECI'SION**, *s.* [from *decide*.]
 1 Determination of a difference. *Woodward.*
 2 Determination of an event. *Shakespeare.*
- DECI'SIVE**, *a.* [from *decide*.]
 1 Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive. *Rogers.*
 2 Having the power of settling any event. *Phil.*
- DECI'SIVELY**, *ad.* [from *decisive*.] In a conclusive manner.
- DECI'SIVENESS**, *s.* [from *decisive*.] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.
- DECI'SORY**, *a.* [from *decide*.] Able to determine or decide.
- To DECK**, *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]
 1 To cover; to overspread. *Milton.*

DEC

- 2 To dress; to array. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To adorn; to embellish. *Prior.*
- DECK**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The floor of a ship. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*
- DE'CKER**, *s.* [from *deck*.] A dresser; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer.
- To DECLA'IM**, *v. n.* [*declamo*, Lat.] To harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations. *Ben Jonson.*
- DECLA'IMER**, *s.* [from *declaim*.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions. *Addison.*
- DECLAMA'TION**, *s.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech. *Taylor.*
- DECLAMA'TOR**, *s.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator. *Tatler.*
- DECLA'MATORY**, *a.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]
 1 Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation. *Wotton.*
 2 Appealing to the passions. *Dryden.*
- DECLA'RABLE**, *a.* [from *declare*.] Capable of proof or illustration. *Brown.*
- DECLARA'TION**, *s.* [from *declare*.]
 1 A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication. *Tillotson.*
 2 (In law.) The showing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions. *Cowell.*
- DECLA'RATIVE**, *a.* [from *declare*.]
 1 Making declaration; explanatory. *Grew.*
 2 Making proclamation. *Swift.*
- DECLA'RATORILY**, *ad.* [from *declaratory*.] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form. *Brown.*
- DECLA'RATORY**, *a.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory. *Tillotson.*
- To DECLA'RE**, *v. a.* [*declaro*, Lat.]
 1 To clear; to free from obscurity. *Boyle.*
 2 To make known; to tell evidently and openly. *Dryden.*
 3 To publish; to proclaim. *Chronicles.*
 4 To show in open view. *Addison.*
- To DECLA'RE**, *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution. *South.*
- DECLA'REMENT**, *s.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony. *Brown.*
- DECLA'RER**, *s.* [from *declare*.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.
- DECLE'NSION**, *s.* [*declensio*, Lat.]
 1 Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence. *South.*
 2 Declination; descent. *Burnet.*
 3 Inflection; manner of changing nouns. *Clarke.*
- DECLI'NABLE**, *a.* [from *decline*.] Having a variety of terminations.
- DECLINA'TION**, *s.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]
 1 Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay. *Walier.*
 2 The act of bending down.
 3 Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity. *Bentley.*
 4 Variation from a fixed point. *Woodward.*
 5 (In navigation.) The variation of the needle from the direction to north and south.
 6 (In astronomy.) The declination of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator.
 7 (In grammar.) The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.
- DECLINA'TOR**, *s.* [from *decline*.] An instrument in dialling. *Chamb.*
- To DECLI'NE**, *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.]
 1 To lean downward. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To deviate; to run into obliquities. *Exodus.*
 3 To shun; to avoid to do any thing.
 4 To sink; to be impaired; to decay. *Denham.*
- To DECLI'NE**, *v. a.*
 1 To bend downward; to bring down. *Spenser.*
 2 To shun; to avoid; to refuse. *Clarendon.*
 3 To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect. *Watts.*
- DECLI'NE**, *s.* The state of tendency to the worse; diminution; decay. *Prior.*

DEC

DECLIVITY, *s.* [*declivitas*, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downward; gradual descent; the contrary to acclivity. *Swift.*

DECLIVOUS, *a.* [*declivus*, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous.

DECOCT, *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Lat.]

- 1 To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water. *Bacon.*
- 2 To digest by the heat of the stomach. *Davies.*
- 3 To boil in water. *Bacon.*
- 4 To boil up to a consistence. *Shakespeare.*

DECOCTIBLE, *a.* [from *decoct*.] That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION, *s.* [*decoctum*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of boiling any thing to extract its virtues. *Bacon.*
- 2 A preparation made by boiling in water. *B. Jon.*

DECOCTURE, *s.* [from *decoct*.] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION, *s.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading. *Brown.*

DECOMPOSITE, *a.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] Compounded a second time. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSITION, *s.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded. *Boyle.*

DECOMPOUND, *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.]

- 1 To compose of things already compounded; to compound a second time. *Newton.*
- 2 To resolve a compound into simple parts.

DECOMPOUND, *a.* [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time. *Boyle.*

DECORAMENT, *s.* [from *decorate*.] Ornament; embellishment.

DECORATE, *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORATION, *s.* [from *decorate*.] Ornament; added beauty. *Dryden.*

DECORATOR, *s.* [from *decorate*.] An adorer.

DECOROUS, *a.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming. *Ray.*

DECORTICATE, *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To divest of the bark or husk. *Arbutnot.*

DECORTICATION, *s.* [from *decorticate*.] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECO'URUM, *s.* [Lat.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness; seemliness. *Wot.*

DECOY, *v. a.* [*koey*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to entrap. *L'Estrange.*

DECOY, *s.* Allurement to mischiefs. *Berkley.*

DECOY-DUCK, *s.* A duck that lures others. *Mortimer.*

DECREASE, *v. n.* [*decreasco*, Lat.] To grow less; to be diminished. *Newton.*

DECREASE, *v. a.* To make less; to diminish. *Daniel.*

DECREASE, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 The state of growing less; decay. *Prior.*
- 2 The wain of the moon. *Bacon.*

DECRE'E, *v. n.* [*decretum*, Lat.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. *Milton.*

DECRE'E, *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree. *Job.*

DECRE'E, *s.* [*decretum*, Lat.]

- 1 An edict; a law. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 An established rule. *Joh.*
- 3 A determination of a suit.

DECREMENT, *s.* [*decrementum*, Lat.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quality lost by decreasing. *Brown.*

DECREPIT, *a.* [*decrepitus*, Lat.] Wasted and worn out with age. *Addison.*

DECREPITATE, *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Lat.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*

DECREPITATION, *s.* [from *decrepitare*.] The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

DECREPITNESS, *s.* [from *decrepit*.] The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age. *Bentley.*

DECRESCENT, *a.* [*decrescens*, Lat.] Growing less; being in a state of decrease.

DECRETAL, *a.* [*decretum*, Lat.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. *Ayliffe.*

DEE

DECRETAL, *s.* [from the adjective.]

- 1 A book of decrees or edicts. *Addison.*
- 2 The collection of the pope's decrees. *Howard.*

DECRETIST, *s.* [from *decree*.] One that studies the decretal. *Ayliffe.*

DECRETORY, *a.* [from *decree*.]

- 1 Judicial; definitive. *South.*
- 2 Critical; definitive. *Brown.*

DECRIAL, *s.* [from *decry*.] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation.

TO DECRY, *v. a.* [*décrier*, Fr.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against. *Dryden.*

DECU'MBENCE, *s.* [*decumbo*, Lat.] The act of lying down; the posture of lying down. *Brown.*

DECU'MBENCY, *s.* [from *decumbo*, Lat.]

- 1 The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.
- 2 (In astrology.) A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered.

DE'CU'PLE, *a.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] Tenfold. *Ray.*

DECU'RION, *s.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten. *Temple.*

DECU'RSION, *s.* [*decursus*, Lat.] The act of running down. *Hale.*

DECURTA'TION, *s.* [*decurtatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting short, or shortening.

TO DECU'SSATE, *v. a.* [*decusso*, Lat.] To intersect at acute angles. *Roy.*

DECUSSA'TION, *s.* [from *decussate*.] The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles. *Ray.*

TO DEDECORATE, *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Lat.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORA'TION, *s.* [from *dedecorate*.] The act of disgracing; disgrace.

DEDECOROUS, *a.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Disgraceful; reproachful; shameful.

DEDENTI'TION, *s.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth. *Brown.*

TO DEDICATE, *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.]

- 1 To devote to some divine power. *Numbers.*
- 2 To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose. *Clarendon.*
- 3 To inscribe to a patron. *Peacham.*

DEDICATE, *a.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate. *Spelman.*

DEDICATION, *s.* [*dedicatio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration. *Hooker.*
- 2 An address to a patron. *Pope.*

DEDICATOR, *s.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility. *Pope.*

DEDICATORY, *a.* [from *dedicate*.] Composing a dedication; adulatory. *Pope.*

DEDIT'ION, *s.* [*deditio*, Lat.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrendry. *Hale.*

TO DEDU'CE, *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.]

- 1 To draw in a regular connected series. *Pope.*
- 2 To form a regular chain of consequential propositions. *Locke.*
- 3 To lay down in regular order. *Thomson.*

DEDU'CEMENT, *s.* [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; consequential proposition. *Dryden.*

DEDU'CIBLE, *a.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason; consequential. *South.*

DEDU'CIVE, *a.* [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of deduction.

TO DEDU'CT, *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.]

- 1 To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate. *Norris.*
- 2 To separate; to dispart: not in use. *Spenser.*

DEDU'CTION, *s.* [*deductio*, Lat.]

- 1 Consequential collection; consequence. *Dup.*
- 2 That which is deducted; defalcation. *Pope.*

DEDU'CTIVE, *a.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible.

DEDU'CTIVELY, *ad.* Consequentially; by regular deduction. *Brown.*

DEED, *s.* [*dæd*, Sax.]

- 1 Action; thing done. *Smalridge.*
- 2 Exploit; performance. *Dryden.*
- 3 Power of action; agency. *Milton.*
- 4 Act declaratory of an opinion. *Hooker.*

DEF

- 5 Written evidence of any legal act. *Bacon.*
 6 Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction. *Lee.*
DEE'DLESS, *a.* [from *deed*.] Unactive. *Pope.*
DEEM, *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*. [*deman*, *Sax.*] To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine. *Dryden.*
DEEM, *s.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
DEE'MSTER, *s.* [from *deem*.] A judge.
DEEP, *a.* [*deep*, *Sax.*]
 1 Having length downward; profound. *Bacon.*
 2 Low in situation; not high.
 3 Measured from the surface downward. *Newt.*
 4 Entering far; piercing a great way. *Shakes.*
 5 Far from the outer part. *Dryden.*
 6 Not superficial; not obvious. *Locke.*
 7 Sagacious; penetrating. *Milton.*
 8 Politick; insidious. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Grave; solemn. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Dark-coloured. *Dryden.*
 11 Having a great deal of stillness, or gloom, or sadness. *Genesis.*
 12 Depressed; sunk. *Corinthians.*
 13 Bass; grave in sound. *Bacon.*
DEEP, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 The sea; the main; the ocean. *Waller.*
 2 The most solemn or still part. *Shakespeare.*
DEEP, **ad.* [from the adjective.] Deeply; as, drink *deep*. *Ash.*
TO DE'EPEN, *v. a.* [from *deep*.]
 1 To make deep; to sink far below the surface. *Addison.*
 2 To darken; to cloud; to make dark. *Peacham.*
 3 To make sad or gloomy. *Pope.*
DEEP-MO'UTED, *a.* [from *deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and loud noise. *Gay.*
DEEP-MU'SING, *a.* [from *deep* and *muse*.] Contemplative; lost in thought. *Pope.*
DE'EPLY, *ad.* [from *deep*.]
 1 To a great depth; far below the surface. *Tillotson.*
 2 With great study or sagacity.
 3 Sorrowfully; solemnly. *Donne.*
 4 With a tendency to darkness of colour. *Boyle.*
 5 In a high degree. *Bacon.*
DE'EPNESS, *s.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth. *Knolles.*
DEER, *s.* [*deor*, *Saxon*.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison. *Waller.*
DEER-HAY, **s.* [from *deer* and *hay*.] An engine, or large net for catching deer. *Ash.*
TO DEFA'CE, *v. a.* [*defaire*, *Fr.*] To destroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure. *Prior.*
DEFA'CEMENT, *s.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury; rasure; destruction. *Bacon.*
DEFA'CER, *s.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violator. *Shakespeare.*
DEFA'ILANCE, *s.* [*defaillance*, *Fr.*] Failure; miscarriage: not in use. *Glanville.*
TO DEFA'LCATE, *v. a.* [*defalquer*, *Fr.*] To cut off; to lop; to take away part.
DEFALCA'TION, *s.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abatement. *Addison.*
TO DEFA'LK, *v. a.* See **DEFALCATE**. To cut off; to lop away. *Decay of Piety.*
DEFAMA'TION, *s.* [from *defame*.] Calumny; reproach; censure; detraction. *Addison.*
DEFA'MATORY, *a.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; unjustly censorious; libellous. *Dryden.*
TO DEFA'ME, *v. a.* [*defamo*, *Lat.*] To make infamous; to censure falsely; to dishonour by reports; to calumniate. *Dryden.*
DEFA'ME, *s.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour: not in use. *Spenser.*
DEFA'MER, *s.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
DEFA'TIGABLE, **a.* Capable of being tired; liable to be made weary. *Ash.*
TO DEFA'TIGATE, *v. a.* [*defatigo*, *Lat.*] To weary; to tire. *Maine.*
DEFATIGA'TION, *s.* [*defatigatio*, *Lat.*] Weariness; fatigue.
DEFA'ULT, *s.* [*defaut*, *Fr.*]
 1 Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.
 2 Crime; failure; fault. *Hayward.*
 3 Defect; want. *Davies.*

DEF

- 4 (In law.) Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowell.*
TO DEFA'ULT, **v. a.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing; to forfeit by breaking a contract. *Ash.*
DEFA'ULTER, *s.* One that makes default.
DEFE'ASANCE, *s.* [*defaisance*, *Fr.*]
 1 The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.
 2 A condition annexed to an act, which, performed by the obligee the act is disabled. *Cowell.*
 3 The writing in which a defeasance is contained.
 4 A defeat; conquest: obsolete. *Spenser.*
DEFE'ASIBLE, *a.* [*defaire*, *Fr.*] That may be annulled. *Davies.*
DEFE'AT, *s.* [*defaire*, *Fr.*]
 1 The overthrow of an army. *Addison.*
 2 Act of destruction; deprivation. *Shakespeare.*
TO DEFE'AT, *v. a.*
 1 To overthrow; to undo. *Bacon.*
 2 To frustrate. *Milton.*
 3 To abolish; to undo; to change.
DEFE'ATURE, *s.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
TO DE'FECATE, *v. a.* [*defæco*, *Lat.*]
 1 To purge; to purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*
 2 To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten. *Glanville.*
DE'FECATE, *a.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness. *Boyle.*
DEFECA'TION, *s.* [*defæcatio*, *Lat.*] Purification; the act of clearing. *Harvey.*
DEFE'CT, *s.* [*defectus*, *Lat.*]
 1 Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency. *Davies.*
 2 Failing; imperfection. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A fault; mistake; error. *Hooker.*
 4 Any natural imperfection; a blemish. *Locke.*
TO DEFE'CT, *v. n.* To be deficient. *Brown.*
DEFE'CTIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *defectible*.] The state of failing; imperfection. *Hale.*
DEFE'CTIBLE, *a.* [from *defect*.] Imperfect; deficient; wanting. *Hale.*
DEFE'CTION, *s.* [*defectio*, *Lat.*]
 1 Want; failure.
 2 A falling away; apostacy. *Raleigh.*
 3 An abandoning of a king, or a state; revolt. *Davies.*
DEFE'CTIVE, *a.* [*defectivus*, *Lat.*]
 1 Wanting the just quantity. *Brown.*
 2 Full of defects; imperfect. *Addison.*
 3 Faulty; vitious; blamable. *Addison.*
DEFE'CTIVE or **DEFICIENT** *Nouns.* (In grammar.) Indeclinable nouns; or such as want a number, or some particular case.
DEFE'CTIVE *Verb.* (In grammar.) A verb which wants some of its tenses.
DEFE'CTIVENESS, *s.* [from *defective*.] Want, faultiness. *Addison.*
DEFE'NCE, *s.* [*defensio*, *Lat.*]
 1 Guard; protection; security. *Swift.*
 2 Vindication; justification; apology. *Acts.*
 3 Prohibition. *Temple.*
 4 Resistance.
 5 (In law.) The defendant's reply after declaration produced.
 6 (In fortification.) The part that flanks another work.
TO DEFE'NCE, *v. a.* [*defensus*, *Lat.*] To defend by fortification: not in use. *Fairfax.*
DEFE'NCELESS, *a.* [from *defence*.]
 1 Naked; unarmed; unguarded. *Milton.*
 2 Impotent; unable to make resistance. *Addison.*
TO DEFE'ND, *v. a.* [*defendo*, *Lat.*]
 1 To stand in defence of; to protect; to support. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain. *Swift.*
 3 To fortify; to secure. *Dryden.*
 4 To prohibit; to forbid. *Temple.*
 5 To maintain a place, or cause, against those that attack it. *Smith.*
DEFE'NDABLE, *a.* [from *defend*.] That may be defended.

DEF

DEFE'NDANT, *a.* [*defendo*, Lat.] Defensive; fit for defence. *Shakespeare.*
DEFE'NDANT, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 He that defends against assailants. *Wilkins.*
 2 (In law.) The person accused, or sued. *Hudib.*
DEFE'NDER, *s.* [from *defend*.]
 1 One that defends; a champion. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An assertor; a vindicator. *South.*
 3 (In law.) An advocate.
DEFE'NSATIVE, *s.* [from *defence*.]
 1 Guard; defence. *Brown.*
 2 (In surgery.) A bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound.
DEFE'NSIBLE, *a.* [from *defence*.]
 1 That may be defended. *Bacon.*
 2 Justifiable; capable of vindication. *Collier.*
DEFE'NSIVE, *a.* [*defensif*, Fr.]
 1 That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive. *Sidney.*
 2 In a state or posture of defence. *Milton.*
DEFE'NSIVE, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 A safeguard. *Bacon.*
 2 State of defence. *Clarendon.*
DEFE'NSIVELY, *ad.* In a defensive manner.
DEFE'NST, *part. pass.* [from *defence*.] Defended: obsolete. *Fairfax.*
To DEFE'R, *v. n.* [*differo*, Lat.]
 1 To put off; to delay to act. *Milton.*
 2 To pay deference to another's opinion.
To DEFE'R, *v. u.*
 1 To withhold; to delay. *Pope.*
 2 To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination. *Bacon.*
DE'FERENCE, *s.* [*deference*, Fr.]
 1 Regard; respect. *Swift.*
 2 Complaisance; condescension. *Locke.*
 3 Submission. *Addison.*
DE'FERENT, *a.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Lat.] That carries up and down. *Bacon.*
DE'FERENT, *s.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. *Bacon.*
DEFE'RRER, ** s.* [from *defer*.] One given to put things off. *Ben Jonson.*
DEFI'ANCE, *s.* [*defi*, Fr.]
 1 A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*
 2 A challenge to make any impeachment good.
 3 Expression of abhorrence or contempt. *Locke.*
DEFI'CIENCE, *s.* [*deficio*, Lat.]
DEFI'CIENCY, *s.*
 1 Want; something less than is necessary. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Defect; failing; imperfection. *Sprat.*
DEFI'CIENT, *a.* [*deficiens*, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect. *Wotton.*
DEFI'ER, *s.* [*defi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner. *Tillotson.*
To DEFI'LE, *v. a.* [*afilan*, Sax.]
 1 To make foul or impure; to dirty. *Shak.*
 2 To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure. *Leviticus.*
 3 To corrupt chastity; to violate. *Prior.*
 4 To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate. *Wake.*
To DEFI'LE, *v. n.* [*defiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.
DEFI'LE, *s.* [*défile*, Fr.] A narrow passage. *Addison.*
DEFI'LEMENT, *s.* [from *defile*.] The state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. *Milton.*
DEFI'LER, *s.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violator. *Addison.*
DEFI'NABLE, *a.* [from *define*.]
 1 Capable of definition. *Dryden.*
 2 That may be ascertained. *Burnet.*
To DEFI'NE, *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat.]
 1 To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances. *Sidney.*
 2 To circumscribe; to bound. *Newton.*
To DEFI'NE, *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree. *Bacon.*
DEFI'NER, *s.* [from *define*.] One that describes a thing by its qualities. *Prior.*
DE'FINITE, *a.* [*definitus*, Lat.]
 1 Certain; limited; bounded. *Sidney.*
 2 Exact; precise. *Shakespeare.*
DE'FINITE, *s.* [from the adjective.] The thing explained or defined. *Ayliffe.*

DEF

DE'FINITENESS, *s.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedness.
DEFINITION, *s.* [*definitio*, Lat.]
 1 A short description of a thing by its properties. *Dryden*
 2 Decision; determination.
 3 (In logick.) The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bentley.*
DEFINITIVE, *a.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] Determinate; positive; express. *Wotton.*
DEFINITIVELY, *ad.* Positively; decisively; expressly. *Hall.*
DEFINITIVENESS, *s.* Decisiveness.
DEFLAGRABI'LITY, *s.* [*deflagro*, Lat.] Combustibility. *Boyle.*
DEFLA'GRABLE, *a.* [*deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, without any remains. *Boyle.*
DEFLA'GRATE, ** v. a.* [*de* from, and *flagro*, Lat. to burn.] To burn off; to purify by burning. *Ash.*
DEFLAGRA'TION, *s.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of setting fire to several things in their preparation. *Quincy.*
To DEFLE'CT, *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. *Black.*
DEFLE'CTION, *s.* [*deflecto*, Lat.]
 1 Deviation; the act of turning aside. *Brown.*
 2 A turning aside, or out of the way.
 3 (In navigation.) The departure of a ship from its true course.
DEFLE'XURE, *s.* [*deflexus*, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.
DEFLORA'TION, *s.* [*défloration*, Fr.]
 1 The act of deflouring; the taken away a woman's virginity.
 2 A selection of that which is most valuable. *Hale.*
To DEFLO'UR, *v. a.* [*déflorer*, Fr.]
 1 To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity. *Ecclus.*
 2 To take away the beauty and grace of any thing. *Taylor.*
DEFLO'URER, *s.* [from *deflour*.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity. *Addison.*
DEFLU'OUS, *a.* [*defluus*, Lat.]
 1 That flows down.
 2 That falls off.
DEFLU'X, *s.* [*defluxus*, Lat.] Downward flow. *Bacon.*
DEFLU'XION, *s.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] The flow of humours downward. *Bacon.*
DE'FLY, *ad.* [from *defl*.] Dexterously; skilfully; properly *defly*. *Spenser.*
DEFCEDA'TION, *s.* [*defcædus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley.*
DEFO'RCE, ** v. a.* To drive a man out of his possessions; to make a forcible entrance; to keep a person out of his inheritance. *Ash.*
DEFO'RCEMENT, *s.* [from *force*.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force.
DEFO'RCER, ** s.* [from *deforce*.] One that overcomes and casteth out by force. *Ash.*
To DEFO'RM, *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.]
 1 To disfigure; to make ugly. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To dishonour; to make ungraceful. *Dryden.*
DEFO'RM, *a.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; disfigured of an irregular form. *Milton.*
DEFORMA'TION, *s.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] A defacing; a disfiguring.
DEFO'RMEDLY, *ad.* [from *deform*.] In an ugly manner.
DEFO'RMEDNESS, *s.* [from *deformed*.] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.
DEFO'RMITY, *s.* [*deformitas*, Lat.]
 1 Ugliness; ill favouredness. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Ridiculousness. *Dryden.*
 3 Irregularity; inordinateness. *K. Charles*
DEFO'RSOR, *s.* [*forcer*, Fr.] One that overcomes and casts out by force. *Blount.*
DEFO'SSION, ** s.* [*de* down, and *fodio*, Lat. to dig.] The punishment of being buried alive. *Ash.*
To DEFRA'UD, *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by wile or trick; to cheat. *Pope.*
DEFRA'UD, ** s.* [from the verb.] An imposition; a cheat. *Ash.*

DEG

- DEFRAUDA'TION**, *s.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] Privation by fraud. *Brown.*
- DEFRAU DER**, *s.* [from *defraud*.] A deceiver; one that cheats. *Blackmore.*
- To DEFRA'Y**, *v. a.* [*défrayer*, Fr.] To bear the charges of. *Bacon.*
- DEFRA'YER**, *s.* [from *defray*.] One that discharges expences.
- DEFRA'YMENT**, *s.* [from *defray*.] The payment of expences.
- DEFT**, *a.* [*dæft*, Sax.] Obsolete.
1 Neat; handsome; spruce.
2 Proper; fitting. *Shakespeare.*
3 Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*
- DE'FTLY**, *ad.* [from *deft*.] Obsolete.
1 Neatly; dexterously. *Shakespeare.*
2 In a skilful manner. *Gay.*
- DEFU'NCT**, *a.* [*defunctus*, Lat.] Dead; deceased. *Hudibras.*
- DEFU'NCT**, *s.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceased; a dead man or woman. *Gray.*
- DEFU'NCTION**, *s.* [from *defunct*.] Death. *Shakespeare.*
- To DEFY'**, *v. a.* [*defier*, Fr.]
1 To call to combat; to challenge. *Dryden.*
2 To treat with contempt; to slight. *Shak.*
- DEFY'**, *s.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*
- DEFY'ER**, *s.* [from *defy*.] A challenger: more properly *defier*. *South.*
- DEGE'NERACY**, *s.* [*degeneratio*, Lat.]
1 Departure from the virtue of our ancestors.
2 Desertion of that which is good. *Tillotson.*
3 Meanness. *Addison.*
- To DEGE'NERATE**, *v. a.* [*dégénérer*, Fr.]
1 To fall from the virtue of ancestors.
2 To fall from a more noble to a base state. *Tillotson.*
3 To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base. *Bacon.*
- DEGE'NERATE**, *a.* [from the verb.]
1 Unlike his ancestors. *Swift.*
2 Unworthy; base. *Milton.*
- DEGE'NERATELY**, * *ad.* [from *degenerate*.] In a base manner. *Milton.*
- DEGE'NERATENESS**, *s.* Degeneracy; state of being grown wild, or out of kind.
- DEGENERA'TION**, *s.* [from *degenerate*.]
1 A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.
2 A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.
3 The thing changed from its primitive state. *Brown.*
- DEGE'NEROUS**, *a.* [*degener*, Lat.] Degenerated; fallen from virtue.
2 Vile; base; infamous; unworthy. *South.*
- DEGE'NEROUSLY**, *ad.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*
- DEGLUTITION**, *s.* [*déglutition*, Fr.] The act or power of swallowing. *Arbuthnot.*
- DEGRADA'TION**, *s.* [*dégradation*, Fr.]
1 Dismission from an office or dignity. *Ayliffe.*
2 Degeneracy; baseness. *South.*
3 Diminution of value.
- To DEGRA'DE**, *v. a.* [*dégrader*, Fr.]
1 To put one down from his degree. *Shakespeare.*
2 To lessen; to diminish the value of. *Milton.*
- DEGRE'E**, *s.* [*degré*, Fr.]
1 Quality; rank; station. *Prior.*
2 The comparative state and condition in which a thing is. *Bacon.*
3 A step or preparation to any thing. *Sidney.*
4 Order of lineage; descent of family. *Dryden.*
5 Order or class. *Locke.*
6 Measure; proportion. *Dryden.*
7 (In geometry.) The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. *Dryden.*
8 (In arithmetick.) A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds. *Cocker.*
9 The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.
10 (In musick.) The intervals of sounds.
11 The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality. *South.*

DEL

- By DEGRE'ES**, *ad.* Gradually; by little and little. *Newton.*
- DEGUSTA'TION**, *s.* [*degustatio*, Lat.] A tasting.
- To DEHO'RT**, *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Lat.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary. *Ward.*
- DEHORTA'TION**, *s.* [*dehortor*, Lat.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something. *Ward.*
- DEHO'RTATORY**, *a.* [*dehortor*, Lat.] Belonging to dissuasion.
- DEHO'RTER**, *s.* [from *dehort*.] A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary.
- DE'ICIDE**, *s.* [*Deus* and *cædo*, Lat.] Death of our blessed Saviour. *Prior.*
- To DEJE'CT**, *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Lat.]
1 To cast down; to afflict; to grieve. *Shak.*
2 To make to look sad. *Dryden.*
- DEJE'CT**, *a.* [*dejectus*, Lat.] Cast down; afflicted; low spirited.
- DEJE'CTEDLY**, *ad.* [from *deject*.] In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily. *Bacon.*
- DEJE'CTEDNESS**, *s.* Lowness of spirits.
- DEJE'CTION**, *s.* [*dejectio*, Lat.]
1 Lowness of spirits; melancholy. *Rogers.*
2 Weakness; inability. *Arbuthnot.*
3 A stool. *Ray.*
- DEJE'CTURE**, *s.* [from *deject*.] The excrement. *Arbuthnot.*
- DEJERA'TION**, *s.* [*dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a solemn oath.
- DEIFICA'TION**, *s.* [*déification*, Fr.] The act of deifying, or making a god.
- DE'I FORM**, *a.* [*Deus* and *forma*, Lat.] Of a god-like form.
- To DE'IFY**, *v. a.* [*déifier*, Fr.]
1 To make a god of; to adore as God. *South.*
2 To praise excessively. *Bacon.*
- To DEIGN**, *v. n.* [*daigner*, Fr.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy. *Milton.*
- To DEIGN**, *v. a.* To grant; to permit. *Shak.*
- To DEI'NTEGRATE**, *v. a.* [*de* and *integro*, Lat.] To diminish.
- DEI'PAROUS**, *a.* [*deiparus*, Lat.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.
- DE'ISM**, *s.* [*déisme*, Fr.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*
- DE'IST**, *s.* [*déiste*, Fr.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God. *Burnet.*
- DEI'STICAL**, *a.* [from *deist*.] Belonging to the heresy of the deists. *Watts.*
- DEI'STICALLY**, * *ad.* [from the adj.] After the manner of the deists. *Ash.*
- DE'ITY**, *s.* [*déité*, Fr.]
1 Divinity; the nature and essence of God. *Hooker.*
2 A fabulous god. *Shakespeare.*
3 The supposed divinity of a heathen god. *Spenser.*
- DELACERA'TION**, *s.* [*delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.
- DELACRYMA'TION**, *s.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] The waterishness of the eyes.
- DELACTA'TION**, *s.* [*delactatio*, Lat.] A weaning from the breast.
- DELA'PSED**, *a.* [*delapsus*, Lat.] Bearing or falling down.
- To DELA'TE**, *v. a.* [*delatus*, Lat.]
1 To carry; to convey. *Bacon.*
2 To accuse; to inform against.
- DELA'TION**, *s.* [*delatio*, Lat.]
1 A carriage; conveyance. *Bacon.*
2 An accusation; an impeachment.
- DELA'TOR**, *s.* [*delator*, Lat.] An accuser; an informer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- To DELA'Y**, *v. a.* [from *délai*, Fr.]
1 To defer; to put off. *Exodus.*
2 To hinder; to frustrate.
3 To stop or retard the course of. *Dryden.*
- To DELA'Y**, *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action. *Locke.*
- DELA'Y**, *s.* [from the verb.]
1 A deferring; procrastination. *Shakespeare.*
2 Stay; stop. *Dryden.*

DEL

- DELA'YER, *s.* [from *delay*.] One that defers.
- DELE'CTABLE, *a.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful. *Philips.*
- DELE'CTABLENESS, *s.* Delightfulness; pleasantness.
- DELE'CTABLY, *ad.* Delightfully; pleasantly.
- DELECTA'TION, *s.* [*delectatio*, Lat.] Pleasure; delight. *More.*
- To DE'LEGATE, *v. a.* [*delego*, Lat.]
- 1 To send away.
 - 2 To send upon an embassy.
 - 3 To intrust; to commit to another. *Taylor.*
 - 4 To appoint judges to a particular cause.
- DE'LEGATE, *s.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for another. *Taylor.*
- DE'LEGATE, *a.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] Deputed; sent to act for another. *Taylor.*
- DE'LEGATES. (*Court of*.) A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided. *Ayliffe.*
- DELEGA'TION, *s.* [*delegatio*, Lat.]
- 1 A sending away.
 - 2 A putting in commission.
 - 3 The assignment of a debt to another.
- DELENI'FICAL, *a.* [*delenificus*, Lat.] Having virtue to assuage or ease pain.
- To DELE'TE, *v. a.* [*deleo*, Lat.] To blot out.
- DELETE'RIOUS, *a.* [*deleterius*, Lat.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality. *Brown.*
- DELE'TERY, *a.* Destructive; deadly. *Hudib.*
- DELE'TION, *s.* [*deletio*, Lat.]
- 1 Act of rasing or blotting out.
 - 2 A destruction. *Hale.*
- DEL'F, } *s.* [*delfan*, Sax. to dig.]
- DEL'FE, }
- 1 A mine; a quarry. *Ray.*
 - 2 Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delft in Holland. *Smart.*
- DELIBA'TION, *s.* [*delibatio*, Lat.] An essay; a taste.
- To DELI'BERATE, *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think in order to choice; to hesitate. *Addison.*
- DELI'BERATE, *a.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.]
- 1 Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Slow; tedious; gradual. *Hooker.*
- DELI'BERATELY, *ad.*
- 1 Circumspectly; advisedly; warily. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Slowly; gradually.
- DELI'BERATENESS, *s.* Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution. *King Charles.*
- DELIBERA'TION, *s.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice. *Hammond.*
- DELI'BERATIVE, *a.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.
- DELI'BERATIVE, *s.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated. *Bacon.*
- DE'LICACY, *s.* [*délicatesse*, Fr.]
- 1 Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste. *Milton.*
 - 2 Any thing highly pleasing to the senses. *Milton.*
 - 3 Softness; feminine beauty. *Sidney.*
 - 4 Nicety; minute accuracy. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Neatness; elegance of dress.
 - 6 Politeness of manners.
 - 7 Indulgence; gentle treatment. *Temple.*
 - 8 Tenderness; scrupulousness. *Addison.*
 - 9 Weakness of constitution.
 - 10 Smallness; tenuity.
- DE'LICATE, *a.* [*délicat*, Fr.]
- 1 Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour. *Taylor.*
 - 2 Dainty; desirous of curious meats.
 - 3 Choice; select; excellent.
 - 4 Pleasing to the senses.
 - 5 Fine; consisting of small parts. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 6 Of polite manners; not gross, or coarse.
 - 7 Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 Pure; clear. *Shakespeare.*
- DE'LICATELY, *ad.*
- 1 Beautifully; with soft elegance. *Pope.*
 - 2 Finely; not coarsely.

DEL

- 3 Ilaintily. *Taylor.*
 - 4 Choicely.
 - 5 Politely.
 - 6 Effeminately.
- DE'LICATENESS, *s.* [from *delicate*.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. *Deuteronomy.*
- DE'LICATES, *s.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty. *King.*
- DE'LICES, *s. pl.* [*deliciae*, Lat.] Pleasures. *Spenser.*
- DELI'CIOUS, *a.* [*delicieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable. *Pope.*
- DELI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully. *Revelation.*
- DELI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy. *Taylor.*
- DELIGA'TION, *s.* [*deligatio*, Lat.] A binding up: in surgery. *Wiseman.*
- DELI'GHT, *s.* [*delices*, Fr.]
- 1 Joy; content; satisfaction. *Samuel.*
 - 2 That which gives delight. *Shakespeare.*
- To DELI'GHT, *v. a.* [*delecto*, Lat.] To please; to content; to satisfy. *Locke.*
- To DELI'GHT, *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. *Psalms.*
- DELI'GHTFUL, *a.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleasant; charming. *Sidney.*
- DELI'GHTFULLY, *ad.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight. *Milton.*
- DELI'GHTFULNESS, *s.* [from *delight*.] Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction. *Tillotson.*
- DELI'GHTSOME, *a.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful. *Grew.*
- DELI'GHTSOMELY, *ad.* Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.
- DELI'GHTSOMENESS, *s.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.
- To DELI'NEATE, *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.]
- 1 To make the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.
 - 2 To paint; to represent a true likeness in picture. *Brown.*
 - 3 To describe to set forth in a lively manner. *Raleigh.*
- DELINEA'TION, *s.* [*delineatio*, Lat.] The first draught of a thing. *Mortimer.*
- DELI'NQUENCY, *s.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; a failure in duty. *Sandys.*
- DELI'NQUENT, *s.* [*delinquens*, Lat.] An offender. *Ben Jonson.*
- To DELI'QUATE, *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved. *Cudworth.*
- DELIQUA'TION, *s.* [*deliquatio*, Lat.] A melting; a dissolving.
- DELI'QUIUM, *s.* [Lat. A chymical term.] A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour.
- DELI'RAMENT, *s.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] A doating or foolish fancy.
- To DELI'RATE, *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly.
- DELIRA'TION, *s.* [*deliratio*, Lat.] Dotage; folly; madness.
- DELI'RIOUS, *a.* [*delirius*, Lat.] Light-headed; raving; doting. *Swift.*
- DELI'RIOUS, *s.* [Lat.] Alienation of mind; dotage. *Arbuthnot.*
- To DELI'VER, *v. a.* [*délivrer*, Fr.]
- 1 To set free; to release. *Prior.*
 - 2 To save; to rescue. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To surrender; to put into one's hands. *Sam.*
 - 4 To give; to offer; to present. *Dryden.*
 - 5 To cast away; to throw off. *Pope.*
 - 6 To disburden a woman of a child. *Peacham.*
 - 7 To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Swift.*
- To DELI'VER over, *v. a.*
- 1 To put into another's hands. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To give from hand to hand. *Dryden.*
- To DELI'VER up, *v. a.* To surrender. *Shakespeare.*
- DELI'VERANCE, *s.* [*délivrance*, Fr.]
- 1 The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue. *Dryden.*
 - 2 The act of delivering a thing to another.

DEM

- 3 The act of bringing children. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The act of speaking; utterance. *Shakespeare.*
DELIVERER, *s.* [from *deliver*.]
 1 A savor; a rescuer; a preserver. *Bacon.*
 2 A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing. *Boyle.*
DELIVERY, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of delivering, or giving.
 2 Release; rescue; saving. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A surrender; act of giving up. *Clarendon.*
 4 Utterance; pronunciation; speech. *Hooker.*
 5 Use of the limbs; activity. *Wotton.*
 6 Childbirth. *Isaiah.*
DELL, *s.* [*dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a hole in the ground. *Tickel.*
DELPH, *s.* A fine sort of earthen ware. *Swift.*
DELU'DABLE, *a.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*
To DELU'DE, *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.]
 1 To beguile; to cheat; to deceive. *Dryden.*
 2 To disappoint; to frustrate.
DELU'DER, *s.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an imposter; a cheat. *Granville.*
To DELVE, *v. a.* [*delfan*, Sax.]
 1 To dig; to open the ground with a spade. *Phil.*
 2 To fathom; to sift. *Shakespeare.*
DELVE, *s.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a den; a cave. *Ben Jonson.*
DE'LVER, *s.* [from *delve*.] A digger.
DE'LUGE, *s.* [*déluge*, Fr.]
 1 A general inundation. *Burnet.*
 2 An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham.*
 3 Any sudden and resistless calamity.
To DE'LUGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To drown; to lay totally under water. *Blackmore.*
 2 To overwhelm; to cause to sink. *Pope.*
DELU'SION, *s.* [*delusio*, Lat.]
 1 A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery.
 2 A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought. *Prior.*
DELU'SIVE, *a.* [*delusus*, L.] Apt to deceive;
DELU'SORY, *a.* beguiling; imposing on. *Wood.*
DE'MAGOGUE, *s.* [*δημαγωγος*.] A ring-leader of the rabble. *South.*
DEMA'IN, *s.* [*domaine*, Fr.] That land which
DEME'AN, *s.* a man holds originally of him-
DEME'SNE, *s.* self. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Philips.*
DEMA'ND, *s.* [*demande*, Fr.]
 1 Claim; a challenging. *Locke.*
 2 A question; an interrogation.
 3 The calling for a thing in order to purchase it. *Addison.*
 4 (In law.) The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. *Blount.*
To DEMA'ND, *v. a.* [*demand*, Fr.]
 1 To claim; to ask for with authority. *Shakesp.*
 2 To question; to interrogate. *Peacham.*
DEMA'NDABLE, *a.* [from *demand*.] That may be demanded, requested, or asked for. *Bacon.*
DEMA'NDANT, *s.* [from *demand*.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action. *Coke.*
DEMA'NDER, *s.* [*demandeur*, Fr.]
 1 One that requires a thing with authority.
 2 One that asks a question.
 3 One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it. *Carew.*
 4 A dunner; one that demands a debt.
DEME'AN, *s.* [*demener*, Fr.] Mien; presence; carriage. *Spenser.*
To DEME'AN, *v. a.* [*demener*, Fr.]
 1 To behave; to carry one's self. *Tillotson.*
 2 To lessen; to debase; to undervalue. *Shak.*
DEME'ANOUR, *s.* [*demener*, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour. *Clarendon.*
DEME'ANS, or **DEME'SNES**, *s. pl.* An estate in lands.

DEM

- To DEMENTATE**, *v. a.* [*demento*, Lat.] make mad.
DEMENTA'TION, *s.* [*dementatio*, Lat.] Making mad, or frantick.
DEME'RIT, *s.* [*démérite*, Fr.] The opposite to merit; ill-deserving. *Temple.*
To DEME'RIT, *v. a.* [*démériter*, Fr.] To deserve blame, or punishment.
DEME'RSED, *a.* [*demersus*, Latin.] Plunged; drowned.
DEME'RSION, *a.* [*demersio*, Lat.] A drowning.
DE'MI, *inseparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr.] Half; as, *demi-god*, that is, half human, half divine.
DE'MI-CANNON *Lowest.* A great gun that carries a ball thirty pounds weight.
DE'MI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun that carries a shot thirty-two pounds weight.
DE'MI-CANNON *of the greatest size.* A gun that carries a ball of thirty-six pounds weight. *Wilkins.*
DE'MI-CULVERIN *of the lowest size.* A gun that carries a ball nine pounds weight.
DE'MI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun that carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight.
DE'MI-CULVERIN, *elder sort.* A gun that carries a ball twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Clarendon.*
DE'MI-DEVIL, *s.* Half a devil. *Shakespeare.*
DE'MI-GOD, *s.* An hero partaking of divine nature; half a god. *Pope.*
DE'MI-LANCE, *s.* A light lance. *Dryden.*
DE'MI-MAN, *s.* Half a man. *Knolles.*
DE'MI-WOLF, *s.* Half a wolf. *Shakespeare.*
DEMI'SE, *s.* [*demettre*, *demis*, *demise*, Fr.] Death; decease. *Swift.*
To DEMI'SE, *v. a.* [*demise*, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to bequeath. *Swift.*
DEMI'SSION, *s.* [*demissio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity. *L'Estrange.*
DEMI'SSIVE,* *a.* [*demissus*, Lat.] Humble. *Shenstone.*
To DEMI'T, *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To depress; to hang down; to let fall. *Brown.*
DEMO'CRACY, *s.* [*δημοκρατία*.] A form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. *Temple.*
DE'MOCRAT,* *s.* [from *democracy*.] A
DEMO'CRATIST,* *s.* friend to popular government. *Burke.*
DEMOCRATICAL,* *a.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*
DEMOCRATICALY,* *ad.* In a democratical manner. *Sidney.*
To DEMO'LISH, *v. a.* [*démolir*, Fr.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy. *Tillotson.*
DEMO'LISHER, *s.* [from *demolish*.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer.
DEMOLITION, *s.* [from *demolish*.] The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction. *Swift.*
DE'MON, *s.* [*dæmon*, Lat.] A spirit, generally an evil spirit; a devil. *Prior.*
DEMONI'ACAL, *a.* [from *demon*.]
DEMONIACK, *a.* [from *demon*.]
 1 Belonging to the devil; devilish. *Milton.*
 2 Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*
DEMONIACK, *s.* [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil. *Bentley.*
DEMONIAN, *a.* Devilish. *Milton.*
DEMONO'CRACY, *s.* [*δαίμων* and *κρατία*.] The power of the devil.
DEMONO'LATRY, *s.* [*δαίμων* and *λατρεία*.] The worship of the devil.
DEMONO'LOGY, *s.* [*δαίμων* and *λογος*.] Discourse of the nature of devils.
DEMONSTRABLE, *a.* [*demonstrabilis*, Latin.] That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that may be made evident. *Glanville.*
DEMONSTRABLY, *ad.* In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently. *Clarendon.*
To DEMONSTRATE, *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty. *Tillotson.*
DEMONSTRATION *s.* [*demonstratio*, Lat.]

DEN

- The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.*
- 2 Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.
- DEMO'NSTRATIVE, *a.* [*demonstrativus*, Latin.]
- 1 Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain. *Hooker.*
- 2 Having the power of expressing clearly. *Dry.*
- 3 That which shows: as, *demonstrative* pronouns.
- DEMO'NSTRATIVELY, *ad.*
- 1 With evidence not to be opposed or doubted. *South.*
- 2 Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. *Brown.*
- DEMONSTRA'TOR, *s.* [from *demonstrate*.] One that proves; one that teaches.
- DEMO'NSTRATORY, *a.* [from *demonstrate*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.
- DEMU'LCENT, *a.* [*demulcens*, Lat.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive. *Arbuthnot.*
- To DEMU'R, *v. n.* [*demurer*, Fr.]
- 1 To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. *Walton.*
- 2 To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination. *Hayward.*
- 3 To doubt; to have scruples. *Bentley.*
- To DEMU'R, *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*
- DEMU'R, *s.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion. *South.*
- DEMU'RE, *a.* [*des mœurs*, Fr.]
- 1 Sober; decent. *Spenser.*
- 2 Grave; affectedly modest. *Swift.*
- To DEMU'RE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty. *Shakespeare.*
- DEMU'RELY, *ad.* [from *demure*.]
- 1 With affected modesty; solemnly. *Bacon.*
- 2 Solemnly. *Shakespeare.*
- DEMU'RENESS, *s.* [from *demure*.]
- 1 Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.
- 2 Affected modesty; pretended gravity.
- DEMU'RRAGE, *s.* [from *demur*.] An allowance made to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.
- DEMU'RRER, *s.* [*demurer*, Fr.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action.
- DEN, *s.* [*den*, Sax.]
- 1 A cavern or hollow running with a small obliquity under ground. *Hooker.*
- 2 The cave of a wild beast. *Dryden.*
- 3 *Den*, in a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibson.*
- DENAY, *s.* Denial; refusal. *Shakespeare.*
- DE'NDRITES, * *s.* (In natural history.) A stone, the veins of which appear like trees. *Ash.*
- DENDRO'LOGY, *s.* [*δενδρον* and *λογος*.] The natural history of trees.
- DENI'ABLE, *a.* [from *deny*.] That may be denied. *Brown.*
- DENI'AL, *s.* [from *deny*.]
- 1 Negation; the contrary to confession. *Sidney.*
- 2 Refusal; the contrary to grant. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence. *South.*
- DENI'ER, *s.* [from *deny*.]
- 1 A contradictor; an opponent. *Watts.*
- 2 A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge. *South.*
- 3 A refuser; one that refuses. *King Charles.*
- DENI'ER, *s.* [*denarius*, Lat.] A small denomination of French money. *Shakespeare.*
- To DE'NIGRATE, *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken; to make black. *Boyle.*
- DENIGRA'TION, *s.* [*denigratio*, Lat.] A blackening; or making black. *Boyle.*
- DENIZA'TION, *s.* [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchising, or making free. *Davies.*
- DE'NIZEN, } *s.* [*dinasddyn*, Welsh, a man of the city.] A freeman; one enfranchised. *Davies.*
- To DE'NIZEN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free. *Donne.*
- DENO'MINABLE, *a.* [*denomino*, Lat.] That may be named or denoted. *Brown.*
- To DENO'MINATE, *v. a.* [*denomino*, Lat.] To name; to give a name to. *Hammond.*
- DENOMINA'TION, *s.* [*denominatio*, Lat.] A name given to a thing. *Rogers.*

DEP

- DENO'MINATIVE, *a.* [from *denominate*.]
- 1 That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.
- 2 That obtains a distinct appellation. *Cocker.*
- DENOMINA'TOR, *s.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name. *Brown.*
- DENOMINA'TOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, showing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into. *Harris.*
- DENOTA'TION, *s.* [*denotatio*, Lat.] The act of denoting.
- To DENO'TE, *v. a.* [*denoto*, Lat.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to show by signs.
- To DENOU'NCE, *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Lat.]
- 1 To threaten by proclamation. *Milton.*
- 2 To threaten by some outward sign or expression. *Dryden.*
- 3 To give information against. *Ayliffe.*
- DENOU'NCEMENT, *s.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace. *Brown.*
- DENOU'NCER, *s.* [from *denounce*.] One that declares some menace. *Dryden.*
- DENSE, *a.* [*densus*, Lat.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity. *Locke.*
- DE'NSITY, *s.* [*densitas*, Lat.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion of parts. *Newton.*
- DE'NTAL, *a.* [*dentalis*, Lat.]
- 1 Belonging or relating to the teeth.
- 2 (In grammar.) Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Holder.*
- DE'NTAL, *s.* A small shellfish. *Woodward.*
- DENTE'LLI, *s.* [Itat.] Modillions. *Spectator.*
- DENTICULA'TION, *s.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] The state of being set with small teeth. *Grew.*
- DENTI'LATED, *a.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.
- DE'NTIFRICE, *s.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth. *Ben Jonson.*
- To DENTI'SE, *v. a.* [*denteler*, Fr.] To have the teeth renewed. *Bacon.*
- DE'NTIST, * *s.* [*dens*, Lat.] A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth. *Berdmore.*
- DENTITION, *s.* [*dentitio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of breeding the teeth.
- 2 The time at which children's teeth are bred.
- To DENU'DATE, *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To divest; to strip; to lay naked. *Decay of Piety.*
- DENUDA'TION, *s.* [from *denudate*.] The act of stripping, or making naked.
- To DENU'DE, *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To strip; to make naked; to divest. *Clarendon.*
- DENUNCIA'TION, *s.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a public menace. *Ward.*
- DENUNCIA'TOR, *s.* [*denuncio*, Lat.]
- 1 He that proclaims any threat.
- 2 He that lays an information against another. *Ayliffe.*
- To DENY', *v. a.* [*dénier*, Fr.]
- 1 To contradict; not to confess. *Genesis.*
- 2 To refuse; not to grant. *Dryden.*
- 3 To abnegate; to disown. *Joshua.*
- 4 To renounce; to disregard. *Sprat.*
- To DEOBSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Lat.] To clear from impediments. *More.*
- DEO'BSTRUENT, *s.* [*deobstruens*, Lat.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities. *Arbuthnot.*
- DE'ODAND, *s.* [*Deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortunes, by which any christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature. *Cowell.*
- To DEO'PPILATE, *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage.
- DEOPPILA'TION, *s.* [from *deoppilate*.] The act of clearing obstructions. *Brown.*
- DEO'PPILATIVE, *a.* [from *deoppilate*.] Deobstruent. *Harvey.*
- DEOSCU'LA'TION, *s.* [*deosculatio*, Lat.] The act of kissing. *Stillingfleet.*
- To DEPA'INT, *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.]
- 1 To picture; to describe by colours. *Spenser.*
- 2 To describe. *Gay.*
- To DEPA'RT, *v. n.* [*depart*, Fr.]

DEP

- 1 To go away from a place. *Susanna.*
 2 To desist from a practice. *Kings.*
 3 To be lost; to perish. *Esdras.*
 4 To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize. *Isaiah.*
 5 To desist from a resolution or opinion. *Claren.*
 6 To die; to leave the world. *Luke.*
 To DEPA'RT, *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from: not in use. *Ben Jonson.*
 To DEPA'RT, *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr.] To divide; to separate: a chymical term.
 DEPA'RT, *s.* [*depart*, Fr.]
 The act of going away. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Death. *Shakespeare.*
 3 (With chymists.) An operation so named because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold.
 DEPA'RTER, *s.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by separation.
 DEPA'RTMENT, *s.* [*département*, Fr.] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person. *Arbuthnot.*
 DEPA'RTURE, *s.* [from *depart*.]
 A going away. *Addison.*
 2 Death; decease; the act of leaving the present state of existence. *Sidney.*
 3 A forsaking; an abandoning. *Tillotson.*
 DEPA'SCENT, *a.* [*depascens*, Lat.] Feeding.
 To DEPA'STURE, *v. a.* [*depascor*, Lat.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it. *Spenser.*
 To DEPAU'PERATE, *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor; to impoverish. *Arbuthnot.*
 DEPE'CTIBLE, *a.* [*depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious. *Bacon.*
 To DEPE'INCT, *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To depaint; to describe in colours. *Spenser.*
 To DEPE'ND, *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.]
 1 To hang from. *Dryden.*
 2 To be in a state influenced by some external cause. *Bacon.*
 3 To be in a state of dependence. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To be connected with any thing. *Rogers.*
 5 To be in suspense. *Bacon.*
 6 To depend upon. To rely on; to trust to; to be certain of. *Clarendon.*
 DEPE'NDANCE, } *s.* [from *depend*.]
 DEPE'NDANCY, }
 1 The state of hanging down from a supporter.
 2 Something hanging upon another. *Dryden.*
 3 Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another. *Locke.*
 4 State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another. *Tillotson.*
 5 The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal. *Bacon.*
 6 Reliance; trust; confidence. *Hooker.*
 DEPE'NDANT, *a.* [from *depend*.] In the power of another. *Hooker.*
 DEPE'NDANT, *s.* [from *depend*.] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer. *Clarendon.*
 DEPE'NDENCE, } *s.* [*dependeo*, Lat.]
 DEPE'NDENCY, }
 1 A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another. *Collier.*
 2 State of being subordinate, or subject. *Bacon.*
 3 That which is not principal; that which is subordinate. *Burnet.*
 4 Concatenation; connexion. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.*
 6 Trust; reliance; confidence. *Stillingfleet.*
 DEPE'NDENT, *a.* [*dependens*, Lat.] Hanging down. *Peacham.*
 DEPE'NDENT, *s.* [*dependens*, Lat.] One subordinate. *Rogers.*
 DEPE'NDER, *s.* [from *depend*.] One that reposes on the kindness of another. *Shakespeare.*
 DEPERDI'TION, *s.* [*deperditus*, Lat.] Loss; destruction. *Brown.*
 DEPHLEGMATION, *s.* [from *dephlegm*.] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation. *Quincy.*
 To DEPHLE'GM, } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low
 To DEPHLE'GMATE, } Lat.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter. *Boyle.*

DEP

- DEPHLE'GMEDNESS, *s.* [from *dephlegm*.] The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*
 To DEPI'CT, *v. a.* [*depingo*, *depictum*, Lat.]
 1 To paint; to portray. *Taylor.*
 2 To describe; to represent an action to the mind. *Felton.*
 DEPI'LATORY, *s.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] An application used to take away hair.
 DEPI'LOUS, *a.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] Without hair. *Brown.*
 DEPLANTA'TION, *s.* [*deplanto*, Lat.] The act of taking plants up from the bed.
 DEPLE'TION, *s.* [*depleo*, *depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Arbuthnot.*
 DEPLO'RABLE, *a.* [*deploro*, Lat.]
 1 Lamentable; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless. *Clarendon.*
 2 Contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense.
 DEPLO'RABLENESS, *s.* [from *deplorable*.] The state of being deplorable; misery.
 DEPLO'RABLY, *ad.* [from *deplorable*.] Lamentably; miserably. *South.*
 DEPLO'RATE, *a.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeless. *L'Estrange.*
 DEPLORA'TION, *s.* [from *deploro*.] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.
 To DEPLO'RE, *v. a.* [*deploro*, Lat.] To lament; to bewail; to mourn. *Dryden.*
 DEPLO'RER, *s.* [from *deploro*.] A lamenter; a mourner.
 DEPLUMA'TION, *s.* [*deplumatio*, Lat.]
 1 A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.
 2 (In surgery.) A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. *Philips.*
 To DEPLU'ME, *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.] To strip of its feathers.
 To DEPO'NE, *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.]
 1 To lay down as a pledge or security.
 2 To risk upon the success of an adventure. *Hudibras.*
 DEPO'NENT, *s.* [*depono*, Lat.]
 1 One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.
 2 (In grammar.) Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*. *Clarke.*
 To DEPO'PULATE, *v. a.* [*depopulo*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste. *Bacon.*
 DEPO'PULATE, * *v. n.* To become dispeopled. *Goldsmith.*
 DEPOPULA'TION, *s.* [from *depopulate*.] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste. *Milton.*
 DEPOPULA'TOR, *s.* [from *depopulate*.] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind.
 To DEPO'RT, *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To carry; to demean; to behave.
 DEPO'RT, *s.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; behaviour. *Milton.*
 DEPORTA'TION, *s.* [*deportatio*, Lat.]
 1 Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion.
 2 Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*
 DEPO'RTMENT, *s.* [*deportement*, Fr.]
 1 Conduct; management. *Wotton.*
 2 Demeanour, behaviour. *Swift.*
 To DEPO'SE, *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.]
 1 To lay down; to lodge; to let fall. *Woodward.*
 2 To degrade from a high station. *Dryden.*
 3 To take away; to divest. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To give testimony; to attest. *Bacon.*
 5 To examine any one on his oath. *Shakespeare.*
 To DEFO'SE, *v. n.* To bear witness. *Sidney.*
 DEPO'SITARY, *s.* [*depositarius*, Lat.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust. *Shak.*
 To DEPO'SITE, *v. a.* [*depositum*, Lat.]
 1 To lay up; to lodge in any place. *Bentley.*
 2 To lay up as a pledge, or security.
 3 To place at interest. *Sprat.*
 4 To lay aside. *Decay of Piety.*
 DEPO'SITE, *s.* [*depositum*, Lat.]
 1 Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.
 2 A pledge; a thing given as a security.
 3 The state of a thing pledged. *Eacon.*
 DEPOSITION, *s.*

DEP

- The act of giving public testimony.
 2 The act of degrading one from dignity.
- DEPO'SITORY, *s.* [from *deposit.*] The place where any thing is lodged. *Addison.*
- DEPRA'VATION, *s.* [*depravatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of making any thing bad. *Swift.*
 2 Degeneracy; depravity. *South.*
 3 Defamation: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- To DEPRA'VE, *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate. *Hooker.*
- DEPRA'VEDNESS, *s.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; taint; vitiated state. *Hammond.*
- DEPRA'VEMENT, *s.* [from *deprave.*] A vitiated state; corruption. *Brown.*
- DEPRA'VE, *s.* [from *deprave.*] A corrupter.
- DEPRA'VITY, *s.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption.
- To DEP'RECATE, *v. a.*
 1 To beg off; to pray deliverance from. *Smal.*
 2 To implore mercy of: not proper. *Prior.*
- DEPRECA'TION, *s.* [*deprecatio*, Lat.] Prayer against evil. *Brown.*
- DE'PRECATIVE, } *a.* [from *deprecate.*] That
 DE'PRECATORY, } serves to deprecate; apologetick. *Bacon.*
- DEPRECA'TOR, *s.* [*deprecator*, Lat.] One that averts evil by petition.
- To DEP'RECIATE, } *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.]
 To DEP'RETiate, }
- 1 To bring a thing down to a lower price.
 2 To undervalue. *Addison.*
- To DEP'REDATE, *v. a.* [*deprædor*, Lat.]
 1 To rob; to pillage.
 2 To spoil; to devour. *Bacon.*
- DEPREDA'TION, *s.* [*deprædatio*, Lat.]
 1 A robbing; a spoiling. *Hayward.*
 2 Voracity; waste. *Bacon.*
- DEPREDA'TOR, *s.* [*deprædator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer. *Bacon.*
- To DEP'REHE'ND, *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.]
 1 To catch one; to take unawares. *Hooker.*
 2 To discover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*
- DEPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [from *deprehend.*]
 1 That may be caught.
 2 That may be understood, or discovered.
- DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, *s.*
 1 Capableness of being caught.
 2 Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.
- DEPREHE'NSION, *s.* [*deprehensio*, Lat.]
 1 A catching or taking unawares.
 2 A discovery.
- To DEP'RESS, *v. a.* [from *depressus*, Lat.]
 1 To press or thrust down.
 2 To let fall; to let down. *Newton.*
 3 To humble; to deject; to sink. *Addison.*
- DEPRE'SSION, *s.* [*depressio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of pressing down. *Wotton.*
 2 The sinking or falling in of a surface. *Boyle.*
 3 The act of humbling; abasement. *Bacon.*
- DEPRE'SSION of an Equation (in algebra) is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division.
- DEPRE'SSION of a Star (with astronomers) is the distance of a star from the horizon below.
- DEPRE'SSOR, *s.* [*depressor*, Lat.] He that keeps, or presses down.
- DE'PRIMENT, *a.* [*deprimens*, Lat.] That presses or pulls downward. *Derham.*
- DEPRIVA'TION, *s.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of depriving, or taking away from.
 2 The state of losing. *Bentley.*
- To DEPRI'VE, *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Lat.]
 1 To bereave one of a thing. *Clarendon.*
 2 To hinder; to debar from. *Dryden.*
 3 To release; to free from. *Spenser.*
 4 To put out of any office. *Bacon.*
- DEPTH, *s.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]
 1 Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downward. *Bacon.*
 2 Deep place; not a shoal. *Dryden.*
 3 The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity. *Proverbs.*
 4 The middle or height of a season: applied commonly to winter. *Clarendon.*
 5 Abstruseness; obscurity. *Addison.*
- DEPTH of a Squadron or Battalion, is the number of men in the file.

DER

- To DE'PTHEN, *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper.
- To DEPU'CELATE, *v. a.* [*dépuceler*, Fr.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity.
- DEPU'LSION, *s.* [*depulsio*, Lat.] A beating or thrusting away.
- DEPU'LSORY, *a.* [from *depulsus*, Lat.] Putting away; averting.
- To DE'PURATE, *v. a.* [*dépurer*, Fr.] To purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*
- DE'PURATE, *a.* [from the verb.]
 1 Cleansed; freed from dregs.
 2 Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*
- DEPURA'TION, *s.* [*depuratio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing. *Boyle.*
 2 The cleansing of a wound from its matter.
- To DEPU'RE, *v. a.* [*dépurer*, Fr.]
 1 To free from impurities.
 2 To purge. *Raleigh.*
- DEPUTA'TION, *s.* [*députation*, Fr.]
 1 The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.
 2 Vicegerency. *South.*
- To DEPU'TE, *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another. *Roscommon.*
- DE'PUTY, *s.* [*député*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Lat.]
 1 A lieutenant; a viceroy. *Hale.*
 2 One that transacts business for another. *Hook.*
- To DEQUA'NTITATE, *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] To diminish the quantity of.
- DER, in the beginning of names of places, is derived from *deor*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; then from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson.*
- To DERA'CINATE, *v. a.* [*déraciner*, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakespeare.*
- To DERA'IGN, } *v. a.* [*disrationare*, or *dirationare*,
 To DERA'IN, } Lat.]
 1 To prove; to justify. *Blount.*
 2 To disorder; to turn out of course.
- DERA'IGNMENT, *s.* [from *deraign.*]
 1 The act of deraigning or proving.
 2 A disordering or turning out of course.
 3 A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion. *Blount.*
- To DERA'NGE, * *s.* [*déranger*, Fr.] To disorder; displace; disarrange; unsettle; ruffle; disturb; confuse; discompose; deraign; put out of place, or order; to ruffle, or discompose the mind.
- DERA'NGED, * *a.* Of unsound mind; insane.
- DERA'NGEMENT, * *s.* Want of regular disposition; disorder; mental perturbation. *Perry.*
- DERA'Y, *s.* [from *defrayer*, Fr.] Tumult; disorder; noise.
- To DERE, *v. a.* [*derian*, Sax.] To hurt. *Spenser.*
- DERELI'CTION, *s.* [*derelictio*, Lat.] An utter forsaking or leaving. *Hooker.*
- DERELI'CTS, *s. pl.* (In law.) Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished.
- To DERI'DE, *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule. *Tillotson.*
- DERI'DER, *s.* [from the verb.] A mocker; a scoffer. *Hooker.*
- DERI'SION, *s.* [*derisio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of deriding or laughing at. *Addison.*
 2 Contempt; scorn; a laughing stock. *Milton.*
- DERI'SIVE, *a.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; scoffing. *Pope.*
- DERI'SORY, *a.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.
- DERI'VABLE, *a.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of descent or derivation. *South.*
- DERIVA'TION, *s.* [*derivatio*, Lat.]
 1 A draining of water. *Burnet.*
 2 (In grammar.) The tracing of a word from its original. *Locke.*
 3 The transmission of any thing from its source. *Hale.*
 4 (In medicine.) The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wiseman.*
- DERIVA'TIVE, *a.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another. *Hale.*
- DERI'VATIVE, *s.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived from another. *South.*

DES

DERIVATIVELY, *aa.* [from *derivative*.] in a derivative manner.

To DERIVE, *v. a.* [from *derivo*, Lat.]

- 1 To turn the course of water. *South.*
- 2 To deduce, as from a principle. *Boyle.*
- 3 To communicate to another, as from the origin and source. *Hooker.*
- 4 To receive by transmission. *South.*
- 5 To communicate to by descent of blood. *Felton.*

- 6 To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another. *Davies.*
- 7 To trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE, *v. n.*

- 1 To come from; to owe its origin. *Prior.*
- 2 To descend from. *Shakespeare.*

DERIVER, *s.* [from *derive*.] One that draws or fetches, as from the original.

DERN, *a.* [*dearn*, Sax.] Obsolete.

- 1 Sad; solitary.
- 2 Barbarous; cruel.

DERNIER, *a.* [Fr.] Last. *Ayliffe.*

To DEROGATE, *v. a.* [*derogo*, Lat.]

- 1 To do an act contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent. *Hale.*
- 2 To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

To DEROGATE, *v. n.*

- 1 To detract; to lessen reputation. *Hooker.*
- 2 To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank.

DEROGATE, *a.* [from the verb.] Degraded; lessened in value. *Shakespeare.*

DEROGATELY, ** ad.* [from *derogate*.] With derogation. *Shakespeare.*

DEROGATION, *s.* [*derogatio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract. *South.*
- 2 The act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing. *Hooker.*

DEROGATIVE, *a.* [*derogativus*, Lat.] Detracting; lessening the honour of. *Brown.*

DEROGATORILY, *ad.* [from *derogatory*.] In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, *s.* [from *derogatory*.] The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY, *a.* [*derogatorius*, Lat.] That lessens the honour of. *Brown.*

DERVIS, *s.* [*dervis*, Fr.] A Turkish priest, or monk. *Sandys.*

DESCANT, *s.* [*discanto*, Italian.]

- 1 A song or tune composed in parts. *Milton.*
- 2 A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several heads.

To DESCANT, *v. n.*

- 1 To sing in parts.
- 2 To discourse at large; to make speeches: in censure or contempt. *Milton.*

To DESCE'ND, *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.]

- 1 To come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink. *Matthew.*
- 2 To come suddenly: to fall upon as from an eminence. *Pope.*
- 3 To make an invasion. *Dryden.*
- 4 To proceed as from an original. *Collier.*
- 5 To fall in order of inheritance to a successor. *Locke.*

- 6 To extend a discourse from general to particular consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND, *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place. *Milton.*

DESCE'NDANT, *s.* [*descendant*, Fr.] The offspring of an ancestor. *Bacon.*

DESCE'NDENT, *a.* [*descendens*, Lat.]

- 1 Falling; sinking; coming down. *Ray.*
- 2 Proceeding from another, as an original or ancestor. *Pope.*

DESCE'NDIBLE, *a.* [from *descend*.]

- 1 Such as may be descended.
- 2 Transmissible by inheritance. *Hale.*

DESCE'NSION, *s.* [*descensio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of falling or sinking; descent.
- 2 A declension; a degradation. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 (In astronomy.) Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere. Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator,

DES

which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere.

DESCE'NSIONAL, *a.* [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.

DESCE'NT, *s.* [*descensus*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of passing from a higher to a lower place. *Blackmore.*
- 2 Progress downward. *Locke.*
- 3 Obliquity; inclination. *Woodward.*
- 4 Lowest place. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 Invasion; hostile entrance. *Clarendon.*
- 6 Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance. *Locke.*
- 7 The state of proceedings from an original or progenitor. *Atterbury.*
- 8 Birth; extraction; process of lineage. *Shakespeare.*

- 9 Offspring; inheritor. *Milton.*

- 10 A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation. *Hooker.*

- 11 A rank in the scale of subordination. *Milton.*

To DESCRIBE, *v. a.* [*describere*, Lat.]

- 1 To delineate; to mark out: as, a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.
- 2 To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. *Watts.*
- 3 To distribute into proper heads or divisions. *Joshua.*

- 4 To define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBENT, ** a.* [from *describe*.] Describing; marking out by its motion. *Ash.*

DESCRIBER, *s.* [from *describe*.] He that describes. *Brown.*

DESCRIVER, *s.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detector. *Crashaw.*

DESCRIPTION, *s.* [*descriptio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of delineating any person or thing by perceptible properties.
- 2 The sentence or passage in which any thing is described. *Dryden.*
- 3 A lax definition. *Watts.*
- 4 The qualities expressed in a description. *Shakespeare.*

To DESCRIVE, *v. a.* [*descriver*, Fr.]

- 1 To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered: obsolete.
- 2 To spy out; to examine at a distance. *Shak.*
- 3 To detect; to find out any thing concealed. *Wotton.*

- 4 To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or obscure. *Prior.*

DESCRY, *s.* [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered. *Shakespeare.*

To DESECRATE, *v. a.* [*desecro*, Lat.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated. *Salmon.*

DESECRATION, *s.* [from *desecrate*.] The abolition of consecration.

DE'SERT, *s.* [*desertum*, Lat.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country. *Shakespeare.*

DE'SERT, *a.* [*desertus*, Lat.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited. *Locke.*

To DESE'RT, *v. a.* [*désert*, Fr.]

- 1 To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. *Dryden.*
- 2 To leave to abandon. *Bentley.*

DESE'RT, *s.* [from *deserve*.]

- 1 Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit, or demerit. *Hooker.*
- 2 Proportional merit; claim to reward. *South.*
- 3 Excellence; right to reward; virtue. *Shak.*

DESE'RTER, *s.* [from *desert*.]

- 1 He that has forsaken his cause or his post. *Dryden.*
- 2 He that leaves the army in which he was enlisted. *Decay of Piety.*
- 3 He that forsakes another. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION, *s.* [from *desert*.]

- 1 The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. *Rogers.*
- 2 (In theology.) Spiritual despondency; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *South.*

DESE'RTLESS, *a.* [from *desert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour. *Dryden.*

To DESE'RVE, *v. a.* [*deservir*, Fr.]

DES

- 1 To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hooker.*
 2 To be worthy of reward. *South.*
DESE'RVEDLY, *ad.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert. *Milton.*
DESE'RVET, *s.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits reward. *Wotton.*
DESI'CCANTS, *s.* [from *desiccate*.] Applications that dry up the flow of sores. *Wiseman.*
To DESI'CCATE, *v. a.* [*desicco*, Lat.]
 1 To dry up; to exhaust of moisture. *Hale.*
 2 To exhale moisture. *Bacon.*
DESICCA'TION, *s.* [from *desiccate*.] The act of making dry. *Bacon.*
DESI'CCATIVE, *a.* [from *desiccate*.] That has the power of drying.
To DESI'DERATE, *v. a.* [*desidero*, Lat.] To want; to miss; to desire in absence. *Cheyne.*
DESI'DIOSE, *a.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy.
To DESI'GN, *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat. *dessiner*, Fr.]
 1 To purpose, to intend any thing.
 2 To form or order with a particular purpose. *Stillington.*
 3 To devote intentionally. *Clarendon.*
 4 To plan; to project; to form in idea. *Dryden.*
 5 To mark out. *Locke.*
DESI'GN, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 An intention; a purpose.
 2 A scheme; a plan of action. *Tillotson.*
 3 A scheme formed to the detriment of another. *Locke.*
 4 The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. *Addison.*
DESI'GNABLE, *a.* [*designo*, Lat.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out. *Digby.*
DESIGNA'TION, *s.* [*designatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token. *Swift.*
 2 Appointment; direction. *Bacon.*
 3 Import; intention. *Locke.*
DESI'GNEDLY, *ad.* [from *design*.] Purposely; intentionally; not inadvertently. *Ray.*
DESI'GNER, *s.* [from *design*.]
 1 One that designs or intends; a purposer.
 2 A plotter; a contriver. *Decay of Piety.*
 3 One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture. *Addison.*
DESI'GNING, *part. a.* [from *design*.] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful. *Southern.*
DESI'GNLESS, *a.* [from *design*.] Without design; unknowing; inadvertent.
DESI'GNLESSLY, *ad.* Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle.*
DESI'GNMENT, *s.* [from *design*.]
 1 A purpose; an intent. *Glanville.*
 2 A scheme of hostility. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The idea, or sketch, of a work. *Dryden.*
DESI'RABLE, *a.* [from *desire*.]
 1 That is to be wished with earnestness. *Rogers.*
 2 Pleasing; delightful. *Addison.*
DESI'RE, *s.* [*désir*, Fr.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy. *Locke.*
To DESI'RE, *v. a.* [*désirer*, Fr.]
 1 To wish; to long for. *Deuteronomy.*
 2 To express wishes; to appear to long. *Dryden.*
 3 To ask; to intreat. *Shakespeare.*
DESI'RER, *s.* [from *desire*.] One that is eager for any thing; a wisher. *Shakespeare.*
DESI'ROUS, *a.* [from *desire*.] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for. *Hooker.*
DESI'ROUSLY, *ad.* Eagerly; with desire.
DESI'ROUSNESS, *s.* Fulness of desire.
To DESI'ST, *v. n.* [*desisto*, Lat.] To cease from any thing; to stop. *Milton.*
DESI'STANCE, *s.* [from *desist*.] The act of desisting; cessation. *Boyle.*
DESI'TIVE, *a.* [*desitus*, Latin.] Ending; concluding; final. *Watts.*
DESK, *s.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers. *Walton.*
DE'SOLATE, *a.* [*desolatus*, Lat.]
 1 Without inhabitants; uninhabited. *Broome.*
 2 Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste. *Jerem.*
 3 Solitary; without society.
To DE'SOLATE, *v. a.* [*desolo*, Lat.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste. *Thomson.*

DES

- DE'SOLATELY**, *ad.* In a desolate manner.
DE'SOLATENESS,* *s.* [from *desolate*.] The state of being desolate. *Ash.*
DESOLA'TION, *s.* [from *desolate*.]
 1 Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude. *Spenser.*
 2 Gloominess; sadness; melancholy. *Sidney.*
 3 A place wasted and forsaken. *Jeremiah.*
DESPA'IR, *s.* [*désepoir*, Fr.]
 1 Hopelessness; despondence. *Dryden.*
 2 That which causes despair, that of which there is no hope. *Shakespeare.*
 3 (In theology.) Loss of confidence in the mercy of God. *Sprat.*
To DESPA'IR, *v. n.* [*despero*, Lat.] To be without hope; to despond. *Wake.*
DESPA'IRER, *s.* [from *despair*.] One without hope. *Dryden.*
DESPA'IRFUL, *a.* [*despair* and *full*.] Hopeless; obsolete. *Sidney.*
DESPA'IRINGLY, *ad.* [from *despairing*.] In a manner betokening hopelessness. *Boyle.*
To DESPA'TCH, *v. a.* [*dépêcher*, Fr.]
 1 To send away hastily. *Temple.*
 2 To send out of the world; to put to death. *Shak.*
 3 To perform a business quickly. *Locke.*
 4 To conclude an affair with another. *Shakes.*
DESPA'TCH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Hasty execution. *Granville.*
 2 Conduct; management: obsolete. *Shakes.*
 3 Express; hasty messenger or message.
DESPA'TCHFUL, *a.* [from *despatch*.] Bent on haste. *Pope.*
DESPERA'DO,* *s.* [from the Spanish.] A desperate man. *Ash.*
DE'SPERATE, *a.* [*desperatus*, Lat.]
 1 Without hope. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Without care of safety; rash. *Hammond.*
 3 Irretrievable; unsurmountable; irrecoverable. *Locke.*
 4 Mad; hotbrained; furious. *Spenser.*
DE'SPERATELY, *ad.*
 1 Furiously; madly. *Brown.*
 2 In a great degree; violently. *Addison.*
DE'SPERATENESS, *s.* [from *desperate*.] Madness; fury; precipitance. *Hammond.*
DESPERA'TION, *s.* [from *desperate*.] Hopelessness; despair; despondency. *Hammond.*
DE'SPICABLE, *s.* [*despicabilis*, Latin.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid. *Hooker.*
DE'SPICABLENESS, *s.* Meanness; vileness; worthlessness. *Decay of Piety.*
DE'SPICABLY, *ad.* [from *despicable*.] Meanly; sordidly; vilely. *Addison.*
DESPI'SABLE, *a.* [from *despise*.] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. *Arbutnot.*
To DESPI'SE, *v. a.* [*despiser*, old Fr.]
 1 To scorn; to condemn; to slight. *Pope.*
 2 To abhor. *Shakespeare.*
DESPI'SER, *s.* [from *despise*.] A contemner; scorner. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
DESPI'TE, *s.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *depit* Fr.]
 1 Malice; anger; malignity. *Sprat.*
 2 Defiance; unsubdued opposition. *Rowe.*
 3 Act of malice, or opposition. *Milton.*
To DESPI'TE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to offend; to disappoint. *Raleigh.*
DESPI'TEFUL, *a.* [*despite* and *full*.] Malicious; full of spleen. *King Charles.*
DESPI'TEFULLY, *ad.* [from *despiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly. *Matthew.*
DESPI'TEFULNESS, *s.* [from *despiteful*.] Malice; hate; malignity. *Wisdom.*
DESPI'TEOUS, *a.* [from *despite*.] Malicious; furious; out of use. *Spenser.*
To DESPO'IL, *v. a.* [*despolio*, Lat.]
 1 To rob; to deprive. *Spenser.*
 2 To divest by any accident. *Woodward.*
 3 To strip: not in use. *Spenser.*
DESPOLIATION, *s.* [from *despolio*, Lat.] The act of despoiling or stripping.
To DESPO'ND, *v. n.* [*despondeo*, Lat.]
 1 To despair; to lose hope. *Dryden.*
 2 (In theology.) To lose hope of the divine mercy. *Watts.*

DES

DET

DESPO'NDENCE, * s. [from *despond.*] Despair; desperation. *Ash.*
DESPO'NDENCY, s. [from *despondent.*] Despair; hopelessness; desperation.
DESPO'NDENT, a. [*despondens*, Lat.] Despairing; hopeless. *Bentley.*
DESPO'NDINGLY, * ad. [from *despond.*] In a desponding manner. *Bolingbroke.*
To DESPO'NSATE, v. a. [*desponso*, Lat.] To betroth; to affiancé.
DESPONSA'TION, s. [from *desponsate.*] The betrothing persons to each other.
DE'SPOT, s. [*δεσποτης*.] An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority.
DESPO'TICAL, a. [from *despot.*] Absolute in power; unlimited in authority; arbitrary. *South.*
DESPO'TICALLY, * ad. In a despotical manner. *Burke.*
DESPO'TICALNESS, s. [from *despotical.*] Absolute authority.
DE'SPOTISM, s. [*despotisme*, Fr. from *despot.*] Absolute power.
To DESPU'MATE, v. n. [*despumio*, Latin.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth.
To DESPU'MATE, * v. a. To scum; to clarify liquor. *Scott.*
DESPUMA'TION, s. [from *despumate.*] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.
DESEQUAMA'TION, s. [from *squama*, Lat.] The act of scaling foul bones.
DESSE'RT, s. [*dessert*, Fr.] The last course at an entertainment. *King.*
To DE'STINATE, v. a. [*destino*, Lat.] To design for any particular end. *Ray.*
DESTINA'TION, s. [from *destinate.*] The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design. *Hale.*
To DE'STINE, v. a. [*destino*, Lat.]
 1 To doom; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition. *Milton.*
 2 To appoint to any use or purpose. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 To devote; to doom to punishment or misery. *Prior.*
 4 To fix unalterably. *Prior.*
DE'STINY, s. [*destinée*, Fr.]
 1 The power that spins the life, and determines the fate, of living beings. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Fate; invincible necessity. *Denham.*
 3 Doom; condition in future time. *Shakespeare.*
DE'STITUTE, a. [*destitutus*, Lat.]
 1 Forsaken; abandoned. *Hooker.*
 2 Abject; friendless. *Psalms.*
 3 In want of. *Dryden.*
DESTITU'TION, s. [from *destitute.*] Want; the state in which something is wanted. *Hooker.*
To DESTROY, v. a. [*destruo*, Lat.]
 1 To overturn a city; to raze a building to ruin. *Genesis.*
 2 To lay waste; to make desolate. *Knolles.*
 3 To kill. *Hale.*
 4 To put an end to; to bring to nought. *Bentley.*
DESTROY'ER, s. [from *destroy.*] The person that destroys; a murderer. *Raleigh.*
DESTRU'CTIBLE, a. [from *destruo*, Lat.] Liable to destruction.
DESTRUCTI'BILITY, s. [from *destructible.*] Liableness to destruction.
DESTRU'CTION, s. [*destructio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of destroying; subversion. *Waller.*
 2 Murder; massacre. *Shak.*
 3 The state of being destroyed; ruin. *Psalms.*
 4 A destroyer; a depopulator. *Matthew.*
 5 (In theology.) Eternal death. *Dryden.*
DESTRU'CTIVE, a. [*destructivus*, low Latin.] That has the quality of destroying; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation.
DESTRU'CTIVELY, ad. Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy. *Decay of Piety.*
DESTRU'CTIVENESS, s. [from *destructive.*] The quality of destroying or ruining. *Decay of Piety.*
DESTRU'CTOR, s. [from *destroy.*] A destroyer; a consumer. *Boyle.*

DESUDATION, s. [*desudatio*, Lat.] A profuse and inordinate sweating.
DE'SUETUDE, s. [*desuetudo*, Lat.] Cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit. *Hale.*
DESULTO'RIOUS, a. [*desultorius*, Lat.] Re-moving from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical. *Norris.*
To DESU'ME, v. a. [*desumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow. *Hale.*
To DETA'CH, v. a. [*détacher*, Fr.]
 1 To separate; to disengage. *Woodward.*
 2 To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. *Addison.*
DETA'CHMENT, s. [from *detach.*] A body of troops sent out from the main army. *Black.*
To DETA'IL, v. a. [*détailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particularize. *Cheyne.*
DETA'IL, s. [*détail*, Fr.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*
To DETA'IN, v. a. [*detineo*, Lat.]
 1 To keep what belongs to another. *Taylor.*
 2 To withhold; to keep back. *Broome.*
 3 To restrain from departure. *Judges.*
 4 To hold in custody.
DETA'INER, s. [from *detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.
DETA'INER, s. [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains.
To DETE'CT, v. a. [*detectus*, Lat.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice. *Shakespeare.*
DETE'CTER, s. [from *detect.*] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide. *Decay of Piety.*
DETE'CTION, s. [from *detect.*]
 1 Discovery of guilt or fraud. *Sprat.*
 2 Discovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward.*
DETE'NTION, s. [from *detain.*]
 1 The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Confinement; restraint. *Bacon.*
To DETE'R, v. a. [*deterreo*, Lat.] To discourage by terour; to fright from any thing. *Tillotson.*
To DETE'RGE, v. a. [*detergo*, Lat.] To cleanse a sore. *Wiseman.*
DETE'RGENT, a. [from *deterge.*] That has the power of cleansing. *Arbuthnot.*
To DETE'RIORATE, * v. a. [*deterior*, Lat.] To impair, to make worse; to injure; to diminish in value. *Perry.*
DETERIORA'TION, s. [*deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worse.
DETE'RMENT, s. [from *deter.*] The cause of discouragement. *Boyle.*
DETERMINABLE, a. [from *determine.*] That may be certainly decided. *Boyle.*
To DETERMINATE, v. a. [*determiner*, Fr.] To limit; to fix: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
DETERMINATE, a. [*determinatus*, Lat.]
 1 Definite; determined. *Bentley.*
 2 Established; settled by rule. *Hooker.*
 3 Decisive; conclusive. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Fixed; resolute. *Sidney.*
 5 Resolved. *Shakespeare.*
DETERMINATELY, ad.
 1 Resolutely; with fixed resolve. *Sidney.*
 2 Certainly; unchangeably. *Tillotson.*
DETERMINA'TION, s. [from *determinate.*]
 1 Absolute direction to a certain end. *Locke.*
 2 The result of deliberation. *Calamy.*
 3 Judicial decision. *Swift.*
DETERMINATIVE, a. [from *determinate.*]
 1 That uncontrollably directs to a certain end. *Bramhall.*
 2 That makes a limitation. *Watts.*
DETERMINATOR, s. [from *determine.*] One who determines. *Brown.*
To DETE'RMINE, v. a. [*déterminer*, Fr.]
 1 To fix; to settle. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To conclude; to fix ultimately. *South.*
 3 To bound; to confine. *Atterbury.*
 4 To adjust; to limit; to define. *Locke.*
 5 To influence the choice. *Locke.*
 6 To resolve. *Samuel.*

DEV

- To decide. *Locke.*
 8 To put an end to; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*
 To DETE'RMINE, *v. n.*
 1 To conclude; to form a final conclusion.
 2 To settle opinion. *Locke.*
 3 To end; to come to an end. *Hayward.*
 4 To make a decision. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To end consequentially. *Temple.*
 6 To resolve concerning any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 DETERRA'TION, *s.* [*de* and *terra*, *Lat.*] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth; the act of unburying. *Woodward.*
 DETE'RSION, *s.* [*detergo*, *Lat.*] The act of cleansing a sore. *Wiseman.*
 DETE'RSIVE, *a.* [from *deterge*.] Having the power to cleanse.
 DETE'RSIVE, *s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds. *Wiseman.*
 To DETE'ST, *v. a.* [*detestor*, *Lat.*] To hate; to abhor; to abominate. *South.*
 DETE'STABLE, *a.* [from *detest*.] Hateful; abominable; odious. *Hayward.*
 DETE'STABLY, *ad.* Hatefully; abominably; odiously. *South.*
 DETESTA'TION, *s.* [from *detest*.] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination. *Sidney.*
 DETE'STER, *s.* [from *detest*.] One that hates.
 To DETHRO'NE, *v. a.* [*détrôner*, *Fr.*] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.
 DETI'NUE, *s.* [*deténue*, *Fr.*] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowell.*
 DETONA'TION, *s.* [*detono*, *Lat.*] A noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination. *Quincy.*
 To DETONIZE, *v. a.* [*detono*, *Lat.*] To calcine with detonation. *Arbuthnot.*
 To DETO'RT, *v. a.* [*detortus*, *Lat.*] To wrest from the original import. *Dryden.*
 To DETRA'CT, *v. a.* [*detraho*, *detractum*, *Lat.*]
 1 To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or censure. *Bacon.*
 2 To take away; to withdraw. *Boyle.*
 DETRA'CTER, *s.* [from *detract*.] One that takes away another's reputation. *Swift.*
 DETRA'CTION, *s.* [*detractio*, *Lat.*] The withdrawing or taking off from a thing; the impairing or lessening the fame of a man. *Ayliffe.*
 DETRA'CTORY, *a.* [from *detract*.] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. *Brown.*
 DETRAC'TRESS, *s.* [from *detract*.] A censorious woman. *Addison.*
 DE'TRIMENT, *s.* [*detrimentum*, *Lat.*] Loss; damage; mischief; harm. *Evelyn.*
 DETRIME'NTAL, *a.* [from *detriment*.] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss. *Addison.*
 DETRI'TION, *s.* [*detero*, *detritus*, *Lat.*] The act of wearing away.
 To DETRU'DE, *v. a.* [*detrudo*, *Lat.*] To thrust down; to force into a lower place. *Davies.*
 To DETRU'NCATE, *v. a.* [*detruncô*, *Lat.*] To lop; to cut; to shorten.
 DETRUNCA'TION, *s.* [from *detruncate*.] The act of lopping or cutting.
 DETRU'SION, *s.* [*detrusio*, *Lat.*] The act of thrusting or forcing down. *Keil.*
 DETURBA'TION, *s.* [*deturbo*, *Lat.*] The act of throwing down; degradation.
 DEUCE, *s.* [*deux*, *Fr.*] Two. *Shakespeare.*
 DEUSE, *s.* [from *Dusius*, the name of a species of evil spirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.
 DEUTERO'GAMY, *s.* [*δεύτερος* and *γάμος*.] A second marriage.
 DEUTERO'NOMY, *s.* [*δεύτερος* and *νόμος*.] The second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses.
 DEUTERO'SCOPY, *s.* [*δεύτερος* and *σκοπεω*.] The second intention. *Brown.*
 DEVASTA'TION, *s.* [*devasto*, *Lat.*] Waste: havoc; desolation; destruction. *Garth.*
 To DEVE'LOP, *v. a.* [*develop*, *Fr.*] To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals; to disentangle. *Pope.*

DEV

- DEVE'RGENCE, *s.* [*devergentia*, *Lat.*] Declivity; declination.
 To DEVE'ST, *v. a.* [*devestir*, *Fr.*]
 1 To strip; to deprive of clothes. *Denham.*
 2 To take away any thing good. *Bacon.*
 3 To free from any thing bad. *Prior.*
 DEVE'X, *a.* [*deverus*, *Lat.*] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downward.
 DEVE'XITY, *s.* [from *devex*.] Incurvation downward; declivity.
 To DE'VIATE, *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, *Lat.*]
 1 To wander from the right or common way. *Pope.*
 2 To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.
 DE'VIA'TION, *s.* [from *deviate*.]
 1 The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering. *Cheyne.*
 2 Variation from established rule. *Holder.*
 3 Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clarissa.*
 DE'VICE, *s.* [*devise*, *Fr.*]
 1 A contrivance; a stratagem. *Atterburg.*
 2 A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation. *Hooker.*
 3 The emblem on a shield. *Prior.*
 4 Invention; genius. *Shakespeare.*
 DE'VIL, *s.* [*diöful*, *Sax.*]
 1 A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A wicked man or woman. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A ludicrous term for mischief. *Granville.*
 DE'VILISH, *a.* [from *devil*.]
 1 Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mischievous. *Sidney.*
 2 An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Shax.*
 DE'VILISHLY, *ad.* In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically. *South.*
 DE'VIOUS, *a.* [*devius*, *Lat.*]
 1 Out of the common track. *Holder.*
 2 Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomson.*
 3 Erring; going astray from rectitude. *Rowe.*
 To DEVI'SE, *v. a.* [*deviser*, *Fr.*] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Peacham.*
 To DEVI'SE, *v. n.* To consider; to contrive.
 DEVI'SE, *s.* [*devise*, a will, old *Fr.*]
 1 The act of bequeathing by will. *Cowell.*
 2 Contrivance; device. *Hooker.*
 To DEVI'SE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grant by will.
 DEVI'SER, *s.* [from *devise*.] A contriver; an inventor. *Grew.*
 DEVI'SOUR, *s.* [from *devise*.] He that gives by will.
 DE'VITABLE, *a.* [*devitabilis*, *Lat.*] Possible to be avoided; avoidable.
 DEVITA'TION, *s.* [*devitatio*, *Lat.*] The act of escaping or avoiding.
 To DEVI'TIATE, *v. a.* [*de* from, and *vitio*, *Lat.* to vitiate.] To corrupt; to deflour. *Ash.*
 DEVOI'D, *a.* [*ruide*, *Fr.*]
 1 Empty; vacant; void. *Spenser.*
 2 Without any thing; free from. *Dryden.*
 DEVO'IR, *s.* [*devoir*, *Fr.*]
 1 Service; not in use. *Knolles.*
 2 Act of civility, or obsequiousness. *Pope.*
 To DEVO'LVE, *v. a.* [*devolvere*, *Lat.*]
 1 To roll down. *Thomson.*
 2 To move from one hand to another. *Addison.*
 To DEVO'LVE, *v. n.* To fall in succession into new hands. *Decay of Piety.*
 DEVOLU'TION, *s.* [*devolutio*, *Lat.*]
 1 The act of rolling down. *Woodward.*
 2 Removal successive from hand to hand. *Hale.*
 DEVORA'TION, *s.* [from *devoro*, *Lat.*] The act of devouring.
 To DEVO'TE, *v. a.* [*devoceo*, *devotus*, *Lat.*]
 1 To dedicate; to consecrate. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To addict, as to a sect or study. *Watts.*
 3 To condemn; to resign to ill. *Pope.*
 4 To addict; to give up to ill. *Grew.*
 5 To curse; to execrate. *Dryden.*
 DEVO'TEDNESS, *s.* [from *devote*.] The state of being devoted or dedicated. *Boyle.*
 DEVOTE'E, *s.* [*devot*, *Fr.*] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.
 DEVO'TION, *s.* [*dévotion*, *Fr.*]
 1 The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

DIA

- 2 Piety; acts of religion. *Dryden.*
 3 An act of external worship. *Hooker.*
 4 Prayer; expression of devotion. *Sprat.*
 5 The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance upon God; piety. *Law.*
 6 An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. *Sh.*
 7 Strong affection; ardent love. *Clarendon.*
 8 Earnestness; ardour. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Disposal; power. *Clarendon.*
DEVO'TIONAL, *a.* [from *devotion*.] Pertaining to devotion; religious. *King Charles.*
DEVO'TIONALIST, *s.* [from *devotion*.] A man zealous without knowledge.
To DEVO'UR, *v. a.* [*devoro*, Lat.]
 1 To eat up ravenously. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence. *Joel.*
 3 To swallow up; to annihilate. *South.*
 4 To enjoy with avidity. *Dryden.*
DEVO'UER, *s.* [from *devour*.] A consumer; he that devours. *Decay of Piety.*
DEVO'UT, *a.* [*devotus*, Lat.]
 1 Pious; religious. *Rogers.*
 2 Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.*
 3 Expressive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*
DEVO'UTLY, *ad.* [from *devout*.] Piously, with ardent devotion; religiously. *Addison.*
DEW, *s.* [*deaw*, Sax.] The moisture upon the ground. *Pope.*
To DEW, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moisten. *Spenser.*
DE'WBERRY, *s.* [from *dew* and *berry*.] Raspberries. *Shakespeare.*
DEW-BESPRE'NT, *s.* [*dew* and *besprent*, or *besprinkled*.] Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*
DE'WDROP, *s.* [from *dew* and *drop*.] A drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise. *Tickel.*
DE'WLAP, *s.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the dew.]
 1 The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen. *Addison.*
 2 The lip flaccid with age. *Shakespeare.*
DE'WLAPT, *a.* [from *dewlap*.] Furnished with dewlaps. *Shakespeare.*
DE'W-WORM, *s.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in dew. *Walton.*
DE'WY, *a.* [from *dew*.]
 1 Resembling dew; partaking of dew. *Milton.*
 2 Moist with dew; roscid. *Dryden.*
DE'XTER, *a.* [Lat.] The right, not the left. A term in heraldry. *Shakespeare.*
DEXTE'RITY, *s.* [*dexteritas*, Lat.]
 1 Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; expertness.
 2 Readiness of contrivance. *Bacon.*
DE'XTEROUS, *a.* [*dexter*, Lat.]
 1 Expert at any manual employment; active; ready. *Pope.*
 2 Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients. *Locke.*
DE'XTEROUSLY, *ad.* Expertly; skilfully; artfully. *South.*
DE'XTRAL, *a.* [*dexter* Latin.] The right, not the left. *Brown.*
DEXTRA'LITY, *s.* [from *dextra*.] The state of being on the right side. *Brown.*
DEY, *s.* The supreme governor in some of the Barbary states. *Guthrie.*
DIABE'TES, *s.* [*διαβητες*.] A morbid copiousness of urine. *Derham.*
DIABO'LICAL, *a.* [*diabolus*, Lat.] Devilish;
DIABO'LICK, *s.* partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Ray.*
DIACO'DIUM, *s.* [*διακωδιον*.] Syrup of poppies.
DIACO'USTIC, *a.* Belonging to the sense of hearing. *Ash.*
DIACO'USTICKS, *s.* [*διακουστικα*.] The doctrine of sounds.
DI'ADEM, *s.* [*diadema*, Lat.]
 1 A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound round the head of eastern monarchs. *Spenser.*
 2 The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. *Denham.*
DI'ADEMED, *a.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned
DI'ADEMATED, *a.* with a diadem; crowned. *Pope.*

DIA

- DI ADROM**, *s.* [*διαδρομω*.] The time in which any motion is performed. *Locke.*
DIÆ'RESIS, *s.* [*διαρεσις*.] The separation or disjunction of syllables: as, *aër*.
DIAGNO'STICK, *s.* [*διαγνωστικο*.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others. *Collier.*
DIA'GONAL, *a.* [*διαγωνιος*.] Reaching from one angle to another. *Brown.*
DIA'GONAL, *s.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle. *Locke.*
DIA'GONALLY, *ad.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction. *Brown.*
DI'AGRAM, *s.* [*διαγραμμα*.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme. *Dryden.*
DIAGRY'DIATES, *s.* [form *diagrydium*.] Strong purgative made with diagrydium. *Floyer.*
DI'AL, *s.* [*diale*, Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour. *Shakespeare.*
DIAL-PLATE, *s.* [from *dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addison.*
DI'ALECT, *s.* [*διαλεκτικη*.]
 1 The subdivisious of a language.
 2 Style; manner of expression. *Hooker.*
 3 Language; speech. *South.*
DIALE'CTIC, *a.* [from *dialectick*.] Logical;
DIALE'CTICAL, *a.* argumental. *Boyle.*
DIALE'CTICK, *s.* [*διαλεκτικη*.] Logick; the art of reasoning.
DI'ALLING, *s.* [from *dial*.] The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadows; the art of constructing dials on which the shadow may show the hour.
DI'ALIST, *s.* [from *dial*.] A constructor of dials. *Moxon.*
DIA'LOGIST, *s.* [from *dialogue*.] A speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues.
DI'ALOGUE, *s.* [*διαλογος*.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned. *Shakespeare.*
To DI'ALOGUE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To discourse with another. *Shakespeare.*
DIALY'SIS, *s.* [*διαλυσις*.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.
DIA'METER, *s.* [*δια* and *μετρον*.] The line which passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. *Raleigh.*
DIA'METRAL, *a.* [from *diameter*.] Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.
DIA'METRALLY, *ad.* According to the direction of a diameter. *Hammond.*
DIAME'TRICAL, *a.* [from *diameter*.]
 1 Describing a diameter.
 2 Observing the direction of a diameter. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
DIAME'TRICALLY, *ad.* [from *diametrical*.] In a diametrical direction. *Clarendon.*
DI'AMOND, *s.* [*diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Lat.] The most valuable and hardest of all the gems, which is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water. *Hill.*
DI'APASE, *s.* [*δια παζων*.] A chord including all tones: the old word for *diapason*. *Spenser.*
DIAPA'SON, *s.* [*δια παζων*.] A chord which includes all tones; an octave. *Crashaw.*
DI'APER, *s.* [*diaprè*, Fr.]
 1 Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. *Spenser.*
 2 A napkin; a towel. *Shakespeare.*
To DI'APER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To variegate; to diversify. *Howel.*
 2 To draw flowers upon clothes. *Peacham.*
DIAPHANE'ITY, *s.* [*διαφανεια*.] Transparency; pellucidness. *Ray.*
DIAPHA'NICK, *a.* [*δια* and *φανος*.] Transparent; pellucid. *Raleigh.*
DIA'PHANOUS, *a.* [*δια* and *φανω*.] Transparent; clear; translucent. *Raleigh.*
DIAPHORE'TICK, *a.* [*διαφορητικος*.] Sudorific; promoting perspiration. *Arbuthnot.*
DI'APHRAGM, *s.* [*διαφραγμα*.]
 1 The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

DID

- 2 Any division or partition which divides a hollow body. *Woodward.*
- DIARRHŒA, s. [διαρροή.] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*
- DIARRHŒICAL, * a. [from diarrhœa.] Producing the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative. *Arbuthnot.*
- DIARY, s. [diarium, Lat.] An account of every day; a journal. *Tatler.*
- DIASTOLE, s. [διαστολή.]
- 1 A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long.
 - 2 The dilatation of the heart. *Ray.*
- DIASTYLE, s. [διά and στυλος, a pillar.] A sort of edifice, where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*
- DIA'SSERON, s. [διά and τεσσαρεσς, four.] An interval in musick, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semitone; a perfect fourth. *Harris.*
- DIATONICK, s. [διατονος.] The ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones in ascending or descending. *Harris.*
- DIPBLE, s. [dipfel, Dutch.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting. *Tusser.*
- DIBSTONE, s. A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke.*
- DICA'CITY, s. [dicacitas, Lat.] Pertness; sauciness.
- DICE, s. The plural of die. *Bentley.*
- To DICE, v. n. [from the noun.] To game with dice. *Shakespeare.*
- DICE-BOX, s. [from dice and box.] The box from which the dice are thrown. *Addison.*
- DICER, s. [from dice.] A player at dice; a gamester. *Shakespeare.*
- DICH. This word seems corrupted from dit, for do it. *Shakespeare.*
- DICHOTOMY, s. [διχοτομία.] Distribution of ideas by pairs. *Watts.*
- DICKER of Leather. [dicra, Lat.] Ten hides.
- To DI'CTATE, v. c. [dicto, Lat.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence. *Pope.*
- DI'CTATE, s. [dictatum, Lat.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; pre-script. *Prior.*
- DICTA'TION, s. [from dictate.] The act or practice of dictating or prescribing.
- DICTA'TOR, s. [Lat.]
- 1 A magistrate of Rome, made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority.
 - 2 One invested with absolute authority. *Milton.*
 - 3 One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.
- DICTATO'RIAL, a. [from dictator.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical. *Watts.*
- DICTA'TORSHIP, s. [from dictator.]
- 1 The office of a dictator. *Wotton.*
 - 2 Authority: insolent confidence. *Dryden.*
- DICTA'TURE, s. [dictatura, Lat.] The office of a dictator; dictatorship.
- DI'CTION, s. [diction, Fr.] Style; language; expression. *Dryden.*
- DI'CTIONARY, s. [dictionarium, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language; a lexicon; 2 vocabulary; a word-book. *Watts.*
- DID, of do. [did, Sax.]
- 1 The preterit of do.
 - 2 The sign of the preter-imperfect tense.
 - 3 It is sometimes used emphatically: as, I did really love him.
- DIDA'CTICAL, * a. [διδακτικός.] Preceptive; giving precepts. *Ward.*
- DIDA'CTICK, * ad. [from didactica.] In a didactic manner; preceptively. *Ash.*
- DI'DAPPER, s. [from dip.] A bird that dives into the water.
- DIDASCA'LICK, a. [διδασκαλικός.] Preceptive; didactic. *Prior.*
- To DI'DDER, v. a. [diddern, Teut.] To quake with cold; to shiver. *Skinner.*

DIF

- DIDST. The second person of the preter tense of do. I did, thou didst.
- DIDU CTION, s. [deductio, Lat.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other. *Boyle.*
- To DIE, v. n. [deag, Sax. a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to stain. *Milton.*
- DIE, s. [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain, hue acquired. *Bacon.*
- To DIE, v. n. [deadian, Sax.]
- 1 To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence. *Sidney.*
 - 2 To perish by violence or disease. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To be punished with death. *Hammond.*
 - 4 To be lost; to perish. *Spectator.*
 - 5 To sink; to faint. *Samuel.*
 - 6 (In theology.) To perish everlastingly. *Hake.*
 - 7 To languish with pleasure. *Pope.*
 - 8 To vanish. *Addison.*
 - 9 To languish with affection. *Tatler.*
 - 10 To wither, as a vegetable. *John.*
 - 11 To grow vapid, as liquor.
- DIE, s. pl. dice. [dé, Fr. dis, Welsh.]
- 1 A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play. *South.*
 - 2 Hazard; chance. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Any cubick body.
- DIE, s. pl. dies. The stamp used in coinage. *Swift.*
- DI'ER, s. [from die.] One that follows the trade of dying; one who dies clothes. *Arbuthnot.*
- DI'ET, s. [diæta, low Lat. διαίτα.]
- 1 Food; provisions for the mouth. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 Food regulated by the rules of medicine. *Tem.*
 - 3 Allowance of provision. *Jeremiah.*
- To DI'ET, v. a. [from the noun.]
- 1 To feed by the rules of medicine. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To give food to. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To board; to supply with diet.
- To DI'ET, v. n.
- 1 To eat by rules of physick.
 - 2 To eat; to feed. *Milton.*
- DI'ET-DRINK, s. [from diet and drink.] Medicated liquors. *Locke.*
- DI'ET, s. [German, a multitude.] An assembly of princes or estates. *Raleigh.*
- DI'ETARY, a. [from diet.] Pertaining to the rules of diet.
- DI'ETER, s. [from diet.] One who prescribes rules for eating. *Shakespeare.*
- DIETE'TICAL, * a. [διαίτητική.] Relating to diet; belonging to the medical cautions about the use of food. *Arbuthnot.*
- DIETE'TICK, * belonging to the medical cautions about the use of food. *Arbuthnot.*
- To DI'FFER, v. n. [differo, Lat.]
- 1 To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another. *Addison.*
 - 2 To contend; to be at variance. *Rowe.*
 - 3 To be of a contrary opinion. *Burnet.*
- DI'FFERENCE, s. [differentia, Lat.]
- 1 State of being distinct from something; contrariety of identity. *Hooker.*
 - 2 The quality by which one differs from another. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 The disproportion between one thing and another. *Hayward.*
 - 4 Dispute; debate; quarrel. *Tillotson.*
 - 5 Distinction. *Addison.*
 - 6 Point in question; ground of controversy. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 A logical distinction. *Bacon.*
 - 8 Evidences of distinction; differential marks. *Davies.*
- To DI'FFERENCE, v. a. [from the noun.] To cause a difference; to make one thing not the same as another. *Holder.*
- DI'FFERENT, a. [from differ.]
- 1 Distinct; not the same. *Addison.*
 - 2 Of contrary qualities. *Philips.*
 - 3 Unlike; dissimilar. *Locke.*
- DI'FFERENTIAL Method, consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be. *Harris.*
- DI'FFERENTLY, ad. [from different.] In a different manner. *Boyle.*

DIG

DIFFICIL, *a.* [*difficilis*, Lat.]
 1 Difficult; hard; not easy. *Hudibras.*
 2 Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded. *Bacon.*
DIFFICILNESS, *s.* [from *difficil*.] Difficulty to be persuaded; incomppliance. *Bacon.*
DIFFICULT, *a.* [*difficilis*, Lat.]
 1 Hard; not easy; not facil. *Zachariah.*
 2 Troublesome; vexatious.
 3 Hard to please; peevish; morose.
DIFFICULTLY, *ad.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly; with difficulty; not easily. *Rogers.*
DIFFICULTY, *s.* [*difficulté*, Fr.]
 1 Hardness; contrariety to easiness. *Rogers.*
 2 Something hard to accomplish. *South.*
 3 Distress; opposition. *Dryden.*
 4 Perplexity in affairs. *Addison.*
 5 Objection; cavil. *Swift.*
To DIFFIDE, *v. n.* [*diffido*, Lat.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. *Dryden.*
DIFFIDENCE, *s.* [from *diffide*.]
 1 Distrust; want of confidence in others. *Bacon.*
 2 Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves. *Bentley.*
DIFFIDENT, *a.* [from *diffide*.]
 1 Distrustful; doubting others. *Milton.*
 2 Doubtful of an event; uncertain. *Pope.*
 3 Doubtful of himself; not confident. *Clarissa.*
To DIFFIND, *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Lat.] To cleave in two; to split.
DIFFISSION, *s.* [*diffissio*, Lat.] The act of cleaving or splitting.
DIFFLATION, *s.* [*difflare*, Lat.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.
DIFFLUENCE, *s.* [from *diffluo*, Lat.] The quality of falling away on all sides.
DIFFLUENT, *a.* [*diffluens*, Lat.] Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.
DIFFORM, *a.* [*de and forma*, Lat.] Contrary to uniform; dissimilar; unlike. *Newton.*
DIFFORMITY, *s.* [from *difform*.] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude. *Brown.*
DIFFRANCHISEMENT, *s.* [*de and franchise*, Fr.] The act of taking away privileges.
To DIFFUSE, *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Lat.]
 1 To pour out upon a plane. *Burnet.*
 2 To spread; to scatter; to disperse. *Milton.*
DIFFUSE, *a.* [*diffusus*, Lat.]
 1 Scattered; widely spread.
 2 Copious; not concise.
DIFFUSED, *part. a.* [from *diffuse*.] Wild; uncouth; irregular. *Shakespeare.*
DIFFUSEDLY, *ad.* [from *diffused*.] Widely; dispersedly.
DIFFUSEDNESS, *s.* [from *diffused*.] The state of being diffused; dispersion.
DIFFUSELY, *ad.* [from *diffuse*.]
 1 Widely; extensively.
 2 Copiously; not concisely.
DIFFUSION, *s.* [from *diffuse*.]
 1 Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way. *Boyle.*
 2 Copiousness; exuberance of style.
DIFFUSIVE, *a.* [from *diffuse*.]
DIFFUSILE, *a.* [from *diffuse*.]
 1 Having the quality of scattering any thing every way. *Dryden.*
 2 Scattered; dispersed. *South.*
 3 Extended. *Tillotson.*
DIFFUSIVELY, *ad.* Widely; extensively; every way.
DIFFUSIVENESS, *s.* [from *diffusive*.]
 1 Extension; dispersion.
 2 Want of conciseness. *Addison.*
To DIG, *v. a.* *preter. dug or digged, part. pass. dug or digged.* [*dyger*, Danish.]
 1 To pierce with a spade. *Ezekiel.*
 2 To form by digging. *Whitgift.*
 3 To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade. *Temple.*
 4 To pierce with a sharp point. *Dryden.*
 5 To gain by digging. *Woodward.*
To DIG, *v. n.* To work with a spade. *Job.*
To DIG UP, *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakespeare.*
DIGAMMA, *s.* [*dig* and *gamma*, on account of

DIG

its form] A letter in sound like *f*, added to the Latin alphabet by Claudius Cæsar. *Pope.*
DIGAMY, *s.* [*δὶγάμα*.] A second marriage. *Bishop Ferne.*
DIGASTIC, *a.* [*δις* twofold, and *γάστρος* a belly.] Having a double belly. *Ash.*
DIGERENT, *a.* [*digerens*, Lat.] That has the power of digestion, or causing digestion.
DIGEST, *s.* [*digestio*, Lat.] The pandect of the civil law. *Bacon.*
To DIGEST, *v. a.* [*digero, digestum*, Lat.]
 1 To distribute into various classes or repositories; to range methodically.
 2 To concoct in the stomach. *Prior.*
 3 To soften by heat, as in a boiler.
 4 To range methodically in the mind. *Thomson.*
 5 To reduce to any plan or method. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject. *Peacham.*
 7 To receive and enjoy. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.
To DIGEST, *v. n.* To generate matter, as a wound, and tend to a cure.
DIGESTER, *s.* [from *digest*.]
 1 He that digests or disposes.
 2 He that digests or concocts his food. *Arbuth.*
 3 A strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any hard substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state. *Quincy.*
 4 That which causes or strengthens the concoc-tive power. *Temple.*
DIGESTIBLE, *a.* [from *digest*.] Capable of being digested or concocted. *Bacon.*
DIGESTION, *s.* [from *digest*.]
 1 The act of concocting food. *Temple.*
 2 The preparation of matter by a chymical heat. *Blackmore*
 3 Reduction to a plan. *Temple*
 4 The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.
 5 The disposition of a wound or sore to generate matter. *Sharp*
DIGESTIVE, *a.* [from *digest*.]
 1 Having the power to cause digestion. *Brown*
 2 Capable by heat to soften and subdue. *Hale.*
 3 Disposing; methodising. *Dryden.*
DIGESTIVE, *s.* An application which disposes a wound to generate matter. *Wiseman.*
DIGESTIVELY, *ad.* [from *digestive*.] In a digestive manner.
DIGGER, *s.* [from *dig*.] One that opens the ground with a spade. *Boyle.*
To DIGHT, *v. a.* [*dihtan*, to prepare, Sax.]
 1 To dress; to deck; to adorn. *Milton.*
 2 To put on. *Spenser.*
DIGIT, *s.* [*digitus*, Lat.]
 1 The measure of length containing three-fourths of an inch. *Boyle.*
 2 The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.
 2 Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten. *Brown.*
DIGITATE, *a.* [from *diget*.] Belonging to the finger. *Ash.*
DIGITATED, *a.* [*digitus*, Lat.] Branched out into divisions like fingers. *Brown.*
DIGITATION, *s.* [from *digit*.] The form of the fingers; the act of pointing with the fingers. *Scott.*
DIGLADIATION, *s.* [*digladiatio*, Lat.] A combat with swords; any quarrel. *Glanville.*
DIGNIFIED, *a.* [from *dignify*.] Invested with some dignity. *Ayliffe.*
DIGNIFICATION, *s.* [from *dignify*.] Exaltation. *Walton.*
To DIGNIFY, *v. a.* [*dignus and facio*, Lat.]
 1 To advance; to prefer; to exalt.
 2 To honour; to adorn; to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction. *Ben Jonson.*
DIGNITARY, *s.* [*dignus*, Lat.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift.*
DIGNITY, *s.* [*dignitas*, Lat.]
 1 Rank of elevation. *Hooker*

DIL

- Grandeur of mien.** *Clarissa.*
Advancement; preferment; high place. *Shak.*
(Among ecclesiasticks.) That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.*
Maxim; general principle. *Brown.*
DIGNO'TION, s. [*dignosco, Lat.*] Distinction; distinguishing mark. *Brown.*
To DIGRE'SS, v. n. [*digredior, digressus, Lat.*]
 1 To turn aside out of the road. *Locke.*
 2 To depart from the main design. *Brerewood.*
 3 To wander; to expatiate. *Shak.*
 4 To transgress; to deviate: not in use.
DIGRE'SSION, s. [*digressio, Lat.*]
 1 A passage deviating from the main tenor or design of a discourse. *Denham.*
 2 Deviation. *Brown.*
DIJUDICA'TION, s. [*dijudicatio, Lat.*] Judicial distinction.
DIKE, s. [*dic, Sax. dyk, Erse.*]
 1 A channel to receive water. *Pope.*
 2 A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley.*
To DILA'CERATE, v. a. [*dilacero, Latin.*] To tear; to rend; to force in two. *Brown.*
DILACERA'TION, s. [*dilaceratio, Lat.*] The act of rending in two. *Arbuthnot.*
To DILA'NIATE, v. a. [*dilanio, Lat.*] To tear; to rend in pieces.
DILA'NIATION, s. [*from dilaniate.*] The act of rending, or tearing any thing to pieces. *Scott.*
To DILA'PIDATE, v. n. To go to ruin.
DILAPIDA'TION, s. [*dilapidatio, Lat.*] The incumbent's suffering any edifice of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe.*
DILATABI'LITY, s. [*from dilatable.*] The quality of admitting extension. *Ray.*
DILA'TABLE, a. [*from dilate.*] Capable of extension. *Arbuthnot.*
DILATA'TION, s. [*dilatatio, Lat.*]
 1 The act of extending into greater space: opposed to contraction. *Holder.*
 2 The state of being extended. *Newton.*
To DILA'TE, v. a. [*dilato, Lat.*]
 1 To extend; to spread out. *Waller.*
 2 To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously. *Shakespeare.*
To DILA'TE, v. n.
 1 To widen; to grow wide. *Addison.*
 2 To speak largely and copiously. *Clarendon.*
DILA TOR, s. [*from dilate.*] That which widens or extends. *Arbuthnot.*
DILA'TORILY, * ad. [*from dilatory.*] In a dilatory manner. *Ash.*
DILA'TORINESS, s. [*from dilatory.*] Slowness; sluggishness.
DILA'TORY, a. [*dilatoire, Fr.*] Tardy; slow; sluggish. *Otway.*
DILE'CCTION, s. [*dilectio, Lat.*] The act of loving; kindness. *Boyle.*
DILE'MMA, s. [*διλεμμα.*]
 1 An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. *Cowley.*
 2 A difficult or doubtful choice. *Pope.*
DILA'GENCE, s. [*diligentia, Lat.*] Industry; assiduity; constancy in business. *Peter.*
DILA'GENT, a. [*diligens, Lat.*]
 1 Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not idle. *Proverbs.*
 2 Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance. *Deuteronomy.*
DILA'GENTLY, ad. With assiduity; with heed and perseverance. *Dryden.*
DILL, s. [*dile, Sax.*] An herb. *Mortimer.*
DILU'CID, a. [*dilucidus, Lat.*]
 1 Clear; not opaque.
 2 Clear; plain; not obscure.
To DILU'CIDATE, v. a. [*dilucido, Lat.*] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity. *Brown.*
DILUCIDA'TION, s. [*dilucidatio, Lat.*] The act of making clear; explanation.
DILU'ENT, a. [*diluens, Lat.*] Having the power to thin other matter.
DILU'ENT, s. [*from the adjective.*] That which thins other matter. *Arbuthnot.*
To DILU'TE, v. a. [*diluo, Lat.*]

DIN

- 1 To make thin. *Locke.*
 2 To make weak. *Newton.*
DILU'TER, s. [*from dilute.*] That which makes any thing else thin. *Arbuthnot.*
DILU'TION, s. [*dilutio, Lat.*] The act of making any thing thin or weak. *Arbuthnot.*
DILU'VIAN, a. [*diluvium, Lat.*] Relating to the deluge. *Burnet.*
DIM, a. [*dimme, Sax.*]
 1 Not having a quick sight. *Davies.*
 2 Dull of apprehension. *Rogers.*
 3 Not clearly seen. *Locke.*
 4 Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark. *Spenser.*
To DIM, v. a. [*from the adjective.*]
 1 To cloud; to darken. *Locke.*
 2 To make less bright; to obscure. *Spenser.*
DIME'NSION, s. [*dimensio, Lat.*] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. *Dryden.*
DIME'NSIONLESS, a. [*from dimension.*] Without any definite bulk. *Milton.*
DIME'NSIVE, a. [*dimensus, Lat.*] That marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*
DIMICA'TION, s. [*dimicatio, Lat.*] A battle; the act of fighting; contest.
DIMIDIA'TION, s. [*dimidiatus, Lat.*] The act of halving; division into two equal parts.
To DIMI'NISH, v. a. [*diminuo, Lat.*]
 1 To make less by abscission or destruction of any part: the opposite to increase. *Locke.*
 2 To impair; to lessen; to degrade. *Milton.*
 3 To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add. *Deuteronomy.*
To DIMI'NISH, v. n. To grow less; to be impaired. *Dryden.*
DIMI'NISHINGLY, ad. [*from diminish.*] In a manner tending to villify, or lessen. *Locke.*
DIMINU'TION, s. [*diminutio, Lat.*]
 1 The act of making less. *Hooker.*
 2 The state of growing less. *Newton.*
 3 Descredit; loss of dignity. *Philips.*
 4 Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation. *King Charles.*
 5 (In architecture.) The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.
DIMI'NUTIVE, a. [*diminutivus, Lat.*] Small, little; narrow; contracted. *South.*
DIMI'NUTIVE, s. [*from the adjective.*]
 1 A word formed to express littleness; as, *manikin, a little man.* *Cotton.*
 2 A small thing: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
DIMI'NUTIVELY, ad. [*from diminutive.*] In a diminutive manner.
DIMI'NUTIVENESS, s. [*from diminutive.*] Smallness; littleness; pettyness.
DIMISH, a. [*from dim.*] Somewhat dim. *Swift.*
DIMISSORY, a. [*dimissorius, Lat.*] That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*
DIM'ITY, s. A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton. *Wiseman.*
DIM'LY, ad. [*from dim.*]
 1 Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception. *Milton.*
 2 Not brightly; not luminously. *Boyle.*
DIM'NESS, s. [*from dim.*]
 1 Dulness of sight.
 2 Want of apprehension; stupidity. *D. of Piety.*
 3 Obscurity; not brightness.
DIM'PLE, s. [*dint, a hole; dintle, a little hole; by a careless pronunciation dimple.* *Skinner.*] A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part. *Grew.*
To DIM'PLE, v. n. [*from the noun.*] To sink in small cavities. *Dryden.*
DIM'PLIED, a. [*from dimple.*] Set with dimples. *Shakespeare.*
DIM'PLY, a. [*from dimple.*] Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities. *Warton.*
DIN, s. [*dyn, Sax.*] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound. *Smith.*
To DIN, v. a. [*from the noun.*]
 1 To stun with noise. *Otway.*
 2 To impress with violent and continued noise. *Swift.*

DIR

- DI'NARCHY**, * s. [*dis* twofold, and *αρχα* a government.] That form of government in which the supreme authority is lodged in two persons. *Ash.*
- To DINE**, v. n. [*diner*, Fr.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Clarendon.*
- To DINE**, v. a. To give a dinner to; to feed. *Dry.*
- DINE'TICAL**, a. [*δινητικός*.] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Ray.*
- To DING**, v. a. pret. *dung*. [*dringen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To dash with violence.
 - 2 To impress with force.
- To DING**, v. n. To bluster; to bounce; to huff; a low word. *Arbuthnot.*
- DING-DONG**, s. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated. *Shakespeare.*
- DI'NGLE**, s. [from *den*, or *din*, a hollow, Sax.] A hollow between hills; a dale. *Milton.*
- DI'NING-ROOM**, s. [from *dine* and *room*.] The principal apartment of the house; the room where entertainments are made. *Taylor.*
- DI'NNER**, s. [*diner*, Fr.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.
- DI'NNER-TIME**, s. [from *dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining. *Pope.*
- DINT**, s. [*dynt*, Sax.]
- 1 A blow; a stroke. *Milton.*
 - 2 The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Violence; force; power. *Addison.*
- To DINT**, v. a. To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impression. *Donne.*
- DINUMERATION**, s. [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly.
- DIOCE'SAN**, s. [from *diocesis*.] A bishop, as he stands related to his own clergy or flock. *Tat.*
- DI'OCESS**, s. [*diocesis*, Lat.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. *Whitgift.*
- DIO'PTRICAL**, } a. [*διωπτρικός*.] Affording a
DIO'PTRICK, } medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of different objects. *Boyle.*
- DIO'PTRICKS**, s. A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums. *Harris.*
- DIORTHRO'SIS**, s. [*διορθρωσις*.] An operation by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their regular shape. *Harris.*
- To DIP**, v. a. pret. *dipped*; part. *dipped* or *dipt*. [*dippan*, Sax. *doopen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To immerge; to put into any liquor. *Ayliffe.*
 - 2 To moisten; to wet. *Milton.*
 - 3 To be engaged in any affair. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To engage as a pledge. *Dryden.*
- To DIP**, v. n.
- 1 To sink; to immerge. *L'Estrange.*
 - 2 To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*
 - 3 To enter slightly into any thing. *Pope.*
 - 4 To take that which comes first; to choose by chance. *Dryden.*
- DI'PCHICK**, s. [from *dip* and *chick*.] The name of a bird. *Carew.*
- DIPE'TALOUS**, a. [*dis* and *πετάλον*.] Having two flower leaves.
- DI PHTHONG**, s. [*διφθονγος*.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound: as, *vain*, *leaf*.
- DI'PLŌE**, s. The inner lamina of the skull.
- DIPLO'MA**, s. [*διπλωμα*.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege.
- DIPLOMA'TIC**, * a. [from *diploma*.] Privileged. *Burke.*
- DI'PPER**, s. [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.
- DI'PPING Needle**, s. A magnetick needle as it points up or down. *Philips.*
- DI'PSAS**, s. [*διψαω*.] A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst. *Milton.*
- DI'PTOTE**, s. [*διπτωτα*.] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clarke.*
- DI'PTYCH**, s. [*diptycha*, Lat.] A register of bishops and martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*
- DIRE**, a. [*dirus*, Latin.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible. *Milton.*
- DIRE'CT**, a. [*directus*, Lat.]
- 1 Straight; not crooked.
 - 2 Not oblique. *Bentley.*

DIS

- 3 (In astronomy.) Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiack; not retrograde. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Not collateral.
 - 5 Apparently tending to some end. *Sidney.*
 - 6 Open; not ambiguous. *Bacon.*
 - 7 Plain; express. *Locke.*
- To DIRE'CT**, v. a. [*dirigo*, *directum*, Lat.]
- 1 To aim in a straight line. *Pope.*
 - 2 To point against, as a mark. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To regulate; to adjust. *Ecclus.*
 - 4 To prescribe certain measure; to mark out a certain course. *Job.*
 - 5 To order; to command.
- DIRE'CTER**, s. [*director*, Lat.]
- 1 One that directs; one that prescribes.
 - 2 An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.
- DIRE'CTION**, s. [*directio*, Lat.]
- 1 Aim at a certain point. *Smulridge.*
 - 2 Tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse. *Locke.*
 - 3 Order; command; prescription. *Hooker.*
 - 4 Regularity; adjustment. *Pope.*
- DIRE'CTIVE**, a. [from *direct*.]
- 1 Having the power of direction. *Bramhall.*
 - 2 Informing; showing the way. *Thomson.*
- DIRE'CTLY**, ad. [from *direct*.]
- 1 In a straight line; rectilinearly. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Immediately; apparently. *Hooker.*
- DIRE'CTNESS**, s. [from *direct*.] Straightness; tendency to any point; the nearest way. *Bentley.*
- DIRE'CTOR**, s. [*director*, Lat.]
- 1 One that has authority over others; a superintendant. *Swift.*
 - 2 A rule; an ordinance. *Swift.*
 - 3 An instructor. *Hooker.*
 - 4 One who is consulted in cases of conscience. *Dryden.*
 - 5 An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operations. *Sharp.*
- DIRE'CTORY**, s. [from *director*.] The books which the factious preachers published in the rebellion, for the direction of their sect in acts of worship. *Oxford Reasons.*
- DI'REFUL**, a. Dire; dreadful. *Pope.*
- DI'REFULLY**, * ad. [from *direful*.] Dreadfully; horribly. *Ash.*
- DI'RENESS**, s. [from *dire*.] Dismalness; horror; hideousness. *Shakespeare.*
- DIRE'PTION**, s. [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.
- DIRGE**, s. A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation. *Sandys.*
- DIRK**, s. [*Erse*.] A kind of dagger. *Tickel.*
- To DIRKE**, v. a. To spoil; to ruin. *Spenser.*
- DIRT**, s. [*dryt*, Dutch.]
- 1 Mud; filth; mire. *Wake.*
 - 2 Meanness; sordidness.
- To DIRT**, v. a. [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire; to soil. *Swift.*
- DIRT-PIE**, s. [from *dirt* and *pie*.] Forms of clay moulded by children. *Suckling.*
- DI'RTILY**, ad. [from *dirty*.]
- 1 Nastily; foully; filthily.
 - 2 Meanly; sordidly; shamefully. *Donne.*
- DI'RTINESS**, s. [from *dirty*.]
- 1 Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.
 - 2 Meanness; baseness; sordidness.
- DI'RTY**, a. [from *dirt*.]
- 1 Foul; nasty; filthy. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Sullied; cloudy; not elegant. *Locke.*
 - 3 Mean; base; despicable. *Taylor.*
- To DI'RTY**, v. a. [from the noun.]
- 1 To foul; to soil. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 To disgrace; to scandalize.
- DIRU'PTION**, s. [*diruptio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of bursting, or breaking.
 - 2 The state of bursting, or breaking.
- DIS**. An inseparable particle, implying commonly a privative or negative signification: as, to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*.
- DISABI'LITY**, s. [from *disable*.]
- 1 Want of power to do any thing; weakness; impotence. *Raleign.*

DIS

2 Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment. *Swift.*
To DISA'BLE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *able*.]
 1 To deprive of force; to weaken. *Davies.*
 2 To hinder from action. *Temple.*
 3 To impair; to diminish. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To deprive of usefulness or efficacy. *Dryden.*
 5 To exclude, as wanting proper qualifications. *Wotton.*
To DISABU'SE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *abuse*.] To set free from mistake; to undeceive. *Waller.*
DISACCOMMODA'TION, *s.* [from *dis* and *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit or unprepared. *Hale.*
DISACCO'RD, * *v. n.* To disagree. *Scott.*
To DISACCU'STOM, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *accustom*.] To destroy the force of habit by disuse, or contrary practise.
DISACQUA'INTANCE, *s.* [from *dis* and *acquaintance*.] Disuse of familiarity. *South.*
DISADVA'NTAGE, *s.* [from *dis* and *advantage*.]
 1 Loss; injury to interest: as, he sold to disadvantage.
 2 Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour. *Dryden.*
 3 A state not prepared for defence. *Spenser.*
To DISADVA'NTAGE, *v. a.* To injure an interest of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*
DISADVA'NTAGEABLE, *a.* Contrary to profit; producing loss: not used. *Bacon.*
DISADVANTA'GEOUS, *a.* Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable. *Addison.*
DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to interest or profit. *Gov. of Tongue.*
DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, *s.* Contrariety to profit; inconvenience.
DISADVE'NTUROUS, *a.* Unhappy; unprosperous. *Spenser.*
To DISAFFE'CT, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *affect*.] To fill with discontent; to discontent. *Clarendon.*
DISAFFE'CTED, *part. a.* Not disposed to zeal or affection. *Stillingfleet.*
DISAFFE'CTEDLY, *ad.* After a disaffected manner.
DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, *s.* The quality of being disaffected.
DISAFFE'CTION, *s.* [from *disaffect*.]
 1 Dislike; ill-will. *Taylor.*
 2 Want of zeal for the government. *Swift.*
 3 Disorder; bad constitution. *Wiseman.*
DISAFFI'RMANCE, *s.* [from *dis* and *affirm*.] Confutation; negation. *Hale.*
To DISAFFO'REST, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *forest*.] To throw open to common purposes, by putting away the privileges of a forest. *Bacon.*
To DISAGRE'E, *v. n.* [from *dis* and *agree*.]
 1 To differ; not to be the same. *Locke.*
 2 To differ; not to be of the same opinion. *Dry.*
 3 To be in a state of opposition. *Brown.*
DISAGRE'EABLE, *a.* [from *disagree*.]
 1 Contrary; unsuitable. *Pope.*
 2 Unpleasing; offensive. *Locke.*
DISAGRE'EABLENESS, *s.*
 1 Unsuitableness; contrariety.
 2 Unpleasantness; offensiveness. *South.*
DISAGRE'EMENT, *s.* [from *disagree*.]
 1 Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness. *Woodward.*
 2 Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments. *Hooker.*
To DISALLO'W, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *allow*.]
 1 To deny authority to any. *Dryden.*
 2 To consider as unlawful. *Hooker.*
 3 To censure by some posterior act. *Swift.*
 4 To censure; not to justify. *South.*
To DISALLO'W, *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant. *Hooker.*
DISALLO'WABLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.
DISALLO'WANCE, *s.* Prohibition. *South.*
To DISA'NCHOR, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor*.] To drive a ship from its anchor.
To DISA'NIMATE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *animate*.]
 1 To deprive of life.
 2 To deprive of spirit. *Boyle.*

DIS

DISANIMA'TION, *s.* [from *disanimate*.] Privation of life. *Brown.*
To DISANNU'L, *v. a.* To annul; to deprive of authority: a barbarous word. *Herbert.*
DISANNU'LMENT, *s.* [from *disannul*.] The act of making void.
To DISAPPE'AR, *v. n.* [*disparoitre*, Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away. *Milton.*
To DISAPPO'INT, *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint*.] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotson.*
DISAPPO'INTMENT, *s.* Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations. *Spectator.*
DISAPPROBA'TION, *s.* [*dis* and *approbation*.] Censure; condemnation. *Pope.*
To DISAPPRO'VE, *v. n.* [*désapprouver*, Fr.]
 1 To dislike; to censure. *Pope.*
 2 To reject as disliked. *Swift.*
DI'SARD, *s.* [*disig*, Sax.] A prattler; a boasting talker. *Skinner.*
To DISA'RM, *v. a.* [*désarmer*, Fr.] To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms. *Dryden.*
To DISARRA'Y, *v. a.* [*dis* and *array*.] To undress any one; to divest of clothes. *Spenser.*
DISARRA'Y, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Disorder; confusion. *Hayward.*
 2 Undress.
DISASSIDU'ITY, *s.* Absence of care or attention. *Wotton.*
DISA'STER, *s.* [*désastre*, Fr.]
 1 The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery. *Pope.*
To DISA'STER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To blast by an unfavourable star. *Sidney.*
 2 To afflict; to mischief. *Shakespeare.*
DISA'STROUS, *a.* [from *disaster*.]
 1 Unlucky; not fortunate. *Hayward.*
 2 Gloomy; threatening misfortune. *Milton.*
 3 Unhappy; calamitous; miserable. *Denham.*
DISA'STROUSLY, *ad.* In a dismal manner.
DISA'STROUSNESS, *s.* Unluckiness.
To DISAVO'UCH, *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch*.] To retract profession; to disown. *Daniel.*
To DISAVO'W, *v. a.* [*dis* and *avow*.] To disown; to deny knowledge of. *Hayward.*
DISAVO'WAL, *s.* Denial. *Clarissa.*
DISAVO'WER, * *s.* [from *disavow*.] One that disavows. *Ash.*
DISAVOW'MENT, *s.* Denial. *Wotton.*
To DISAU'THORISE, *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorise*.] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wotton.*
To DISBA'ND, *v. a.* [*dis* and *band*.]
 1 To dismiss from military service; to break up an army. *Knolles.*
 2 To spread abroad; to scatter. *Woodward.*
To DISBA'ND, *v. n.*
 1 To retire from military service; to separate; to break up. *Tillotson.*
 2 To be dissolved. *Herbert.*
To DISBA'RK, *v. a.* [*débarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ship; to put on shore. *Fairfax.*
DISBELI'EF, *s.* [from *disbelieve*.] Refusal of credit; denial of belief. *Tillotson.*
To DISBELI'EVE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *believe*.] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*
DISBELI'EVER, *s.* One who refuses belief; one who denies a position to be true. *Watts.*
To DISBE'NCH, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a seat. *Shakespeare.*
To DISBRA'NCH, *v. n.* [from *dis* and *branch*.] To separate, or break off, as a branch from a tree. *Evelyn.*
To DISBU'D, *v. a.* (With gardeners.) To take away the sprigs newly put forth.
To DISBU'RDEN, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *burden*.]
 1 To ease of a burden; to unload. *Milton.*
 2 To disencumber, discharge, or clear. *Hale.*
 3 To throw off a burden. *Addison.*
To DISBU'RDEN, *v. n.* To ease the mind.
To DISBU'RSE, *v. a.* [*déboursier*, Fr.] To spend or lay out money. *Spenser.*
DISBU'RSEMENT, *s.* [*déboursement*, Fr.]
 1 Act of disbursing or laying out. *Spenser.*
 2 Sum spent.
DISBU'RSER, *s.* One that disburses.

DIS

DISCALCEATED, *a.* [*discalceatus*, Lat.] Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEATION, *s.* [from *discalceated*.] The act of pulling off the shoes. *Brown.*

To DISCANDY, *v. n.* [*dis* and *candy*.] To dissolve; to melt. *Shakespeare.*

To DISCARD, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *card*.]

- 1 To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.
- 2 To dismiss or eject from service or employment. *Swift.*

DISCARNATE, *a.* [*dis* and *caro*, flesh; *scarnato*, Italian.] Stripped of flesh. *Glanville.*

To DISCASE, *v. a.* To strip; to undress. *Shak.*

To DISCERN, *v. a.* [*discerno*, Lat.]

- 1 To descry; to see. *Proverbs.*
- 2 To judge; to have knowledge of. *Sidney.*
- 3 To distinguish. *Boyle.*
- 4 To make the difference between. *Ben Jonson.*

To DISCERN, *v. n.* To make distinction. *Hayward.*

DISCERNER, *s.* [from *discern*.]

- 1 Discoverer; he that describes. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing. *Clarendon.*

DISCERNIBLE, *a.* [from *discern*.] Discoverable; perceptible; apparent. *South.*

DISCERNIBLENESS, *s.* Visibleness.

DISCERNIBLY, *ad.* [from *discernible*.] Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond.*

DISCERNING, *part. a.* [from *discern*.] Judicious; knowing. *Atterbury.*

DISCERNINGLY, *ad.* Judiciously; rationally; acutely. *Garth.*

DISCERNMENT, *s.* [from *discern*.] Judgment; power of distinguishing. *Freeholder.*

To DISCERP, *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Lat.] To tear in pieces; to break.

DISCRIPTIBILITY, *s.* [from *discrptible*.] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERPTIBLE, *s.* [from *discerp*.] Frangible; separable. *More.*

DISCERPTION, *s.* [from *discerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE, *v. a.* [*décharger*, Fr.]

- 1 To disburden; to exonerate. *Dryden.*
- 2 To unload; to disembark. *Kings.*
- 3 To give vent to any thing; to let fly. *Dryden.*
- 4 To let off a gun. *Knolles.*
- 5 To clear a debt by payment. *Locke.*
- 6 To set free from obligation. *L'Estrange.*
- 7 To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve. *Locke.*
- 8 To perform; to execute. *Dryden.*
- 9 To put away; to obliterate. *Bacon.*
- 10 To divest of any office or employment.
- 11 To dismiss; to release. *Bacon.*
- 12 To emit. *Wiseman.*

To DISCHARGE, *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up. *Bacon.*

DISCHARGE, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 Vent; explosion; emission. *Woodward.*
- 2 Matter vented. *Sharp.*
- 3 Disruption; evanescence. *Bacon.*
- 4 Dismission from an office.
- 5 Release from an obligation or penalty. *Milton.*
- 6 Absolution from a crime. *South.*
- 7 Ransom; price of ransom. *Milton.*
- 8 Performance; execution. *L'Estrange.*
- 9 An acquittance from a debt.
- 10 Exemption; privilege. *Ecclus.*

DISCHARGER, *s.* [from *discharge*.]

- 1 He that discharges in any manner
- 2 He that fires a gun. *Brown.*

DISCINCT, *a.* [*discinctus*, Lat.] Ungirded; loosely dressed.

To DISCIND, *v. a.* [*discindo*, Lat.] To divide; to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*

DISCIPLE, *s.* [*discipulus*, Lat.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another. *Hammond.*

To DISCIPLE, *v. a.* Not in use.

- 1 To train; to bring up. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To punish; to discipline. *Spenser.*

DISCIPLESHIP, *s.* [from *disciple*.] The state or function of a disciple. *Hammond.*

DIS

DISCIPLINABLE, *a.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of instruction.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, *s.* [from *disciplinable*.] Capacity of instruction. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINARIAN, *a.* [from *discipline*.] Pertaining to discipline. *Glanville.*

DISCIPLINARIAN, *s.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]

- 1 One who rules or teaches with great strictness.
- 2 A follower of the presbyterian sect; so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline. *Sanderson.*

DISCIPLINARY, *a.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]

- 1 Pertaining to discipline.
- 2 Relating to government. *Ferne.*
- 3 Relating to education. *Milton.*

DISCIPLINE, *s.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]

- 1 Education; instruction; the art of cultivating the mind. *Bacon.*
- 2 Rule of government; order. *Hooker.*
- 3 Military regulation. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 A state of subjection. *Rogers.*
- 5 Any thing taught; art; science. *Wilkins.*
- 6 Punishment; chastisement. *Addison.*
- 7 External mortification. *Taylor.*

To DISCIPLINE, *v. a.*

- 1 To educate; to instruct; to bring up. *Addison.*
- 2 To regulate; to keep in order. *Derham.*
- 3 To punish; to correct; to chastise.
- 4 To advance by instruction. *Milton.*

To DISCLAIM, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *claim*.] To disown; to deny any knowledge of. *Rogers.*

DISCLAIMER, *s.* [from *disclaim*.] One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *close*.]

- 1 To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view. *Woodward.*
- 2 To hatch; to open. *Bacon.*
- 3 To reveal; to tell. *Addison.*

DISCLOSER, *s.* [from *disclose*.] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE, *s.* [from *disclose*.]

- 1 Discovery; production into view. *Bacon.*
- 2 Act of revealing any secret. *Bacon.*

DISCOLORATION, *s.* [from *discolour*.]

- 1 The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.
- 2 Change of colour; stain; die. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISCOLOUR, *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to stain. *Temple.*

To DISCOMFIT, *v. a.* [*déconfire*, Fr.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Philips.*

DISCOMFIT, *s.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow. *Milton.*

DISCOMFUTURE, *s.* [from *discomfit*.] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; overthrow. *Atterbury.*

DISCOMFORT, *s.* [from *dis* and *comfort*.] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom. *Shakespeare.*

To DISCOMFORT, *v. a.* To grieve; to sadden; to deject. *Sidney.*

DISCOMFORTABLE, *a.* [from *discomfort*.]

- 1 That is melancholy and refuses comfort. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 That causes sadness. *Sidney.*

To DISCOMMEND, *v. a.* [*dis* and *commenda*.] To blame; to censure. *Denham.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving blame. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS, *s.* Blamableness; liableness to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION, *s.* Blame; reproach; censure. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDER, *s.* One that discommends; a dispraiser.

To DISCOMMO'DE, *v. a.* [*dis* and *commoe*, Fr.] To put to inconvenience; to molest.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS, *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing. *Spenser.*

DISCOMMO'DITY, *s.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief. *Bacon.*

To DISCOMPOSE, *v. a.* [*décomposer*, Fr.]

- 1 To disorder; to unsettle. *Clarendon.*
- 2 To ruffle; to disorder. *Swift.*
- 3 To disturb the temper. *Dryden.*
- 4 To offend; to fret; to vex. *Swift.*
- 5 To displace; to discard: not in use. *Bacon.*

DIS

DISCOMPO'SURE, *s.* [from *discompose*.] Disorder; perturbation. *Clarendon.*
To DISCONCE'RT, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *concert*.] To unsettle the mind; to discompose. *Collier.*
DISCONFO'RMITY, *s.* Want of agreement; inconsistency. *Hakewill.*
DISCONGRU'ITY, *s.* Disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale.*
DISCONNE'CTED, * *a.* [from *dis* and *connected*.] Dissolved. *Burke.*
DISCONNE'CTION, * *s.* [from *dis* and *connection*.] Want of unity. *Burke.*
DISCO'NSOLATE, *a.* Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy. *Milton.*
DISCO'NSOLATELY, *ad.* In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.
DISCO'NSOLATENESS, *s.* The state of being disconsolate.
DISCONTE'NT, * *s.* [from the *adj.*] A discontented person. *Shakespeare.*
DISCONTE'NT, *s.* Want of content; uneasiness at the present state. *Pope.*
DISCONTE'NT, *a.* Uneasiness at the present state; dissatisfied. *Hayward.*
To DISCONTE'NT, *v. a.* To dissatisfy; to make uneasy at the present state. *Dryden.*
DISCONTE'NTED, *part. a.* Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent. *Tillotson.*
DISCONTE'NTEDLY, * *ad.* In a discontented mood. *Rehearsal.*
DISCONTE'NTEDNESS, *s.* Uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction. *Addison.*
DISCONTE'NTMENT, *s.* The state of being discontented; uneasiness. *Bacon.*
DISCONTI'NUANCE, *s.* [from *discontinue*.]
 1 Want of cohesion of parts; disruption. *Bacon.*
 2 Cessation; intermission. *Atterbury.*
DISCONTINUA'TION, *s.* [from *discontinue*.] Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation. *Newton.*
To DISCONTI'NUE, *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.]
 1 To lose the cohesion of parts. *Bacon.*
 2 To lose an established or prescriptive custom or right. *Jeremiah.*
To DISCONTI'NUE, *v. a.*
 1 To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.
 2 To break off; to interrupt. *Holder.*
DISCONTINU'ITY, *s.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion. *Newton.*
DISCONVE'NIENCE, *s.* Incongruity; disagreement. *Bramhall.*
DI'SCORD, *s.* [*discordia*, Lat.]
 1 Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds. *Dryden.*
 3 (In musick.) Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others. *Peacham.*
To DISCO'RD, *v. n.* [*discordo*, Lat.] To disagree; not to suit with. *Bacon.*
DISCO'RDANCE, *s.* [from *discord*.] Disagreement.
DISCO'RDANCY, *s.* [from *discord*.] Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.
DISCO'RDANT, *a.* [*discordans*, Lat.]
 1 Inconsistent; at variance with itself. *Dryden.*
 2 Opposite; contrarious. *Cheyne.*
 3 Incongruous; not conformable. *Hale.*
DISCO'RDANTLY, *ad.*
 1 Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.
 2 In disagreement with another. *Boyle.*
 3 Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.
To DISCO'VER, *v. a.* [*découvrir*, Fr.]
 1 To show; to disclose; to bring to light.
 2 To expose to view. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To make known; to reveal. *Isaiah.*
 4 To ken; to espy. *Acts.*
 5 To find out; to obtain information. *Pope.*
 6 To detect; to find though concealed. *Milton.*
 7 To find things or places not known before. *Shakespeare.*
DISCO'VERABLE, *a.* [from *discover*.] That may be found out. *Watts.*
DISCO'VERY, *s.* [from *discover*.] Apparent; exposed to view. *Bentley.*
DISCO'VERY, *s.* [from *discover*.]

DIS

1 One that finds out any thing not known before; a finder out. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 A scout; one who is put to descry the enemy. *Shakespeare.*
DISCO'VERY, *s.* [from *discover*.]
 1 The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dryden.*
 2 The act of revealing or disclosing any secret. *South.*
To DISCOU'NSEL, *v. a.* To dissuade; to give contrary advice: obsolete. *Spenser.*
DI'SCOUNT, *s.* [from *dis* and *count*.] The sum refunded in a bargain. *Swift.*
To DISCOU'NT, *v. a.* To count back; to pay back again. *Swift.*
To DISCOU'NTENANCE, *v. a.*
 1 To discourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon.*
 2 To abash; to put to shame. *Milton.*
DISCOU'NTENANCE, *s.* Cold treatment; unfriendly regard. *Clarendon.*
DISCOU'NTENANCER, *s.* One that discourages by cold treatment. *Bacon.*
To DISCOU'RAGE, *v. a.* [*décourager*, Fr.]
 1 To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to dastardise. *King Charles.*
 2 To deter; to fright from any attempt.
DISCOU'RAGER, *s.* [from *discourage*.] One that impresses diffidence and terror. *Pope.*
DISCOU'RAGEMENT, *s.* [from *discourage*.]
 1 The act of deterring, or depressing hope.
 2 Determent; that which deters. *Wilkins.*
 3 The cause of depression, or fear. *Locke.*
DISCOU'RSE, *s.* [*discours*, Fr.]
 1 The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences. *Hooker.*
 2 Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk. *Herbert.*
 3 Effusion of language; speech. *Locke.*
 4 A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered. *Pope.*
To DISCOU'RSE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To converse; to talk; to relate. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To treat upon in a solemn or set manner. *Locke.*
 3 To reason; to pass from premises to consequences. *Davies.*
To DISCOU'RSE, *v. a.* To treat of; to talk over; to discuss. *Shakespeare.*
DISCOU'RSER, *s.* [from *discourse*.]
 1 A speaker; a haranguer. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A writer on any subject. *Brown.*
DISCOU'RSIVE, *a.* [from *discourse*.]
 1 Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences. *Milton.*
 2 Containing dialogue; interlocutory. *Dryden.*
DISCOU'RTEOUS, *a.* [from *dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaisant. *Motteux.*
DISCOU'RTEOUSLY, *ad.* Uncivilly; rudely.
DISCOU'RTEOUSNESS, *s.* Incivility; rudeness. *Sidn.*
DI'SCOUS, *a.* [*discus*, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. *Quincy.*
DISCRE'DIT, *s.* [*décréditer*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; disgrace. *Rogers.*
To DISCRE'DIT, *v. a.* [*décréditer*, Fr.]
 1 To deprive of credibility; to make not to be trusted. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame to make less reputable.
DISCREE'T, *a.* [*discret*, Fr.]
 1 Prudent; circumspect; cautious. *Whitgift.*
 2 Modest; not forward. *Thomson.*
DISCREE'TLY, *ad.* Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly. *Waller.*
DISCREE'TNESS, *s.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.
DI'SCREPANCE, *s.* [*discrepantia*, Lat.] Difference; contrariety; disagreement.
DI'SCREPANT, *a.* [*discrepans*, Lat.] Different; disagreeing; contrary.
DISCRE'TE, *a.* [*discretus*, Lat.]
 1 Distinct; disjointed; not contiguous. *Hale.*
 2 Disjunctive.
 3 *Discrete Proportion*, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the four, thus 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*
DISCRE'TION, *s.* *discretio*, Lat.]

DIS

- 1 Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management. *Tillotson.*
 2 Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power.
DISCRETIONARY, *a.* [from *discretion.*] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained. *Tatler.*
DISCRETIVE, *a.* [*discretus*, Lat.]
 1 (In logick.) *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite, judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c. as, travellers may change their climate, *but* not their temper.
 2 (In grammar.) *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition: as, not a man, *but* a beast.
DISCRIMINABLE, *a.* [from *discriminate.*] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.
To DISCRIMINATE, *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Lat.]
 1 To mark with notes of difference. *South.*
 2 To select or separate from others. *Boyle.*
DISCRIMINATENESS, *s.* Distinctness.
DISCRIMINATION, *s.* [*discriminatio*, Lat.]
 1 The state of being distinguished from other persons or things. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction. *Addison.*
 3 The mark of distinction. *Holder.*
DISCRIMINATIVE, *a.* [from *discriminate.*]
 1 That makes the mark of distinction; characteristic. *Woodward.*
 2 That observes distinction. *More.*
DISCRIMINOUS, *a.* [*discrimen*, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous; not usual. *Harvey.*
DISCUBITORY, *a.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture of leaning. *Brown.*
DISCUMBENCY, *s.* [*discumbens*, Lat.] The
DISCUBATION, *s.* act of leaning at meat. *Brown.*
To DISCUMBER, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *cumber.*] To disengage from any troublesome weight. *Pope.*
To DISCURE, *v. a.* [*découvrir*, Fr.] To discover; to reveal: not used. *Spenser.*
DISCURSION, *s.* [*de* from, and *curro*, Lat. to run.] The act of running to and fro. *Ash.*
DISCURSIVE, *a.* [*discursif*, Fr.]
 1 Moving here and there; roving. *Bacon.*
 2 Proceeding by gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative. *More.*
DISCURSIVELY, *ad.* By due gradation of argument. *Hale.*
DISCURSORY, *a.* [*discursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.
DISCUS, *s.* [Lat.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports. *Pope.*
To DISCUSS, *v. a.* [*discutio*, *discussus*, Lat.]
 1 To examine; to ventilate. *Pope.*
 2 To disperse. *Wotton.*
 3 To break to pieces. *Brown.*
DISCUSSER, *s.* [from *discuss.*] He that discusses; an examiner.
DISCUSSION, *s.* [from *discuss.*]
 1 Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question. *Prior.*
 2 (In surgery.) A breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*
DISCUSSIVE, *a.* [from *discuss.*] Having the power to discuss or disperse.
DISCUTIENT, *a.* [*de* from, and *quatio*, Lat. to shake.] Repelling; driving back. *Ash.*
DISCUTIENT, *s.* [*discutiens*, Lat.] A medicine that has the power to repel. *Quincy.*
To DISDAIN, *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Addison.*
DISDAIN, *s.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; indignation. *Ecclus.*
DISDAINFUL, *a.* [from *disdain* and *full.*] Contemptuous; haughty; scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*
DISDAINFULLY, *ad.* Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation. *South.*
DISDAINFULNESS, *s.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn. *Ascham.*
DISEASE, *s.* [from *dis* and *ease.*] Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state. *Swift.*

DIS

- To DISEASE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To afflict with disease; to torment with sickness; to make morbid. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To put to pain; to make uneasy. *Locke.*
DISEASEDNESS, *s.* [from *diseased.*] Sickness; morbidness. *Burnet.*
DISEDGED, *a.* Blunted; ot ~~arced~~. *Shakespeare.*
To DISEMBARK, *v. a.* To carry to ~~land~~. *Shakespeare.*
To DISEMBARK, *v. n.* To go on land. *Pope.*
To DISEMBITTER, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *embit-ter.*] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*
DISEMBO'DIED, *a.* Divested of the body.
To DISEMBO'GUE, *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent. *Addison.*
To DISEMBO'GUE, *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow. *Cheyne.*
DISEMBO'WELLED, *part. a.* [from *dis* and *embowel.*] Taken from out the bowels. *Philips.*
To DISEMBRO'IL, *v. a.* [*débrouiller*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dryden.*
To DISENABLE, *v. a.* To deprive of power; to sink into weakness. *Dryden.*
To DISENCHANT, *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment. *Denham.*
To DISENCUMBER, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *encumber.*]
 1 To discharge from encumbrances; to disburden; to exonerate. *Sprat.*
 2 To free from obstruction of any kind. *Addison.*
DISENCUMBRANCE, *s.* Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction. *Spectator.*
To DISENGAGE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *engage.*]
 1 To separate from any thing with which it is in union. *Burnet.*
 2 To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties. *Waller.*
 3 To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind. *Atterbury.*
 4 To free from any powerful detention. *Denham.*
 5 To release from an obligation.
To DISENGAGE, *v. a.* To set one's self free from. *Collier.*
DISENGAGED, *part. a.*
 1 Disjoined; disentangled.
 2 Vacant; at leisure.
 3 Released from obligation.
DISENGAGEDNESS, *s.* The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention.
DISENGAGEMENT, *s.* [from *disengage.*]
 1 Release from any engagement, or obligation.
 2 Freedom of attention; vacancy.
To DISENTANGLE, *v. a.*
 1 To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another. *Boyle.*
 2 To set free from impediments; to clear from perplexity or difficulty. *Clarendon.*
 3 To disengage; to separate. *Stillingfleet.*
To DISENTER, *v. a.* To unbury. *Brown.*
To DISENTHRAL, *v. a.* To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery. *Sandys.*
To DISENTHRO'NE, *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone. *Milton.*
To DISENTRANCE, *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep. *Hudibras.*
To DISESPOUSE, *v. a.* To separate after faith plighted. *Milton.*
DISESTEE'M, *s.* [from *dis* and *esteem.*] Slight regard. *Locke.*
To DISESTEE'M, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly. *Chapman.*
DISESTIMATION, *s.* Disrespect; disesteem.
DISFA'VOUR, *s.* [from *dis* and *favour.*]
 1 Discountenance; unpropitious regard. *Bacon.*
 2 A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness. *Spelman.*
 3 Want of beauty.
To DISFA'VOUR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness. *Swift.*
DISFIGURATION, *s.* [from *disfigure.*]
 1 The act of disfiguring.

DIS

- 2 The state of being disfigured.
 3 Deformity.
To DISFIGURE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *figure*.] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle. *Locke*.
DISFIGUREMENT, *s.* [from *disfigure*.] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse. *Suckling*.
To DISFOREST, *v. a.* To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.
To DISFRANCHISE, *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or immunities.
DISFRANCHISEMENT, *s.* The act of depriving of privileges.
To DISFURNISH, *v. a.* To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip. *Knolles*.
To DISGARNISH, *v. a.*
 1 To strip of ornaments.
 2 To take guns from a fortress.
To DISGLO'RIFY, *v. a.* To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton*.
To DISGORGE, *v. a.* [*dégorgé*, *Fr.*]
 1 To discharge by the mouth. *Dryden*.
 2 To pour out with violence. *Derham*.
DISGRACE, *s.* [*disgrace*, *Fr.*]
 1 State of being out of favour.
 2 State of ignominy; dishonour. *Shakespeare*.
 3 Act of unkindness: obsolete. *Sidney*.
 4 Cause of shame. *Brown*.
To DISGRACE, *v. a.*
 1 To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour as an agent. *Hooker*.
 2 To bring to shame, as a cause.
 3 To put out of favour.
DISGRACEFUL, *a.* [from *disgrace* and *full*.] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful. *Taylor*.
DISGRACEFULLY, *ad.* In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously. *Ben Jonson*.
DISGRACEFULNESS, *s.* Ignominy.
DISGRACER, *s.* One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy. *Swift*.
DISGRACIOUS, *a.* Unpleasing. *Shakespeare*.
To DISGUISE, *v. a.* [*déguiser*, *Fr.*]
 1 To conceal by an unusual dress. *Shakespeare*.
 2 To hide by a counterfeit appearance.
 3 To disfigure; to change the form. *Dryden*.
 4 To deform by liquor. *Spectator*.
DISGUISE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it. *Addison*.
 2 A false appearance. *Pope*.
 3 Disorder by drink. *Shakespeare*.
DISGUISEMENT, *s.* [from *disguise*.] Dress of concealment. *Sidney*.
DISGUISER, *s.* [from *disguise*.]
 1 One that puts on a disguise. *Swift*.
 2 One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures. *Shakespeare*.
DISGUST, *s.* [*dégoût*, *Fr.*]
 1 Aversion of the palate from any thing.
 2 Ill humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke*.
To DISGUST, *v. a.* [*dégoûter*, *Fr.*]
 1 To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.
 2 To strike with dislike; to offend. *Watts*.
 3 To produce aversion. *Swift*.
DISGUSTFUL, *a.* Nauseous. *Swift*.
DISH, *s.* [*disc*, *Sax.*; *discus*, *Lat.*]
 A broad wide vessel, in which food is served up at the table. *Dryden*.
 2 A deep hollow vessel for liquid food. *Milton*.
 3 The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food. *Shakespeare*.
To DISH, *v. a.* To serve in a dish. *Shakespeare*.
DISH-CLOUT, *s.* [from *dish* and *clout*.] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes. *Swift*.
DISH-WASHER, *s.* The name of a bird.
DISHABILLE, *a.* [*dés'habillé*, *Fr.*] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed. *Dryden*.
DISHABILLE, *s.* Undress; loose dress. *Clarendon*.
To DISHABIT, *v. a.* To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation. *Shakespeare*.
DISHARMONY, *s.* Contrariety to harmony.

DIS

- To DISHEARTEN**, *v. a.* To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress. *Mil on*.
DISHERISON, *s.* The act of debarring from inheritance.
To DISHERIT, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary succession. *Spenser*.
To DISHEVEL, *v. a.* [*échevelé*, *Fr.*] To spread the hair disorderly. *Knolles*.
DI'SHING, *a.* Concave. *Mortimer*.
DISHONEST, *a.* [from *dis* and *honest*.]
 1 Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; fraudulent. *South*.
 2 Unchaste; lewd. *Shakespeare*.
 3 Disgraced; dishonoured. *Dryden*.
 4 Disgraceful; ignominious. *Pope*.
DISHONESTLY, *ad.*
 1 Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly. *Shakespeare*.
 2 Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely. *Eccl*.
DISHONESTY, *s.*
 1 Want of probity; faithlessness. *Swift*.
 2 Unchastity; incontinence. *Shakespeare*.
DISHONOR, *s.* [Lat. a modern and correct spelling.] Dishonour; reproach. *Ash*.
DISHONOUR, *s.* [from *dis* and *honour*.]
 1 Reproach; disgrace; ignominy. *Boyle*.
 2 Reproach uttered; censure. *Shakespeare*.
To DISHONOUR, *v. a.*
 1 To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy. *Shakespeare*.
 2 To violate chastity.
 3 To treat with indignity. *Dryden*.
DISHONOURABLE, *a.*
 1 Shameful; reproachful; ignominious. *Daniel*.
 2 Being in a state of neglect or disesteem.
DISHONORABLY, *ad.* [from *dishonourable*.] Shamefully. *Shakespeare*.
DISHONOURER, *s.* [from *dishonour*.]
 1 One that treats another with indignity. *Milton*.
 2 A violator of chastity.
To DISHORN, *v. a.* To strip of horns. *Shakespeare*.
DISHUMOUR, *s.* Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind. *Spectator*.
DISIDÆMONY, *s.* Superstition; superstitious worship. *Ash*.
DISIMPROVEMENT, *s.* Reduction from a better to a worse state. *Norris*.
To DISINCARCERATE, *v. a.* To set at liberty to free from prison. *Harvey*.
DISINCLINATION, *s.* Want of affection, slight; dislike. *Arbuthnot*.
To DISINCLINE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *incline*.] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected to alienate affection from. *Clarendon*.
DISINGENUITY, *s.* Meanness of artifice; unfairness. *Clarendon*.
DISINGENUOUS, *a.* Unfair; meanly artful; vitiously subtle; sly; crafty; illiberal.
DISINGENUOUSLY, *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.
DISINGENUOUSNESS, *s.* Mean subtilty; low craft. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
DISINHERISON, *s.* [from *dis* and *inherit*.]
 1 The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession. *Clarendon*.
 2 The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Taylor*.
To DISINHERIT, *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right. *Davies*.
To DISINTER, *v. a.* To unbury; to take a dead body out of the grave. *Addison*.
DISINTERESSED, *a.* [*dis* and *intéressé*, *French*.] Void of regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden*.
DISINTERESSEMENT, *s.* [from *dis* and *intéressement*, *Fr.*] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. *Prior*.
DISINTEREST, *s.* [from *dis* and *interest*.]
 1 What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity. *Glanville*.
 2 Indifference to profit.
DISINTERESTED, *a.* [from *disinterest*.]
 1 Superiour to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. *Swift*.
 2 Without any concern in an affair.

DIS

DISINTERESTEDLY, *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, *s.* [from *disinterested*.] Contempt of private interest. *Brown.*

To DISINTRICATE, *v. a.* To disentangle.

To DISINVITE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *invite*.] To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN, *v. a.* [*déjoindre*, *Fr.*] To separate; to part from each other. *Milton.*

To DISJOINT, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *joint*.]

- 1 To put out of joint. *Sandys.*
- 2 To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. *Irene.*
- 3 To break in pieces. *Blackmore.*
- 4 To carve a fowl.
- 5 To make incoherent. *Sidney.*

To DISJOINT, *v. n.* To fall into pieces. *Shak.*

DISJOINT, *part.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. *Shakespeare.*

DISJUNCT, *a.* [*disjunctus*, *Lat.*] Disjointed; separate.

DISJUNCTION, *s.* [*disjunctio*, *Lat.*] Disunion; separation; parting. *South.*

DISJUNCTIVE, *a.* [*disjunctivus*, *Lat.*]

- 1 Incapable of union. *Grew.*
- 2 That marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him or fear him.* *Watts.*
- 3 (In logick.) A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles: as, *It is either day or night.*

DISJUNCTIVELY, *ad.* Distinctly; separately. *Decay of Piety.*

DISK, *s.* [*discus*, *Lat.*]

- 1 The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye. *Newton.*
- 2 A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit. *Grew.*

DISKINDNESS, *s.*

- 1 Want of kindness; want of affection.
- 2 Ill turn; injury; detriment. *Woodward.*

DISLIKE, *s.*

- 1 Disinclination; absence of affection. *Spenser.*
- 2 Discord; dissension: not in use. *Fairfax.*

To DISLIKE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection. *Temple.*

DISLIKEFUL, *a.* [from *dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign: not in use. *Spenser.*

To DISLIKE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *like*.] To make unlike: not usual. *Shakespeare.*

DISLIKENESS, *s.* Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness. *Locke.*

DISLIKER, *s.* A disapprover; one that is not pleased. *Swift.*

To DISLIMB, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *limb*.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb.

To DISLIMN, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *limn*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture. *Shakespeare.*

To DISLOCATE, *v. a.* [*dis* and *loco*, *Lat.*]

- 1 To put out of the proper place. *Woodward.*
- 2 To put out of joint. *Shakespeare.*

DISLOCATION, *s.* [from *dislocate*.]

- 1 The act of shifting the places of things.
- 2 The state of being displaced. *Burnet.*
- 3 A luxation; a joint put out. *Grew.*

To DISLODGE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *lodge*.]

- 1 To remove from a place. *Woodward.*
- 2 To remove from a habitation. *Dryden.*
- 3 To drive an enemy from a station. *Dryden.*
- 4 To remove an army to other quarters. *Shak.*

To DISLODGE, *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton.*

DISLOYAL, *a.* [*déloyal*, *Fr.*]

- 1 Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient. *Milton.*
- 2 Dishonest; perfidious: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Not true to the marriage bed: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 False in love; not constant: obsolete.

DISLOYALLY, *ad.* Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.

DISLOYALTY, *s.* [from *disloyal*.]

- 1 Want of fidelity to the sovereign. *K. Charles.*
- 2 Want of fidelity in love: obsolete. *Shakesp.*

DISMAL, *a.* [*dies malus*, *Latin*, an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark. *Decay of Piety.*

DIS

DISMALLY, *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully.

DISMALNESS, *s.* Horror; sorrow.

To DISMANTLE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *mantle*.]

- 1 To deprive of a dress; to strip. *South.*
- 2 To loose; to throw off a dress. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To strip a town of its outworks. *Hakewill.*
- 4 To break down any thing external. *Dryden.*

To DISMA'SK, *v. a.* To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment. *Wotton.*

To DISMA'ST, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *mast*, a sea term.] To deprive of masts; to cut off the masts of a ship. *Ash.*

To DISMA'Y, *v. a.* [*desmayar*, *Span.*] To terrify; to discourage; to affright. *Raleigh.*

DISMA'Y, *s.* [*desmayo*, *Span.*] Fall of courage; terror felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed. *Milton.*

DISMA'YEDNESS, *s.* [from *dismay*.] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness. *Sidney.*

DISME, *s.* [*Fr.*] A tenth; the tenth part; tithe. *Shakespeare.*

To DISME'MBER, *v. a.* To divide member from member; to cut in pieces. *Swift.*

DISME'MBERING, *s.* [from *dismember*.] The act of cutting off a limb. *Blackstone.*

To DISMISS, *v. a.* [*dimissus*, *Lat.*]

- 1 To send away. *Acts.*
- 2 To give leave of departure. *Dryden.*
- 3 To discard; to divest of an office.

DISMISSION, *s.* [*dismissio*, *Lat.*]

- 1 Dispatch; act of sending away. *Dryden.*
- 2 An honourable discharge from any office or place. *Milton.*
- 3 Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place. *Shakespeare.*

To DISMORTGAGE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage. *Howel.*

To DISMOUNT, *v. a.* [*démonter*, *Fr.*]

- 1 To throw off a horse. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To throw from any elevation.
- 3 To throw a cannon from its carriage. *Knolles.*

To DISMOUNT, *v. n.*

- 1 To alight from a horse. *Addison.*
- 2 To descend from any elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *naturalize*.] To alienate; to make alien.

DISNATURED, *a.* [from *dis* and *nature*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness. *Shak.*

DISOBEDIENCE, *s.* [from *dis* and *obedience*.]

- 1 Violation of lawful command or prohibition breach of duty due to superiours. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Incompliance. *Blackmore.*

DISOBEDIENT, *a.* Not observant of lawful authority. *Kings.*

To DISOBEY, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *obey*.] To break commands, or transgress prohibitions. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGATION, *s.* [from *dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*

To DISOBLIGE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *oblige*.] To offend, to disgust; to give offence to. *Addison.*

DISOBLIGING, *part. a.* Disgusting; unpleasant; offensive. *Gov. of Tongue.*

DISOBLIGINGLY, *ad.* In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, *s.* Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISORBED, *a.* [from *dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakespeare.*

DISORDER, *s.* [*désordre*, *Fr.*]

- 1 Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion. *Spectator.*
- 2 Tumult; disturbance; bustle. *Waller.*
- 3 Neglect of rule; irregularity. *Pope.*
- 4 Breach of laws; violation of standing institution. *Wisdom.*
- 5 Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper. *Locke.*
- 6 Discomposure of mind.

To DISORDER, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *order*.]

- 1 To throw into confusion; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle. *Milton.*
- 2 To make sick; to disturb the body.
- 3 To discompose; to disturb the mind.
- 4 To turn out of holy orders. *Dryden.*

DIS

DISORDERED, *a.* [from *disorder*.] Disorderly; irregular; vitious; loose. *Shakespeare.*
DISORDEREDNESS, *s.* Irregularity; want of order; confusion. *Knolles.*
DISORDERLY, *a.* [from *disorder*.]
 1 Confused; immethodical. *Hale.*
 2 Irregular; tumultuous. *Addison.*
 3 Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; vitious. *Bacon.*
DISORDERLY, *ad.*
 1 Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly. *Raleigh.*
 2 Without law; inordinately. *Thessalonians.*
DISORDINATE, *a.* Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate. *Milton.*
DISORDINATELY, *ad.* Inordinately; vitiously.
DISORIENTATED, *a.* [from *dis* and *orient*.] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction. *Harris.*
TO DISOWN, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *own*.]
 1 To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.*
 2 To abnegate; to renounce. *Swift.*
TO DISPAND, *v. a.* [*dispando*, Lat.] To display; to spread abroad.
DISPANSION, *s.* [*dispansus*, Lat.] The act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.
TO DISPARAGE, *v. a.* [*dispar*, Lat.]
 1 To marry any one to another of inferior condition.
 2 To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence.
 3 To injure by a comparison with something of less value.
 4 To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach. *Milton.*
 5 To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace. *Atterbury.*
DISPARAGEMENT, *s.* [from *disparage*.]
 1 Injurious union, or comparison with something of inferior excellence. *L'Estrange.*
 2 (In law.) Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Sidney.*
 3 Reproach; disgrace; indignity. *Wotton.*
DISPARAGER, *s.* One that disgraces.
DISPARATES, *s.* [*disparata*, Lat.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.
DISPARITY, *s.* [*dispar*, Lat.]
 1 Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence. *Rogers.*
 2 Dissimilitude; unlikeness.
TO DISPART, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *part*.]
 1 To throw open a park. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To set at large; to release from enclosure. *Waller.*
TO DISPART, *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *dispartio*, Lat.] To divide in two parts; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive. *Dyer.*
DISPASSION, *s.* [from *dis* and *passion*.] Freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple.*
DISPASSIONATE, *a.* [from *dis* and *passionate*.] Cool; calm; moderate; temperate. *Clarend.*
DISPATCH, *s.* Despatch; haste. *Ash.*
TO DISPATCH, *v. a.* To despatch; to hasten. *Ash.*
DISPATCHES, *s.* Letters sent to, or received from, foreign parts, on publick affairs. *Scott.*
TO DISPEL, *v. a.* [*dispello*, Lat.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate. *Locke.*
DISPENSE, *s.* [*dépense*, Fr.] Expence; cost; charge; profusion. *Spenser.*
TO DISPEND, *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Lat.] To spend; to consume; to expend. *Spenser.*
DISPENSARY, *s.* [from *dispense*.] The place where medicines are dispensed. *Garth.*
DISPENSATION, *s.* [*dispensatio*, Lat.]
 1 Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing. *Woodward.*
 2 The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence. *Taylor.*
 3 An exemption from some law; a permission to do something forbidden. *Ward.*
DISPENSATOR, *s.* [Lat.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor. *Bacon.*
DISPENSATORY, *s.* [from *dispense*.] A book in

DIS

which the composition of medicine is described and directed; a pharmacopeia. *Hammond.*
TO DISPENSE, *v. a.* [*dispenser*, Fr.]
 1 To deal out; to distribute. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 To make up a medicine.
 3 To dispense with. To excuse; to grant dispensation for; to allow. *Raleigh.*
 4 To dispense with. To set free from obligation. *Addison.*
DISPENSE, *s.* [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption: not in use. *Milton.*
DISPENSER, *s.* [from *dispense*.] One that dispenses; a distributor. *Sprat.*
TO DISPEOPLE, *v. a.* To depopulate; to empty of people. *Pope.*
DISPEPLER, *s.* [from *dispeople*.] A depopulator; a waster. *Guy.*
TO DISPERGE, *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Latin.] To sprinkle; to scatter. *Shakespeare.*
TO DISPERSE, [*dispersus*, Lat.]
 1 To scatter; to drive to different parts. *Exodus.*
 2 To dissipate. *Milton.*
 3 To deal about; to distribute. *Bacon.*
DISPERSEDLY, *ad.* [from *dispersed*.] In a dispersed manner; separately. *Hooker.*
DISPERSEDNESS, *s.* [from *dispersed*.] The state of being dispersed; dispersion.
DISPERSENESS, *s.* [from *disperse*.] Thinness; scatteredness. *Brerewood.*
DISPERSER, *s.* [from *disperse*.] A scatterer; a spreader. *Spectator.*
DISPERSION, *s.* [*dispersio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of scattering or spreading.
 2 The state of being scattered. *Raleigh.*
TO DISPIRIT, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *spirit*.]
 1 To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate. *Clarendon.*
 2 To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the constitution of the body. *Collier.*
DISPIRITEDNESS, *s.* [from *dispirit*.] Want of vigour; want of vivacity.
TO DISPLACE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *place*.]
 1 To put out of place.
 2 To put out of any state or condition. *Bacon.*
 3 To disorder. *Shakespeare.*
DISPLACEMENT, *s.* [*displacement*, Lat.]
 1 Incivility; disobedience.
 2 Disgust; any thing displeasing. *D. of Piety.*
TO DISPLANT, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *plant*.]
 1 To remove a plant.
 2 To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their residence. *Bacon.*
DISPLANTATION, *s.*
 1 The removal of a plant.
 2 The ejection of a people. *Raleigh.*
TO DISPLAY, *v. a.* [*déployer*, Fr.]
 1 To spread wide. *Spenser.*
 2 To exhibit to the sight or mind. *Locke.*
 3 To carve; to cut up. *Spectator.*
 4 To talk without restraint. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To set ostentatiously to view. *Shakespeare.*
DISPLAY, *s.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view. *Spectator.*
DISPLEASANCE, *s.* [from *displease*.] Anger; discontent: obsolete. *Spenser.*
DISPLEASANT, *a.* Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. *Glanville.*
TO DISPLEASE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *please*.] To offend; to make angry. *Chronicles.*
TO DISPLEASE, *v. n.* To disgust; to raise aversion. *Locke.*
DISPLEASINGNESS, *s.* [from *displeasing*.] Offensiveness; quality of offending. *Locke.*
DISPLEASURE, *s.* [from *displease*.]
 1 Uneasiness; pain received. *Locke.*
 2 Offence; pain given. *Judges.*
 3 Anger; indignation. *Knolles.*
 4 State of disgrace; disfavour. *Peacham.*
TO DISPLEASE, *v. a.* To displease; not to gain favour: out of use. *Bacon.*
TO DISPLODE, *v. a.* [*displodo*, Lat.] To disperse with noise; to vent with violence. *Milton.*
DISPLOSION, *s.* [*displousus*, Lat.] The act of disploding; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.
DISPLUMED, *a.* Stript of plumes. *Burke.*

DIS

DISPO'RT, *s.* [from *dis* and *sport*.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion. *Hayward.*
To DISPO'RT, *v. a.* To divert. *Shakespeare.*
To DISPO'RT, *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton. *Pope.*
DISPO'SAL, *s.* [from *dispose*.]
 1 The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; distribution. *Milton.*
 2 The power of distribution; the right of bestowing. *Atterbury.*
 3 Government; management. *Locke.*
 4 Establishment in a new state. *Tatler.*
To DISPO'SE, *v. a.* [*disposer*, *Fr.*]
 1 To employ to various purposes; to diffuse. *Prior.*
 2 To give; to place; to bestow. *Sprat.*
 3 To turn to any particular end or consequence. *Dryden.*
 4 To adapt; to form for any purpose. *Spenser.*
 5 To frame the mind; to incline. *Smalridge.*
 6 To make fit. *Locke.*
 7 To regulate; to adjust. *Dryden.*
 8 To *dispose of*. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use. *Swift.*
 9 To *dispose of*. To put into the hands of another. *Tatler.*
 10 To *dispose of*. To give away. *Waller.*
 11 To *dispose of*. To conduct; to behave. *Bacon.*
 12 To *dispose of*. To place in any condition. *Dry.*
 13 To *dispose of*. To put away by any means. *Burnet.*
To DISPO'SE, *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms; obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
DISPO'SE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Power; management; disposal. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Distribution; act of government. *Milton.*
 3 Disposition; cast of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Cast of mind; inclination. *Shakespeare.*
DISPO'SER, *s.* [from *dispose*.]
 1 Distributer; giver; bestower. *Graunt.*
 2 Governour; regulator; director. *Boyle.*
 3 One who gives to whom he pleases. *Prior.*
DISPOSITION, *s.* [*dispositio*, *Lat.*]
 1 Order; method; distribution. *Dryden.*
 2 Natural fitness; quality. *Newton.*
 3 Tendency to any act or state. *Bacon.*
 4 Temper of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Affection of kindness or ill-will. *Swift.*
 6 Predominant inclination. *Locke.*
DISPO'SITIVE, *a.* That implies disposal of any property; decretive. *Ayliffe.*
DISPO'SITIVELY, *ad.*
 1 In a dispositive manner.
 2 Distributively. *Brown.*
DISPOSITOR, *s.* The lord of that sign in which the planet is.
To DISPOSSESS, *v. a.* To put out of possession; to deprive; to disseize. *Tillotson.*
DISPO'SURE, *s.* [from *dispose*.]
 1 Disposal; government; power; management. *Sandys.*
 2 State; posture. *Wotton.*
DISPRA'ISE, *s.* Blame; censure. *Addison.*
To DISPRA'ISE, *v. a.* To blame; to censure; to condemn. *Shakespeare.*
DISPRA'ISER, *s.* A censurer.
DISPRA'ISIBLE, *a.* Unworthy of commendation.
DISPRA'ISINGLY, *ad.* With blame. *Shak.*
To DISPREAD, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *spread*.] To spread different ways. *Pope.*
DISPROFIT, *s.* Loss; damage; detriment.
DISPROOF, *s.* Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood. *Atterbury.*
DISPROPORTION, *s.* Unsuitableness in form or quantity of one thing to another; want of symmetry; disparity. *Denham.*
To DISPROPORTION, *v. a.* To mismatch; to join things unsuitable. *Suckling.*
DISPROPORTIONABLE, *a.* Unsuitable in form or quantity. *Smalridge.*
DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, *s.* Unsuitableness to something else.
DISPROPORTIONABLY, *ad.* Unsuitably; not symmetrically. *Tillotson.*
DISPROPORTIONAL, *a.* Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable.

DIS

DISPROPORTIONALLY, *ad.* Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.
DISPROPORTIONATE, *a.* Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else. *Ray.*
DISPROPORTIONATELY, *ad.* Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.
DISPROPORTIONATENESS, *s.* Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.
To DISPROVE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *prove*.]
 1 To confute an assertion; to convict of error or falsehood. *Hooker.*
 2 To convict a practice of error. *Hooker.*
 3 To disapprove; to disallow. *Hooker.*
DISPROVER, *s.* [from *disprove*.]
 1 One that disproves or confutes.
 2 One that blames; a censurer. *Wotton.*
DISPU'NISHABLE, *a.* Without penal restraint. *Swift.*
DISPU'TABLE, *a.* [from *dispute*.]
 1 Liable to contest; controvertible. *South.*
 2 Lawful to be contested. *Swift.*
DISPUTANT, *s.* [*disputans*, *Lat.*] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner. *Spectator.*
DISPUTANT, *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy: not in use. *Milton.*
DISPUTATION, *s.* [*disputatio*, *Lat.*]
 1 The skill of controversy; argumentation.
 2 Controversy; argumental contest. *Sidney.*
DISPUTATIOUS, *a.* [from *dispute*.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling. *Addison.*
DISPUTATIVE, *a.* [from *dispute*.] Disposed to debate. *Watts.*
To DISPU'TE, *v. n.* [*disputo*, *Lat.*] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to controvert. *Tillotson.*
To DISPU'TE, *v. a.*
 1 To contend for. *Hooker.*
 2 To question; to reason about. *Dryden.*
 3 To discuss; to think on. *Shakespeare.*
DISPU'TE, *s.* Contest; controversy. *Bentley.*
DISPU'TELESS, *a.* Undisputed; uncontroversial.
DISPU'TER, *s.* A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition. *Stillington.*
DISQUALIFICATION, *s.* That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit. *Spectator.*
To DISQUALIFY, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *qualify*.]
 1 To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment. *Swift.*
 2 To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable. *Swift.*
To DISQUANTITY, *v. a.* To lessen. *Shakes.*
DISQUI'ET, *s.* Uneasiness; restlessness; vexation; anxiety. *Tillotson.*
DISQUI'ET, *a.* Uneasy; restless. *Shakespeare.*
To DISQUI'ET, *v. a.* To disturb; to make uneasy; to fret; to vex. *Roscommon.*
DISQUI'ETER, *s.* A disturber; a harasser.
DISQUI'ETLY, *ad.* Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness. *Shakespeare.*
DISQUI'ETNESS, *s.* Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance. *Hooker.*
DISQUI'ETUDE, *s.* Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity. *Addison.*
DISQUISITION, *s.* [*disquisitio*, *Lat.*] Examination; disputative inquiry. *Arbuthnot.*
To DISRA'NK, *v. a.* To degrade from his rank.
DISREGA'RD, *s.* Slight notice; neglect.
To DISREGA'RD, *v. a.* To slight; to neglect; to contemn. *Smalridge.*
DISREGA'RDFUL, *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.
DISREGA'RDFULLY, *ad.* Contemptuously.
DISRE'LISH, *s.* [from *dis* and *relish*.]
 1 Bad taste; nausea. *Milton.*
 2 Dislike; squeamishness. *Locke.*
To DISRE'LISH, *v. a.*
 1 To infect with an unpleasant taste. *Rogers.*
 2 To want a taste of; to dislike. *Pope.*
DISREPUTA'TION, *s.* [from *dis* and *reputation*.]
 1 Disgrace; dishonour. *Bacon.*
 2 Loss of reputation; ignominy. *Taylor.*
DISREPU'TE, *s.* [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation. *South.*
DISRESPE'CT, *s.* [from *dis* and *respect*.] Incivility; want of reverence. *Clarendon.*

DIS

DISRESPECTFUL, *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.
DISRESPECTFULLY, *ad.* Irreverently. *Add.*
To DISROBE, *v. a.* To undress; to uncover; to strip. *Wotton.*
DISRUPTION, *s.* [*désruptio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of breaking asunder. *Ray.*
 2 Breach; rent; dilaceration. *Woodward.*
DISSATISFACTION, *s.* The state of being dissatisfied; discontent. *Rogers.*
DISSATISFACTORINESS, *s.* Inability to give content.
DISSATISFACTORY, *a.* Unable to give content.
To DISSATISFY, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *satisfy*.]
 1 To discontent; to displease. *Collier.*
 2 To fail to please. *Locke.*
To DISSECT, *v. a.* [*disseco*, Lat.]
 1 To cut in pieces. *Roscommon.*
 2 To divide and examine minutely. *Atterbury.*
DISSECTION, *s.* [*dissectio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Addison.*
 2 Nice examination. *Granville.*
DISSEISIN, *s.* [*déssaisir*, Fr.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his right. *Cowell.*
To DISSEIZE, *v. a.* [*déssaisir*, Fr.] To dispossess; to deprive. *Locke.*
DISSEIZOR, *s.* [from *disseize*.] He that dispossesses another.
To DISSEMBLE, *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, Lat.]
 1 To hide under false appearances; to pretend that not to be which really is. *Hayward.*
 2 To pretend that to be which is not. *Prior.*
To DISSEMBLE, *v. n.* To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle. *Rowe.*
DISSEMBLER, *s.* A hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition. *Raleigh.*
DISSEMBLINGLY, *ad.* With dissimulation; hypocritically. *Knolles.*
To DISSEMINATE, *v. a.* [*dissemino*, Lat.] To scatter as seed; to spread every way. *Atterb.*
DISSEMINATION, *s.* [*disseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering like seed. *Brown.*
DISSEMINATOR, *s.* [*disseminator*, Lat.] He that scatters; a spreader. *Decay of Piety.*
DISSENSION, *s.* [*dissensio*, Lat.] Disagreement, strife; contention; quarrel. *Knolles.*
DISSENSIOUS, *a.* Disposed to discord; contentious; quarrelsome. *Ascham.*
To DISSENT, *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Lat.]
 1 To disagree in opinion. *Addison.*
 2 To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*
DISSENT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Disagreement; difference of opinion. *Bentley.*
 2 Contrariety of nature: not used. *Bacon.*
DISSENTANEOUS, *a.* [from *dissent*.] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.
DISSENTER, *s.* [from *dissent*.]
 1 One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement, from an opinion. *Locke.*
 2 One who, for whatever reason, refuses the communion of the English church.
DISSERTATION, *s.* [*dissertatio*, Lat.] A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise. *Pope.*
To DISSEERVE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *serve*.] To do injury to; to mischief; to harm. *Clarendon.*
DISSEERVICE, *s.* [from *dis* and *service*.] Injury; mischief; ill turn. *Collier.*
DISSEERVICEABLE, *a.* Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.
DISSEERVICEABLENESS, *s.* Injury; harm; hurt; mischief; damage. *Norris.*
To DISSETTLE, *v. a.* To unsettle; to unfix.
To DISSEVER, *v. a.* To sever; to part in two; to divide; to separate: a barbarous word. *Raleigh.*
DISSIDENCE, *s.* [*dissideo*, Lat.] Discord; disagreement.
DISSILIENCE, *s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The act of starting asunder.
DISSILIENT, *a.* [*dissiliens*, Lat.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.
DISSILITION, *s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The act of bursting in two. *Boyle.*
DISSIMILAR, *a.* [from *dis* and *similar*.] Unlike; heterogeneous. *Newton.*

DIS

DISSIMILARITY, *s.* [from *dissimila*.] Unlikeness; dissimilitude. *Cheyne.*
DISSIMILITUDE, *s.* [*dissimilitudo*, Lat.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance. *Pope.*
DISSIMULATION, *s.* [*dissimulatio*, Lat.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy. *South.*
DISSIPABLE, *a.* [from *dissipate*.] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion. *Bacon.*
To DISSIPATE, *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Lat.]
 1 To scatter every way; to disperse. *Woodward.*
 2 To scatter the attention. *Savage's Life*
 3 To spend a fortune. *London.*
DISSIPATION, *s.* [*dissipatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of dispersion. *Hale.*
 2 The state of being dispersed. *Milton.*
 3 Scattered attention. *Swift.*
DISSOCIABLE, *a.* [from *dis* and *sociable*.] Disuniting. *Shaftsbury*
To DISSOCIATE, *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Lat.] To separate; to disunite; to part. *Boyle.*
DISSOCIATION, *s.* [from *dissociate*.] Disunion of a society. *Burke.*
DISSOLVABLE, *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted. *Newton.*
DISSOLUBLE, *a.* [*dissolubilis*, Lat.] Capable of separation. *Woodward.*
DISSOLUBILITY, *s.* [from *dissoluble*.] Liability to suffer a disunion of parts. *Hale.*
To DISSOLVE, *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Lat.]
 1 To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*
 2 To break; to disunite. *Peter.*
 3 To loose; to break the ties of any thing. *Milt.*
 4 To separate persons united. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To break up assemblies. *Bacon.*
 6 To solve; to clear. *Daniel.*
 7 To break an enchantment. *Milton.*
 8 To be relaxed by pleasure. *Dryden.*
To DISSOLVE, *v. n.*
 1 To be melted; to be liquefied. *Addison.*
 2 To fall to nothing. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To melt away in pleasure.
DISSOLVENT, *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting. *Ray.*
DISSOLVENT, *s.* That which has the power
DISSOLVER, *s.* of disuniting the parts of any thing. *Arbutnot.*
DISSOLVABLE, *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Liable to perish by dissolution. *Hale.*
DISSOLUTE, *a.* [*dissolutus*, Lat.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; luxurious; debauched; dissolved in pleasures. *Rogers.*
DISSOLUTELY, *ad.* Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint. *Wisdom.*
DISSOLUTENESS, *s.* Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Locke.*
DISSOLUTION, *s.* [*dissolutio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.
 2 The state of being liquefied.
 3 The state of melting away. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts. *South.*
 5 The substance formed by dissolving any body. *Bacon.*
 6 Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements. *Raleigh.*
 7 Destruction. *Hooker.*
 8 Breach of any thing compacted. *South.*
 9 The act of breaking up an assembly.
 10 Looseness of manners. *Atterbury.*
DISSONANCE, *s.* [*dissonance*, Fr.] A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds. *Milton.*
DISSONANT, *a.* [*dissonans*, Lat.]
 1 Harsh; unharmonious. *Thomson.*
 2 Incongruous; disagreeing. *Hakewill.*
To DISSUADE, *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Lat.]
 1 To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To represent any thing as unfit. *Milton.*
DISSUADER, *s.* He that dissuades.
DISSUASION, *s.* [*dissuasio*, Lat.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation. *Boyle.*
DISSUASIVE, *a.* [from *dissuade*.] Dehortatory tending to divert from any purpose.

DIS

- DISSUASIVE**, *s.* Dehortation; argument to turn the mind off from any pursuit.
- DISSYLLABLE**, *s.* [δισυλλαβος.] A word of two syllables. *Dryden.*
- DI'STAFF**, *s.* [distæf, Sax.]
- 1 The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning. *Fairfax.*
 - 2 It is used as an emblem of the female sex.
- To DISTA'IN**, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *stain*.]
- 1 To stain; to tinge. *Pope.*
 - 2 To blot; to sully with infamy. *Spenser.*
- DI'STANCE**, *s.* [distance, Fr. *distantia*, Lat.]
- 1 Space considered barely in length between any two beings. *Locke.*
 - 2 Remoteness in place. *Prior.*
 - 3 The space kept between two antagonists in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Contrariety; opposition. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 A space marked on the course where horses run. *L'Estrange.*
 - 6 Space of time. *Prior.*
 - 7 Remoteness in time. *Smalridge.*
 - 8 Ideal disjunction; mental separation. *Locke.*
 - 9 Respect; distant behaviour. *Dryden.*
 - 10 Retraction of kindness; reserve. *Milton.*
- To DI'STANCE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To place remotely; to throw off from the view. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To leave behind at a race the length of a distance. *Gay.*
- DI'STANT**, *a.* [distans, Lat.]
- 1 Remote in place; not near. *Pope.*
 - 2 Remote in time, either past or future.
 - 3 Remote to a certain degree.
 - 4 Reserved; shy.
 - 5 Remote in nature; not allied. *G. of the Tongue.*
 - 6 Not obvious; not plain. *Addison.*
- DISTA'STE**, *s.* [from *dis* and *taste*.]
- 1 Aversion of the palate; disgust. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Dislike; uneasiness. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Anger; alienation of affection. *Pope.*
- To DISTA'STE**, *v. a.*
- 1 To fill the mouth with nauseousness. *Shak.*
 - 2 To dislike; to loathe. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To offend; to disgust. *Davies.*
 - 4 To vex; to exasperate; to sour. *Pope.*
- DISTA'STEFUL**, *a.*
- 1 Nauseous to the palate; disgusting. *Glanville.*
 - 2 Offensive; unpleasing. *Davies.*
 - 3 Malignant; malevolent. *Brown.*
- DISTE'MPER**, *s.* [from *dis* and *temper*.]
- 1 A disproportionate mixture of parts.
 - 2 A disease; a malady. *Suckling.*
 - 3 Want of due temperature. *Raleigh.*
 - 4 Bad constitution of the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Want of due balance between contraries. *Bacon.*
 - 6 Depravity of inclination. *King Charles.*
 - 7 Tumultuous disorder. *Waller.*
 - 8 Disorder; uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*
- To DISTE'MPER**, *v. a.*
- 1 To disease. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To disorder. *Boyle.*
 - 3 To disturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To destroy temper or moderation. *Addison.*
 - 5 To make disaffected. *Shakespeare.*
- DISTE'MPERATE**, *a.* Immoderate. *Raleigh.*
- DISTE'MPERATURE**, *s.*
- 1 Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities. *Abbot.*
 - 2 Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.
 - 3 Perturbation of the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Confusion; loss of regularity. *Shakespeare.*
- To DISTE'ND**, *v. a.* [distendo, Lat.] To stretch out in breadth. *Thomson.*
- DISTE'NT**, *s.* [from *distend*.] The space through which any thing is spread. *Wotton.*
- DISTE'NTION**, *s.* [distentio, Lat.]
- 1 The act of stretching; state of things stretched. *Arbutnot.*
 - 2 Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.
 - 3 The act of separating one part from another; divarication. *Wotton.*
- To DISTHRONI'ZE**, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *throne*.] To dethrone: not used. *Spenser.*

DIS

- DISTICH**, *s.* [distichon, Gr.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram of two verses. *Camden.*
- To DISTI'L**, *v. n.* [distillo, Lat.]
- 1 To drop; to fall by drops. *Pope.*
 - 2 To flow gently and silently. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 To use a still. *Shakespeare.*
- To DISTI'L**, *v. a.*
- 1 To let fall in drops. *Drayton.*
 - 2 To force by fire through the vessels of distillation. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To draw by distillation. *Boyle.*
 - 4 To dissolve or melt. *Addison.*
- DISTILLA'TION**, *s.* [distillatio, Lat.]
- 1 The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
 - 2 The act of pouring out in drops.
 - 3 That which falls in drops.
 - 4 The act of distilling by fire. *Newton.*
 - 5 The substance drawn by the still. *Shakespeare.*
- DISTI'LLATORY**, *a.* [from *distil*.] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation. *Boyle.*
- DISTI'LLER**, *s.* [from *distil*.]
- 1 One who practises the art or trade of distilling. *Boyle.*
 - 2 One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.
- DISTI'LMENT**, *s.* [from *distil*.] That which is drawn by distillation: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- DISTI'NCT**, *a.* [distinctus, Lat.]
- 1 Different; not the same. *Stillingfleet.*
 - 2 Separate; being apart. *Tillotson.*
 - 3 Clear; unconfused. *Milton.*
 - 4 Spotted; variegated. *Milton.*
 - 5 Marked out; specified. *Milton.*
- DISTI'NCTION**, *s.* [distinctio, Lat.]
- 1 The act of discerning one as preferable to the other. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Note of difference.
 - 3 Honourable note of superiority.
 - 4 That by which one differs from another. *Locke.*
 - 5 Difference regarded. *Dryden.*
 - 6 Separation of complex notions. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 Division into different parts. *Dryden.*
 - 8 Notation of difference between things seemingly the same; discrimination. *Norris.*
 - 9 Discernment; judgment.
- DISTI'NCTIVE**, *a.* [from *distinct*.]
- 1 That marks distinction or difference. *Pope.*
 - 2 Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious. *Brown.*
- DISTI'NCTIVELY**, *ad.* Particularly; not confusedly. *Shakespeare.*
- DISTI'NCTLY**, *ad.* [from *distinct*.]
- 1 Not confusedly. *Newton.*
 - 2 Plainly; clearly. *Dryden.*
- DISTI'NCTNESS**, *s.* [from *distinct*.]
- 1 Nice observation of the difference between different things. *Ray.*
 - 2 Such discrimination of things as makes them easy to be observed.
- To DISTI'NGUISH**, *v. a.* [distinguo, Lat.]
- 1 To note the diversity of things. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference. *Prior.*
 - 3 To divide by notes of diversity. *Burnet.*
 - 4 To know one from another by any mark or note of difference. *Watts.*
 - 5 To discern critically; to judge. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 To constitute difference; to specificate. *Locke.*
 - 7 To make known or eminent.
- To DISTI'NGUISH**, *v. n.* To make distinction, to find or show the difference. *Child.*
- DISTI'NGUISHABLE**, *a.* [from *distinguish*.]
- 1 Capable of being distinguished. *Hale.*
 - 2 Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*
- DISTI'NGUISHED**, *part. a.* Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary. *Rogers.*
- DISTI'NGUISHER**, *s.* [from *distinguish*.]
- 1 A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another. *Dryden.*
 - 2 He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity. *Brown.*
- DISTI'NGUISHINGLY**, *ad.* With distinction; with some mark of preference. *Pope.*
- DISTI'NGUISHMENT**, *s.* Distinction; observation of difference. *Graux.*

DIS

- To DISTO'RT *v. a.* [*distorqueo, distortus, Lat.*]
 1 To writh the to twist, to deform by irregular motions. *Smith.*
 2 To put out of the true direction or posture. *Tillotson.*
 3 To wrest from the true meaning. *Peacham.*
 DISTO'RTION, *s.* [*distortio, Lat.*] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered. *Prior.*
 To DISTRA'CT, *v. a.* part. pass. *distracted*; anciently *distracted*. [*distraho, distractus, Lat.*]
 1 To pull different ways at once. *Brown.*
 2 To separate; to divide. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To turn from a single direction toward various points. *South.*
 4 To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound. *Locke.*
 5 To make mad. *Bacon.*
 DISTRA'CTEDLY, *ad.* [from *distract.*] Madly; frantically. *Shakespeare.*
 DISTRA'CTEDNESS, *s.* [from *distract.*] The state of being distracted; madness.
 DISTRA'CTION, *s.* [*distractio, Lat.*]
 1 Tendency to different parts. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Confusion: state in which the attention is called different ways. *Dryden.*
 3 Perturbation of mind. *Tatler.*
 4 Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits; vagrancy of the mind. *Atterbury.*
 5 Disturbance; discord. *Clarendon.*
 To DISTRA'IN, *v. a.* [*distingo, Lat.*] To seize; to lay hold on. *Shakespeare.*
 To DISTRA'IN, *v. n.* To make seizure. *Marv.*
 DISTRA'INER, *s.* He that seizes.
 DISTRA'INT, *s.* [from *distrain.*] Seizure.
 DISTRAU'GHT, part. *a.* [from *distract.*] Distracted. *Camden.*
 DISTRESS, *s.* [*déstress, Fr.*]
 1 The act of making a legal seizure. *Spenser.*
 2 Compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt. *Cowell.*
 3 The thing seized by law.
 4 Calamity; misery; misfortune. *Shakespeare.*
 To DISTRESS, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To prosecute by law to a seizure.
 2 To harass; to make miserable. *Deuteronomy.*
 DISTRESSFUL, *a.* [*distress and full.*] Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery. *Pope.*
 To DISTRIBUTE, *v. a.* [*distribuo, Lat.*] To divide among more than two; to deal out; to dispense. *Spenser.*
 DISTRIB'UTER, *s.* One who deals out any thing; a dispenser. *Woodward.*
 DISTRIB'UTION, *s.* [*distributio, Lat.*]
 1 The act of distributing, or dealing out to others; dispensation. *Swift.*
 2 Act of giving in charity. *Atterbury.*
 DISTRIB'UTIVE, *a.* [from *distribute.*] That is employed in assigning to others their portions; that allots to each his claim. *Dryden.*
 DISTRIB'UTIVELY, *ad.* [from *distributive.*]
 1 By distribution.
 2 Singly; particularly. *Hooker.*
 DISTRICT, *s.* [*districtus, Lat.*]
 1 The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance. *Cowell.*
 2 Circuit of authority; province. *Addison.*
 3 Region; country; territory. *Blackmore.*
 DISTRICT'ION, *s.* [*districtus, Lat.*] Sudden display. *Collier.*
 To DISTRU'ST, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *trust.*] To regard with diffidence; not to trust. *Wisdom.*
 DISTRU'ST, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Loss of credit; loss of confidence. *Milton.*
 2 Suspicion; want of faith. *Dryden.*
 DISTRU'STFUL, *a.* [from *distrust* and *full.*]
 1 Apt to distrust; suspicious. *Boyle.*
 2 Not confident; diffident. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 3 Diffident of himself; timorous. *Pope.*
 DISTRU'STFULLY, *ad.* In a distrustful manner.
 DISTRU'STFULNESS, *s.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.
 DISTRU'STLESS, *a.* Void of distrust. *Shenst.*
 To DISTURB, *v. a.* [*disturbo, Lat.*]
 1 To perplex; to disquiet. *Collier.*
 2 To confound; to put into irregular motions.

DIV

- 3 To interrupt; to hinder.
 4 To turn off from any direction. *Milton.*
 DISTURB, *s.* [from the verb.] Confusion; tumultuary emotion. *Milton.*
 DISTURBANCE, *s.* [from *disturb.*]
 1 Perplexity; interruption of a settled state. *Locke.*
 2 Confusion; disorder of thoughts. *Watts.*
 3 Tumult; violation of peace. *Milton.*
 DISTURBER, *s.* [from *disturb.*]
 1 A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and public disorders. *Glanville.*
 2 He that injures tranquillity. *Shakespeare.*
 To DISTUR'N, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *turn.*] To turn off; to turn aside not in use. *Daniel.*
 DISVALUATION, *s.* [from *dis* and *valuation.*] Disgrace; diminution of reputation. *Bacon.*
 To DISVA'LUE, *v. a.* To undervalue. *G. of Tong.*
 To DISVE'LOP, *v. a.* [*développeur, Fr.*] To uncover.
 DISU'NION, *s.* [from *dis* and *union*]
 1 Separation; disjunction. *Glanville.*
 2 Breach of concord
 To DISU'NITE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *unite.*]
 1 To separate; to divide. *Pope.*
 2 To part friends or allies.
 To DISU'NITE, *v. n.* To fall asunder; to become separate. *South.*
 DISU'NITY, *s.* [from *dis* and *unity.*] A state of actual separation. *More.*
 DISU'SAGE, *s.* [from *dis* and *usage.*] The gradual cessation of use or custom. *Hooker.*
 DISU'SE, *s.* [from *dis* and *use*]
 1 Cessation of use; desuetude. *Addison.*
 2 Cessation of custom. *Arbuthnot.*
 To DISU'SE, *v. a.*
 1 To cease to make use of. *Dryden.*
 2 To disaccustom. *Dryden.*
 To DISVOU'CH, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *vouch.*] To destroy the credit of; to contradict. *Shakes.*
 DISWITTED, *a.* [from *dis* and *wit.*] Deprived of the wits; mad: not in use. *Drayton.*
 DIT, *s.* [*dicht, Dutch.*] A ditty; a poem; tune obsolete. *Spenser.*
 DITATION, *s.* [*ditatus, Lat.*] The act of enriching. *Hall.*
 DITCH, *s.* [*dic, Sax.*]
 1 A trench cut out in the ground, usually between fields. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Any long narrow receptacle of water. *Bacon.*
 3 The moat with which a fortress is surrounded. *Knolles.*
 4 Ditch is used, in composition, of any thing worthless, or thrown into ditches. *Shakespeare.*
 To DITCH, *v. a.* To make a ditch. *Swift.*
 DITCH-DELI'VERED, *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shakespeare.*
 DI'TCHER, *s.* One who digs ditches. *Swift.*
 DI'THEISM, *s.* [from *ditheist.*] The doctrine of the Manichæans. *Ash.*
 DI'THEIST, *s.* [*dis* twice, and *θεος* God.] One who advances the notion of two gods; a kind of Manichæan. *Ash.*
 DI'THYRAMB, *s.* [*dithyrambus, Lat.*]
 DITHYRAMBICK, *s.*
 1 A song in honour of Bacchus.
 2 Any poem written with wildness.
 DITHYRAMBICK, *a.* Wild; enthusiastick.
 DITTA'NDER, *s.* Pepperwort.
 DI'TTANY, *s.* [*dictamnus.*] An herb. *Milton.*
 DI'TTIED, *a.* [from *ditty.*] Sung; adapted to music. *Milton.*
 DI'TTO, *s.* (In commercial style.) The same; the same as before. *Ash.*
 DI'TTY, *s.* [*dicht, Dutch.*] A poem to be sung; a song. *Hooker.*
 DI'VAN, *s.* [an Arabick word.]
 1 The council of the oriental princes.
 2 Any council assembled. *Pope.*
 To DIVA'RICATE, *v. n.* [*divaricatus, Lat.*] To be parted into two; to become bifid. *Woodward.*
 To DIVA'RICATE, *v. a.* To divide into two. *Grew.*
 DIVARICATION, *s.* [*divaricatio, Lat.*]
 1 Partition into two. *Ray.*
 2 Division of opinions. *Brown.*

DIV

- To DIVE**, *v. n.* [*dippan*, Sax.]
 1 To sink voluntarily under water. *Dryden.*
 2 To go under water in search of any thing. *Raleigh.*
 3 To go deep into any question, doctrine, or science. *Blackmore.*
 4 To immerge into any business or condition. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To depart from observation; to sink. *Shak.*
To DIVE, *v. a.* To explore by diving. *Denham.*
To DIVE'LL, *v. a.* [*divello*, Lat.] To pull; to separate; to sever. *Brown.*
DIVER, *s.* [from *dive*.]
 1 One that sinks voluntarily under water. *Pope.*
 2 One that goes under water in search of treasure. *Woodward.*
 3 He that enters deep into knowledge or study. *Wotton.*
To DIVE'RGE, *v. n.* [*divergo*, Lat.] To tend various ways from one point. *Newton.*
DIVE'RGENT, *a.* [*divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.
DI'VERS, *a.* [*diversus*, Lat.] Several; sundry; more than one: out of use. *Whitgift.*
DIVE'RSE, *a.* [*diversus*, Lat.]
 1 Different from another. *Daniel.*
 2 Different from itself; multiform. *Ben Jon.*
 In different directions. *Pope.*
DIVERSIFICATION, *s.* [from *diversify*.]
 1 The act of changing forms or qualities. *Boyle.*
 2 Variation; variegation.
 3 Variety of forms; multiformity.
 4 Change; alteration. *Hale.*
To DIVE'RSIFY, *v. a.* [*diversifier*, Fr.]
 1 To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate. *Addison.*
 2 To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate. *Sidney.*
DIVE'RSION, *s.* [from *divert*.]
 1 The act of turning any thing off from its course. *Bacon.*
 2 The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency. *Denham.*
 3 Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Waller.*
 4 (In war.) The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.
DIVE'RSITY, *s.* [*diversité*, Fr. *diversitas*, Lat.]
 1 Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Variety. *Rogers.*
 3 Distinct being; not identity. *Locke.*
 4 Variegation. *Pope.*
DI'VERSLY, *ad.* [from *diverse*.]
 1 In different ways; differently; variously. *Wotton.*
 2 In different directions. *Pope.*
To DIVE'RT, *v. a.* [*diverto*, Lat.]
 1 To turn off from any direction or course. *Loc.*
 2 To draw forces to a different part. *Davies.*
 3 To withdraw the mind. *Philips.*
 4 To please; to exhilarate. *Swift.*
DIVE'RTER, *s.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates. *Walton.*
To DIVERTI'SE, *v. a.* [*divertir*, Fr.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden.*
DIVE'RTISEMENT, *s.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. *Gov. of Tongue.*
DIVE'RTIVE, *a.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating. *Rogers.*
To DIVE'ST, *v. a.* [*dévêtir*, Fr.] To strip; to make naked; to denude. *Denham.*
DIVE'STURE, *s.* [from *divest*.] The act of putting off. *Boyle.*
DIVI'DABLE, *a.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted: not used. *Shakespeare.*
DIVI'DANT, *a.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
To DIVI'DE, *v. a.* [*divido*, Lat.]
 1 To part one whole into different pieces. *Dry.*
 2 To separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between. *Dryden.*
 3 To disunite by discord. *Luke.*
 4 To deal out; to give in shares. *Locke.*
To DIVI'DE, *v. n.*

DIV

- 1 To part; to sunder.
 2 To break friendship. *Shakespeare*
DIVIDEND, *s.* [from *divido*, Lat.]
 1 A share; the part allotted in division. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 (In arithmetick.) The number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*
DIVI'DER, *s.* [from *divide*.]
 1 That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby.*
 2 A distributor; he who deals out to each his share. *Luke.*
 3 A disuniter. *Swift.*
 4 A particular kind of compasses.
DIVI'DJAL, *a.* [*dividuus*, Lat.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others. *Milt.*
DIVINATION, *s.* [*divinatio*, Lat.]
 1 Prediction or foretelling of future things.
 2 Conjectural presage or prediction. *Shakes.*
DIVINE, *a.* [*divinus*, Lat.]
 1 Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden.*
 2 Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. *Hooker.*
 3 Excellent in a supreme degree. *Davies.*
 4 Presageful; divining; prescient. *Milton.*
DIVINE, *s.*
 1 A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Bacon.*
 2 A man skilled in divinity; a theologian. *Den.*
To DIVINE, *v. a.* [*divino*, Lat.] To foretel; to foreknow; to presage. *Shakespeare.*
To DIVINE, *v. n.*
 1 To utter prognostication. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To feel presages. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To conjecture; to guess. *Granville.*
DIVINELY, *ad.* [from *divine*.]
 1 By the agency or influence of God. *Bentley.*
 2 Excellently; in the supreme degree. *Milton.*
 3 In a manner noting a deity. *Addison.*
DIVINENESS, *s.* [from *divine*.]
 1 Divinity; participation of the divine nature. *Grew.*
 2 Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shakes.*
DIVINER, *s.* [from *to divine*.]
 One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means. *Brown.*
 2 Conjecturer; guesser. *Locke.*
DIVINERESS, *s.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess; a woman professing divination.
DIVING-BELL, *s.* [from *diving* and *bell*.] A machine by which a person may be conveyed to the bottom of the sea and brought up again without being drowned. *Ash.*
DIVINITY, *s.* [*divinité*, Fr. *divinitas*, Lat.]
 1 Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 God; the Deity; the supreme Being; the Cause of causes. *Prior.*
 3 False God. *Cheyne.*
 4 Celestial being. *Shak.*
 5 The science of divine things; theology. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Something supernatural.
DIVISIBLE, *a.* [*divisibilis*, Lat.] Capable of being divided into parts; separable. *Bentley.*
DIVISIBILITY, *s.* [*divisibilité*, French.] The quality of admitting division or separation of parts. *Glenville.*
DIVISIBleness, *s.* Divisibility. *Boyle.*
DIVISION, *s.* [*divisio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of dividing any thing into parts. *Esdras.*
 2 The state of being divided.
 3 That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.
 4 The part which is separated from the rest by dividing. *Addison.*
 5 Disunion; discord; difference. *Decay of Piety*
 6 One of the parts into which a discourse is distributed. *Locke.*
 7 Space between the notes of musick; just time. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Distinction. *Exodus.*
 9 (In arithmetick.) The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.*
 10 Subdivision; distinction of the genera into species. *Shakespeare*

DO

DIVISOR, *s.* [*divisor*, Lat.] The number given by which the dividend is divided.

DIVO'RCE, *s.* [*divorce*, Fr.]

1 The legal separation of husband and wife.

Dryden.

2 Separation; disunion.

King Charles.

3 The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

4 The cause of any real separation.

Shak.

To DIVO'RCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1 To separate a husband or wife from the other.

2 To force asunder; to separate by violence.

Waller.

3 To separate from another.

Hooker.

4 To take away; to put away.

Shakespeare.

DIVO'RCMENT, *s.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of marriage.

Deuteronomy.

DIVO'RCER, *s.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

Drummond.

DIU'RESIS, ** s.* [Gr.] The separation of urine by the kidneys and bladder.

Ash.

DIURE'TICK, *a.* [*διουρητικός*.] Having the power to provoke urine.

Arbuthnot.

DIU'RNAL, *a.* [*diurnus*, Lat.]

1 Relating to the day.

Brown.

2 Constituting the day.

Prior.

3 Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

Milton.

DIU'RNAL, *s.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] A journal; a day book.

DIU'RNALLY, *ad.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day.

Tatler.

DIUTU'RNITY, *s.* [*diuturnitas*, Lat.] Length of duration.

Brown.

To DIVU'LGE, *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.]

1 To publish; to make publick.

Hooker.

2 To proclaim.

Milton.

DIVU'LGER, *s.* [from *divulge*.] A publisher; one that exposes to publick view.

K. Charles.

DIVU'LSION, *s.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking away.

Brown.

To DI'ZEN, *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To dress; to deck: a low word.

Swift.

DI'ZZARD, *s.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool.

DI'ZZINESS, *s.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddiness; whirl in the head.

Glanville.

DI'ZZY, *a.* [*disig*, Sax.]

1 Giddy; vertiginous.

Milton.

2 Causing giddiness.

Shakespeare.

3 Giddy; thoughtless.

Milton.

To DI'ZZY, *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy.

Shakespeare.

To DO, *v. a.* Thou dost, he doth or does; preter. did; part. pass. done. [*don*, Sax.]

1 To practise or act any thing good or bad.

2 To perform; to achieve.

Collier.

3 To execute; to discharge.

Shakespeare.

4 To cause: obsolete.

Spenser.

5 To transact.

Acts.

6 To produce any effect to another.

Swift.

7 To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort.

Jeremiah.

8 To perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

Samuel.

9 To exert; to put forth.

Timothy.

10 To manage by way of intercourse or dealing; to have business.

Rowe.

11 To gain; to effect by influence.

Bacon.

12 To make any thing what it is not.

Shakes.

13 To finish; to end.

Duppa.

14 To conclude; to settle.

Tillotson.

15 To put.

Shakespeare.

16 The phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Tillotson.

To DO, *v. n.*

1 To act or behave in any manner, well or ill.

Temple.

2 To make an end; to conclude.

Spectator.

3 To cease to be concerned with; to cease to be about.

Stillingfleet.

4 To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.

Shakespeare.

5 To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.

Collier.

6 To *Do* is used for any verb, to save the repetition

DOD

tion of the verb: as, *I shall come; but if I do not, go away; that is, if I come not.*

7 *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earnest request: as, *help me, do; make haste, do.*

8 *To Do* is put before verbs sometimes expletively: as, *I do love, or, I love; I did love, or I loved.*

9 Sometimes emphatically: as, *I do hate him, but will not wrong him.*

10 Sometimes by way of opposition: as, *I did love him, but scorn him now.*

DO'CIBLE, *a.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught.

Milton.

DO'CIBLENESS, *s.* [from *docible*.] Teachableness; docility.

Walton.

DO'CILE, *a.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Ellis.

DOCI'LITY, *s.* [*docilité*, Fr. *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

Grew.

DOCK, *s.* [*docca*, Sax.] A plant; a weed.

DOCK, *s.*

1 The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

2 The solid part of the tail.

Grew.

DOCK, *s.* [As some imagine of *δοχεῖον*.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

Addison.

To DOCK, *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1 To cut off a tail.

2 To cut any thing short.

Swift.

3 To cut off a reckoning.

4 To lay the ship in a dock.

DO'CKET, *s.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.

To DO'CKET, ** v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark by docket.

Chesterfield.

DO'CTOR, *s.* [*doctor*, Lat.]

1 One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick.

2 A man skilled in any profession.

Denham.

3 A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

Shakespeare.

4 Any able or learned man.

Digby.

To DO'CTOR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure: a low word.

DO'CTORAL, *a.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor

DO'CTORALLY, *ad.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor.

Hakewill.

DO'CTORSHIP, *s.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor.

Clarendon.

DO'CTRINAL, *a.* [*doctrina*, Lat.]

1 Containing doctrine.

South.

2 Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

Hooker.

DO'CTRINALLY, *ad.* In the form of doctrine; positively.

Ray.

DO'CTRINE, *s.* [*doctrina*, Lat.]

1 The principles or positions of any sect or master; that which is taught.

Atterbury.

2 The art of teaching.

Mark.

DO'CUMENT, *s.* [*documentum*, Lat.]

1 Precept; instruction; direction.

Watts.

2 Precept, in an ill sense; a precept magisterially dogmatical.

Gov. of the Tongue.

DO'DDER, *s.* [*touteren*, to shoot up, Dutch. *Skinmer*.] A singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed, it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant. It has no leaves.

Hill.

DO'DDERED, *a.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder.

Dryden.

DODE'CAGON, *s.* [*δωδεκά and γωνία*.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMO'RION, *s.* [*δωδεκαήμερον*.] The twelfth part.

Creech.

To DODGE, *v. n.* [corrupted from *dag*.]

1 To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts.

Hall.

2 To shift place as another approaches.

Milton.

3 To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

Swift.

DOG

DO'DKIN, *s.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doit : a low coin. *Lily.*
DO'DMAN *s.* The name of a fish. *Bacon.*
DO'DO, * *s.* (In ornithology.) The monk swan. *Ash.*
DOE, *s.* [*da*, Sax.] A she deer; the female of a buck. *Bacon.*
DOE, *s.* [from *to do*.] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform. *Hudibras.*
DO'ER, *s.* [from *to do*.]
 1 One that does any thing good or bad. *South.*
 2 Actor, agent. *Hooker.*
 3 Performer. *Sidney.*
 4 An active, busy, or valiant person. *Knolles.*
 5 One that habitually performs or practises. *Hooker.*
DOES. The third person from *do* : for *doth*.
To DOFF, *v. a.* [from *do* and *off*.]
 1 To put off dress. *Dryden.*
 2 To strip; to divest of any thing. *Crashaw.*
 3 To put away; to get rid of. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To shift off; to delay. *Shakespeare.*
DOG, *s.* [*dogghe*, Dutch.]
 1 A domestick animal remarkably various in his species. *Locke.*
 2 A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog-days. *Brown.*
 3 A reproachful name for a man. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To give or send to the dogs; to throw away. To go to the dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.
 5 It is used as the term for the male of several species : as, the dog fox, the dog otter.
To DOG, *v. a.* To hunt, as a dog, insiduously and indefatigably. *Herbert.*
DOG-TEETH, *s.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders. *Arbutnot.*
DOG-TRICK, *s.* An ill turn; surly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*
DO'GBANE, *s.* [from *dog* and *bane*.] An herb.
DO'GBERRY-TREE, *s.* A kind of cherry tree.
DO'GBRIAR, *s.* [from *dog* and *briar*.] The briar that bears the hip.
DO'GCHEAP, *a.* [from *dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as dogs meat. *Dryden.*
DO'GDAYS, *s.* [from *dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome. *Clarendon.*
DOGE, *s.* [*doge*, Ital.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addison.*
DO'GFISH, *s.* A shark. *Woodward.*
DO'GFLY, *s.* A voracious biting fly. *Chapman.*
DO'GGED, *a.* [from *dog*.] Sullen; sour; morose; ill humoured; gloomy. *Hudibras.*
DO'GGEDLY, *ad.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly.
DO'GGEDNESS, *s.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; sullenness; moroseness.
DO'GGER, *s.* A small ship with one mast.
DO'GGEREL, *a.* [from *dog*.] Vile; despicable; mean; used of verses. *Dryden.*
DO'GGEREL, *s.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses. *Swift.*
DO'GGISH, *a.* [from *dog*.] Currish; brutal.
DO'GHEARTED, *a.* [from *dog* and *heart*.] Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shakespeare.*
DO'GHOLE, *s.* [from *dog* and *hole*.] A vile hole; a mean habitation. *Pope.*
DO'GKENNEL, *s.* [from *dog* and *kennel*.] A little hut or house for dogs. *Tatler.*
DO'GLOUSE, *s.* [from *dog* and *louse*.] An insect that harbours on dogs.
DO'GMA, *s.* [Lat.] Established principle; doctrinal notion. *Dryden.*
DOGMA'TICAL, } *a.* [from *dogma*.] Authorita-
DOGMA'TICK, } tive; magisterial; positive. *Boyle.*
DOGMA'TICALLY, *ad.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magisterially; positively. *South.*
DOGMA'TICALNESS, *s.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magisterialness; mock authority.
DO'GMATISM, * *s.* [from *dogmatize*.] Dogmatical assertions. *Burke.*
DO'GMATIST, *s.* [*dogmatiseur*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a positive asserter; a bold advocate of principles. *Watts.*

DOM

To DO'GMATIZE, *v. n.* [from *dogma*.] To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially. *Blackmore.*
DOGMATIZ'ER, *s.* [from *dogmatize*.] An asserter; a magisterial teacher. *Hammond.*
DO'GROSE, *s.* [from *dog* and *rose*.] The flower of the hip. *Derham.*
DO'GSLEEP, *s.* [from *dog* and *sleep*.] Pretended sleep. *Addison.*
DO'GSMEAT, *s.* [from *dog* and *meat*.] Refuse; vile stuff. *Dryden.*
DO'GSTAR, *s.* [from *dog* and *star*.] The star which gives name to the dogdays. *Addison.*
DO'GSTOOTH, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
DO'GTROT, *s.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*
DOGWEA'RY, *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakespeare.*
DO'GWOOD, *s.* Cornelian-cherry.
DO'ILY, *s.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker. *Congreve.*
DO'INGS, *s.* [from *to do*.]
 1 Things done; events; transactions. *Shak.*
 2 Feats; action. *Milton.*
 3 Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.*
 4 Conduct; dispensation. *Hooker.*
 5 Stir; bustle; tumult. *Hooker.*
 6 Festivity; merriment : as, gay doings.
DO'IT, *s.* [from *duyt*, Dutch.] A small piece of money. *Shakespeare.*
DOLE, *s.* [from *deal*; *dælan*, Sax.]
 1 The act of distribution or dealing. *Cleveland.*
 2 Any thing dealt out or distributed. *Hudibras.*
 3 Provisions or money distributed in charity. *Dryden.*
 4 Blows dealt out. *Milton.*
 5 [*Dolor*, Lat.] Grief; sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
To DOLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute.
DO'LEFUL, *a.* [from *dole* and *full*.]
 1 Sorrowful; expressing grief. *South.*
 2 Melancholy; feeling grief. *Sidney.*
 3 Dismal; impressing sorrow. *Hooker.*
DO'LEFULLY, *ad.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.
DO'LEFULNESS, *s.*
 1 Sorrow; melancholy.
 2 Querulousness.
 3 Dismalness.
DO'LESOME, *a.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful. *Pope.*
DO'LESOMELY, *ad.* In a dolesome manner.
DO'LESOMENESS, *s.* Gloom; melancholy.
DOLL, *s.* A little girl's puppet or baby.
DO'LLAR, *s.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.
DOLORIFICK, *a.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] That causes grief or pain. *Kay.*
DO'LOROUS, *a.* [*dolor*, Lat.]
 1 Sorrowful; doleful; dismal. *Milton.*
 2 Painful. *More.*
DO'LOROUSLY, * *ad.* Grievously; painfully. *Scott.*
DO'LOUR, *s.* [*dolor*, Lat.]
 1 Grief; sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Lamentation; complaint. *Sidney.*
 3 Pain; pang. *Bacon.*
DO'LPHIN, *s.* [*delphin*, Lat.] The name of a fish. *Peacham.*
DOLT, *s.* [*dol*, Teutonic.] A heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
DO'LTISH, *a.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; dull; blockish. *Sidney.*
DO'MABLE, *a.* [*domabilis*, Lat.] Tameable.
DOMA'IN, *s.* [*domaine*, Fr.]
 1 Dominion; empire. *Milton.*
 2 Possession; estate. *Dryden.*
DOME, *s.* [*dome*, Fr.]
 1 A building; a house; a fabrick. *Prior.*
 2 A hemispherical arch; a cupola.
DOME'STICAL, } *a.* [*domesticus*, Lat.]
DOME'STICK, }
 1 Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick. *Hooker.*
 2 Private; done at home; not open. *Hooker.*

DOO

- 3 Inhabiting the house; not wild. *Addison.*
 4 Not foreign; intestine. *Shakespeare.*
DOVE'STICALLY, * *ad.* Relatively to domestic matters. *Chesterfield.*
To DOVE'STICATE, *v. a.* [from *domestick*.] To make domestick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clarissa.*
DOVE'STICK, *s.* One kept in the same house. *South.*
DO'MICILE, * *s.* [*domicilium*, Lat.] A dwelling house; habitation; abode; residence. *Perry.*
DOMICI'LIARY, * *a.* [*domicile*, Fr.] Intruding into private houses. *Burke.*
To DO'MIFY, *v. a.* [*domifico*, Lat.] To tame.
DO'MINANT, *a.* [*dominans*, Lat.] Predominant; presiding; ascendant.
To DO'MINATE, *v. n.* [*dominatus*, Latin.] To predominate; to prevail over the rest. *Dryden.*
DOMINA'TION, *s.* [*dominatio*, Lat.]
 1 Power; dominion. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Tyranny; insolent authority. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 One highly exalted in power: used of angelick beings. *Milton.*
DO'MINATIVE, *a.* [from *dominate*.] Imperious; insolent.
DO'MINATOR, *s.* [Lat.] The presiding power, or influence. *Camden.*
To DOMINE'ER, *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster; to act without controul. *Prior.*
DOMI'NICAL, *a.* [*dominicalis*, Lat.] That notes the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.*
DOMI'NION, *s.* [*dominium*, Lat.]
 1 Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Milton.*
 2 Power; right of possession or use, without being accountable. *Locke.*
 3 Territory; region; district. *Davies.*
 4 Predominance; ascendant. *Dryden.*
 5 An order of angels. *Colossians.*
DO'MINO, * *s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] A kind of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral; the habit of a Venetian nobleman; a dress much used at masquerades.
DON, *s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] The Spanish title for a gentleman: as, *Don Quixote*.
To DON, *v. a.* [*To do on*.] To put on; to invest with: the contrary to *doff*. *Fairfax.*
DO'NARY, *s.* [*donarium*, Lat.] A thing given to sacred uses.
DONA'TION, *s.* [*donatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of giving any thing. *South.*
 2 The grant by which any thing is given or conferred. *Raleigh.*
DO'NATIVE, *s.* [*donatif*, Fr.]
 1 A gift; a largess; a present. *Hooker.*
 2 (In law.) A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man. *Cowell.*
DONE. The participle passive of *To do*.
DONE, *int.* The word by which a wager is concluded. *Cleveland.*
DO'NJON, *s.* [now *dungeon*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept. *Chaucer.*
DO'NOR, *s.* [*dono*, Lat.] A giver; a bestower. *Atterbury.*
DO'NSHIP, *s.* [from *don*.] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight. *Hudibras.*
DOO'DLE, *s.* A trifle; an idler.
To DOOM, *v. a.* [*deman*, Sax.]
 1 To judge. *Milton.*
 2 To condemn to any punishment; to sentence. *Smith.*
 3 To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dry.*
 4 To command judicially or authoritatively. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority. *Dryden.*
DOOM, *s.* [*dom*, Sax.]
 1 Judicial sentence; judgment. *Milton.*
 2 The great and final judgment. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Condemnation. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Determination declared. *Shakespeare.*
 5 The state to which one is destined. *Dryden.*
 6 Ruin; destruction. *Pope.*
DOO'MSDAY, *s.* [from *doom* and *day*.]

DOT

- 1 The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day. *Brown.*
 2 The day of sentence or condemnation. *Shak.*
DOO'MSDAY-BOOK, *s.* A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered. *Camden.*
DOOR, *s.* [*dor*, *dure*, Sax.]
 1 The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Denham.*
 2 In familiar language, a house. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Entrance; portal. *Dryden.*
 4 Passage; means of approach. *Hammond.*
 5 Out of door, or doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away. *Locke.*
 6 At the door of any one. Imputable; chargeable upon him. *Dryden.*
 7 Next door to. Approaching to; near to; bordering upon. *L'Estrange.*
DO'ORCASE, *s.* [from *door* and *case*.] The frame in which the door is enclosed. *Moxon.*
DO'ORKEEPER, *s.* [from *door* and *keeper*.] A porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house. *Taylor.*
DO'QUET, *s.* A paper containing a warrant. *Bacon.*
DO'RIC, * *a.* [from *doris*.] Denoting the most simple of the three Grecian orders of architecture. *Milton.*
DO'RMANT, *a.* [*dormant*, Fr.]
 1 Sleeping. *Congreve.*
 2 In a sleeping posture. *Brown.*
 3 Private; not publick. *Bacon.*
 4 Concealed; not divulged. *Swift.*
 5 Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleveland.*
DO'RMITORY, *s.* [*dormitorium*, Lat.]
 1 A place to sleep in; a room with many beds. *Mortimer.*
 2 A burial place. *Ayliffe.*
DO'RMOUSE, *s.* [*dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep. *Ben Jonson.*
DO'RN, *s.* [*dorn*, German, a thorn.] A fish; the thornback. *Carew.*
DO'RNICK, *s.* [of *Deornick*, in Flanders, where first made.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.
To DORR, *v. a.* [*tor*, stupid, Teutonic.] To deafen or stupify with noise. *Skinner.*
DORR, *s.* A kind of flying insect; the hedgechafer. *Grew.*
DO'RSAL, * *a.* [*dorsum*, Lat.] Pertaining to the back. *Asn.*
DO'RSEL, } *s.* [from *dorsum*, the back.] A pan-
DO'RSER, } nier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side of a beast of burden.
DORSI'FEROUS, } *a.* [*dorsum* and *fero*, or *pario*,
DORSI'PAROUS, } Lat.] Having the property of bearing, or bringing forth, on the back used of plants that have the seed on the back of their leaves, as fern.
DO'RTURE, *s.* [*dormiture*; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in. *Bacon.*
DOSE, *s.* [*δοσις*.]
 1 So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*
 2 Any thing nauseous. *South.*
 3 As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. *Hudibras.*
 4 Quantity. *Granville.*
To DOSE, *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease. *Derham.*
DO'SSEL, * } *s.* [from *dorsel*.] A pledget; a lump
DO'SSIL, } of lint to be laid on a sore. *Wise.*
DOST. The second person of *do*.
DOT, *s.* [from *jot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.
To DOT, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.
DO'TAGE, *s.* [from *dote*.]
 1 Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness. *Darvies.*
 2 Excessive fondness. *Dryden.*
DO'TAL, *a.* [*dotalis*, Lat.] Relating to the portion of a woman. *Garth.*
DO'TARD, *s.* [from *dote*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects. *Spenser.*

DOU

- DOTATION**, *s.* [*dotatio*, Lat.] The act of giving a dowry or portion.
- To DOTE**, *v. n.* [*doter*, Dutch.]
- 1 To have the intellect impaired by age or passion to be delirious. *Jeremiah.*
 - 2 To be in love to extremity. *Sidney.*
 - 3 To dote upon. To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess. *Burnet.*
- DOTER**, *s.* [from *dote*.]
- 1 One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard. *Burton.*
 - 2 A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love. *Boyle.*
- DOTINGLY**, *ad.* [from *doting*.] Fondly. *Dry.*
- DOTTARD**, *s.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*
- DOTTEREL**, *s.* The name of a bird that mimicks gestures. *Bacon.*
- DOUBLE**, *a.* [*double*, Fr.]
- 1 Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs. *Ecclus.*
 - 2 Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 3 Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Twofold; of two kinds. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Two in number. *Davies.*
 - 6 Having twice the effect or influence. *Shak.*
 - 7 Deceitful; acting two parts. *Shakespeare.*
- DOUBLE PLEA**, *s.* That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowell.*
- DOUBLE**, *ad.* Twice over. *Bacon.*
- DOUBLE-BITING**, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side. *Dryden.*
- DOUBLE-BUTTONED**, *a.* Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*
- DOUBLE-DEALER**, *s.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who says one thing and thinks another. *L'Estrange.*
- DOUBLE-DEALING**, *s.* Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope.*
- To DOUBLE-DIE**, *v. a.* To die twice over.
- DOUBLE-HEADED**, *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*
- To DOUBLE-LOCK**, *v. a.* To shoot the lock twice. *Tatler.*
- DOUBLE-MINDED**, *a.* Unsettled; undetermined. *James.*
- DOUBLE-SHINING**, *a.* Shining with double lustre. *Sidney.*
- DOUBLE-TONGUED**, *a.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing. *Dryden.*
- To DOUBLE**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
- 1 To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To repeat; to add. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To add one to another in the same order or parallel. *Exodus.*
 - 5 To fold. *Prior.*
 - 6 To pass round a headland. *Knolles.*
- To DOUBLE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To increase to twice the quantity. *Burnet.*
 - 2 To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To turn back, or wind in running. *Bacon.*
 - 4 To play tricks; to use sleights.
- DOUBLE**, *s.*
- 1 Twice the quantity or number. *Graunt.*
 - 2 Strong beer; beer of twice the common strength. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A turn used to escape pursuit. *Blackmore.*
 - 4 A trick; a shift; an artifice. *Addison.*
- DOUBLENES**, *s.* [from *double*.] The state of being double. *Shakespeare.*
- DOUBLER**, *s.* He that doubles any thing.
- DOUBLET**, *s.* [from *double*.]
- 1 The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. *Hudibras.*
 - 2 Two; a pair. *Grew.*
- DOUBLOON**, *s.* [Fr.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.
- DOUBLY**, *ad.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.*

DOW

- To DOUBT**, *v. n.* [*douter*, Fr.]
- 1 To question; to be in uncertainty. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 To question any event, fearing the worst. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To fear; to be apprehensive of ill. *Baker.*
 - 4 To suspect; to have suspicion. *Daniel.*
 - 5 To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Dryden.*
- To DOUBT**, *v. a.*
- 1 To hold questionable; to think uncertain.
 - 2 To think endangered. *Milton.*
 - 3 To fear; to suspect. *Bacon.*
 - 4 To distrust; to hold suspected. *Pope.*
- DOUBT**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Uncertainty of mind; suspense. *South.*
 - 2 Question; point unsettled. *Pope.*
 - 3 Scruple; perplexity; irresolution. *Shakesp.*
 - 4 Uncertainty of condition. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 5 Suspicion; apprehension of ill. *Galatians.*
 - 6 Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.*
- DOUBTER**, *s.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.
- DOUBTFUL**, *a.* [from *doubt* and *full*.]
- 1 Dubious; not settled in opinion. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.
 - 3 Obscure; questionable; uncertain. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Hazardous; of uncertain event. *Milton.*
 - 5 Not secure; not without suspicion. *Hooker.*
 - 6 Not confident; not without fear. *Milton.*
 - 7 Partaking different qualities. *Milton.*
- DOUBTFULLY**, *ad.*
- 1 Dubiously; irresolutely.
 - 2 Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning. *Spenser.*
- DOUBTFULNESS**, *s.* [from *doubtful*.]
- 1 Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. *Watts.*
 - 2 Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locke.*
 - 3 Hazard; uncertainty of event.
- DOUBTINGLY**, *ad.* [from *doubt*.] In a doubting manner; dubiously. *Bacon.*
- DOUBTLESS**, *a.* [from *doubt*.] Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger. *Shakespeare.*
- DOUBTLESS**, *ad.* Without doubt; unquestionably. *Woodward.*
- DOUCET**, *s.* [*doucet*, Fr.] A custard. *Skinner.*
- DOUCKER**, *s.* A bird that dips in the water.
- DOUGH**, *s.* [*dah*, Sax.]
- 1 The paste of bread yet unbaked. *Dryden.*
 - 2 My cake is dough. My affair has miscarried. *Shakespeare.*
- DOUGHBAKED**, *a.* [from *dough* and *baked*.]
- Unfinished; not hardened to perfection. *Donne.*
- DOUGHTY**, *a.* [*dohtig*, Sax.] Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. *Spenser.*
- DOUGHY**, *a.* [from *dough*.] Unsound; soft; unhardened. *Shakespeare.*
- To DOUSE**, *v. a.* [*duer*.] To put over head suddenly in the water.
- To DOUSE**, *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudibras.*
- DOVE**, *s.* [*duvo*, old Teutonic.]
- 1 A wild pigeon. *Pope.*
 - 2 A pigeon. *Shakespeare.*
- DOVECOT**, *s.* [from *dove* and *cot*.] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shakespeare.*
- DOVEHOUSE**, *s.* [from *dove* and *house*.] A house for pigeons. *Dryden.*
- DOVETAIL**, *s.* [from *dove* and *tail*.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.
- DOWAGER**, *s.* [*douairiere*, Fr.]
- 1 A widow with a jointure. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 The title given to ladies who survive their husbands. *Shakespeare.*
- DOWDY**, *s.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shakespeare.*
- DOWER**, *s.* [*douaire*, Fr.]
- DOWERY**, *s.*
- 1 That which the wife brings to her husband in marriage. *Pope.*
 - 2 That which the widow possesses. *Bacon.*
 - 3 The gifts of a husband for a wife. *Genesis.*
 - 4 Endowment; gift. *Davies.*

DOZ

- DO WERED**, *a.* [from *dower*.] Portioned; supplied with a portion. *Shakespeare.*
- DO'WERLESS**, *a.* [from *dower*.] Wanting a fortune; unportioned. *Shakespeare.*
- DO'WLAS**, *s.* A coarse kind of linen. *Shak.*
- DOWN**, *s.* [*duun*, Danish.]
Soft feathers. *Wotton.*
Any thing that soothes or mollifies. *Southern.*
Soft wool, or tender hair. *Prior.*
4 The soft fibres of plants which wing the seed. *Bacon.*
- DOWN**, *s.* [*dun*, Sax.] A large open plain; a flat on the top of a hill. *Pope.*
- DOWN**, *prep.* [*aduna*, Sax.]
1 Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower. *Shakespeare.*
2 Toward the mouth of a river. *Knolles.*
- DOWN**, *ad.*
1 On the ground. *Milton.*
2 Tending toward the ground.
3 From former to latter times.
4 Out of sight; below the horizon. *Shakespeare.*
5 To a total subjection. *Arbuthnot.*
6 Into disgrace. *South.*
- DOWN**, *int.*
1 An exhortation to destruction or demolition. *Dryden.*
2 A contemptuous threat. *Shakespeare.*
- To go down.** To be digested; to be received. *Locke.*
- To DOWN**, *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*
- DO'WNCAST**, *a.* [from *down* and *cast*.] Bent down; directed to the ground. *Addison.*
- DO'WNFAL**, *s.* [from *down* and *fall*.]
1 Ruin; fall from rank or state. *South.*
2 A body of things falling. *Dryden.*
3 Destruction of fabricks. *Dryden.*
- DO'WNFALLEN**, *part. a.* [from *down* and *fall*.]
Ruined; fallen. *Carew.*
- DO'WNGYRED**, *a.* [from *down* and *gyre*.] Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakespeare.*
- DO'WNHILL**, *s.* Declivity; descent. *Dryden.*
- DO'WNHILL**, *a.* Declivous; descending. *Congreve.*
- DO'WNLOOKED**, *a.* [from *down* and *look*.]
Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; sul-
len melancholy. *Dryden.*
- DO'WNLYING**, *a.* [from *down* and *lie*.] About to be in travail of childbirth.
- DO'WNRIGHT**, *ad.* [from *down* and *right*.]
1 Straight or right down. *Hudibras.*
2 In plain terms; without ceremony. *Shak.*
3 Completely; without stopping short. *Arbuth.*
- DO'WNRIGHT**, *a.*
1 Plain; open; apparent; undisguised. *Rogers.*
2 Directly tending to the point. *Ben Jonson.*
3 Unceremonious; honestly surly. *Addison.*
4 Plain; without palliation. *Brown.*
- DO'WNSITTING**, *s.* [from *down* and *sit*.] Rest; repose; the act of sitting down. *Psalms.*
- DO'WNWARD**, *ad.* [*duneward*, Sax.]
- DO'WNWARDS**, *ad.* [*duneward*, Sax.]
1 Toward the centre. *Newton.*
2 From a higher situation to a lower. *Milton.*
3 In a course of successive or lineal descent. *Shakespeare.*
- DO'WNWARD**, *a.*
1 Moving on a declivity; tending toward the centre; tending to the ground. *Dryden.*
2 Declivous; bending. *Dryden.*
3 Depressed; dejected. *Sidney.*
- DO'WNY**, *a.* [from *down*.]
1 Covered with down or nap. *Shakespeare.*
2 Made of down or soft feathers. *Dryden.*
3 Soft; tender; soothing. *Crashaw.*
- DO'WRE**, *s.* [*douaire*, Fr.] It ought to be writ-
- DO'WRY**, *s.* [*ten dower*.]
1 A portion given with a wife. *Sidney.*
2 A reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.*
- DOXO'LOGY**, *s.* [*δοξα* and *λογος*.] A form of giving glory to God. *Stillfleet.*
- DO'XY**, *s.* A whore; a loose wench. *Shak.*
- To DOZE**, *v. n.* [*dwær*, Sax. *daes*, Dutch.]
To slumber; to sleep light. *L'Estrange.*
To be half asleep. *Pope.*

DRA

- To DOZE**, *v. a.* To stupify; to dull. *Clarendon.*
- DO'ZEN**, *s.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve. *Ruleigh.*
- DO'ZINESS**, *s.* Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Locke.*
- DO'ZY**, *a.* [from *doze*.] Sleepy; drowsy; slug-
gish. *Dryden.*
- DRA**, *s.* [*drabbe*, Sax. *lees*.] A whore; a strum-
pet. *Pope.*
- DRACHM.** } *s.* [*drachma*, Lat.]
DRA'CHMA,* }
1 An old Roman coin. *Shakespeare.*
2 The eighth part of an ounce.
- DRACU'NCULUS**, *s.* [Lat.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and the flesh.
- DRAFF**, *s.* [*drof*, Saxon; *druf*, Dutch.] Refuse; lees; dregs. *Ben Jonson.*
- DRA'FFY**, *a.* [from *draff*.] Worthless; dreggy.
- DRAFT**, *a.* [corrupt for *draught*.] Employed to draw, as oxen. *Shakespeare.*
- To DRAG**, *v. a.* [*dragan*, Sax.]
1 To pull along the ground by main force. *Swift.*
2 To draw any thing burdensome. *Smith.*
3 To draw contemptuously along. *Stillfleet.*
4 To pull about with violence. *Clarendon.*
5 To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*
- To DRAG**, *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Moxon.*
- DRA**, *s.* [from the verb.]
1 A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Rogers.*
2 An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Walton.*
2 A car drawn by the hand. *Moxon.*
- To DRA'GGLE**, *v. a.* [from *drag*.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay.*
- To DRA'GGLE**, *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras.*
- DRA'GNET**, *s.* [from *drag* and *net*.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *May.*
- DRA'GON**, *s.* [*draco*, Lat.]
1 A kind of winged serpent. *Rowe.*
2 A fierce violent man or woman.
3 A constellation near the north pole.
- DRA'GON**, *s.* [*dracunculus*, Lat.] A plant.
- DRA'GONET**, *s.* A little dragon. *Spenser.*
- DRA'GONFLY**, *s.* A fierce stinging fly. *Bacon.*
- DRA'GONISH**, *a.* [from *dragon*.] Having the form of a dragon. *Shakespeare.*
- DRA'GONLIKE**, *a.* Furious; fiery. *Shak.*
- DRA'GONSBLOOD**, *s.* [from *dragon* and *blood*.]
A resin moderately heavy, friable, and dusky red; but of bright scarlet when powdered: it has little smell, and is of a resinous and astringent taste. *Hill.*
- DRA'GONSHEAD**, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- DRA GONTREE**, *s.* A species of palm. *Miller.*
- DRAGO'ON**, *s.* [*dragen*, Germ.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback. *Tatler.*
- To DRAGO'ON**, *v. a.* To persecute by abandon-
ing a place to the rage of soldiers. *Prior.*
- To DRAIN**, *v. n.* [*train*, Fr.]
1 To draw off gradually. *Bacon.*
2 To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains. *Roscommon.*
3 To make quite dry. *Swift.*
- DRAIN**, *s.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquors are generally drawn; a water course; a sink. *Mortimer.*
- DRAKE**, *s.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1 The male of the duck. *Mortimer.*
2 A small piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*
- DRAM**, *s.* [*drachm*; *drachma*, Lat.]
1 In weight the eighth part of an ounce. *Bacon.*
2 A small quantity. *Dryden.*
3 Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once. *Swift.*
4 Spirit; distilled liquor. *Pope.*
- To DRAM**, *v. n.* To drink distilled spirits.
- DRA'MA**, *s.* [*δραμα*.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which there-
fore such rules are to be observed, as make the representation probable. *Dryden.*

DRA

DRAMATICAL, } *a.* [from *drama*.] Represent-
DRAMATICK, } ed by action; not narrative.

DRAMATICALLY, *ad.* [from *dramatick*.] Re-
 presentatively; by representation.

DRA'MATIST, *s.* [from *drama*.] The author of
 dramattick compositions.

DRANK. The pret. of *drink*.

To DRAPE, *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr.] To make cloth.

DRA'PER, *s.* [from *drape*.] One who sells cloth.

DRA'PERY, *s.* [*draperie*, Fr.]

1 Clothwork: the trade of making cloth; wool-
 len manufacture.

2 Cloth; stuffs of wool.

3 The dress of a picture, or statue.

DRA'PET, *s.* [from *drape*.] A coverlet not in
 use.

DRA'STICK, *a.* [*δραστικός*.] Powerful; vigorous;
 efficacious.

DRAVE. The pret. of *drive*.

DRAUGHT, *s.* [corruptly written for *draff*.]
 Refuse; swill.

DRAUGHT, *s.* [from *draw*.]

1 The act of drinking.

2 A quantity of liquor drank at once.

3 Liquor drank at pleasure.

4 The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

5 The quality of being drawn.

6 Representation by picture.

7 Delineation; sketch.

8 A picture drawn.

9 The act of sweeping with a net.

10 The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing
 the net.

11 The act of shooting with a bow.

12 Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the
 main design.

13 Forces drawn off from the main army; a de-
 tachment.

14 A sink; a drain.

15 The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into
 water.

16 (In the pl. *draughts*.) A kind of play resem-
 bling chess.

DRAUGHT,* *s.* (In commerce.) A bill drawn
 for payment of money.

DRAUGHT,* *a.* Used for drawing; used for the
 plough or cart.

DRAU'GHTHOUSE, *s.* [from *draught* and *house*.]
 A house in which filth is deposited.

To DRAW, *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*;
 [*dragan*, Sax.]

1 To pull along; not to carry.

2 To pull forcibly; to pluck.

3 To bring by violence; to drag.

4 To raise out of a deep place.

5 To suck.

6 To attract; to call toward itself: as, the mag-
 net draws iron.

7 To inhale.

8 To take from any thing containing or holding.

9 To take from a cask.

10 To pull a sword from the sheath.

11 To let out any liquid.

12 To take bread out of the oven.

13 To uncloze or slide back curtains.

14 To cloze or spread curtains.

15 To extract.

16 To procure, as an agent or cause: as, he draws
 his ruin upon himself.

17 To produce, or bring, as an efficient cause:
 as, virtue draws reverence.

18 To convey secretly.

19 To protract; to lengthen.

20 To utter lingeringly.

21 To represent by picture.

22 To form a representation.

23 To derive from some original.

24 To deduce as from postulates.

25 To imply.

26 To allure; to entice.

27 To lead as a motive.

28 To persuade to follow.

29 To induce.

30 To win; to gain.

31 To receive; to take up.

32 To extort; to force.

33 To wrest; to distort.

34 To compose; to form in writing: as, he draws
 settlements.

35 To withdraw from judicial notice.

36 To eviscerate; to embowel.

37 To draw in. To apply to any purpose by dis-
 tortion.

38 To draw in. To contract; to pull back.

39 To draw in. To inveigle; to entice.

40 To draw off. To extract by distillation.

41 To draw off. To withdraw; to abstract.

42 To draw on. To occasion; to invite.

43 To draw on. To cause by degrees.

44 To draw over. To raise in a still.

45 To draw over. To persuade to revolt.

46 To draw out. To protract; to lengthen.

47 To draw out. To pump out by insinuation.

48 To draw out. To call to action; to detach for
 service.

49 To draw out. To range in battle.

50 To draw up. To form in order of battle.

51 To draw up. To form in writing.

To DRAW, *v. n.*

1 To perform the office of a beast of draught.

2 To act as a weight.

3 To contract; to shrink.

4 To advance; to move.

5 To come together.

6 To draw a sword.

7 To practise the art of delineation.

8 To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.

9 To make a sore run by attraction.

10 To draw off. To retire; to retreat.

11 To draw on. To advance; to approach.

12 To draw up. To form troops in regular order.

DRAW, *s.* [from the verb.]

1 The act of drawing.

2 The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK, *s.* [from *draw* and *back*.] Money
 paid back for ready payment.

DRA'WBRIDGE, *s.* [from *draw* and *bridge*.] A
 bridge made to be lifted up to hinder or admit
 communication at pleasure.

DRA'WER, *s.* [from *draw*.]

1 One employed in procuring water from the
 well.

2 One whose business is to draw liquors from the
 cask.

3 That which has the power of attraction.

4 A box in a case out of which it is drawn at
 pleasure.

5 (In the pl.) The lower part of a man's dress.

DRA'WING, *s.* [from *draw*.] Delineation; re-
 presentation.

DRA'WING-ROOM, *s.* [from *draw* and *room*.]

1 The room in which company assembles at court.

2 The company assembled there.

To DRAWL, *v. n.* [from *draw*.] To utter any
 thing in a slow way.

DRAWN. [part. from *draw*.]

1 Equal; where each party takes his own stake.

2 With a sword drawn.

3 Open; put aside, or unclosed.

4 Eviscerated.

5 Induced as from some motive.

DRA'WWELL, *s.* [from *draw* and *well*.] A deep
 well; a well out of which water is drawn by a
 long cord.

DRAY, } *s.* [*drag*, Sax.] The car on which

DRA YCART, } beer is carried.

DRA YHORSE, *s.* A horse which draws a dray.

DRE

- DRA'YMAN**, *s.* One that attends a dray or cart. *South.*
- DRA'ZEL**, *s.* [from *drossel*, Fr.] A low, mean, worthless wench. *Hudibras.*
- DREAD**, *s.* [*drad*, Sax.]
- 1 Fear; terrou; affright; horrou. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Habitual fear; awe. *Genesis.*
 - 3 The person or thing feared. *Prior.*
- DREAD**, *a.* [*drad*, Sax.]
- 1 Terrible; frightful. *Milton.*
 - 2 Awful; venerable in the highest degree. *Milt.*
- To DREAD**, *v. a.* To fear in an excessive degree. *Wake.*
- To DREAD**, *v. n.* To be in fear. *Deuteronomy.*
- DRE'ADER**, *s.* One that lives in fear. *Swift.*
- DRE'ADFUL**, *a.* [from *dread* and *full*.] Terrible; frightful. *Granville.*
- DRE'ADFULNESS**, *s.* Terribleness; frightfulness. *Hakewill.*
- DRE'ADFULLY**, *ad.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribly; frightfully. *Dryden.*
- DRE'ADLESNESS**, *s.* [from *dreadless*.] Fearlessness; intrepidity. *Sidney.*
- DRE'ADLESS**, *a.* [from *dread*.] Fearless; unaffrighted; intrepid. *Spenser.*
- DREAM**, *s.* [*droom*, Dutch.]
- 1 A phantasm of sleep; the thought of a sleeping man. *Dryden.*
 - 2 An idle fancy. *Shakespeare.*
- To DREAM**, *v. n.*
- 1 To have the representation of something in sleep. *Tatler.*
 - 2 To think; to imagine. *Burnet.*
 - 3 To think idly. *Smith.*
 - 4 To be sluggish; to idle. *Dryden.*
- To DREAM**, *v. a.* To see in a dream. *Dryden.*
- DRE'AMER**, *s.* [from *dream*.]
- 1 One who has dreams. *Locke.*
 - 2 An idle fanciful man. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A mope; a man lost in wild imagination. *Prior.*
 - 4 A sluggard; an idler.
- DRE'AMLESS**, *a.* Free from dreams. *Camden.*
- DREAR**, *a.* [*dreorig*, Sax.] Mournful; dismal. *Milton.*
- DRE'ARIHEAD**, *s.* Horrou; dismalness.
- DRE'ARIMENT**, *s.* [from *dreary*.]
- 1 Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Horrou; dread; terrou. *Spenser.*
- DRE'ARY**, *a.* [*dreorig*, Sax.]
- 1 Sorrowful; distressful. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Gloomy; dismal; horrid. *Prior.*
- DREDGE**, *s.* A kind of net. *Carew.*
- To DREDGE**, *v. a.* To catch with a net. *Carew.*
- DRE'DGER**, *s.* [from *dredge*.] One who fishes with a dredge.
- DRE'GGINESS**, *s.* [from *dreggy*.] Fulness of dregs or lees; feculence.
- DRE'GGISH**, *a.* [from *dregs*.] Foul with lees; feculent.
- DRE'GGY**, *a.* [from *dregs*.] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; feculent. *Boyle.*
- DREGS**, *s.* [*dresten*, Sax.]
- 1 The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds. *Davies.*
 - 2 Any thing by which purity is corrupted. *Bac.*
 - 3 Dross; sweepings; refuse. *Rogers.*
- To DREIN**, *v. n.* To empty; to drain. *South.*
- To DRENCH**, *v. a.* [*drenkan*, Sax.]
- 1 To wash; to soak; to steep. *Milton.*
 - 2 To saturate with drink or moisture. *Shak.*
 - 3 To physick by violence. *Mortimer.*
- DRENCH**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 A draught; a swill. *Milton.*
 - 2 Physick for a brute. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Physick that must be given by violence. *K. Charles.*
 - 4 A channel of water.
- DRE'NCHER**, *s.* [from *drench*.]
- 1 One that dips or steeps any thing.
 - 2 One that gives physick by force.
- DRENT**, *part.* Drowned. *Spenser.*
- To DRESS**, *v. a.* [*dresser*, Fr.]
- 1 To clothe; to invest with clothes. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To clothe pompously or elegantly. *Taylor.*
 - 3 To adorn; to deck; to embellish. *Clarendon.*

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- 4 To cover a wound with medicaments. *Wisem.*
 - 5 To curry; to rub a horse. *Taylor.*
 - 6 To rectify; to adjust. *Milton.*
 - 7 To prepare for any purpose. *Mortimer.*
 - 8 To trim; to fit any thing for ready use. *Mortimer.*
 - 9 To prepare victuals for the table. *Dryden.*
- DRESS**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Clothes; garment; habit. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 - 2 Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. *Clarissa.*
 - 3 The skill of adjusting dress. *Pope.*
- DRE'SSER**, *s.* [from *dress*.]
- 1 One employed in putting on the clothes of another. *Dryden.*
 - 2 One employed in regulating or adjusting any thing. *Luke.*
 - 3 The bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest. *Swift.*
- DRE'SSING**, *s.* The application made to a sore. *Wiseman.*
- DRE'SSINGROOM**, *s.* The room in which clothes are put on. *Swift.*
- DREST**, *part.* from *dress*.
- To DRIB**, *v. a.* To crop; to cut off. *Dryden.*
- To DRI'BBLE**, *v. n.* [*drypp*, Danish.]
- 1 To fall in drops. *Woodward.*
 - 2 To fall weakly and slowly. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To slaver as a child or ideot.
- To DRI'BBLE**, *v. a.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*
- DRI'BLET**, *s.* [from *dribble*.] A small sum; odd money in a sum. *Dryden.*
- DRI'ER**, *s.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative. *Bacon.*
- DRIFT**, *s.* [from *drive*.]
- 1 Force impellent; impulse. *South.*
 - 2 Violence; course. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Any thing driven at random. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Any thing driven or borne along in a body. *Pope.*
 - 5 A storm; a shower. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.
 - 7 Tendency, or aim of action. *Daniel.*
 - 8 Scope of discourse. *Tillotson.*
- To DRIFT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To drive; to urge along. *Ellis.*
 - 2 To throw together on heaps. *Thomson.*
- To DRILL**, *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To pierce any thing with a drill. *Moxon.*
 - 2 To perforate; to bore; to pierce. *Blackmore.*
 - 3 To make a hole. *Moxon.*
 - 4 To delay; to put off. *Addison.*
 - 5 To draw on from step to step. *South.*
 - 6 To draw slowly. *Thomson.*
 - 7 To train to arms. *Hudibras.*
- DRILL**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 An instrument with which holes are bored. *Boyle.*
 - 2 An ape; a haboon. *Locke.*
 - 3 A small dribbling brook; a rill. *Sandys.*
- To DRINK**, *v. n.* pret. *drank* or *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken*. [*drincan*, Sax.]
- 1 To swallow liquors; to quench thirst. *Taylor.*
 - 2 To be entertained with liquors. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To be an habitual drunkard.
 - 4 To drink to. To salute in drinking.
- To DRINK**, *v. a.*
- 1 To swallow: applied to liquids. *South.*
 - 2 To suck up; to absorb. *Gay.*
 - 3 To take in by an inlet; to hear; to see. *Pope.*
 - 4 To act upon by drinking. *South.*
 - 5 To make drunk. *Kings.*
- DRINK**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Liquor to be swallowed: opposed to meat. *Milton.*
 - 2 Liquor of any particular kind. *Philips.*
- DRI'NKMONEY**, *s.* Money given to buy liquor. *Arbutnot.*
- DRI'NKABLE**, *a.* [from *drink*.] Potable.
- DRI'NKER**, *s.* [from *drink*.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard. *South.*
- To DRIP**, *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To fall in drops.
 - 2 To have drops falling from it. *Prior.*

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- To DRIP, v. a.**
 1 To let fall in drops. *Swift.*
 2 To drop fat in roasting. *Walton.*
- DRIP, s.** That which falls in drops. *Mortimer.*
- DRIPPING, s.** The fat which housewives gather from roast meat. *Swift.*
- DRIPPINGPAN, s.** The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.
- To DRIVE, v. a.** pret. *drove*: anciently *drave*; part. pass. *driven*, or *drove*. [*drifan*, Sax.]
 To produce motion in any thing by violence: as, the hammer *drives* the nail.
 2 To force along by impetuous pressure. *Pope.*
 3 To expel by force from any place. *Dryden.*
 4 To force or urge in any direction. *Hebrews.*
 5 To guide and regulate a carriage. *Exodus.*
 6 To make animals march along under guidance. *Addison.*
 7 To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden.*
 8 To force; to compel. *Ascham.*
 9 To distress; to straiten. *Spenser.*
 10 To urge by violence, not kindness. *Dryden.*
 11 To impel by influence of passion. *Clarendon.*
 12 To urge; to press to a conclusion. *Digby.*
 13 To carry on; to keep in motion. *Bacon.*
 14 To purify by motion. *L'Estrange.*
 15 To drive out. To expel. *Knolles.*
- To DRIVE, v. n.**
 1 To go as impelled by any external agent. *Brown.*
 2 To rush with violence. *Dryden.*
 3 To pass in a carriage. *Milton.*
 4 To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design. *Locke.*
 5 To aim; to strike at with fury. *Dryden.*
- To DRIV'EL, v. n.** [*from drip*.]
 1 To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops. *Grew.*
 2 To be weak or foolish; to dote. *Shakespeare.*
- DRIV'EL, s.** [*from the verb*.]
 1 Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth. *Dryden.*
 2 A fool; a driveller: out of use. *Sidney.*
- DRIV'ELLER, s.** [*from driv'el*.] A fool; an idiot; a slaver. *Swift.*
- DRIV'EN.** Participle of *drive*.
- DRIV'ER, s.** [*from drive*.]
 1 The person or instrument that gives any motion by violence.
 2 One who drives beasts. *Sandys.*
 3 One who drives a carriage. *Dryden.*
- To DRIZ'ZLE, v. a.** [*driselen*, Germ.] To shed in small slow drops. *Shakespeare.*
- To DRIZ'ZLE, v. n.** To fall in short slow drops. *Addison.*
- DRIZ'ZLY, a.** [*from drizzle*.] Shedding small rain. *Dryden.*
- DROIL, s.** A drone; a sluggard.
- To DROIL, v. n.** To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- DROLL, s.** [*drôle*, Fr.]
 1 One whose business it is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon. *Prior.*
 2 A farce, something exhibited to raise mirth. *Swift.*
- DROLL,* a.** [*from the noun*.] Merry; ludicrous. *Ash.*
- To DROLL, v. n.** [*drôle*, Fr.] To jest; to play the buffoon. *Glanville.*
- DRO'LLERY, s.** [*from droll*.] Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- DRO'MEDARY, s.** [*dromedare*, Italian.] A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day. *Calmet.*
- DRONE, s.** [*droen*, Sax.]
 1 The bee which makes no honey. *Dryden.*
 2 A sluggard; an idler. *Addison.*
 3 The hum, or instrument of humming.
- To DRONE, v. n.** To live in idleness. *Dryden.*
- DRO'NISH, a.** [*from drone*.] Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent. *Dryden.*
- To DROOP, v. n.** [*droef*, sorrow, Dutch.]
 1 To languish with sorrow. *Sandys.*
 2 To faint; to grow weak. *Roscommor.*

DRO

- DROP, s.** [*droppa*, Sax.]
 1 A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream. *Boyle.*
 2 A diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope.*
- DROP SERENE, s.** [*gutta serena*, Lat.] A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour. *Milton.*
- To DROP, v. a.** [*droppan*, Sax.]
 1 To pour in drops or single globules. *Deut.*
 2 To let fall. *Dryden.*
 3 To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession. *Watts.*
 4 To utter slightly or casually. *Amos.*
 5 To insert indirectly, or by way of digression. *Locke.*
 6 To intermit; to cease. *Collier.*
 7 To quit a master. *L'Estrange.*
 8 To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther association. *Addison.*
 9 To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing. *Swift.*
 10 To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate with spots. *Milton.*
- To DROP, v. n.**
 1 To fall in drops, or single globules. *Shak.*
 2 To let drops fall. *Psalms.*
 3 To fall; to come from a higher place. *Cheyne.*
 4 To fall spontaneously. *Milton.*
 5 To fall in death; to die suddenly. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To die. *Digby.*
 7 To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing. *Addison.*
 8 To come unexpectedly. *Spectator.*
- DRO'PPING, s.** [*from drop*.]
 1 That which falls in drops. *Donne.*
 2 That which drops when the continuous stream ceases. *Pope.*
- DRO'PLET, s.** A little drop. *Shakespeare.*
- DRO'PSTONE, s.** Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*
- DRO'PWORT, s.** A plant.
- DRO'PSICAL, a.** [*from dropsy*.] Diseased with a dropsy. *Shakespeare.*
- DRO'PSIED, a.** [*from dropsy*.] Diseased with a dropsy. *Shakespeare.*
- DRO'PSY, s.** [*hydrops*, Lat.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*
- DROSS, s.** [*dros*, Sax.]
 1 The recrement or despumation of metals. *Hooker.*
 2 Rust; incrustation upon metal. *Addison.*
 3 Refuse; leavings; sweepings; feculence; corruption. *Tillotson.*
- DRO'SSINESS, s.** [*from drossy*.] Foulness; feculence; rust. *Boyle.*
- DRO'SSY, a.** [*from dross*.]
 1 Full of scorious or recrementitious parts. *Davies.*
 2 Worthless; foul; feculent. *Donne.*
- DRO'TCHEL, s.** An idle wench; a sluggard.
- DROVE, s.** [*from drive*.]
 1 A body or number of cattle. *Hayward.*
 2 A number of sheep driven. *South.*
 3 Any collection of animals. *Milton.*
 4 A crowd; a tumult. *Dryden.*
- DRO'VEN, part. a.** from *drive*. *Shakespeare.*
- DRO'VE, s.** [*from drove*.] One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market. *Dryden.*
- DROUGHT, s.** [*drugode*, Sax.]
 1 Dry weather; want of rain. *Sandys.*
 2 Thirst; want of drink. *Milton.*
- DROU'GHTINESS, s.** [*from droughty*.] The state of wanting rain.
- DROU'GHTY, a.** [*from drought*.]
 1 Wanting rain; sultry. *Ray.*
 2 Thirsty; dry with thirst. *Philips.*
- To DROWN, v. a.** [*druncnian*, Sax.]
 1 To suffocate in water. *K. Charles.*
 2 To overwhelm in water. *Knolles.*
 3 To overflow; to bury in an inundation. *Dryden.*
 4 To immerge. *Davies.*
 5 To lose in something that overpowers or covers. *Wotton.*
- To DROWN, v. n.** To be suffocated in waters. *Ascham.*

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- To DROWSE, v. a.** [*droosen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep. *Milton.*
- To DROWSE, v. n.**
- 1 To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep. *Milton.*
 - 2 To look heavy, not cheerful. *Shakespeare.*
- DRO'WSIHED, s.** Sleepiness; inclination to sleep: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- DRO'WSILY, ad.** [from *drowsy*.]
- 1 Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*
- DRO'WSINESS, s.** [from *drowsy*.]
- 1 Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep. *Crashaw.*
 - 2 Idleness; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*
- DRO'WSY, s.** [from *drowse*.]
- 1 Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick. *Cleveland.*
 - 2 Heavy; lulling; causing sleep. *Addison.*
 - 3 Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*
- To DRUB, v. a.** [*druber*, to kill, Danish.] To thrash; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*
- DRUB, s.** [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. *Addison.*
- DRU'BING, s.** [from the verb.] A beating; a thumping: in familiar or droll style.
- To DRUDGE, v. n.** [*draghen*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity. *Otway.*
- DRUDGE, s.** [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour. *Shakespeare.*
- DRU'DGER, s.** [from *drudge*.]
- 1 A mean labourer.
 - 2 The box out of which flour is thrown on roast meat.
- DRU'DGERY, s.** Mean labour; ignoble toil; servile occupation. *Southern.*
- DRU'DGINGBOX, s.** The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat. *King.*
- DRU'DGINGLY, ad.** Laboriously; toilsomely.
- DRUG, s.** [*drogue*, Fr.]
- 1 An ingredient used in physic; a medicinal simple. *South.*
 - 2 Any thing without worth or value; any thing for which no purchaser can be found. *Dryden.*
 - 3 A drudge. *Shakespeare.*
- To DRUG, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To season with medicinal ingredients. *Shak.*
 - 2 To tincture with something offensive. *Milton.*
- DRU'GGET, s.** A slight kind of woollen stuff.
- DRU'GGIST, s.** [from *drug*.] One who sells physical drugs. *Boyle.*
- DRU'GSTER, s.** [from *drug*.] One who sells physical simples. *Atterbury.*
- DRU'ID, s.** [*derio*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation.] The priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons.
- DRU'DICAL, a.** Relating to the Druids. *Gray.*
- DRUM, s.** [*tromme*, Dan.]
- 1 An instrument of military musick.
 - 2 The tympanum of the ear.
- To DRUM, v. a.**
- 1 To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
 - 2 To beat with a pulsatory motion. *Dryden.*
- To DRU'MBLE, v. n.** To drone; to be sluggish. *Shakespeare.*
- DRU'MFISH, s.** The name of a fish. *Woodw.*
- DRU'MMAJOR, s.** [from *drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleveland.*
- DRU'MMAKER, s.** He who deals in drums.
- DRU'MMER, s.** He whose office is to beat the drum. *Gay.*
- DRU'MSTICK, s.** [from *drum* and *stick*.] The stick with which a drum is beaten.
- DRUNK, a.** [from *drink*.]
- 1 Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Drenched or saturated with moisture. *Deut.*
- DRU'NKARD, s.** [from *drunk*.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors. *South.*
- DRU'NKEN, a.** [from *drunk*.]
- 1 Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Given to habitual ebriety.
 - 3 Saturated with moisture. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Done in a state of inebriation. *Swift.*
- DRU'NKENLY, ad.** [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner. *Shakespeare.*

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- DRU'NKENNESS, s.** [from *drunken*.]
- 1 Intoxication with strong liquors. *Taylor.*
 - 2 Habitual ebriety. *Watts.*
 - 3 Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties. *Spenser.*
- DRY, a.** [*drig*, Sax.]
- 1 Arid; not wet; not moist. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Without rain. *Addison.*
 - 3 Not succulent; not juicy. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Without tears. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Thirsty; athirst. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 Jeune; barren; plain; unblemished; without pathos. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 7 Hard; severe. *Hudibras.*
- To DRY, v. a.**
- 1 To free from moisture; to arefy; to exsiccate. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To exhale moisture. *Woodward.*
 - 3 To wipe away moisture. *Denham.*
 - 4 To scorch with thirst. *Isaiah.*
 - 5 To drain; to exhaust. *Philips.*
- To DRY, v. n.** To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained of its moisture.
- DRY'AD, s.** [*δρυς*.] A wood nymph. *Shenst.*
- DRY'ER, s.** [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. *Temple.*
- DRY'EYED, a.** [*dry* and *eye*.] Without tears without weeping. *Milton.*
- DRY'LY, ad.** [from *dry*.]
- 1 Without moisture.
 - 2 Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Jejunely; barrenly. *Pope.*
- DRY'NESS, s.** [from *dry*.]
- 1 Want of moisture; siccidity. *Bentley.*
 - 2 Want of succulence. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejuneness; barrenness. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 4 Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity. *Taylor.*
- DRY'NURSE, s.** [*dry* and *nurse*.]
- 1 A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
 - 2 One who takes care of another. *Shakespeare.*
- To DRY'NURSE, v. a.** To feed without the breast. *Hudibras.*
- DRY'SHOD, a.** Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water. *Sidney.*
- DU'AL, a.** [*dualis*, Lat.] Expressing the number two. *Clarke.*
- To DUB, v. a.** [*dubban*, Sax.]
- 1 To make a man a knight. *Camden.*
 - 2 To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleveland.*
- DUB, s.** A blow; a knock. *Hudibras.*
- DUBIO'SITY, s.** [from *dubious*.] A thing doubtful. *Brown.*
- DU'BIOUS, a.** [*dubius*, Lat.]
- 1 Doubting; not settled in an opinion.
 - 2 Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.
- DU'BIOUSLY, ad.** [from *dubious*.] Uncertainty; without any determination. *Swift.*
- DU'BIOUSNESS, s.** Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
- DU'BITABLE, a.** [*dubito*, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.
- DUBITA'TION, s.** [*dubitatio*, Lat.] The act of doubting; doubt. *Grew.*
- DU'CAL, a.** Pertaining to a duke.
- DU'CAT, s.** [from *duke*.] A coin struck by dukes, in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold at nine shillings and sixpence. *Bacon.*
- DUCK, s.** [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]
- 1 A waterfowl, both wild and tame.
 - 2 The female of the drake.
 - 3 A word of endearment, or fondness. *Shak.*
 - 4 A declination of the head. *Isi. ton.*
 - 5 A stone thrown obliquely on the water, called duck and drake. *Arbuthnot.*
- To DUCK, v. n.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To dive under water as a duck. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To drop the head, as a duck. *Swift.*
 - 3 To bow low; to cringe. *Shakespeare.*
- To DUCK, v. a.** To put under water.
- DU'CKER, s.** [from *duck*.]
- 1 A diver.
 - 2 A cringer.

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- DUCKINGSTOOL**, *s.* A chair in which scolders are tied, and put under water. *Dorset.*
- DUCKLEGGED**, *a.* [*duck and leg.*] Short legged. *Dryden.*
- DUCKLING**, *s.* A young duck. *Ray.*
- DUCKMEAT**, *s.* A common plant growing in standing waters.
- To DUCKOY**, *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy.*] To entice in a snare. *Grew.*
- DUCKOY**, *s.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring. *Decay of Piety.*
- DUCKSFOOT**, *s.* Black snakeroot, or May-apple. *Miller.*
- DUCKWEED**, *s.* Duckmeat. *Bacon.*
- DUCT**, *s.* [*ductus*, Lat.]
- 1 Guidance; direction. *Hammond.*
 - 2 A passage through which any thing is conducted. *Arbuthnot.*
- DUCTIBLE**, *** } *a.* [*ductilis*, Lat.]
- DUCTILE**, *** }
- 1 Flexible; pliable. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Easy to be drawn out into length. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Tractable; obsequious; complying. *Addison.*
- DUCTILENESS**, *s.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility. *Donne.*
- DUCTILITY**, *s.* [from *ductile.*]
- 1 Quality of suffering extension; flexibility. *Wat.*
 - 2 Obsequiousness; compliance.
- DU'DGEON**, *s.* [*dolch*, German.]
- 1 A small dagger. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Malice; sullenness; ill-will. *Hudibras.*
- DUE**, *a.* part. pass. of *owe.* [*du*, Fr.]
- 1 Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. *Smalridge.*
 - 2 Proper; fit; appropriate. *Atterbury.*
 - 3 Exact; without error. *Milton.*
- DUE**, *ad.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; nicely; duly. *Shakespeare.*
- DUE**, *s.* [from the adjective.]
- 1 That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed. *Swift.*
 - 2 Right; just title. *Milton.*
 - 3 Whatever custom or law requires to be done. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Custom; tribute. *Addison.*
- To DUE**, *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shakespeare.*
- DU'EL**, *s.* [*duellum*, Lat.] A combat between two; a single fight. *Waller.*
- To DU'EL**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat. *Locke.*
- To DU'EL**, *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly. *Milton.*
- DU'ELLER**, *s.* [from *duel.*] A single combatant. *Decay of Piety.*
- DU'ELLIST**, *s.* [from *duel.*]
- 1 A single combatant. *Suckling.*
 - 2 One who professes to live by rules of honour. *L'Estrange.*
- DUE'LIO**, *s.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakespeare.*
- DUE'NNA**, *s.* [Span.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Pope.*
- DUE'T**, *** } *s.* (In music.) A song or air in
- DUE'TTI**, *** } two parts. *Ash.*
- DUE'TTO**, *** }
- DUG**, *s.* [*deggia*, to give suck, Islandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. *Creech.*
- DUG**. The pret. and part. pass. of *dig.*
- DUKE**, *s.* [*duc*, Fr. *dux*, Lat.] One of the highest order of nobility in England.
- DU'KEDOM**, *s.* [from *duke.*]
- 1 The seigniority or possessions of a duke.
 - 2 The title or quality of a duke.
- DU'LBRAINED**, *a.* [*dull and brain.*] Stupid; doltish; foolish. *Shakespeare.*
- DU'LCET**, *a.* [*dulcis*, Lat.]
- 1 Sweet to the taste; luscious. *Milton.*
 - 2 Sweet to the ear; harmonious. *Shakespeare.*
- DULCIFICATION**, *s.* [from *dulcify.*] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *Boyle.*
- To DU'LCIFY**, *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, Fr.] To sweeten; to free from acidity. *Wiseman.*
- DULCI'LOQUY**, *** *s.* [*dulcis* sweet, and *loquor*, Lat. to speak.] A soft and sweet manner of speaking. *Ash.*

DUN

- DU'LCIMER**, *s.* [*dolcimello*, Ital. Skinner.] A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks. *Daniel.*
- To DU'LCORATE**, *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten; to make less acrimonious. *Bacon.*
- DULCORA'TION**, *s.* The act of sweetening. *Bacon.*
- DU'LHEAD**, *s.* [*dull and head.*] A blockhead; a wretch foolish and stupid. *Ascham.*
- DU'LIA**, *s.* [*δουλεια*.] An inferior kind of adoration. *Stillingfleet.*
- DULL**, *a.* [*dwl*, Welsh.]
- 1 Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Blunt; obtuse. *Herbert.*
 - 3 Unready; awkward. *Sidney.*
 - 4 Hebetated; not quick. *Matthew.*
 - 5 Sad; melancholy.
 - 6 Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion. *Spenser.*
 - 7 Gross; cloggy; vile. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 Not exhilarating; not delightful.
 - 9 Not bright. *Shakespeare.*
 - 10 Drowsy; sleepy.
- To DULL**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
- 1 To stupify; to infatuate. *Ascham.*
 - 2 To blunt; to obtund. *Bacon.*
 - 3 To sadden; to make melancholy.
 - 4 To hebetate; to weaken. *Spenser.*
 - 5 To damp; to clog. *Hooker.*
 - 6 To make weary or slow of motion.
 - 7 To sully brightness. *Bacon.*
- DU'LLARD**, *s.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a stupid fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- DU'LLY**, *ad.* [from *dull.*]
- 1 Stupidly; doltishly. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Slowly; sluggishly. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly; obtusely.
- DU'LNES**, *s.* [from *dull.*]
- 1 Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility. *South.*
 - 2 Want of quick perception. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Shakesp.*
 - 4 Sluggishness of motion.
 - 5 Dimness; want of lustre.
- DU'LY**, *ad.* [from *due.*]
- 1 Properly; fitly. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Regularly; exactly. *Pope.*
- DUMB**, *a.* [*דומ*, Heb. *dumbe*, Sax.]
- 1 Mute; incapable of speech. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Deprived of speech. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Mute; not using words. *Roscommon.*
 - 4 Silent; refusing to speak. *Dryden.*
- DU'MBLY**, *ad.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; silently.
- DU'MBNESS**, *s.* [from *dumb.*]
- 1 Incapacity to speak.
 - 2 Omission of speech; muteness. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Refusal to speak; silence. *Dryden.*
- To DU'MFOUND**, *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuse; to strike dumb. *Spectator.*
- DUMP**, *s.* [from *dom*, stupid, Dutch.]
- 1 Sorrow; melancholy; sadness. *Hudibras.*
 - 2 Absence of mind; reverie. *Locke.*
- DU'MPISH**, *ad.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful. *Herbert.*
- DU'MPLING**, *s.* [from *dump*, heaviness.] A sort of pudding. *Dryden.*
- DUN**, *a.* [*dun*, Sax.]
- 1 A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newt.*
 - 2 Dark; gloomy. *Milton.*
- To DUN**, *v. a.* [*dunan*, Sax. to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Swift.*
- DUN**, *s.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor. *Philips.*
- DUNCE**, *s.* A dullard; a dolt; a thickskull; a stupid indocile animal. *Stillingfleet.*
- DUNG**, *s.* [*dineg*, Sax.] The excrement of animals, used to fatten ground. *Donne.*
- To DUNG**, *v. a.* To fatten with dung. *Dryden.*
- DU'NGEON**, *s.* [from *donjon.*] A close prison; generally spoke of a prison subterraneous. *Addison.*
- DU'NGFORK**, *s.* [*dung and fork.*] A fork to root out dung from stables. *Mortimer.*
- DU'NGHILL**, *s.* [*dung and hill.*]

DUS

- 1 A heap or accumulation of dung. *South.*
 2 Any mean or vile abode. *Dryden.*
 3 Any situation of meanness. *Sandys.*
 4 A term of reproach for a man meanly born. *Shakespeare.*
- DU'NGHILL, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low. *Spenser.*
 DU'NGY, *a.* Full of dung; mean; vile; base; low; odious; worthless. *Shakespeare.*
 DU'NGYARD, *s.* [*dung* and *yard*.] The place of the dunghill. *Mortimer.*
 DU'NNER, *s.* One employed in soliciting petty debts. *Spectator.*
 DUODE'CUPLE, *a.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Consisting of twelve; twelvefold. *Arbutnot.*
 DUPE, *s.* [*dupe*, Fr.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. *Dunciad.*
 To DUPE, *v. a.* To trick; to cheat. *Pope.*
 DU'PLE, *a.* [*duplex*, Lat.] Double; one repeated.
 To DUPLICATE, *v. a.* [*duplico*, Lat.]
 1 To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity. *Glanville.*
 2 To fold together.
 DUPLICATE, *s.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper. *Woodward.*
 DUPLICATION, *s.* [*from duplicate*.]
 1 The act of doubling. *Hale.*
 2 The act of folding together.
 3 A fold; a doubling. *Wiseman.*
 DUPLICATURE, *s.* [*from duplicate*.] A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray.*
 DUPLICITY, *s.* [*duplicitas*, Lat.]
 1 Doubtfulness; the number of two. *Watts.*
 2 Deceit; doubtfulness of heart.
 DURABILITY, *s.* [*durabilis*, Lat.] The power of lasting; endurance. *Hooker.*
 DU'RABLE, *a.* [*durabilis*, Lat.]
 1 Lasting; having the quality of long continuance. *Raleigh.*
 2 Having successive existence. *Milton.*
 DU'RABLENESS, *s.* Power of lasting.
 DU'RABLY, *ad.* [*from durable*.] In a lasting manner. *Sidney.*
 DU'RANCE, *s.* [*from duress*, low Fr.]
 1 Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailer. *Congreve.*
 2 Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dryden.*
- DURA'TION, *s.* [*duratio*, Lat.]
 1 A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get from the perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*
 2 Power of continuance. *Rogers.*
 3 Length of continuance. *Addison.*
 To DURE, *v. n.* [*duro*, Lat.] To last; to continue. *Raleigh.*
 DU'REFUL, *a.* [*from dure* and *full*.] Lasting; of long continuance. *Spenser.*
 DU'RELESS, *a.* [*from dure*.] Without continuance; fading. *Raleigh.*
 DU'RESSE, *s.* [Fr.]
 1 Imprisonment; constraint.
 2 (In law.) A plea used, by way of exception, by him who, being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint.
 DU'RING, *prep.* For the time of the continuance. *Locke.*
 DU'RITY, *s.* [*dureté*, Fr.] Hardness; firmness. *Wotton.*
- DURST. The pret. of *dare*.
 DUSK, *a.* [*duyster*, Dutch.]
 1 Tending to darkness.
 2 Tending to blackness; dark-coloured. *Milton.*
 DUSK, *s.* [*from the adjective*.]
 1 Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity. *Spectator.*
 2 Darkness of colour. *Dryden.*
 To DUSK, *v. a.* To make darkish.
 To DUSK, *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light.
 DU'SKILY, *ad.* [*from dusky*.] With a tendency to darkness.
 DU'SKISH, *a.* [*from dusk*.]

DWE

- 1 Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity. *Spenser.*
 2 Tending to blackness. *Wotton.*
 DU'SKISHLY, *ad.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*
 DU'SKY, *a.* [*from dusk*.]
 1 Tending to darkness; obscure. *Prior.*
 2 Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright. *Newton.*
 3 Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded. *Bentley.*
 DUST, *s.* [*dust*, Sax.]
 1 Earth or other matter reduced to small particles. *Bacon.*
 2 The grave; the state of dissolution. *Milton.*
 3 Mean and dejected state. *Samson.*
 To DUST, *v. a.* To free from dust; to sprinkle with dust.
 DU'STMAN, *s.* One whose employment is to carry away the dust. *Gay.*
 DU'STY, *a.* [*from dust*.]
 1 Filled with dust; clouded with dust.
 2 Covered or scattered with dust.
 DU'TCHESS, *s.* [*duchesse*, Fr.]
 1 The lady of a duke. *Swift.*
 2 A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.
 DU'TCHY, *s.* [*duché*, Fr.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addison.*
 DU'TCHY-COURT, *s.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided. *Cowell.*
 DU'TEOUS, *a.* [*from duty*.]
 1 Obedient; obsequious. *Prior.*
 2 Obedient to good or bad purposes. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Enjoined by duty. *Shakespeare.*
 DU'TIFUL, *a.* [*from duty* and *full*.]
 1 Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors. *Swift.*
 2 Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; reverential. *Sidney.*
 DU'TIFULLY, *ad.* [*from dutiful*.]
 1 Obediently; submissively.
 2 Reverently; respectfully. *Sidney.*
 DU'TIFULNESS, *s.* [*from dutiful*.]
 1 Obedience; submission to just authority. *Dry.*
 2 Reverence; respect. *Taylor.*
 DU'TY, *s.* [*from due*.]
 1 That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. *Luke.*
 2 Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. *Taylor.*
 3 Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors. *Decay of Piety.*
 4 Act of reverence or respect. *Spenser.*
 5 The business of a soldier on guard. *Clarendon.*
 6 Tax; impost; custom; toll. *Arbutnot.*
 DUU'MVIRI, *s. pl.* [*duo* two, and *vir* a man, Lat.] Two magistrates among the Romans, who were joined together in office, and sworn to administer justice faithfully. *Ash.*
 DWARF, *s.* [*dweorg*, Sax.]
 1 A man below the common size of men. *Brown.*
 2 Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. *L'Estrange.*
 3 An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenser.*
 4 It is used often in composition; as *dwarf-elder*, *dwarf-honeysuckle*.
 To DWARF, *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Addison.*
 DWA'RFISH, *a.* Below the natural bulk; low small; little. *Bentley.*
 DWA'RFISHLY, *ad.* [*from dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.
 DWA'RFISHNESS, *s.* [*from dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness. *Glanville.*
 To DWELL, *v. n.* preter. *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*duelia*, Islandick.]
 1 To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have a habitation. *Leviticus.*
 2 To live in any form of habitation. *Hebrews.*
 3 To be in any state or condition. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To be suspended with attention. *Smith.*
 5 To fix the mind upon. *Pope.*
 6 To continue long speaking. *Swift.*
 To DWELL, *v. a.* To inhabit. *Milton.*
 DWE'LLER, *s.* [*from dwell*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place. *Bacon.*

EAN

- DWELLING**, *s.* [from *dwel*.] *Dryden.*
 1 Habitation; abode.
 2 State of life; mode of living. *Daniel.*
DWELLING-HOUSE, *s.* The house at which one lives. *Ayliffe.*
To DWINDLE, *v. n.* [*dwinan*, Sax.]
 1 To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little. *Add.*
 2 To degenerate; to sink. *Norris.*
 3 To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble. *Gay.*
 4 To fall away; to moulder off. *Clarendon.*
DY'ING, *part.* [from *die*.]
 1 Expiring; giving up the ghost.
 2 Tinging; giving a new colour.
DYNA'STICAL, ** a.* [from *dynasty*.] Relative to mode of government. *Dale.*
DY'NASTY, *s.* [*δυναστία*.] Government; sovereignty. *Hale.*
DY'SCRASY, *s.* [*δυσκράσια*.] An undue mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature. *Floyer.*
DYSE'NTERIC, ** a.* [from *dysentery*.] Relating to a dysentery; tending to a dysentery; attended with a dysentery. *Ash.*
DYSE'NTERY, *s.* [*δυσεντερία*.] A looseness wherein ill humours flow off by stools, and sometimes attended with blood. *Arbutnot.*
DYSPE'PSY, *s.* [*δυσπεψία*.] A difficulty of digestion.
DY'SPHONY, *s.* [*δυσφωνία*.] A difficulty in speaking.
DYSPNO'EA, *s.* [*δυσπνοία*.] A difficulty of breathing; straitness of breath.
DY'SURY, *s.* [*δυσουρία*.] A difficulty in making urine. *Harvey.*

E Has two sounds; long, as *scēne*, and short, as *mēn*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel: as *cān*, *cāne*.

- Ea* has the sound of *e* long.
EACH, *pron.* [*elc*, Sax.]
 1 Either of two. *Dryden.*
 2 Every one of any number. *Milton.*
To EACH the correspondent word is *other*.
EAD, and **EADIG**, denote happiness, happy power. *Eadgar, Camden.*
EA'GER, *a.* [*eago*, Sax.]
 1 Struck with desire; ardently wishing. *Dryden.*
 2 Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent. *Hook.*
 3 Quick; busy. *Addison.*
 4 Sharp; sour; acid. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Keen; severe; biting. *Bacon.*
 6 Brittle; inflexible. *Locke.*
EA'GERLY, *ad.* [from *eager*.]
 1 With ardour of desire. *Stepney.*
 2 Ardently; hotly. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Keenly; sharply. *Knolles.*
EA'GERNESS, *s.* [from *eager*.]
 1 Ardour of inclination. *Rogers.*
 2 Impetuosity; vehemence; violence. *Dryden.*
EA'GLE, *s.* [*aigle*, Fr.]
 1 A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The standard of the ancient Romans. *Pope.*
EA'GLE-EYED, *a.* [from *eagle* and *eye*.] Sharp-sighted as an eagle. *Howel.*
EA'GLESPEED, *s.* [from *eagle* and *speed*.] Swift-ness like that of an eagle. *Pope.*
EA'GLESTONE, *s.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests. The *eaglestone* contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. *Hill.*
EA'GLET, *s.* [from *eagle*.] A young eagle. *Dar.*
EA'GRE, *s.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the ocean.] A tide swelling above another tide. *Dryden.*
EALDERMAN, *s.* [*ealderman*, Sax.] An alderman.
EAME, *s.* [*eam*, Sax.] Uncle. *Fairfax.*
To EAN, ** v. n.* To lamb. *Shakespeare.*

EAR

- EAR**, *s.* [*eare*, Sax.]
 1 The whole organ of audition of hearing. *Der.*
 2 That part of the ear that stands prominent. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Power of judging of harmony.
 4 The head, or the person. *Knolles.*
 5 The highest part of a man; the top. *L'Estra.*
 6 The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour. *Ben Jonson.*
 7 Any prominence from a large body, raised for the sake of holding it. *Taylor.*
 8 The spike of corn; that spike which contains the seeds. *Bacon.*
 9 *To fall together by the ears.* To fight; to scuffle. *More.*
 10 *To set by the ears.* To make strife; to make to quarrel. *Addison.*
EA'RLESS, *a.* [from *ear*.] Wanting ears. *Pope.*
EA'RRING, *s.* [from *ear* and *ring*.] Jewels set in a ring, and worn at the ears. *Sandys.*
EA'RSHOT, *s.* Reach of the ear. *Dryden.*
EA'RWAX, *s.* The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear. *Ray.*
EA'RWIG, *s.* [*eare* and *wigga*, Sax.]
 1 A sheathwinged insect. *Drayton.*
 2 A whisperer.
EA'RWITNESS, *s.* [from *ear* and *witness*.] One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself. *Hooker.*
To EAR, *v. a.* [*aro*, Lat.] To plow; to till. *Shakespeare.*
To EAR, *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To shoot into ears.
EA'RED, *a.* [from *ear*.]
 1 Having ears, or organs of hearing.
 2 Having ears, or ripe corn. *Pope.*
EARL, *s.* [*eorl*, Sax.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third. *Shakespeare.*
EARL-MARSHAL, *s.* [from *earl* and *marshal*.] He that has chief care of military solemnities. *Dryden.*
EA'RLDOM, *s.* [from *earl*.] The seignior of an earl. *Spenser.*
EA'RLINESS, *s.* [from *early*.] Quickness of any action with respect to something else. *Sidney.*
EA'RLY, *a.* [*ær*, Sax. before.] Soon with respect to something else. *Smith.*
EA'RLY, *ad.* [from the adjective.] Soon; be- times. *Waller.*
To EARN, *v. a.* [*earnian*, Sax.]
 1 To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance. *Swift.*
 2 To gain; to obtain. *Shakespeare.*
EA'RNEST, *s.* [*earnest*, Sax.]
 1 Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; im- portunate. *Hooker.*
 2 Intent; fixed; eager. *Duppa.*
EA'RNEST, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 Seriousness; a serious event; not a jest; re- ality. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [*Ernitz penge*, Dan.] Pledge; handsel; first fruits. *Smulridge.*
 3 The money that is given in token that a bar- gain is ratified. *Decay of Piety.*
EA'RNESTLY, *ad.* [from *earnest*.]
 1 Warmly; affectionately; zealously; impor- tunately. *Smalridge.*
 2 Eagerly; desirously. *Shakespeare.*
EA'RNESTNESS, *s.* [from *earnest*.]
 1 Eagerness; warmth; vehemence. *Addison.*
 2 Solemnity; zeal. *Atterbury.*
 3 Solicitude; care. *Dryden.*
EARSH, *s.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. *May.*
EARTH, *s.* [*eorth*, Sax.]
 1 The element distinct from air, fire, or water. *Thomson.*
 2 The terraqueous globe; the world. *Locke.*
 3 Different modification of terrene matter. The five genera of *earths* are, 1 Boles; 2 Clays; 3 Marls; 4 Ochres; 5 Tripelas. *Hill.*
 4 This world opposed to other scenes of existence. *Shakespeare.*
 5 The inhabitants of the earth. *Genesis.*
 6 Turning up the ground in tillage. *Tusser.*
To EARTH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

EAS

- 1 To hide in the earth. *Dryden.*
 2 To cover with earth. *Evelyn.*
 To EARTH, *v. n.* To retire under ground. *Tick.*
 EA'RTHBOARD, *s.* [from *earth* and *board*.] The board of the plough that shakes off the earth. *Mortimer.*
 EA'RTHBORN, *a.* [from *earth* and *born*.]
 1 Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Prior.*
 2 Meanly born. *Smith.*
 EA'RTHBOUND, *a.* [from *earth* and *bound*.]
 1 Fastened by the pressure of the earth. *Shak.*
 EA'RTHEN, *a.* [from *earth*.] Made of earth; made of clay. *Wilkins.*
 EA'RTHFLAX, *s.* [from *earth* and *flax*.] A kind of fibrous fossil. *Woodward.*
 EA'RTHINESS, *s.* The quality of containing earth; grossness.
 EA'RTHLING, *s.* [from *earth*.] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature. *Drummond.*
 EA'RTHLY, *a.* [from *earth*.]
 1 Not heavenly; mean; vile; sordid. *Milton.*
 2 Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual. *Hooker.*
 3 Corporeal; not mental. *Pope.*
 EA'RTHNUT, *s.* [from *earth* and *nut*.] A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut. *Ray.*
 EA'RTHQUAKE, *s.* [from *earth* and *quake*.] Tremour or convulsion of the earth. *Addison.*
 EA'RTHSHAKING, *a.* [from *earth* and *shake*.] Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes. *Milton.*
 EA'RTHWORM, *s.* [from *earth* and *worm*.]
 1 A worm bred under ground. *Bacon.*
 2 A mean sordid wretch. *Norris.*
 EA'RTHY, *a.* [from *earth*.]
 1 Consisting of earth. *Wilkins.*
 2 Composed or partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton.*
 3 Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial. *Dryden.*
 4 Relating to earth. *Dryden.*
 5 Not mental, gross; not refined. *Shakespeare.*
 EASE, *s.* [aise, *Fr.*]
 1 Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity. *Davies.*
 2 Freedom from pain. *Temple.*
 3 Rest after labour; intermission of labour. *Swift.*
 4 Facility; not difficulty. *Dryden.*
 5 Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceits. *Pope.*
 To EASE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To free from pain. *Locke.*
 2 To relieve; to assuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*
 3 To relieve from labour or any thing that offends. *Locke.*
 EA'SEFUL, *a.* [from *ease* and *full*.] Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest. *Shakespeare.*
 EA'SEL, ** s.* The frame on which artists place their canvas to paint on. *Mason.*
 EA'SEMENT, *s.* [from *ease*.] Assistance; support; relief from expences. *Swift.*
 EA'SILY, *ad.* [from *easy*.]
 1 Without difficulty. *Prior.*
 2 Without pain; without disturbance. *Temple.*
 3 Readily; without reluctance. *Dryden.*
 EA'SINESS, *s.* [from *easy*.]
 1 Freedom from difficulty. *Tillotson.*
 2 Flexibility; compliance; readiness. *Hooker.*
 3 Freedom from constraint; unaffectedness; not formality. *Roscommon.*
 4 Rest; tranquillity. *Ray.*
 EAST, *s.* [east, *Sax.*]
 1 The quarter where the sun rises. *Abbot.*
 2 The regions in the eastern parts of the world. *Shakespeare.*
 EA'STERN, ** a.* Belonging to the east; oriental; lying towards the east. *Ash.*
 EA'STER, *s.* [eastre, *Sax.*] The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection. *Decay of Piety.*
 EA'STERLY, *a.* [from *east*.]
 1 Coming from the parts towards the east. *Rale.*
 2 Lying towards the east. *Graunt.*
 3 Looking towards the east. *Arbuthnot.*
 EA'STERN, *a.* [from *east*.]
 1 Dwelling or found in the east; oriental. *Thom.*

ECC

- 2 Lying or being toward the east. *Addison.*
 3 Going toward the east. *Addison.*
 4 Looking toward the east.
 EA'STWARD, *ad.* [from *east* and *toward*.] Toward the east. *Brown.*
 EA'SY, *a.* [from *ease*.]
 1 Not difficult. *Hooker.*
 2 Quiet; at rest; not harassed. *Smalridge.*
 3 Complying; unresisting; credulous. *Dryden.*
 4 Free from pain. *Milton.*
 5 Ready; not unwilling. *Dryden.*
 6 Free from want; contented. *Swift.*
 7 Unconstrained; not formal. *Pope.*
 To EAT, *v. a.* pret. ate, or eat; part. eat, or eaten [etan, *Sax.*]
 1 To devour with the mouth. *Exodus.*
 2 To consume; to corrode. *Tillotson.*
 3 To swallow back; to retract. *Hakewill.*
 To EAT, *v. n.*
 1 To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. *Mai.*
 2 To take food. *Locke.*
 3 To be maintained in food. *Proverbs.*
 4 To make way by corrosion. *South.*
 EA'TABLE, *a.* [from *eat*.] That may be eaten.
 EA'TABLE, *s.* Any thing that may be eaten. *King.*
 EA'TER, *s.*
 1 One that eats any thing. *Abbot.*
 2 A corrosive.
 EATH, *a.* [eath, *Saxon*.] Easy; not difficult. *Fairfax.*
 EATH, *ad.* [from the adjective.] Easily.
 EA'TINGHOUSE, *s.* [from *eat* and *house*.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. *L'Estrange.*
 EAVES, *s.* [efese, *Sax.*] The edges of the roof which overhang the house. *Woodward.*
 To EA'VEDROP, *v. n.* [from *eaves* and *drop*.] To catch what comes from the eaves; to listen under windows. *Shakespeare.*
 EA'VEDROPPER, *s.* A listener under windows. *Shakespeare.*
 EBB, *s.* [ebba, *Sax.*]
 1 The reflux of the tide toward the sea.
 2 Decline; decay; waste. *Roscommon.*
 To EBB, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To flow back toward the sea. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To decline; to decay. *Halifax.*
 E'BEN, } *s.* [ebenum, *Lat.*] A hard, heavy,
 E'BON, } black, valuable wood, which admits
 E'BONY, } of a fine gloss. *Moxon.*
 E'BON, ** a.* Made of, or like, ebony. *Prior.*
 EBRI'ETY, *s.* [ebrietas, *Lat.*] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors. *Brown.*
 EBRIOSITY, *s.* [ebriositas, *Latin*.] Habitual drunkenness. *Brown.*
 EBU'LLIATE, ** v. n.* [ebullio, *Lat.* to bubble.] To bubble out. *Ash.*
 EBULLITION, *s.* [ebullio, *Lat.*]
 1 The act of boiling up with heat.
 2 Any intestine motion.
 3 That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling any alkalizate and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid. *Newton.*
 ECCE'NTRICAL, } *a.* [eccentricus, *Lat.*]
 ECCE'NTRICK, }
 1 Deviating from the centre.
 2 Not having the same centre with another circle. *Newton.*
 3 Not terminating in the same point. *Bacon.*
 4 Irregular; anomalous; deviating from stated and constant methods. *King Charles.*
 ECCENTRI'CITY, *s.* [from *eccentric*.]
 1 Deviation from a centre.
 2 The state of having a centre from another circle. *Holder.*
 3 Excursion from the proper orb. *Wotton.*
 ECCHY'MOSIS, *s.* [ἐκχυμωσις.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood. *Wiseman.*
 ECCLESIA'STICAL, } *a.* [ecclesiasticus, *Lat.*] Re-
 ECCLESIA'STICK, } lating to the church.
 not civil. *Hooker.*
 ECCLESIA'STICK, *s.* A person dedicated to the ministries of religion. *Burnet.*

EDA

ECCOPRO'TICKS, *s.* [ἐκ and κοπερος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly. *Harvey.*
E'CHINATE, *a.* [echinus, Lat.] Bristled like
E'CHINATED, *a.* a hedge-hog; set with prickles. *Woodward.*

ECHI NUS, *s.* [Lat.]

1 A hedge-hog.
 2 A shellfish set with prickles.
 3 (With botanists.) The prickly head of any plant.
 4 (In architecture.) A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving. *Harris.*

E'CHO, *s.* [ἠχώ.]

1 Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph who pined into a sound. *Sidney.*
 2 The return or repercussion of any sound. *Bac.*
 3 The sound returned. *Shakespeare.*

To E'CHO, *v. n.*

1 To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To be sounded back. *Blackmore.*

To E'CHO, *v. a.* To send back a voice. *D. of Piety.*

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, *s.* [Fr.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation. *Clarendon.*

ECLA'T, *s.* [Fr.] Splendour; show; lustre. *Pope.*

ECLE'CTICK, *a.* [ἐκλεκτικός.] Selecting; chusing at will. *Watts.*

ECLE'GMA, *s.* [ἐκ and λειχέω.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

ECLI'PSE, *s.* [ἐκλειψις.]

1 An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven. *Waller.*
 2 Darkness; obscuration. *Raleigh.*

To ECLI'PSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To darken a luminary. *Creech.*
 2 To extinguish; to put out. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To cloud; to obscure. *Calamy.*
 4 To disgrace. *Clarendon.*

ECLI'PTICK, *s.* [ἐκλειπτικός.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. *Harris.*

E'CLOGUE, *s.* [ἐκλογή.] A pastoral poem, so called, because Virgil called his pastorals eclogues. *Pope.*

ECONO'MICAL, *a.* [from economy.]

ECONO'MICK, *a.* [from economy.]
 1 Pertaining to the regulation of a household. *Davies.*
 2 Frugal. *Wotton.*

ECO'NOMY, *s.* [οικονομία.]

1 The management of a family. *Taylor.*
 2 Frugality; discretion of expence. *Swift.*
 3 Disposition of things; regulation. *Hammond.*
 4 The disposition or arrangement of any work. *Ben Jonson.*

5 System of matter; distribution of every thing to its proper place. *Blackmore.*

ECPHRA'TICKS, *s.* [ἐκ and φράτω.] Such medicines as render tough humours thin.

E'CSTACY, *s.* [ἐκστασις.]

1 Any passion in which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost. *Suckling.*

2 Excessive joy; rapture. *Prior.*
 3 Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind. *Milton.*

4 Excessive grief or anxiety. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Madness; distraction. *Shakespeare.*

E'CSTASIED, *a.* [from ecstasy.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm. *Norris.*

ECSTAT'ICAL, *a.* [ἐκστατικός.]

ECSTAT'ICK, *a.* [ἐκστατικός.]
 1 Ravished; rapturous: elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 Being in the highest degree of joy. *Pope.*

E'CTYPE, *s.* [εκτύπος.] A copy. *Locke.*

E'CURIE, *s.* [Fr.] A place for the housing of horses.

EDA'CIOUS, *a.* [edacitas, Lat.] Eating; voracious; ravenous; greedy.

EEK

EDA'CITY, *s.* [edacitas, Lat.] Voracity; ravenousness. *Bacon.*

To E'DDER, *v. a.* To bind a fence. *Mortimer.*

E'DDER, *s.* Such fence wood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tusser.*

E'DDY, *s.* [ed, backward, again, and ea, water Sax.]

1 The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream. *Dryden.*

2 Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden.*

E'DDY, *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dry.*

EDEMATO'SE, *a.* [οίδημα.] Swelling; full of humours. *Arbuthnot.*

EDE'NTATED, *a.* [edentatus, Lat.] Deprived of teeth. *Dictionary.*

EDGE, *s.* [ecge, Sax.]

1 The thin or cutting part of a blade. *Shakes.*

2 A narrow part rising from a broader. *Mortimer.*

3 Brink; margin; extremity. *Pope.*

4 Sharpness; intenseness of desire. *Dryden.*

5 Keeness; acrimony of temper. *Shakespeare.*

6 To set teeth on edge. To cause a tingling pain in the teeth. *Bacon.*

To EDGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1 To sharpen; to enable to cut. *Dryden.*

2 To furnish with an edge. *Dryden.*

3 To border; to fringe. *Pope.*

4 To exasperate; to embitter. *Hayward.*

5 To put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*

To EDGE, *v. n.* To move against any power. *Dryden.*

E'DGED, *part. a.* [from edge.] Sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*

E'DGELESS, *a.* [from edge.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut. *L'Estrange.*

E'DGETOOL, *s.* [from edge and tool.] A tool made sharp to cut. *Dorset.*

E'DGEWISE, *ad.* [from edge and wise.] With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray.*

E'DGING, *s.* [from edge.]

1 What is added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden.*

2 A narrow lace.

E'DIBLE, *a.* [edo, Lat.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food. *More.*

E'DICT, *s.* [edictum, Lat.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. *Addison.*

EDIFICA'TION, *s.* [ædificatio, Lat.]

1 The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness. *Taylor.*

2 Improvement; instruction. *Addison.*

E'DIFICE, *s.* [ædificium, Lat.] A fabrick; a building. *Bentley.*

E'DIFIER, *s.* [from edify.] One that improves or instructs another.

To E'DIFY, *v. n.* [edifico, Lat.]

1 To build. *Chapman.*

2 To instruct; to improve. *Hooker.*

3 To teach; to persuade. *Bacon.*

E'DILE, *s.* [ædilis, Lat.] The title of magistrate in old Rome. *Shakespeare.*

EDI'TION, *s.* [editio, Lat.]

1 Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet.*

2 Republication, with revisal. *Baker.*

E'DITOR, *s.* [editor, Lat.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication. *Addison.*

To E'DUCATE, *v. a.* [educio, Lat.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift.*

EDUCA'TION, *s.* [from educate.] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift.*

To EDU'CE, *v. a.* [educio, Lat.] To bring out; to extract. *Glanville.*

EDU'CTION, *s.* [from educe.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE, *v. a.* [dulcis, Lat.] To sweeten.

EDULCORA'TION, *s.* [from edulcorate.] The act of sweetening.

To EEK, *v. a.* [eacar, Sax.] See EKE.

1 To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2 To supply any deficiency. *Spenser.*

EFF

- EEL**, *s.* [*æ*, Sax.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud. *Shakespeare.*
- EEN**, *ad.* Contracted from *even*. *L'Estrange.*
- EFFABLE**, *a.* [*effabilis*, Lat.] Utterable; that may be spoken; expressive.
- To EFFACE**, *v. a.* [*effacer*, Fr.]
- 1 To destroy any thing painted, or carved.
 - 2 To make no more legible or visible; to blot out. *Locke.*
 - 3 To destroy; to wear away. *Dryden.*
- EFFE'CT**, *s.* [*effectus*, Lat.]
- 1 That which is produced by an operating cause. *Addison.*
 - 2 Consequence; event. *Addison.*
 - 3 Purpose; meaning. *Chronicles.*
 - 4 Consequence intended; success; advantage. *Clarendon.*
 - 5 Completion; perfection. *Prior.*
 - 6 Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker.*
 - 7 (In the plural.) Goods; moveables. *Shakes.*
- To EFFE'CT**, *v. a.* [*efficio*, Lat.]
- 1 To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 2 To produce as a cause. *Boyle.*
- EFFE'CTIBLE**, *a.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable. *Brown.*
- EFFE'CTIVE**, *a.* [from *effect*.]
- 1 Powerful to produce effects. *Taylor.*
 - 2 Operative; active. *Brown.*
 - 3 Producing effects; efficient. *Taylor.*
 - 4 Having the power of operation; useful.
- EFFE'CTIVELY**, *ad.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation. *Taylor.*
- EFFE'CTLESS**, *a.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless. *Shakespeare.*
- EFFE'CTOR**, *s.* [*effector*, Lat.]
- 1 He that produces any effect; performer.
 - 2 Maker; Creator. *Denham.*
- EFFE'CTUAL**, *a.* [*effectif*, Fr.]
- 1 Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; efficacious. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Veracious; expressive of facts. *Shakespeare.*
- EFFE'CTUALLY**, *ad.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the consequences intended; efficaciously. *South.*
- To EFFE'CTUATE**, *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] To bring to pass; to fulfil. *Sidney.*
- EFFE'MINACY**, *s.* [from *effeminate*.]
- Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy. *Milton.*
- EFFE'MINATE**, *a.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; voluptuous; tender. *Milton.*
- To EFFE'MINATE**, *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman. *Locke.*
- To EFFE'MINATE**, *v. n.* To grow womanish; to melt into weakness. *Pope.*
- EFFE'MINATELY**, *ad.* By means of a woman. *Milton.*
- EFFEMINA'TION**, *s.* [from *effeminate*.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned. *Brown.*
- To EFFERVE'SCE**, *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Lat.] To grow hot by intestine motion. *Mead.*
- EFFERVE'SCENCE**, *s.* [*effervesco*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion. *Grew.*
- EFFERVE'SCENT**, *a.* [from *effervesce*.] Growing hot; producing intestine motion. *Ash.*
- EFFE'TE**, *a.* [*effætus*, Lat.]
- 1 Disabled from generation. *Bentley.*
 - 2 Worn out with age. *South.*
- EFFICA'CIOUS**, *a.* [*efficax*, Lat.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended. *Philips.*
- EFFICA'CIOUSLY**, *ad.* Effectually. *Digby.*
- E'FFICACY**, *s.* Production of the consequence intended. *Tillotson.*
- EFFI'CIENCE**, *s.* [*efficio*, Lat.] The act of producing effects; agency. *Sou.*
- EFFI'CIENCY**, *s.* [*efficiens*, Lat.]
- 1 The cause which effects. *Hooker.*
 - 2 He that makes; the effector. *Hale.*
- EFFI'CIENT**, *a.* Causing effects. *Collier.*

EGG

- To EFFI'GIATE**, *v. a.* [*effigio*, Lat.] To form in semblance; to image.
- EFFIGIA'TION**, *s.* [from *effigiate*.] The act of imaging things or persons. *Dictionary.*
- EFFI'GIES**, *s.* [*effigies*, Lat.] Resemblance;
- E'FFIGY**, *s.* image in painting or sculpture; representation; idea. *Dryden.*
- EFFLORE'SCENCE**, *s.* [*effloresco*, Lat.]
- EFFLORE'SCENCY**, *s.* [*effloresco*, Lat.]
- 1 Production of flowers. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Excrescences in the form of flowers. *Wood.*
 - 3 (In physick.) The breaking out of some humours in the skin. *Wiseman.*
- EFFLORE'SCENT**, *a.* [*effloresco*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward.*
- E'FFLUENCE**, *s.* [*effluo*, Lat.] What issues from some other principle. *Prior.*
- EFFLU'VIA**, *s.* [*effluo*, Lat.] Those small
- EFFLU'VIUM**, *s.* particles which are continually flying off from bodies. *Quincy.*
- E'FFLUX**, *s.* [*effluxus*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of flowing out. *Harvey.*
 - 2 Effusion. *Hammond.*
 - 3 That which flows from something else; emanation. *Thomson.*
- To EFFLU'X**, *v. n.* [*effluo*, Lat.] To run out. *Boyle.*
- EFFLU'XION**, *s.* [*effluxus*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of flowing out. *Brown.*
 - 2 That which flows out; effluvium; emanation. *Bacon.*
- To EFFO'RCE**, *v. a.* [*enforcer*, Fr.]
- 1 To break through by violence. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To force; to ravish. *Spenser.*
- To EFFO'RM**, *v. a.* [*efformo*, Lat.] To shape; to fashion. *Taylor.*
- EFFORMA'TION**, *s.* [from *efform*.] The act of fashioning or giving form to. *Ray.*
- EFFORT**, *s.* [*effort*, Fr.] Struggle; laborious endeavour. *Addison.*
- EFFO'SSION**, *s.* [*effossum*, Lat.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration. *Arbuth.*
- EFFRA'IBLE**, *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful. *Harvey.*
- EFFRO'NTERY**, *s.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness. *King Charles.*
- EFFU'LGENCE**, *s.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour. *Milton.*
- EFFU'LGENT**, *a.* [*effulgens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore.*
- EFFUMABI'LITY**, *a.* [*fumus*, Lat.] The quality of flying away in fumes. *Boyle.*
- To EFFU'SE**, *v. a.* [*effusus*, Lat.] To pour out; to spill; to shed. *Milton.*
- EFFU'SE**, *s.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion; not used. *Shakespeare.*
- EFFU'SION**, *s.* [*effusio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of pouring out. *Taylor.*
 - 2 Waste; the act of shedding. *Hooker.*
 - 3 The act of pouring out words. *Hooker.*
 - 4 Bounteous donation. *Hammond.*
 - 5 The thing poured out. *King Charles.*
- EFFU'SIVE**, *a.* [from *effuse*.] Pouring out; dispersing. *Thomson.*
- EFT**, *s.* [*efeta*, Sax.] A newt; an evet. *Mort.*
- EFT**, *ad.* [*eft*, Sax.] Soon; quickly; speedily. *Fairfax.*
- E'FTSOONS**, *ad.* [*eft* and *soon*, Sax.] Soon afterwards. *Knolles.*
- E. G.** [*exempli gratia*.] For the sake of an instance or example.
- E'GER**, *s.* See **EAGER**. An impetuous and irregular flood or tide. *Brown.*
- To EGE'ST**, *v. a.* [*egero*, Lat.] To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*
- EGE'STION**, *s.* [*egestus*, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digested food. *Hale.*
- EGG**, *s.* [*æg*, Sax.]
- 1 That which is laid by feathered animals, and some others, from which their young is produced. *Bacon.*
 - 2 The spawn or sperm. *Blackmore.*
 - 3 Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg. *Boyle.*
- To EGG**, *v. a.* [*eggia*, Islandick.] To incite; to instigate. *Derham.*

ELA

- E'GLANTINE**, *s.* [*églantine*, Fr.] A species of rose; sweetbriar. *Shakespeare.*
- E'GOTISM**, *s.* [*ego*, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or I; too frequent mention of one's self. *Spectator.*
- E'GOTIST**, *s.* [*ego*, Lat.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, I; a talker of himself. *Spectator.*
- To E'GOTISE**, *v. n.* [*ego*, Lat.] To talk much of one's self.
- EGRE'GIOUS**, *a.* [*egregius*, Lat.]
- 1 Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *Moore.*
 - 2 Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. *Pope.*
- EGRE'GIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *egregius*.] Eminently; shamefully. *Arbuthnot.*
- E'GRESS**, *s.* [*egressus*, Lat.] The act of going out of any place; departure. *Woodward.*
- EGRE'SSION**, *s.* [*egressio*, Lat.] The act of going out. *Pope.*
- E'GRET**, *s.* A fowl of the heron kind.
- E'GRIOT**, *s.* [*aigret*, Fr.] A species of cherry. *Brown.*
- To EJA'ULATE**, *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Lat.] To throw; to shoot out. *Grew.*
- EJACULA'TION**, *s.* [from *ejaculate*.]
- 1 A short prayer darted out occasionally. *Tay.*
 - 2 The act of darting or throwing. *Bacon.*
- EJA'CLATORY**, *a.* [from *ejaculate*.] Suddenly darted; sudden; hasty. *Duppa.*
- To EJE'CT**, *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Lat.]
- 1 To throw out; to cast forth; to void. *Sandys.*
 - 2 To throw out or expel from an office or possession. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To expel; to drive away. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To cast away; to reject. *Hooker.*
- EJE'CTION**, *s.* [*ejectio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of casting out; expulsion. *Broome.*
 - 2 (In physick.) The discharge of any thing by an emunctory. *Quincy.*
- EJE'CTMENT**, *s.* [from *eject*.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.
- EIGH**, *int.* An expression of sudden delight.
- EIGHT**, *a.* [*eahta*, Sax.] Twice four. A word of number. *Sandys.*
- EIGHTH**, *a.* [from *eight*.] Next in order to the seventh; the ordinal of eight. *Pope.*
- EI'GHTEEN**, *a.* [from *eight* and *ten*.] Twice nine.
- EI'GHTEENTH**, *a.* [from *eighteen*.] The next in order to the seventeenth.
- EI'GHTFOLD**, *a.* [from *eight* and *fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.
- EI'GHTHLY**, *ad.* [from *eighth*.] In the eighth place. *Bacon.*
- EI'GHTIETH**, *a.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; eight tenth.
- EI'GHTSCORE**, *a.* [from *eight* and *score*.] Eight times twenty. *Shakespeare.*
- EI'GHTY**, *a.* [from *eight* and *ten*.] Eight times ten; fourscore. *Brown.*
- EI'GNE**, *a.* [*néni*, Fr.] The eldest or first born. *Bacon.*
- EI'SEL**, *s.* [*eosil*, Sax.] Vinegar; verjuice.
- EI'THER**, *pro.* [*ægther*, Sax.]
- 1 Whethersoever of the two; whether one or the other. *Drayton.*
 - 2 Each; both. *Hale.*
- EI'THER**, *ad.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*: either the one or the other. *Daniel.*
- EJULA'TION**, *s.* [*ejulatio*, Lat.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- EKE**, *ad.* [*eac*, Sax.] Also; likewise; beside. *Spenser.*
- To EKE**, *v. a.* [*eacan*, Sax.]
- 1 To increase. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To supply; to fill up deficiencies. *Pope.*
 - 3 To protract; to lengthen. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To spin out by useless additions. *Pope.*
- To ELA'BORATE**, *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Lat.]
- 1 To produce with labour. *Young.*
 - 2 To heighten and improve by successive operations. *Arbuthnot.*
- ELABORATE**, *a.* [*elaboratus*, Lat.] Finished with great diligence. *Waller.*

ELE

- ELABORATELY**, *ad.* Laboriously; diligently; with great study. *Newton.*
- ELABORA'TION**, *s.* [from *elaborate*.] Improvement by successive operations. *Ray.*
- To ELA'NCE**, *v. n.* [*lancer*, Fr.] To throw out; to dart. *Prior.*
- To ELA'PSE**, *v. a.* [*elapsus*, Lat.] To pass away; to glide away. *Clarissa.*
- ELA'STICAL**, *a.* [from *elastic*.] Having the power of returning to the form from which it was distorted; springy; having the power of a spring. *Newton.*
- ELASTI'CITY**, *s.* [from *elastick*.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves. *Pope.*
- ELA'TE**, *a.* [*elatus*, Lat.] Flushed with success; lofty; haughty. *Pope.*
- To ELA'TE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To puff up with prosperity.
 - 2 To exalt; to heighten. *Thomson.*
- ELATE'RIUM**, *s.* [Lat.] An inspissated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*
- ELATION**, *s.* [from *elate*.] Haughtiness proceeding from success. *Atterbury.*
- ELBOW**, *s.* [*elboga*, Sax.]
- 1 The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder. *Pope.*
 - 2 Any flexure or angle. *Bacon.*
 - 3 To be at the elbow. To be near. *Shakespeare.*
- ELBOWCHA'IR**, *s.* [from *elbow* and *chair*.] A chair with arms. *Gay.*
- ELBOWROOM**, *s.* [from *elbow* and *room*.] Room to stretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement. *South.*
- To ELBOW**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To push with the elbow. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To push; to drive to a distance. *Dryden.*
- To ELBOW**, *v. n.* To jut out in angles.
- ELD**, *s.* [*eald*, Sax.]
- 1 Old age; decrepitude. *Milton.*
 - 2 Old people; persons worn out with years. *Cha.*
- ELDER**, *a.* [the comparative of *old*.] Surpassing another in years. *Temple.*
- ELDER**, [*ellasa*, Sax.] A tree. *Miller.*
- ELDERBERRY**, *s.* [from *elder* and *berry*.] The fruit of the elder tree. *Ash.*
- ELDERLY**, *a.* [from *elder*.] No longer young.
- ELDERS**, *s. pl.* [from *elder*.]
- 1 Persons whose age gives them a claim to reverence. *Sandys.*
 - 2 Ancestors. *Pope.*
 - 3 Those who are older than others. *Hooker.*
 - 4 (Among the Jews.) Rulers of the people.
 - 5 (In the New Testament.) Ecclesiasticks.
 - 6 (Among presbyterians.) Laymen introduced into the kirk polity. *Cleveland.*
- ELDERSHIP**, *s.* [from *elder*.]
- 1 Seniority; primogeniture. *Rowe.*
 - 2 Presbtery; ecclesiastical senate. *Hooker.*
- ELDEST**, *a.* [the superlative of *old*.]
- 1 The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 That has lived most years. *Locke.*
- ELECAMPA'NE**, *s.* A plant, named also starwort. *Miller.*
- To ELE'CT**, *v. a.* [*elego*, *electus*, Lat.]
- 1 To choose for any office or use. *Daniel.*
 - 2 (In theology.) To select as an object of eternal mercy. *Milton.*
- ELE'CT**, *a.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Chosen; taken by preference from among others. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Chosen to an office not yet in possession. *Ayl.*
 - 3 (In theology.) Chosen as an object of eternal mercy. *Hammond.*
- ELE'CTION**, *s.* [*electio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of choosing one or more from a great number. *Whitgift.*
 - 2 The power of choice. *Davies.*
 - 3 Voluntary preference. *Rogers.*
 - 4 The determination of God by which any were selected for eternal life. *Atterbury.*
 - 5 The ceremony of a publick choice. *Addison.*
- ELE'CTIVE**, *a.* [from *elect*.] Exerting the power of a choice. *Grew.*

ELE

- ELE'CTIVELY**, *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another. *Grew.*
- ELE'CTOR**, *s.* [from *elect.*]
- 1 He that has a vote in the choice of any officer. *Waller.*
- 2 A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.
- ELE'CTORAL**, *a.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.
- ELE'CTORATE**, *s.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an elector. *Addison.*
- ELE'CTRE**, *s.* [electrum, Lat.]
- Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*.
- 2 A mixed metal. *Bacon.*
- ELE'CTRICAL**, } *a.* [electrum, Lat.]
- ELE'CTRICK**, }
- 1 Attractive without magnetism; by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Newton.*
- 2 Produced by an electric body. *Brown.*
- ELECTRI'CITY**, *s.* [from *electric.*] A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, emit flame, and may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.
- ELE'CTUARY**, *s.* [electuarium, Lat.] A form of medicines of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey. *Quincy.*
- ELEEMO'SYNARY**, *a.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]
- 1 Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Glanville.*
- 2 Given in charity.
- E'LEGANCE**, } *s.* [elegantia, Lat.] Beauty ra-
- E'LEGANCY**, } ther soothing than striking;
- beauty without grandeur. *Raleigh.*
- E'LEGANT**, *a.* [elegans, Lat.]
- 1 Pleasing with minuter beauties. *Pope.*
- 2 Nice; not coarse; not gross. *Pope.*
- E'LEGANTLY**, *ad.* [from *elegant.*] In such a manner as to please without elevation. *Pope.*
- ELEGI'ACK**, *a.* [elegiacus, Lat.]
- 1 Used in elegies.
- 2 Mournful; sorrowful. *Gay.*
- E'LEGY**, *s.* [elegia, Lat.]
- 1 A mournful song. *Shakespeare.*
- A funeral song. *Dryden.*
- 3 A short poem, without points or turns.
- E'LEMENT**, *s.* [elementum, Lat.]
- 1 The first or constituent principle of any thing. *Hooker.*
- 2 The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, and water. *Bacon.*
- 3 The proper habitation or sphere of any thing. *Baker.*
- 4 An ingredient; a constituent part. *Shakesp.*
- 5 The letters of any language.
- 6 The lowest or first rudimen of literature or sciences. *Hooker.*
- To E'LEMENT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To compound of elements. *Boyle.*
- 2 To constitute; to make as a first principle. *Donne.*
- ELEME'NTAL**, *a.* [from *element.*]
- 1 Produced by some of the four elements. *Dry.*
- 2 Arising from first principles. *Brown.*
- ELEMENTA'RITY**, *s.* [from *elementary.*] Simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded. *Brown.*
- ELEME'NTARY**, *a.* [from *element.*]
- 1 Uncompounded; having only one principle. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 Rudimental; simple.
- ELE'NCH**, *s.* [elenchus, Lat.] An argument; a sophism. *Brown.*
- ELE'OTS**, *s.* Apples in request in the Cyder countries. *Mortimer.*
- E'LEPHANT**, *s.* [elephas, Lat.]
- 1 The largest of quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, and understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and pulse. He is naturally very gentle. He is supplied with a trunk, or long

ELO

- hollow cartilage, which serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory. *Calmet.*
- 2 Ivory; the teeth of Elephants. *Dryden.*
- ELEPHANTI'ASIS**, *s.* [elephantiasis, Latin.] species of leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.
- ELEPHA'NTINE**, *a.* [elephantinus, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.
- To E'LEVATE**, *v. a.* [elevo, Lat.]
- 1 To raise up aloft. *Woodward.*
- 2 To exalt; to dignify.
- 3 To raise with great conceptions. *Milton.*
- 4 To elate with vicious pride. *Milton.*
- 5 To lessen by detraction. *Hooker.*
- E'LEVATE**, *part. a.* Exalted; raised aloft. *Mil.*
- ELEVA'TION**, *s.* [elevatio, Lat.]
- 1 The act of raising up aloft. *Woodward.*
- 2 Exaltation; dignity. *Locke.*
- 3 Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris.*
- 4 Attention to objects above us. *Hooker.*
- 5 The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.
- E'LEVATOR**, *s.* [from *elevate.*] A raiser or lifter up.
- ELE'VEN**, *a.* [ændlefen, Sax.] Ten and one.
- ELE'VENTH**, *a.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth.
- ELF**, *s.* plural *elves.* [elf, Welsh.]
- 1 A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places. *Dryden.*
- 2 A devil.
- To ELF**, *v. a.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it is not to be unravelled. *Shak.*
- E'LFLOCK**, *s.* [from *elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twisted by elves. *Shakespeare.*
- To ELI'CITE**, *v. a.* [elicio, Lat.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour. *Hale.*
- ELI'CIT**, *a.* [elicitus, Lat.] Brought into act. *Hammond.*
- ELICITA'TION**, *s.* [elicio, Lat.] Excitement of the power of the will into act. *Bramhall.*
- To ELI'DE**, *v. a.* [elido, Lat.] To break in pieces. *Hooker.*
- ELIGIBI'LITY**, *s.* [from *eligible.*] Worthiness to be chosen. *Fiddes.*
- E'LIGIBLE**, *a.* [eligibilis, Lat.] Fit to be chosen; preferable. *Addison.*
- E'LIGIBLENESS**, *s.* [from *eligible.*] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.
- E'LIMATE**, * *v. n.* [e from, and *limo*, Lat. of file.] To smooth; to polish. *Ash.*
- ELIMINA'TION**, *s.* [elimino, Lat.] The act of banishing; rejection.
- ELI'SION**, *s.* [elasio, Lat.]
- 1 The act of cutting off. *Swift.*
- 2 Division; separation of parts. *Bacon.*
- ELIXA'TION**, *s.* [elixus, Lat.] The act of boiling. *Brown.*
- ELI'XIR**, *s.* [Arabick.]
- A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum. *Quincy.*
- 2 The liquor with which chymists transmute metals. *Donne.*
- 3 The extract or quintessence of any thing. *South.*
- 4 Any cordial. *Milton.*
- ELK**, *s.* [ælc, Sax.] The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. *Hill.*
- ELL**, *s.* [eln, Sax.] A measure containing a yard and a quarter. *Herbert.*
- ELLI'PSIS**, *s.* [ἐλλειψις.]
- 1 A figure of rhetorick, by which something is left out.
- 2 (In geometry.) An oval figure generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*
- ELLI'PTICAL**, } *a.* [from *ellipsis.*] Having the
- ELLI'PTICK**, } form of an ellipsis; oval. *Cheyne.*
- ELM**, *s.* [ulmus, Lat. elm, Sax.] The name of a tree. *Miller.*
- ELOCUTION**, *s.* [elocutio, Lat.]

EMA

- 1 The power of fluent speech. *Wotton.*
 2 Eloquence; flow of language. *Milton.*
 3 The power of expression or diction. *Dryden.*
E'LOGY, *s.* [*éloge*, Fr.] Praise; panegyric. *Wotton.*
To ELO'IGNE, *v. a.* [*éloigner*, Fr.] To put at a distance. *Donne.*
To ELO'NGATE, *v. a.* [*longus*, Latin.] To lengthen; to draw out.
To ELO'NGATE, *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing. *Brown.*
ELONGA'TION, *s.* [from *elongate*] 1 The act of stretching or lengthening itself. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 The state of being stretched.
 3 (In medicine.) An imperfect luxation. *Quincy.*
 4 Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another. *Glanville.*
 5 Departure; removal. *Brown.*
To ELOPE, *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break loose; to escape. *Addison.*
ELOPEMENT, *s.* [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint. *Ayiffe.*
E'LOPS, *s.* [*ἔλος*.] A fish: reckoned by Milton among the serpents. *Milton.*
E'LOQUENCE, *s.* [*eloquentia*, Lat.] 1 The power of speaking with fluency and elegance. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope.*
E'LOQUENT, *a.* [*eloquens*, Lat.] Having the power of an orator. *Isaiah.*
ELSE, *pro.* [*elles*, Saxon.] Other; one beside. *Denham.*
ELSE, *ad.* 1 Otherwise. *Tillotson.*
 2 Beside; except. *Dryden.*
E'LSWHERE, *ad.* [from *else* and *where*.] 1 In any other place. *Abbot.*
 2 In other places; in some other place. *Tillot.*
To ELU'CIDATE, *v. a.* [*elucido*, Lat.] To explain; to clear. *Boyle.*
ELUCIDA'TION, *s.* [from *elucidate*.] Explanation; exposition. *Boyle.*
ELU'CIDATOR, *s.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expositor; commentator. *Abbot.*
To ELU'DE, *v. a.* [*eludo*, Lat.] 1 To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Rogers.*
 2 To mock by unexpected escape. *Pope.*
ELU'DIBLE, *a.* [from *elude*.] Possible to be defeated. *Swift.*
ELVES. The plural of *elf*. *Pope.*
ELVELOCK, *s.* Knot in the hair. *Brown.*
E'LVISH, *a.* [from *elves*.] Relating to elves, or wandering spirits. *Drayton.*
ELU'MBATED, *a.* [*elumbis*, Latin.] Weakened in the loins.
ELU'SION, *s.* [*elusio*, Lat.] An escape from examination; an artifice. *Woodward.*
ELU'SIVE, *a.* [from *elude*.] Practising elusion; using arts to escape. *Pope.*
ELU'SORY, *a.* [from *elude*.] Tending to deceive; fraudulent. *Brown.*
To ELU'TE, *v. a.* [*eluo*, Lat.] To wash off. *Arb.*
To ELU'TRIATE, *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] To decant; to strain out. *Arbuthnot.*
ELUTRIA'TION, *s.* [from *elutriate*.] The act of straining off; the act of cleansing ore by a large quantity of water. *Ash.*
ELY'SIAN, *a.* [*elysius*, Lat.] Deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton.*
ELY'SIUM, *s.* [Latin.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place excellently pleasant. *Shakespeare.*
EM. A contraction of *them*. *Hudibras.*
To EMA'CIATE, *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waste; to deprive of flesh. *Graunt.*
To EMA'CIATE, *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine. *Brown.*
EMACIA'TION, *s.* [*emaciatum*, Lat.] 1 The act of making lean.
 2 The state of one grown lean. *Graunt.*
EMACULA'TION, *s.* [*emaculo*, Lat.] The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.
EMANANT, *a.* [*emanans*, Lat.] Issuing from something else. *Hale.*

EMB

- To E'MANATE**, *v. a.* To issue; to flow from something else. *Burke.*
EMANA'TION, *s.* [*emanatio*, Lat.] 1 The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance. *South.*
 2 That which issues from another substance. *Taylor.*
EMA'NATIVE, *a.* [*emano*, Lat.] Issuing from another.
To EMA'NCIPATE, *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To set free from servitude. *Arbuthnot.*
EMANCIPA'TION, *s.* [from *emancipate*.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery. *Glanville.*
To EMA'RGINATE, *v. a.* [*margo*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.
To EMA'SCULATE, *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Lat.] 1 To castrate; to deprive of virility. *Graunt.*
 2 To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness. *Collier.*
EMASCUA'TION, *s.* [from *emasculate*.] 1 Castration.
 2 Effeminacy; womanish qualities.
To EMBA'LE, *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.] 1 To make up into a bundle.
 2 To bind up; to enclose. *Spenser.*
To EMBA'LM, *v. a.* [*embaumer*, Fr.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction. *Donne.*
EMBA'LMER, *s.* [from *embalm*.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies. *Bacon.*
To EMBA'R, *v. a.* [from *bar*.] 1 To shut; to enclose. *Fairfax.*
 2 To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up. *Bacon.*
EMBARCA'TION, *s.* [from *embark*.] 1 The act of putting on shipboard. *Clarendon.*
 2 The act of going on shipboard.
EMBA'RG, *s.* [*embargar*, Span.] A prohibition to pass; a stop to trade. *Wotton.*
To EMBA'RG, *v. a.* To prohibit; to order an arrest; to put a stop to trade. *Scott.*
To EMBA'RK, *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fr.] 1 To put on shipboard. *Clarendon.*
 2 To engage another in any affair.
To EMBA'RK, *v. n.* 1 To go on shipboard. *Philips.*
 2 To engage in any affair.
To EMBA'RRASS, *v. a.* [*embarrasser*, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle. *Spectator.*
EMBA'RRASSMENT, *s.* [from *embarrass*.] Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*
To EMBA'SE, *v. a.* [from *buse*.] 1 To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to impair. *Wotton.*
 2 To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser.*
EMBA'SSADOR, *s.* One sent on a publick message. *Denham.*
EMBA'SSADRESS, *s.* A woman sent on a publick message. *Garth.*
E'MBASSAGE, *s.*
E'MBASSY, *s.* 1 A publick message. *Dryden.*
 2 Any solemn message. *Taylor.*
 3 An errand, in an ironical sense. *Sidney.*
To EMBA'TTLE, *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle. *Prior.*
To EMBA'Y, *v. a.* [*baigner*, Fr.] 1 To bathe; to wet; to wash. *Spenser.*
 2 [From *bay*.] To enclose in a bay; to land-lock. *Shakespeare.*
To EMBE'LLISH, *v. a.* [*embellir*, Fr.] To adorn; to beautify. *Locke.*
EMBE'LLISHMENT, *s.* [from *embellish*.] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscititious grace. *Addison.*
EMBERING, *s.* The ember days. *Tusser.*
EMBERS, *s.* without a singular. [*æmyria*, Sax.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished. *Bac.*
EMBER-WEEK, *s.* A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*
To EMBE'ZZLE, *v. a.*

EMB

- 1 To appropriate by breach of trust. *Hayward.*
 2 To waste; to swallow up in riot. *Dryden.*
EMBEZZLEMENT, *s.* [from *embezzle*.]
 1 The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.
 2 The thing ill appropriated.
To EMBLAZE, *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]
 1 To adorn with glittering embellishments. *Pope.*
 2 To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial. *Milton.*
To EMBLAZON, *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]
 1 To adorn with figures of heraldry.
 2 To deck in glaring colours. *Hakewill.*
E'MBLEM, *s.* [*ἑμβλημα*.]
 1 Inlay; enamel.
 2 An occult representation; an a picture. *Addison.*
To E'MBLEM, *v. a.* To represent in an occult, or allusive manner. *Glanville.*
EMBLEMA'TICAL, } *a.* [from *emblem*.]
EMBLEMA'TICK, }
 1 Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative. *Prior.*
 2 Dealing in emblems; using emblems.
EMBLEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* In the manner of emblems; allusively. *Swift.*
EMBLEMATIST, *s.* [from *emblem*.] A writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown.*
E'MBOLISM, *s.* [*ἑμβολισμός*.]
 1 Intercalation; insertion of days to produce regularity and equation of time. *Holder.*
 2 The time inserted; intercalatory.
E'MBOLUS, *s.* [*ἑμβολός*.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump. *Arbuthnot.*
To EMBOSS, *v. a.* [*bosse*, a protuberance, Fr.]
 1 To form with protuberances. *Milton.*
 2 To engrave with relief, or rising work. *Dryden.*
 3 To enclose; to include; to cover. *Spenser.*
 4 To enclose in a thicket. *Milton.*
 5 To hunt hard. *Shakespeare.*
EMBOSSMENT, *s.* [from *emboss*.]
 1 Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence. *Bacon.*
 2 Relief; rising work. *Addison.*
To EMBOTTLE, *v. a.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle. *Philips.*
To EMBOVEL, *v. a.* [from *bowel*.] To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate. *Milton.*
To EMBRACE, *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]
 1 To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness. *Dryden.*
 2 To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. *Tillotson.*
 3 To comprehend; to take in: as, natural philosophy embraces many sciences.
 4 To comprise; to enclose; to contain; to encircle. *Denham.*
 5 To admit; to receive. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To find; to take. *Shakespeare.*
 7 To squeeze in a hostile manner.
To EMBRACE, *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shakespeare.*
EMBRACE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug. *Den.*
 2 A hostile squeeze; crush.
EMBRACEMENT, *s.* [from *embrace*.]
 1 Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney.*
 2 Hostile hug; grabble. *Sidney.*
 3 Comprehension. *Davies.*
 4 State of being contained; enclosure. *Bacon.*
 5 Conjugal endearment. *Shakespeare.*
EMBRACER, *s.* [from *embrace*.] The person embracing. *Howel.*
EMBRASURE, *s.* [*embrasure*, Fr.] An aperture in the wall; battlement.
To EMBRAVE, *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To decorate; to embellish; to deck. *Spenser.*
To EMBROCATE, *v. a.* [*ἐμβρεχω*.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors. *Wiseman.*
EMBROCA'TION, *s.* [from *embrocate*.]
 1 The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits.
 2 The lotion with which any diseased part is washed. *Wiseman.*

EMI

- To EMBROIDER**
- ,
- v. a.*
- [
- broder*
- , Fr.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work.
- Waller.*
-
- EMBROIDERER**
- ,
- s.*
- [from
- embroider*
- .] One that adorns clothes with needlework.
- Ecclus.*
-
- EMBROIDERY**
- ,
- s.*
- [from
- embroider*
- .]
-
- 1 Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.
- Bacon.*
-
- 2 Variegation; diversity of colours.
- Spectator.*
-
- To EMBROIL**
- ,
- v. a.*
- [
- brouiller*
- , Fr.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract.
- King Charles.*
-
- To EMBROTHEL**
- ,
- v. a.*
- [from
- brothel*
- ,
- brodel*
- .] To enclose in a brothel.
- Donne.*
-
- E'MBRYO**
- , }
- s.*
- [
- ἑμβρυον*
- .]
-
- E'MBRYON**
- , }
-
- 1 The offspring yet unfinished in the womb.
- Brown.*
-
- 2 The state of any thing yet not fit for production, or yet unfinished.
- Swift.*
-
- EME**
- ,
- s.*
- [
- eame*
- , Sax.] Uncle.
- Spenser.*
-
- EME'NDABLE**
- ,
- a.*
- [
- emendo*
- , Lat.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.
-
- EMENDA'TION**
- ,
- s.*
- [
- emendo*
- , Lat.]
-
- 1 Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.
- Grew.*
-
- 2 An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.
-
- EMENDA'TOR**
- ,
- s.*
- [
- emendo*
- , Lat.] A corrector or improver.
-
- E'MERALD**
- ,
- s.*
- [
- emeraude*
- , Fr.
- smaragdus*
- , Lat.] A green precious stone. The emerald is, in its most perfect state, perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. It is of all the various shades of green, from the deepest to the palest.
- Woodward.*
-
- To EME'RGE**
- ,
- v. n.*
- [
- emergo*
- , Lat.]
-
- 1 To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.
- Boyle.*
-
- 2 To issue; to proceed.
- Newton.*
-
- 3 To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity.
- Pope.*
-
- EME'RGENCE**
- , }
- s.*
- [from
- emergo*
- .]
-
- EME'RGENCY**
- , }
-
- 1 The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.
- Brown.*
-
- 2 The act of rising into view.
- Newton.*
-
- 3 Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.
- Glanville.*
-
- 4 Pressing necessity; exigence. A sense not proper.
- Addison.*
-
- EME'RGENT**
- ,
- a.*
- [from
- emerge*
- .]
-
- 1 Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.
- Ben Jonson.*
-
- 2 Rising into view, or notice.
- Milton.*
-
- 3 Issuing from any thing.
- South.*
-
- 4 Sudden; unexpected; casual.
- Clarendon.*
-
- E'MERODS**
- , }
- s.*
- [from
- hemorrhoids*
- .] Painful
-
- E'MEROIDS**
- , } swellings of the hemorrhoidal
-
- veins; piles.
- Samuel.*
-
- EME'RSION**
- ,
- s.*
- [from
- emerge*
- .] The time when a star, having been obscured by its approach to the sun, appears again.
- Brown.*
-
- E'MERY**
- ,
- s.*
- [
- emeri*
- , Fr.]
- Emery*
- is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is used in cleaning and polishing steel.
- Hill.*
-
- EME'TICAL**
- , }
- s.*
- [
- ἑμεω*
- .] Having the quality of
-
- EME'TICK**
- , } provoking vomits.
- Hale.*
-
- EME'TICK**
- , *
- s.*
- (In medicine.) A vomit; a medicine to provoke vomiting.
- Asa.*
-
- EME'TICALLY**
- ,
- ad.*
- [from
- emetical*
- .] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.
- Boyle.*
-
- EMICA'TION**
- ,
- s.*
- [
- emicatio*
- , Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles.
- Brown.*
-
- EMI'CTION**
- ,
- s.*
- [
- emictum*
- , Lat.] Urine.
- Harvey.*
-
- E'MIGRANT**
- , *
- s.*
- One who emigrates.
- Robertson.*
-
- E'MIGRANT**
- , *
- a.*
- [
- e*
- and
- migro*
- , Lat.] Departing from a place; wandering.
-
- To E'MIGRATE**
- ,
- v. n.*
- [
- emigro*
- , Latin.] To remove from one place to another.
-
- EMIGRA'TION**
- ,
- s.*
- [from
- emigrate*
- .] Change of habitation.
- Hale.*
-
- E'MINENCE**
- , }
- s.*
- [
- eminencia*
- , Lat.]
-
- E'MINENCY**
- , }
-
- 1 Loftiness; height.
-
- 2 Summit; highest part.
- Ray.*
-
- 3 A part rising above the rest.
- Dryden.*

EMP

4 A place where one is exposed to general notice.

Addison.

5 Exaltation; conspicuousness; reputation; celebrity.

Stillingfleet.

6 Supreme degree.

Milton.

7 Notice; distinction.

Shakespeare.

8 A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT, *a.* [*eminens*, Lat.]

1 High; lofty.

Ezekiel.

2 Dignified; exalted.

Dryden.

3 Conspicuous; remarkable.

Milton.

E'MINENTLY, *a.* [from *eminent*.]

1 Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

Milton.

2 In a high degree.

Swift.

E'MISSARY, *s.* [*emissarius*, Lat.]

1 One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.

Swift.

2 One that emits or sends out.

Arbuthnot.

EMISSION, *s.* [*emissio*, Lat.] The act of sending out; vent.

Evelyn.

To EMIT, *v. a.* [*emitto*, Lat.]

1 To send forth; to let go.

Woodward.

2 To let fly; to dart.

Prior.

3 To issue out juridically.

Ayliffe.

EMME'NAGOGUES, *s.* [*ἐμμηνα* and *ἀγω*] Medicines that promote the courses.

Quincy.

E'MMET, *s.* [*æmette*, Sax.] An ant; a pismire.

Sidney.

To EMME'W, *v. a.* [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up.

Shakespeare.

To EMMOVE, *v. a.* [*emouvoir*, Fr.] To excite; to rouse.

Spenser.

EMO'LLIENT, *a.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; supplying.

Arbuthnot.

EMO'LLIENTS, *s.* Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.

Quincy.

EMOLLITION, *s.* [*emollitio*, Lat.] The act of softening.

Bacon.

EMOLUMENT, *s.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] Profit; advantage.

South.

EMONGST, *prep.* Among.

Spenser.

EMOTION, *s.* [*emotion*, Fr.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion.

Dryden.

To EMPA'LE, *v. a.* [*empaler*, Fr.]

1 To fence with a pale.

Donne.

2 To fortify.

Raleigh.

3 To enclose; to shut in.

Cleveland.

4 To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Southern.

EMPA'LEMENT, *s.* (In antiquity.) An ancient and barbarous kind of punishment, in which a sharp pole was thrust up the fundament.

Ash.

EMPA'NNEL, *s.* [*panne*, Fr.] The writing or entering by the sheriff the names of a jury into a schedule, which he has summoned to appear.

Cowell.

To EMPA'NNEL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury.

Gov. of Tongue.

EMPA'RLANCE, *s.* [*parler*, Fr.] It signifieth a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do.

Cowell.

EMPA'SM, *s.* [*ἐμπασσω*.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION, *v. a.* [from *passion*.] To move with passion; to affect strongly.

Milton.

To EMPE'OPLE, *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.

Spenser.

EMPERESS, *s.* [from *emperour*.]

1 A woman invested with imperia, power.

Davies.

2 The queen of an emperour.

Shakespeare.

EMPEROR, *s.* [*empereur*, Fr.] A monarch

EMPEROUR, *s.* of title and dignity superior

to a king.

Shakespeare.

EMPERY, *s.* [*empire*, Fr.] Empire; sovereign command; not in use.

Shakespeare.

EMPHASIS, *s.* [*ἐμφασις*.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.

Holder.

EMPHA'TICAL, *a.* [*ἐμφαινω*.]

1 Forcible; strong; striking.

Garth.

2 Striking the sight.

Boyle.

3 Appearing; seeming; not real.

EMPHATICALLY, *ad.* [from *emphatical*.]

EMP

1 Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner

Scath.

2 According to appearance.

Brown.

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, *a.* [*ἐμφυσμα*.] Bloated

puffed; swollen.

Sharp.

To EMPI'E'UCE, *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To pierce

into; to enter into by violent appulse.

Spenser.

EMPI'GHT, *part.* Set; pitched; put in a posture.

Spenser.

EMPI'RE, *s.* [*empire*, Fr.]

1 Imperial power; supreme dominion.

Rowe.

2 The region over which dominion is extended.

Temple.

3 Command over any thing.

EMPI'RICK, *s.* [*ἐμπειρικος*.] A trier or experimenter; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only.

Hooker.

EMPI'RICAL, *a.* [from the noun.]

EMPI'RICK, *a.* [from the noun.]

1 Versed in experiments.

Milton.

2 Known only by experience; practised only by rote.

Shakespeare.

EMPI'RICALLY, *ad.* [from *empirical*.]

1 Experimentally; according to experience.

Brown.

2 Without rational grounds; charlatanically.

EMPI'RICISM, *s.* [from *empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER, *s.* [*ἐμπλαστρον*.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth.

Wiseman.

To EMPLA'STER, *v. a.* To cover with a plaster.

Mortimer.

EMPLA'STICK, *a.* [*ἐμπλαστικός*.] Viscous; glutinous.

Wiseman.

To EMPLA'D, *v. a.* To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

Hayward.

To EMPLOY, *v. a.* [*employer*, Fr.]

1 To busy; to keep at work; to exercise.

Temple.

2 To use as an instrument.

3 To use as means.

Dryden.

4 To use as materials.

Locke.

5 To commission; to entrust with the management of any affairs.

Watts.

6 To fill up with business.

Dryden.

7 To pass or spend in business.

Prior.

EMPLOY, *s.* [from the verb.]

1 Business; object of industry.

Pope.

2 Publick office.

Addison.

EMPLOYABLE, *a.* [from *employ*.] Capable to be used; proper for use.

EMPLOYER, *s.* [from *employ*.]

1 One that uses or causes to be used.

2 One that sets others to work.

EMPLOYMENT, *s.* [from *employ*.]

1 Business; object of industry; object of labour.

2 Business; the state of being employed.

3 Office; post of business.

Atterbury.

4 Business entrusted.

Shakespeare.

EMPO'ISON, *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.]

1 To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs.

Sidney.

2 To taint with poison; to envenom.

EMPO'ISONER, *s.* [*empoisonneur*, Fr.] One who destroys another by poison.

Bacon.

EMPO'ISONMENT, *s.* [*empoisonnement*, Fr.] The practice of destroying by poison.

Bacon.

EMPORE'TICAL, *a.* [*ἐμπορητικός*.] That which

EMPORE'TICK, *a.* is used at markets, or in

merchandise.

EMPO'RIMUM, *s.* [*ἐμποριον*.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a commercial city.

Dryden.

To EMPO'VERISH, *v. a.* [*appauvir*, Fr.]

1 To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

South.

2 To lessen fertility.

EMPO'VERISHER, *s.* [from *empoverish*.]

1 One that makes others poor.

2 That which impairs fertility.

Mortimer.

EMPO'VERISHMENT, *s.* [from *empoverish*.] Cause of poverty; waste.

Swift.

To EMPO'WER, *v. a.* [from *power*.]

1 To authorise; to commission.

Dryden.

2 To give natural force; to enable.

Baker.

EMU

- EMPRESS, s.** [from *emperess*.]
 1 The queen of an emperour. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign. *Milton.*
- EMPRISE, s.** [*emprise*, Fr.] An attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise. *Fairfax.*
- EMPTIER, s.** [from *empty*.] One that empties; one that makes void. *Nahum.*
- EMPTYNESS, s.** [from *empty*.]
 1 Absence of plenitude; inanity. *Philips.*
 2 The state of being empty. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A void space; vacuity; vacuum. *Dryden.*
 4 Want of substance or solidity. *Dryden.*
 5 Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires. *Atterbury.*
 6 Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope.*
- EMPTION, s.** [*emptio*, Lat.] The act of purchasing. *Arbuthnot.*
- EMPTY, a.** [*æmtig*, Sax.]
 1 Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Burnet.*
 2 Devoid; unfurnished. *Newton.*
 3 Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.
 4 Without any thing to carry; unburdened; unfreighted. *Dryden.*
 5 Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful. *Ral.*
 6 Without substance; without solidity; vain. *Dryden.*
- To EMPTY, v. a.** [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust. *Arbuthnot.*
- To EMPTY, v. n.** To become empty. *B. Jonson.*
- To EMPURPLE, v. a.** [from *purple*.] To make of a purple colour. *Milton.*
- To EMPURZZLE, v. a.** [from *puzzle*.] To perplex; to put to a stand. *Brown.*
- EMPYEMA, s.** [*εμπύημα*.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only. *Arbuthnot.*
- EMPYREAL, a.** [*εμπυρος*.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton.*
- EMPYREAN, s.** [*εμπυρος*.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. *Milton.*
- EMPYREUM, s.** [*εμπυρεμμα*.] The burning of any matter in boiling or distillation. *Harvey.*
- EMPYREUMATICAL, a.** [from *empyreuma*.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances. *Boyle.*
- EMPYROSIS, s.** [*εμπυρωσις*.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale.*
- To EMULATE, v. a.** [*æmulator*, Lat.]
 1 To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.
 2 To imitate with hope of equal, or superiour excellence. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 To be equal to; to rise to equality with. *Pope.*
 4 To imitate; to resemble. *Arbuthnot.*
- EMULATION, s.** [*æmulatio*, Lat.]
 1 Rivalry; desire of superiority. *Spratt.*
 2 Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention. *Shakespeare.*
- EMULATIVE, a.** [from *emulate*.] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.
- EMULATOR, s.** [from *emulate*.] A rival; a competitor. *Bacon.*
- To EMULGE, v. a.** [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.
- EMULGENT, a.** [*emulgens*, Lat.]
 1 Milking or draining out.
 2 *Emulgent* vessels (in anatomy) are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava. *Brown.*
- EMULOUS, a.** [*æmulus*, Lat.]
 1 Rival; engaged in competition. *Jonson.*
 2 Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Prior.*
 3 Factionous; contentious. *Shakespeare.*
- EMULOUSLY, ad.** [from *emulous*.] With desire of excelling or outdoing another. *Granv.*
- EMULSION, s.** [*emulsio*, Lat.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds or kernels. *Quincy.*
- EMUNCTORIES, s.** [*emunctorium*, Lat.] Those

ENC

- parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated. *More.*
- EN.** An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more easy pronunciation.
- To ENABLE, v. a.** [from *able*.] To make able; to confer power. *Spenser.*
- To ENACT, v. a.** [from *act*.]
 1 To act; to perform; to effect. *Spenser.*
 2 To establish; to decree. *Temple.*
 3 To represent by action. *Shakespeare.*
- ENACT, s.** [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.
- ENACTOR, s.** [from *enact*.]
 1 One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury.*
 2 One that practises or performs any thing: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- ENALLAGE, s.** [*εναλλαγή*.] A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made in the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.
- To ENAMBUSH, v. a.** [from *ambush*.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman.*
- To ENAMEL, v. a.** [from *amel*.]
 1 To inlay; to variegate with colours.
 2 To lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton.*
- To ENAMEL, v. n.** To practise the use of enamel. *Boyle.*
- ENAMEL, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. *Fairfax.*
 2 The substance inlaid in other things.
- ENAMELLER, s.** [from *enamel*.] One that practises the art of enamelling.
- To ENAMOUR, v. a.** [*amour*, Fr.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Dryden.*
- ENARRATION, s.** [*enarro*, Lat.] Explanation; exposition.
- ENARTHROSIS, s.** [*εν* and *αρθρον*.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman.*
- ENATACTION, s.** [*enato*, Lat.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming.
- ENAUTER, ad.** An obsolete word explained by Spenser himself to mean, *lest that*.
- To ENCAGE, v. a.** [from *cage*.] To shut up in a cage; to coop; to confine. *Donne.*
- To ENCAAMP, v. n.** To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. *Bacon.*
- To ENCAAMP, v. a.** To form an army into a regular camp.
- ENCAMPMENT, s.** [from *encamp*.]
 1 The act of encamping or pitching tents.
 2 A camp; tents pitched in order. *Grew.*
- To ENCAVE, v. a.** [from *cave*.] To hide as in a cave. *Shakespeare.*
- ENCEINTE, s.** [French.] Enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification.
- To ENCHAFFE, v. a.** [*echauffer*, Fr.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shakespeare.*
- To ENCHAIN, v. a.** [*enchaîner*, Fr.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind. *Dryden.*
- To ENCHANT, v. a.** [*enchanter*, Fr.]
 1 To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery. *Granville.*
 2 To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney.*
 3 To delight in a high degree. *Pope.*
- ENCHANTER, s.** [*enchanteur*, Fr.] A magician; a sorcerer. *Decay of Piety.*
- ENCHANTINGLY, ad.** [from *enchant*.] With the force of enchantment. *Shakespeare.*
- ENCHANTMENT, s.** [*enchantement*, Fr.]
 1 Magical charms; spells; incantation. *Knolles.*
 2 Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope.*
- ENCHANTRESS, s.** [*enchanteresse*, Fr.]
 1 A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts. *Tatler.*
 2 A woman whose beauty or excellences give irresistible influence. *Thomson.*

ENC

- To ENCHASSE**, *v. a.* [*enchasser*, Fr.]
 1 To infix; to enclose in any body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Felton.*
 2 To adorn by being fixed upon it. *Dryden.*
- ENCHE'ASON**, *s.* [*encheson*, old law Fr.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser.*
- ENCHE'LYS**, * *s.* (In ichthyology.) The eel. *Ash.*
- To ENCI'RCLE**, *v. a.* [from *circle*.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring. *Pope.*
- ENCI'RCLET**, *s.* [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*
- ENCLI'TICKS**, *s.* [*ἐγκλιτικά*.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.
- To ENCLO'SE**, *v. a.* [*enclos*, Fr.]
 1 To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward.*
 2 To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass. *Pope.*
- ENCLO'SER**, *s.* [from *enclose*.]
 1 One that encloses, or separates common fields into several distinct properties. *Herbert.*
 2 Any thing in which another is enclosed.
- ENCLO'SURE**, *s.* [from *enclose*.]
 1 The act of enclosing or environing any thing. *Wilkins.*
 2 The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions. *Hayward.*
 3 The appropriation of things common. *Taylor.*
 4 State of being shut up in any place. *Burnet.*
 5 The space enclosed. *Addison.*
 6 Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common. *South.*
- ENCOLA'PTICE**, * *s.* [*εν in*, and *κολαπίω*, to engrave.] The art of engraving on brass; the act of engraving inscriptions on brass plates. *Scott.*
- ENCO'MIAST**, *s.* [*ἐγκωμιαστής*.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser. *Locke.*
- ENCOMIA'STICAL**, } *a.* [*ἐγκωμιαστικός*.] Pane-
ENCOMIA'STICK, } gyral; laudatory; con-
 taining praise; bestowing praise.
- ENCO'MIUM**, *s.* [*ἐγκομιον*.] Panegyrick; praise; elogy. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- To ENCO'MPASS**, *v. a.* [from *compass*.]
 1 To enclose; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To shut in; to surround; to environ.
 3 To go round any place.
- ENCO'MPASSMENT**, *s.* [from *encompass*.] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.
- ENCO'RE**, *ad.* [Fr.] Again; once more. *Pope.*
- ENCO'UNTER**, *s.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]
 1 Duel; single fight; conflict. *Dryden.*
 2 Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other. *Milton.*
 3 Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Accidental congress; sudden meeting. *Pope.*
 5 Act of accosting. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Casual incident; occasion. *Pope.*
- To ENCO'UNTER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To meet face to face. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict. *Knolles.*
 3 To meet with reciprocal kindness. *Shak.*
 4 To attack; to meet in the front. *Tillotson.*
 5 To oppose; to oppugn. *Hale.*
 6 To meet by accident. *Shakespeare.*
- To ENCO'UNTER**, *v. n.*
 1 To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To engage; to fight. *Knolles.*
 3 To meet face to face.
 4 To come together by chance.
- ENCO'UNTERER**, *s.* [from *encounter*.]
 1 Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *More.*
 2 One that loves to accost others. *Shakespeare.*
- To ENCO'URAGE**, *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.]
 1 To animate; to incite to any thing. *Psalms.*
 2 To give courage to; to support the spirits; to embolden. *K. Charles.*
 3 To raise confidence; to make confident. *Locke.*
- ENCO'URAGEMENT**, *s.* [from *encourage*.]
 1 Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. *Philips.*
 2 Favour; countenance; support. *Otway.*

END

- ENCO'URAGER**, *s.* [from *encourage*.] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Dryden.*
- To ENCRO'ACH**, *v. a.* [*accrocher*; from *croc*, a hook, Fr.]
 1 To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away. *Spenser.*
 2 To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert.*
- ENCRO'ACHER**, *s.* [from *encroach*.]
 1 One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means. *Swift.*
 2 One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clarissa.*
- ENCRO'ACHMENT**, *s.* [from *encroach*.]
 1 An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Cowell.*
 2 To advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addison.*
- To ENCU'MBER**, *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.]
 1 To clog; to load; to impede.
 2 To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.
 3 To load with debts.
- ENCU'MBRANCE**, *s.* [from *encumber*.]
 1 Clog; load; impediment. *Temple.*
 2 Excrescence; useless addition. *Thomson.*
 3 Burden upon an estate. *Ayliffe.*
- ENCY'CLICAL**, *a.* [*ἐγκυκλιος*.] Circular; sent round through a large region. *Stillfleet.*
- ENCYCLOPE'DIA**, } *s.* [*ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία*.] Th
ENCYCLOPE'DY, } circle of sciences; the
 round of learning. *Arbutnot.*
- ENCY'STED**, *a.* [*κυστός*.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag. *Sharp.*
- END**, *s.* [*end*, Sax.]
 1 The extremity of any thing materially extended. *Locke.*
 2 The last particle of any assignable duration. *Donne.*
 3 The conclusion or cessation of any action. *Genesis.*
 4 The conclusion or last part of any thing: as, the end of a chapter.
 5 Ultimate state; final doom. *Psalms.*
 6 The point beyond which no progression can be made. *Psalms.*
 7 Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Death; fate; decease. *Roscommon.*
 9 Abolition; total loss. *Locke.*
 10 Cause of death; destroyer. *Shakespeare.*
 11 Consequence; event. *Shakespeare.*
 12 Fragment; broken piece. *Shakespeare.*
 13 Purpose; intention. *Clarendon.*
 14 Thing intended; final design. *Suckling.*
 15 *An end.* Erect: as, his hair stands an end.
 16 *Most an end.* Commonly. *Shakespeare.*
- To END**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To terminate; to conclude; to finish. *Knolles.*
 2 To destroy; to put to death. *Shakespeare.*
- To END**, *v. n.*
 1 To come to an end; to be finished. *Fairfax.*
 2 To terminate; to conclude. *Taylor.*
 3 To cease; to fail. *Locke.*
- To ENDA'MAGE**, *v. a.* [from *damage*.] To mischief; to harm. *South.*
- To ENDA'NGER**, *v. a.* [from *danger*.]
 1 To put into hazard; to bring into peril. *Tillotson.*
 2 To incur the danger of; to hazard. *Bacon.*
- To ENDE'AR**, *v. a.* [from *dear*.] To make dear; to make beloved. *Wake.*
- ENDE'ARMENT**, *s.* [from *endear*.]
 1 The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared. *Thomson.*
 2 The state of being endeared; the state of being loved. *South.*
- ENDE'AVOUR**, *s.* [*devoir*, Fr.] Labour directed to some certain end. *Tillotson.*
- To ENDE'AVOUR**, *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpose. *Pope.*
- To ENDE'AVOUR**, *v. a.* To attempt; to try. *Milton.*
- ENDE'AVOURER**, *s.* [from *endeavour*.] One who labours to a certain end. *Ryder.*

ENE

- ENDE'CAGON**, *s.* [ενδεκαγων.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.
- ENDE'MIAL**, } *a.* [ενδημιος.] Peculiar to a coun-
ENDE'MICAL, } try; used of any disease that
ENDE'MICK, } affects several people to-
 gether in the same country, proceeding from
 some cause peculiar to the country where it
 reigns. *Quincy*
- To ENDE'NIZE**, *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To make
 free; to enfranchise. *Camden.*
- To ENDI'CT**, } *v. a.* [enditer, Fr.]
To ENDI'TE, }
 1 To charge any man by a written accusation
 before a court of justice: as, *he was endited*
for felony.
 2 To draw up; to compose; to write. *Gay.*
- To ENDI'TE**, *v. n.* To compose. *Waller.*
- ENDI'CTMENT**, } *s.* [from *endite*.] A bill or
ENDI'TEMENT, } declaration made in form
 of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.
Hooker.
- E'NDIVE**, *s.* [endive, Fr. *intybum*, Lat.] An
 herb; succory. *Mortimer.*
- E'NDLESS**, *a.* [from *end*.]
 1 Without end; without conclusion, or termin-
 ation. *Pope.*
 2 Infinite in longitudinal extent. *Tillotson.*
 3 Infinite in duration; perpetual. *Hooker.*
 4 Incessant; continual. *Pope.*
- E'NDLESSLY**, *ad.* [from *endless*.]
 1 Incessantly; perpetually. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 Without termination of length.
- E'NDLESSNESS**, *s.* [from *endless*.]
 1 Perpetuity; endless duration.
 2 The quality of being round without an end.
Donne.
- E'NDLONG**, *ad.* [from *end* and *long*.] In a
 straight line. *Dryden.*
- E'NDMOST**, *a.* [from *end* and *most*.] Remotest;
 furthest; at the further end.
- To ENDO'RSE**, *v. a.* [endosser, Fr.]
 1 To register on the back of a writing; to super-
 scribe. *Howel.*
 2 To cover on the back. *Milton.*
- ENDO'RSEMENT**, *s.* [from *endorse*.]
 1 Superscription; writing on the back.
 2 Ratification. *Herbert.*
- To ENDO'W**, *v. a.* [indoto, Lat.]
 1 To enrich with a portion. *Exodus.*
 2 To supply with any external goods. *Addison.*
 3 To enrich with any excellence. *Swift.*
 4 To be the fortune of any one. *Shakespeare.*
- ENDO'WMENT**, *s.* [from *endow*.]
 1 Wealth bestowed to any person or use.
 2 The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting
 forth or severing a sufficient portion for per-
 petual maintenance. *Dryden.*
 3 Gifts of nature. *Addison.*
- To ENDU'E**, *v. a.* [induo, Lat.] To supply with
 mental excellences. *Common Prayer.*
- ENDU'RANCE**, *s.* [from *endure*.]
 1 Continuance; lastingness. *Temple.*
 2 Delay; procrastination. *Shakespeare.*
- To ENDU'RE**, *v. a.* [endurer, Fr.] To bear; to
 undergo; to sustain; to support. *Temple.*
- To ENDU'RE**, *v. n.*
 1 To last; to remain; to continue. *Locke.*
 2 To brook; to bear; to admit. *Davies.*
- ENDU'RER**, *s.* [from *endure*.]
 1 One that can bear or endure; sustainer; suf-
 ferer. *Spenser.*
 2 Continuer; laster.
- E'NDWISE**, *ad.* [from *end* and *wise*.] Exactly;
 uprightly; on end. *Ray.*
- To E'NECATE**, *v. a.* [eneco, Lat.] To kill; to
 destroy. *Harvey.*
- E'NEMY**, *s.* [ennemi, Fr.]
 1 A public foe. *Davies.*
 2 A private opponent; an antagonist.
 3 Any one who regards another with malevo-
 lence; not a friend. *Shakespeare.*
 4 One that dislikes. *Prior.*
 5 (In theology.) The fiend; the devil.
Common Prayer.
- ENERGETICAL**, * } *a.* [ενεργητικός.]
ENERGETICK, }

ENG

- 1 Forcible; active; vigorous; efficacious.
 2 Operative; active; working; not at rest. *Grew.*
- ENERGE'TICALLY**, * *ad.* Forcibly; powerfully;
 strongly. *Entick.*
- E'NERGY**, *s.* [ενεργεια.]
 1 Power not exerted in action. *Bacon.*
 2 Force; efficacy; influence. *Smalridge.*
 3 Faculty; operation. *Bentley.*
 4 Strength of expression; force of signification.
Roscommon.
- To E'NERVATE**, *v. a.* [enervo, Lat.] To weaken;
 to deprive of force. *Bacon.*
- ENERVA'TION**, *s.* [from *enerve*.]
 1 The act of weakening; emasculation.
 2 The state of being weakened; effeminacy.
- To ENE'RVE**, *v. a.* [enervo, Lat.] To weaken;
 to break the force of; to crush. *Digby.*
- To ENFA'MISH**, *v. a.* [from *famish*.] To starve;
 to famish.
- To ENFE'BLE**, *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To weaken;
 to enervate. *Taylor.*
- To ENFE'OFF**, *v. a.* [feoffamentum, low Lat.]
 To invest with any dignities or possessions:
 a law term. *Hale.*
- ENFE'OFFMENT**, *s.* [from *enfeoff*.]
 1 The act of enfeoffing.
 2 The instrument or deed by which one is invest-
 ed with possessions.
- To ENFE'TTER**, *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to en-
 chain: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- ENFI'L'ADE**, *s.* [Fr.] A strait passage.
- To ENFI'L'ADE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce
 in a right line.
- ENFI'LE**, * *s.* (In fortifications.) The curtain,
 or rampart. *Ash.*
- To ENFI'RE**, *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire; to set
 on fire; to kindle: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- To ENFO'RCE**, *v. a.* [forcee, Fr.]
 1 To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigo-
 rate.
 2 To make or gain by force. *Spenser.*
 3 To put in act by violence. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To instigate; to provoke; to urge on; to ani-
 mate. *Spenser.*
 5 To urge with energy. *Clarendon.*
 6 To compel; to constrain. *Davies.*
 7 To press with a charge. *Shakespeare.*
- To ENFO'RCE**, *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to
 show beyond contradiction. *Hooker.*
- ENFO'RCE**, *s.* [from *force*.] Power; strength
 not used. *Milton.*
- ENFO'RCEDLY**, *ad.* [from *enforce*.] By vio-
 lence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously;
 not by choice. *Shakespeare.*
- ENFO'RCEMENT**, *s.* [from *enforce*.]
 1 An act of violence; compulsion; force offered.
Raleigh.
 2 Sanction; that which gives force to a law.
Locke.
 3 Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Ham.*
 4 Pressing exigence. *Shakespeare.*
- ENFO'RCER**, *s.* [from *enforce*.] Compeller;
 one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*
- ENFO'ULDRED**, *a.* [foudre, Fr.] Mixed with
 lightning: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- To ENFRA'NCHISE**, *v. a.* [from *franchise*.]
 1 To admit to the privileges of a freeman.
Davies.
 2 To set free from slavery. *Temple.*
 3 To free or release from custody. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To denizen; to endenizen. *Watts.*
- ENFRA'NCHISEMENT**, *s.* [from *enfranchise*.]
 1 Investiture of the privileges of a denizen.
Cowell.
 2 Release from prison or from slavery.
- ENFRO'ZEN**, *part.* [from *frozen*.] Congealed
 with cold. *Spenser.*
- To ENGA'GE**, *v. a.* [engager, Fr.]
 1 To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shak.*
 2 To impawn; to stake. *Hudibras.*
 3 To enlist; to bring into a party. *Tillotson.*
 4 To embark in an affair; to enter in an under-
 taking. *Digby.*
 5 To unite; to attach; to make adherent.
Addison.

ENG

ENL

To induce; to win by pleasing means, to gain. *Waller.*
7 To bind by any appointment or contract. *Atterbury.*
8 To seize by the attention.
9 To employ; to hold in business. *Dryden.*
10 To encounter; to fight. *Pope.*
To ENGA'GE, v. n.
1 To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon.*
2 To embark in any business; to enlist in any party. *Dryden.*
ENGAGEMENT, s. [engagement, Fr.]
1 The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt.
2 Obligation by contract. *Atterbury.*
3 Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. *Swift.*
4 Employment of the attention. *Rogers.*
5 Fight; conflict, battle. *Dryden.*
6 Obligation; motive. *Hammond.*
To ENGA'OL, v. a. [from gaol.] To imprison; to confine. *Shakespeare.*
To ENGA'RRISON, v. a. To protect by a garrison. *Hewel.*
To ENGE'NDER, v. a. [engendrer, Fr.]
1 To beget between different sexes. *Sidney.*
2 To produce; to form. *Shakespeare.*
3 To excite; to cause; to produce. *Addison.*
4 To bring forth. *Prior.*
To ENGE'NDER, v. n. To be caused; to be produced. *Dryden.*
ENGINE, s. [engin, Fr.]
1 Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
2 A military machine. *Fairfax.*
3 Any instrument. *Raleigh.*
4 An instrument to throw water upon burning houses. *Dryden.*
5 Any means used to an effect. *Duppa.*
6 An agent for another. *Daniel.*
ENGINE'ER, s. [ingenieur, Fr.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army. *Shakespeare.*
ENGINE'RY, s. [from engine.]
1 The act of managing artillery. *Milton.*
2 Engines of war; artillery. *Milton.*
To ENGI'RD, v. a. [from gird.] To encircle; to surround. *Shakespeare.*
EN'GLE, s. A gull; a put; a bubble. *Shak.*
ENGLISH, a. [engles, Sax.] Belonging to England. *Shakespeare.*
To ENGLISH, v. a. To translate into English. *Brown.*
To ENGLUT, v. a. [engloutir, Fr.]
1 To swallow up. *Shakespeare.*
2 To glut; to pamper. *Ascham.*
To ENGO'RE, v. a. [from gore.] To pierce; to prick: not used. *Spenser.*
To ENGO'RGE, v. a. [gorger, Fr.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge. *Spenser.*
To ENGO'RGE, v. n. To feed with eagerness and voracity. *Milton.*
To ENGRA'IL, v. a. [grele, Fr.] To indent in curve lines. *Chapman.*
To ENGRA'IN, v. a. [from grain.] To die deep; to die in grain. *Spenser.*
To ENGRA'PPLE, v. n. [from grapple.] To close with; to contend with hold on each other. *Daniel.*
To ENGRA'SP, v. a. [from grasp.] To seize; to hold fast in the hand. *Spenser.*
To ENGRA'VE, v. a. pret. engraved; part. pass. engraved, or engraven. [graver, Fr.]
1 To picture by incisions in any matter. *Pope.*
2 To mark wood or stone. *Exodus.*
3 To impress deeply; to imprint. *Locke.*
4 (From grave.) To bury; to inter. *Spenser.*
ENGRA'VE, s. [from engrave.] A cutter in stone or other matter. *Hale.*
ENGRA'VING, s. The work of an engraver; the picture or mark engraved. *Ash.*
To ENGRIVE, v. a. To pain; to vex.
To ENGROSS, v. a. [grosser, Fr.]
1 To thicken; to make thick. *Spenser.*
2 To increase in bulk. *Wotton.*

3 To fatten; to plump up. *Shakespeare.*
4 To seize in the gross. *Shakespeare.*
5 To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.
6 To copy in a large hand. *Pope.*
ENGROSSER, s. [from engross.] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, to sell it at a high price. *Locke.*
ENGROSSMENT, s. [from engross.] Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition. *Swift.*
To ENGUA'RD, v. a. [from guard.] To protect to defend: not used. *Shakespeare.*
To ENHA'NCE, v. a. [hausser, Fr.]
1 To lift up; to raise on high. *Spenser.*
2 To raise; to advance in price. *Locke.*
3 To raise in esteem. *Atterbury.*
4 To aggravate. *Hammond.*
ENHA'NCEMENT, s. [from enhance.]
1 Augmentation of value. *Bacon.*
2 Aggravation of ill. *Gov. of the Tongue*
ENI'GMA, s. [ænigma, Lat.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms. *Pope.*
ENIGMA'TIC, * } *a.* [from enigma.]
ENIGMA'TICAL, }
1 Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed. *Brown.*
2 Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended. *Hammond*
ENIGMA'TICALLY, ad. [from enigma.] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply. *Brown.*
ENI'GMATIST, s. [from enigma.] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles. *Addison.*
To ENJO'IN, v. a. [enjoindre, Fr.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. *Tillotson.*
ENJO'INER, s. One who gives injunctions.
ENJO'INMENT, s. [from enjoindre.] Direction, command. *Broome.*
To ENJO'Y, v. a. [jouir, enjoyer, Fr.]
1 To feel or perceive with pleasure. *Addison.*
2 To obtain possession or fruition of. *Milton.*
3 To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to delight. *More.*
To ENJO'Y, v. n. To live in happiness. *Milton.*
ENJO'YER, s. One that has fruition.
ENJO'YMENT, s. Happiness; fruition. *Tillot.*
To ENKI'NDLE, v. a. [from kindle.]
1 To set on fire; to inflame. *Shakespeare.*
2 To rouse passions. *Shakespeare.*
3 To incite to any act or hope. *Shakespeare.*
To ENLA'RGE, v. n. [elargir, Fr.]
1 To make greater in quantity or appearance. *Pope.*
2 To increase in magnitude. *Locke.*
3 To increase by representation.
4 To dilate; to expand. *2 Corinthians.*
5 To set free from limitation. *Shakespeare.*
6 To extend to more purposes or uses. *Hooker.*
7 To amplify; to aggrandize. *Locke.*
8 To release from confinement. *Shakespeare.*
9 To diffuse by eloquence. *Clarendon.*
To ENLA'RGE, v. n. To expatiate; to speak in many words. *Clarendon.*
ENLA'RAGEMENT, s. [from enlarge.]
1 Increase; augmentation; further extension. *Hayward*
2 Release from confinement. *Shakespeare.*
3 Magnifying representation. *Pope.*
4 Expatiating speech; copious discourse. *Clarendon.*
ENLA'RGER, s. [from enlarge.] Amplifier.
To ENLI'GHT, v. a. [from light.] To illuminate; to supply with light. *Pope.*
To ENLI'GHTEN, v. a. [from light.]
1 To illuminate; to supply with light. *Hooker.*
2 To instruct; to furnish with increase of knowledge. *Rogers.*
3 To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
ENLI'GHTENER, s. [from enlighten.]
1 Illuminator; one that gives a light. *Milton.*
2 Instructor.
To ENLI'NK, v. a. [from link.] To chain to bind. *Shakespeare.*
To ENLI'VE, v. a. To revive; to bring to life, live.]

ENR

- 1 To make quick; to make alive; to animate.
 2 To make vigorous or active. *Swift.*
 3 To make sprightly or vivacious.
 4 To make gay or cheerful in appearance.
ENLI'VENER, *s.* That which animates; that which invigorates. *Dryden.*
To ENLU'MINE, *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate: not in use. *Spenser.*
ENMITY, *s.* [from *enemy*.]
 1 Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion. *Locke.*
 2 Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity. *Milton.*
 3 State of opposition. *James.*
 4 Malice; mischievous attempts. *Atterbury.*
To ENMA'RBLE, *v. a.* [from *marble*.] To turn to marble: obsolete. *Spenser.*
To ENME'SH, *v. a.* [from *mesh*.] To net; to entangle; to entrap. *Shakespeare.*
ENNEAGON, *s.* [*έννεα γωνία*.] A figure of nine angles.
ENNEA'TICÆ, * *a.* [*έννεα*.] *Enneatical day*, is
ENNEA'TICAL, } every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical year*, every ninth year of one's life.
To ENNO'BLE, *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, Fr.]
 1 To raise from commonalty to nobility. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To dignify; to aggrandise; to exalt; to raise. *South.*
 3 To elevate; to magnify. *Waller.*
 4 To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*
ENNO'BLEMENT, *s.*
 1 The act of raising to the rank of nobility.
 2 Exaltation; elevation; dignity. *Glanville.*
ENNU'I, * *s.* [Fr.] The lassitude of fastidiousness. *Gray.*
ENODA'TION, *s.* [*enodatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of untying a knot.
 2 Solution of a difficulty.
ENO'RMITY, *s.* [from *enormous*.]
 1 Deviation from rule, irregularity.
 2 Deviation from right; depravity; corruption. *Hooker.*
 3 Atrocious crime; villainy. *Swift.*
ENO'RMOUS, *a.* [*enormis*, Lat.]
 1 Irregular; out of rule. *Newton.*
 2 Disordered, confused. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Wicked beyond the common measure.
 4 Exceeding in bulk the common measure. *Pope.*
ENO'RMOUSLY, *ad.* [from *enormous*.] Beyond measure. *Woodward.*
ENO'RMOUSNESS, *s.* Immeasurable wickedness. *Decay of Piety.*
ENO'UGH, *a.* [*genoh*, Sax.] In a sufficient measure; such as may satisfy. *Locke.*
ENO'UGH, *s.*
 1 Something sufficient in greatness or excellence. *Temple.*
 2 Something equal to a man's powers or faculties. *Bacon.*
ENO'UGH, *ad.*
 1 In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.
 2 It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, *I am ready enough to quarrel*; that is, *I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable*. *Addison.*
 3 An exclamation noting fulness or satiety. *Shakespeare.*
ENO'W. The plural of *enough*. A sufficient number. *Hooker.*
EN PA'SSANT, *ad.* [Fr.] By the way.
To ENRA'GE, *v. a.* [*enrager*, Fr.] To irritate; to make furious. *Walsh.*
To ENRA'NGE, *v. a.* [from *range*.] To place regularly; to put in order. *Spenser.*
ENRA'NK, *v. a.* [from *rank*.] To place in orderly ranks. *Shakespeare.*
To ENRA'PT, *v. a.* [from *rapt*.] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm. *Shakespeare.*
ENRA'PTURE, *v. a.* [from *rapture*.] To transport with pleasure.
To ENRA'VISH, *v. a.* [from *ravish*.] To throw into ecstasy. *Spenser.*

ENS

- ENRA VISHMENT**, *s.* [from *enravissh*.] Ecstasy of delight. *Glanville.*
To ENRI'CH, *v. a.* [*enrichir*, Fr.]
 1 To make wealthy; to make opulent. *Shak.*
 2 To fertilize; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.*
 3 To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable. *Raleigh.*
ENRI'CHMENT, *s.* [from *enrich*.]
 1 Augmentation of wealth.
 2 Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon.*
To ENRI'DGE, *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakespeare.*
To ENRI'NG, *v. a.* [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
To ENRI'PEN, *v. a.* To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection. *Donne.*
To ENRO'BE, *v. a.* [from *robe*.] To dress; to clothe. *Shakespeare.*
To ENRO'LL, *v. a.* [*enrôler*, Fr.]
 1 To insert in a roll or register. *Spratt.*
 2 To record; to leave in writing. *Milton.*
 3 To involve; to inwrap. *Spenser.*
ENRO'LLER, *s.* He that enrolls; he that registers.
ENRO'LEMENT, *s.* [from *enroll*.] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded. *Davies.*
To ENRO'OT, *v. a.* To fix by the roots; to implant deep. *Shakespeare.*
To ENRO'UND, *v. a.* [from *round*.] To environ; to surround; to enclose. *Shakespeare.*
ENS, *s.* [Lat.]
 1 Any being or existence.
 2 (In chymistry.) Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities of the ingredients in a little room.
ENSA'MPLE, *s.* [*esempio*, Ital.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. *Sanders.*
To ENSA'MPLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give as a copy. *Spenser.*
To ENSA'NGUINE, *v. a.* [*sanguis*, Lat.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.
To ENSCHE'DULE, *v. a.* To insert in a schedule or writing. *Shakespeare.*
To ENSCO'NCE, *v. a.* To cover as with a fort; to secure. *Shakespeare.*
To ENSE'AM, *v. a.* [from *seam*.] To sew up; to enclose by a seam. *Camden.*
To ENSE'AR, *v. a.* [from *sear*.] To cauterize; to staunch or stop with fire. *Shakespeare.*
To ENSHIE'LD, *v. a.* [from *shield*.] To cover; to protect. *Shakespeare.*
To ENSHRI'NE, *v. a.* To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred. *Tate.*
ENSIFORM, *a.* [*ensiformis*, Lat.] Having the shape of a sword.
ENSIGN, *s.* [*enseigne*, Fr.]
 1 The flag or standard of a regiment. *Shak.*
 2 Any signal to assemble. *Isaiah.*
 3 Badge; mark of distinction. *Waller.*
 4 The officer of foot who carries the flag.
ENSIGNBEARER, *s.* He that carries the flag; the ensign. *Sidney.*
To ENSLA'VE, *v. a.* [from *slave*.]
 1 To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty. *Milton.*
 2 To make over to another as his slave or bondman. *Locke.*
ENSLA'VEMENT, *s.* [from *enslave*.] The state of servitude; slavery. *South.*
ENSLA'VER, *s.* [from *enslave*.] He that reduces others to servitude. *Swift.*
To ENSNA'RE, * *v. a.* To entrap. See **IN-SNARE**. *Mason.*
To ENSU'E, *v. a.* [*ensuire*, Fr.] To follow; to pursue. *Davies.*
To ENSU'E, *v. n.*
 1 To follow as a consequence to premises. *Hook.*
 2 To succeed in a train of events, or course of time. *Shakespeare.*
ENSU'RANCE, *s.* [from *ensure*.]
 1 Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.
 2 The sum paid for security.
ENSU'RANCER, *s.* [from *ensurance*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. *Dryden.*

ENT

- To ENSURE, v. a.** [from *sure*.]
 1 To ascertain; to make certain; to secure. *Swift*.
 2 To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.
 3 To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated. *L' Estr.*
ENSURER, s. [from *ensure*.] One who makes contracts of insurance.
ENTA'BLATURE, {s. [from *table*.] The archi-
ENTA'BLEMENT, } trave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar. *Harris*.
ENTA'IL, s. [from the Fr. *entaille*, cut.]
 1 The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.
 2 The rule of descent settled for any estate.
 3 Engraver's work; inlay. *Spenser*.
To ENTA'IL, v. a. [entailer, to cut, Fr.]
 1 To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure. *Dryden*.
 2 To fix unalienably upon any person or thing. *Tillotson*.
 3 To cut: obsolete. *Spenser*.
To ENTA'ME, v. a. [from *tame*.] To tame; to subjugate. *Shakespeare*.
To ENTANGLE, v. a.
 1 To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable.
 2 To lose in multiplied involutions.
 3 To twist, or confuse.
 4 To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex. *Clarendon*.
 To puzzle; to bewilder. *Hayward*.
 To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk. *Matthew*.
 5 To distract with variety of cares. *Timothy*.
 6 To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work. *Shakespeare*.
ENTA'NGLEMENT, s. [from *entangle*.]
 1 Involution of any thing intricate or adhesive. *Glanville*.
 1 Perplexity; puzzle. *More*.
ENTANGLER, s. [from *entangle*.] One that entangles.
To ENTER, v. a. [entrer, Fr.]
 1 To go or come into any place. *Atterbury*.
 2 To initiate in a business, method, or society. *Locke*.
 3 To introduce or admit into any counsel. *Shakespeare*.
 4 To set down in writing. *Graunt*.
To ENTER, v. n.
 1 To come in; to go in. *Judges*.
 2 To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance. *Addison*.
 3 To engage in. *Tatler*.
 4 To be initiated in. *Addison*.
ENTERDE'AL, s. [entre and deal.] Reciprocal transactions: obsolete. *Hubbard's Tale*.
ENTERING, s. Entrance; passage into a place. *Isaiah*.
To ENTERLA'CE, v. a. [entrelasser, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave. *Sidney*.
ENTEROCE'LE, s. [enterocoele, Lat.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. *Sharp*.
ENTERO'LOGY, s. [έντερον and λογος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.
ENTERO'MPHALOS, s. [έντερον and ὀμφαλος.] An umbilical or naval rupture.
ENTERPA'RLANCE, s. [entre and parler, Fr.] Parley; mutual talk; conference. *Hayward*.
ENTERPLE'AD, * s. (In law, *entreplaid*, Fr.) To discuss a point incidentally falling out before the principal cause is determined.
ENTERPLE'ADER, s. [entre and plead.] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. *Cowley*.
ENTERPRISE, s. [entreprise, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt. *Druden*.
To ENTERPRISE, v. a. [from the noun.]

ENT

- 1 To undertake; to attempt; to essay. *Temple*.
 2 To receive; to entertain. *Spenser*.
ENTERPRISER, s. A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things. *Hayward*.
To ENTERTA'IN v. a. [entretenir, Fr.]
 1 To converse with; to talk with. *Locke*.
 2 To treat at the table. *Addison*.
 3 To receive hospitably. *Hebrews*.
 4 To keep in one's service or pay. *Shakespeare*.
 5 To foster in the mind. *Decay of Piety*.
 6 To please; to amuse; to divert. *Addison*.
 7 To admit with satisfaction. *Locke*.
ENTERTA'INER, s. [from *entertain*.]
 1 He that keeps others in his service. *Bacon*.
 2 He that treats others at his table. *Smulridge*.
 3 He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.
ENTERTA'ININGLY, * ad. In a pleasing manner; agreeably. *Scott*.
ENTERTA'INMENT, s. [from *entertain*.]
 1 Conversation. *Waller*.
 2 Treatment at table; convivial provision.
 3 Hospitable reception. *Tillotson*.
 4 Reception; admission. *Shakespeare*.
 5 The state of being in pay, as soldiers or servants. *Davies*.
 6 Payment of soldiers or servants. *Temple*.
 7 Amusement; diversion. *Temple*.
 8 Dramatic performance; the lower comedy.
ENTERTI'SSUED, a. [entre and tissue.] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances. *Shakespeare*.
ENTHE'AL, * } a. [εν in, and Θεος God.]
ENTHEA'STICAL, * } Inspired; divinely in-
ENTHEATED, * } spired. *Scott*.
To ENTHRO'NE, v. a. [from throne.]
 1 To place on a regal seat. *Shakespeare*.
 2 To invest with sovereign authority. *Ayliffe*.
ENTHU'SIASM, s. [ενθουσιασμος.]
 1 A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke*.
 2 Heat of imagination; violence of passion.
 3 Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden*.
ENTHU'SIAST, s. [ενθουσιαστης.]
 1 One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God. *Locke*.
 2 One of a hot imagination, or violent passions. *Pope*.
 3 One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryd*.
ENTHUSIA'STICAL, } a. [ενθουσιαστικος.]
ENTHUSIA'STICK, }
 1 Persuaded of some communication with the Deity. *Calamy*.
 2 Vehemently hot in any cause.
 3 Elevated in fancy; exalted in idea. *Burn*.
ENTHUSIA'STICALLY, * ad. In an enthusiastical manner; after the manner of an enthusiast. *Ash*.
ENTHYMEME, s. [ένθυμημα.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition. *Brown*.
To ENTI'CE, v. a. To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishment or hopes. *Ascham*.
ENTI'CEMENT, s. The act or practice of alluring to ill. *Hooker*.
 2 The means by which one is allured to ill; allurements; blandishment. *Taylor*.
ENTI'CER, s. One that allures to ill.
ENTI'CINGLY, ad. Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Addison*.
ENTI'ERTY, s. [entier, Fr.] The whole. *Bacon*.
ENTI'RE, a. [entier, Fr.]
 1 Whole; undivided.
 2 Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Newton*.
 3 Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. *Hooker*.
 4 Sincere; hearty. *Bacon*.
 5 Firm; sure; solid; fixed. *Prior*.
 6 Unmingled; unallayed. *Milton*.
 7 Honest; firmly adherent; faithful. *Clarendon*.
 8 In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken. *Spenser*.
ENTI'RELY, ad. [from *entire*.]
 1 In the whole; without division. *Raleigh*.

ENV

- 2 Completely ; fully. *Milton.*
 3 With firm adherence ; faithfully. *Spenser.*
ENTI'RENESS, *s.* [from *entire*.]
 1 Totality ; completeness ; fulness. *Boyle.*
 2 Honesty ; integrity.
To ENTIT'LE, *v. a.* [intituler, Fr.]
 1 To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.
 2 To give a title or discriminative appellation. *Hooker.*
 3 To superscribe or prefix as a title. *Locke.*
 4 To give a claim to any thing. *Rogers.*
 5 To grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke.*
ENTITY, *s.* [entitas, low Lat.]
 1 Something which really is ; a real being. *Crashaw.*
 2 A particular species of being. *Bacon.*
To ENTO'IL, *v. a.* [from *toil*.] To ensnare ; to entangle ; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon.*
To ENTO'MB, *v. a.* [from *tomb*.] To put into a tomb. *Denham.*
ENTRAILS, *s.* without a singular, [entrailles, French.]
 1 The intestines ; the inward parts ; the bowels ; the guts. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 The internal parts. *Locke.*
To ENTRA'IL, *v. a.* To mingle ; to interweave ; to divide ; to divide.
ENTRANCE, *s.* [entraée, Fr.]
 1 The power of entering into a place. *Shak.*
 2 The act of entering. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The passage by which a place is entered ; avenue. *Wotton.*
 4 Initiation ; commencement. *Locke.*
 5 Intellectual ingress ; knowledge. *Bacon.*
 6 The act of taking possession of an office or dignity. *Hayward.*
 7 The beginning of any thing. *Hakewill.*
To ENTRA'NCE, *v. a.* [from *trance*.]
 1 To put into a trance ; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions.
 2 To put into an ecstasy. *Milton.*
To ENTRA'P, *v. a.* [from *trap*.]
 1 To ensnare ; to catch in a trap. *Spenser.*
 2 To involve unexpectedly in difficulties ; to entangle. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To take advantage of. *Eccles.*
To ENTRE'AT, *v. a.* [traiter, Fr.]
 1 To petition ; to solicit ; to importune. *Gen.*
 2 To prevail upon by solicitation. *Rogers.*
 3 To treat, or use well or ill. *Prior.*
 4 To entertain ; to amuse. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To entertain ; to receive. *Spenser.*
To ENTRE'AT, *v. n.*
 1 To offer a treaty or compact. *Mac.*
 2 To treat ; to discourse. *Hakewill.*
 3 To make a petition. *Shakespeare.*
ENTRE'ATANCE, *s.* Petition ; entreaty ; solicitation. *Fairfax.*
ENTRE'ATY, *s.* [from *entreat*.] Petition ; prayer ; solicitation. *Shakespeare.*
ENTREME'TS, *s.* [Fr.] Small plates set between the main dishes. *Mortimer.*
EN'TRY, *s.* [entrée, Fr.]
 The passage by which any one enters a house. *Bacon.*
 2 The act of entrance ; ingress. *Addison.*
 3 The act of taking possession of any estate.
 4 The act of registering or setting down in writing. *Bacon.*
To ENU'BILATE, *v. a.* [e and nubilo, Lat.] To clear from clouds.
To ENU'CLEATE, *v. a.* [enucleo, Lat.] To solve ; to clear.
To ENVE'LOP, *v. a.* [envelopper, Fr.]
 1 To inwrap ; to cover.
 2 To hide ; to surround. *Philips.*
 3 To line ; to cover on the inside. *Spenser.*
ENVELO'PE, *s.* [Fr.] A wrapper ; an outward case. *Swift.*
To ENVE'NOM, *v. a.* [from *venom*.]
 1 To taint with poison ; to poison. *Milton.*
 2 To make odious. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To enrage. *Dryden.*
To ENVE'RMEIL, * *v. a.* [vermeil, Fr.] To colour as with vermillion. *Milton.*

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- ENVIABLE**, *a.* [from *envy*.] Deserving envy such as may excite envy. *Carew.*
ENVIER, *s.* [from *envy*.] One that envies another ; maligner. *Clarendon.*
ENVIOUS, *a.* [from *envy*.] Infected with envy. *Proverbs.*
ENVIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *envious*.] With envy with malignity with ill will. *Duppa.*
To ENVI'RON, *v. a.* [environner, Fr.]
 1 To surround ; to encompass. *Knolles.*
 2 To involve ; to envelop. *Donne.*
 3 To surround in a hostile manner ; to besiege ; to hem in. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To enclose ; to invest. *Cleveland.*
ENVI'RONS, *s.* [environs, Fr.] The neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about the country.
To ENU'MERATE, *v. a.* [enumero, Latin.] To reckon up singly ; to count over distinctly ; to number. *Wake.*
ENUMERATION, *s.* [enumeratio, Lat.] The act of numbering or counting over. *Sprat.*
To ENU'NCIATE, *v. a.* [enuncio, Lat.] To declare ; to proclaim.
ENUNCIATION, *s.* [enunciatio, Lat.]
 1 Declaration ; publick attestation. *Taylor.*
 2 Intelligence ; information. *Hale.*
ENUNCIATIVE, *a.* [from *enunciate*.] Declarative ; expressive. *Ayliffe.*
ENUNCIATIVELY, *ad.* Declaratively.
ENVOY, *s.* [envoyé, Fr.]
 1 A publick minister sent from one power to another. *Denham.*
 2 A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.
 3 A messenger. *Blackmore.*
To EN'VY, *v. a.* [envier, Fr.]
 1 To hate another for excellence, happiness, or success. *Collier.*
 2 To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. *Swift.*
 3 To grudge ; to impart unwillingly. *Dryden.*
To EN'VY, *v. n.* To feel envy ; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity. *Taylor.*
EN'VY, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness. *Pope.*
 2 Rivalry ; competition. *Dryden.*
 3 Malice ; malignity. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Public odium ; ill repute. *Bacon.*
To ENWHE'EL, *v. a.* [from *wheel*.] To encompass ; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
To ENWO'MB, *v. a.* [from *womb*.]
 1 To make pregnant. *Spenser.*
 2 To bury ; to hide. *Donne.*
EO'LIPILE, *s.* [Æolus and pila, Lat.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe : which ball, half-filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.
EPA'CT, *s.* [ἐπακτῆ.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.
EPAULET, * *s.* [Fr.] A military shoulder ornament. *Burke.*
EPA'ULMENT, *s.* [Fr. from *epaule*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a sidework of earth thrown up, or bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. *Harris.*
EPE'NTHESIS, *s.* [ἐπεμβασίς.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*
E'PHA, *s.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches. *Ezekiel.*
EPHE'MERA, *s.* [ἐφήμερη.]
 1 A fever that terminates in one day.
 2 An insect that lives only one day.
EPHE'MERAL, *a.* [ἐφήμερος.] Diurnal ; beginning and ending in a day. *Wotton.*
EPHE'MERICK, *s.* [ἐφήμερος.]
 1 A journal ; an account of daily transactions.
 2 An account of the daily motions and situation of the planets. *Dryden.*
EPHEMERIST, *s.* [from *ephemeris*.] One who

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- consults the planets; one who studies astrology. *Howel.*
- EPHEMERON-WORM**, *s.* A sort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*
- E'PHOD**, *s.* [Hebrew.] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. *Sandys.*
- E'PIC**, *a.* [*epicus*, Lat. *ἔπος*.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed: it is usually supposed to be heroick. *Dryden.*
- EPICE'DIUM**, *s.* [*ἐπικήδιος*.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*
- E'PICTURE**, *s.* [*epicurus*, Lat.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*
- EPICURE'AN**, *s.* One who holds the physiological principles of Epicurus. *Locke.*
- EPICURE'AN**, *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakespeare.*
- E'PICURISM**, *s.* [from *epicure*.] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure. *Calamy.*
- EPICY'CLE**, *s.* [*ἐπί and κύκλος*.] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris.*
- EPICY'CLOID**, *s.* [*ἐπικυκλοειδής*.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*
- EPIDE'MICAL**, } *a.* [*ἐπί and δῆμος*.]
- EPIDE'MICK**, }
- 1 That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Graunt.*
- 2 Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.*
- 3 General; universal. *Cleveland.*
- EPIDE'RMIS**, *s.* [*ἐπίδερμις*.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.
- E'PIGRAM**, *s.* [*epigramma*, Lat.] A short poem terminating in a point. *Peacham.*
- EPIGRAMMA'TICAL**, } *a.* [*epigrammaticus*.] Lat.
- EPIGRA'MMATICK**, }
- 1 Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Cam.*
- 2 Suitable or belonging to epigrams. *Addison.*
- EPIGRA'MMATIST**, *s.* [from *epigram*.] One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Pope.*
- EPI'GRAPHE**, *s.* [*ἐπιγραφή*.] An inscription.
- E'PILEPSY**, *s.* [*ἐπιληψία*.] Any convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of its parts, with loss of sense. *Floyer.*
- EPILE'PTICAL**, } *a.* [from *epilepsy*.] Convulsed;
- EPILE'PTICK**, }
- diseased with an epilepsy. *Arbuthnot.*
- E'PILOGUE**, *s.* [*epilogus*, Lat.] The poem or a speech at the end of a play. *Dryden.*
- EPINY'CTIS**, *s.* [*ἐπινυκτις*.] A sore at the corner of the eye. *Wiseman.*
- EPI'PHANY**, *s.* [*ἐπιφάνεια*.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous star.
- EPIPHONE'MA**, *s.* [*ἐπιφώνημα*.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*
- EPIPHYLOSPE'RMIOUS**, *a.* [from *ἐπί*, *φύλλον*, and *σπέρμα*.] It is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves, being the same with capillaries. *Harris.*
- EPI'PHYSIS**, *s.* [*ἐπιφύσις*.] Accretion; the parts added by accretion. *Quincy.*
- EPI'PLOCE**, *s.* [*ἐπιπλοκή*.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.
- EPI'SCOFACY**, *s.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] The government of bishops, established by the apostles. *Clarendon.*
- EPI'SCOPAL**, *a.* [*episcopus*, Lat.]
- 1 Belonging to a bishop. *Rogers.*
- 2 Vested in a bishop. *Hooker.*
- EPI'SCOPATE**, *s.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] A bishoprick.
- E'PIISODE**, *s.* [*ἐπισωδή*.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject. *Addison.*

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- EPISO'DICAL**, } *a.* [from *episode*.] Contained in
- EPISO'DICK**, }
- an episode. *Dryden.*
- EPISPA'STICK**, *a.* [*ἐπί and σπασσω*.]
- 1 Drawing.
- 2 Blistering. *Arbuthnot.*
- EPI'STLE**, *s.* [*ἐπιστολή*.] A letter. *Dryden.*
- EPI'STOLARY**, *a.* [from *epistle*.]
- 1 Relating to letters; suitable to letters.
- 2 Transacted by letters. *Addison.*
- EPI'STLER**, *s.* [from *epistle*.] A scribbler of letters.
- E'PITAPH**, *s.* [*ἐπιτάφιος*.] An inscription upon a tomb. *Smith.*
- EPITHALA'MIUM**, *s.* [*ἐπι θάλαμος*.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage. *Sandys.*
- E'PITHEM**, *s.* [*ἐπιθήμα*.] A liquid medicament externally applied. *Brown.*
- E'PITHET**, *s.* [*ἐπιθετον*.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *Swift.*
- EPI'TOME**, *s.* [*ἐπιτομή*.] Abridgement; abbreviation.
- To EPI'TOMISE**, *v. a.* [from *epitome*.]
- 1 To abstract; to contract into a narrow space. *Donne.*
- 2 To diminish; to curtail. *Addison.*
- EPI'TOMISER**, } *s.* [from *epitomise*.] An abridg-
- EPI'TOMIST**, }
- er; an abstracter.
- E'POCH**, } *s.* [*ἐποχή*.] The time at which a new
- E'POCHA**, }
- computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered. *South.*
- EPO'DE**, *s.* [*ἐπωδός*.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.
- EPOPE'E**, *s.* [*ἐποποις*.] An epic or heroick poem. *Dryden.*
- EPULA'TION**, *s.* [*epulatio*, Lat.] Banquet; feast. *Brown.*
- EPULO'TICK**, *s.* [*ἐπουλωτικός*.] A cicatrizing medicament. *Wiseman.*
- EQUABI'LITY**, } *s.* [from *equable*.] Equality to
- E'QUABLE**, }
- itself; evenness; uniformity. *Ray.*
- E'QUABLE**, *a.* [*æquabilis*, Lat.] Equal to itself; even; uniform. *Bentley.*
- E'QUABLY**, *ad.* [from *equable*.] Uniformly; evenly; equally to itself. *Cheyne.*
- E'QUAL**, *a.* [*æqualis*, Lat.]
- 1 Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison. *Hale.*
- 2 Adequate to any purpose. *Clarendon.*
- 3 Even; uniform. *Smith.*
- 4 In just proportion. *Dryden.*
- 5 Impartial; neutral. *Dryden.*
- 6 Indifferent. *Cheyne.*
- 7 Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties. *Maccabees.*
- 8 Upon the same terms. *Maccabees.*
- E'QUAL**, *s.* [from the adjective.]
- 1 One not inferior or superior to another. *Shak.*
- 2 One of the same age. *Galatians.*
- To E'QUAL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To make one thing or person equal to another.
- 2 To rise to the same state with another person.
- 3 To be equal to. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To recompense fully. *Dryden.*
- To E'QUALISE**, *v. a.* [from *equal*.]
- 1 To make even. *Brown.*
- 2 To be equal to. *Digby.*
- EQUA'LITY**, *s.* [from *equal*.]
- 1 Likeness with regard to any quantities compared. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 The same degree of dignity. *Milton.*
- 3 Evenness; uniformity; equability. *Brown.*
- E'QUALLY**, *ad.* [from *equal*.]
- 1 In the same degree with another. *Rogers.*
- 2 Evenly; equably; uniformly. *Locke.*
- 3 Impartially. *Shakespeare.*
- EQUA'NGULAR**, } *a.* [*æquus* and *angulus*, Lat.]
- EQUIA'NGULAR**, }
- Consisting of equal angles.
- EQUAN'I'MITY**, *s.* [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.
- EQUA'NIMOUS**, *a.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] Even; not dejected.
- EQUA'TION**, *s.* [*æquare*, Lat.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect. *Holder.*
- EQUA'TION**, (In algebra.) An expression of the

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- same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value.
- EQUA'TION**, *s.* (In astronomy.) The difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its real motion.
- EQUA'TOR**, *s.* [*æquator*, Lat.] A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. *Harris.*
- EQUATO'RIAL**, *a.* [from *equator*.] Pertaining to the equator. *Chéyne.*
- EQUE'RRY**, *s.* [*equarius* Lat.] Master of the horse.
- EQUE'STRIAN**, *a.* [*equestris*, Lat.]
- 1 Appearing on horseback. *Spectator.*
 - 2 Skilled in horsemanship.
 - 3 Belonging to the second rank in Rome.
- EQUICRU'RAL**, *a.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Lat.]
- EQUICRURE**, *s.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Lat.]
- 1 Having legs of an equal length.
 - 2 Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles. *Digby.*
- EQUIDI'STANT**, *a.* [*æquus* and *distans*, Lat.] Being at the same distance. *Ray.*
- EQUIDI'STANTLY**, *ad.* [from *equidistant*.] At the same distance. *Brown.*
- EQUIFO'RMITY**, *s.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform equality. *Brown.*
- EQUILA'TERAL**, *a.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all sides equal. *Bacon.*
- To EQUILI'BRATE**, *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*.] To balance equally. *Boyle.*
- EQUILIBRA'TION**, *s.* [from *equilibrate*.] Equipoise. *Derham.*
- EQUILI'BRIUM**, *s.* [Lat.]
- 1 Equipoise; equality of weight.
 - 2 Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind. *South.*
- EQUINE'CESSARY**, *a.* [*æquus* and *necessarius*, Lat.] Needful in the same degree. *Hudibras.*
- EQUINO'CTIAL**, *s.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.
- EQUINO'CTIAL**, *a.* [from *equinox*.]
- 1 Pertaining to the equinox. *Milton.*
 - 2 Happening about the time of the equinoxes.
 - 3 Being near the equinoctial line. *Philips.*
- EQUINO'CTIALLY**, *ad.* [from *equinoctial*.] In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*
- EQUINOX**, *s.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.]
- 1 Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. *Harris.*
 - 2 Equality; even measure: improper. *Shakes.*
 - 3 Equinoctial wind: a poetical use. *Dryden.*
- EQUINU'MERANT**, *a.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Lat.] Having the same number. *Arbuthnot.*
- To EQUIP**, *v. a.* [*équiper*, Fr.]
- 1 To furnish for a horseman.
 - 2 To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.
- EQUIPAGE**, *s.* [*équiper*, Fr.]
- 1 Furniture for a horseman.
 - 2 Carriage of state; vehicle. *Milton.*
 - 3 Attendance; retinue. *Pope.*
 - 4 Accoutrements; furniture. *Spenser.*
- EQUIPAGED**, *a.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended. *Spenser.*
- EQUIPE'NDENCY**, *s.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Lat.] The act of hanging in equipoise. *South.*
- EQUIPMENT**, *s.* [from *equip*.]
- 1 The act of equipping or accoutring.
 - 2 Accoutrement; equipage.
- EQUIPOISE**, *s.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, Fr.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*
- EQUIPO'LLENCE**, *s.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Lat.] Equality of force or power.
- EQUIPO'LLENT**, *a.* [*equipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*
- EQUIPO'NDERANCE**, *s.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equality of weight.

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- EQUIP'ONDERANT**, *a.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Lat.] Being of the same weight. *Ray.*
- To EQUIPON'DEBATE**, *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh equal to another thing. *Wil.*
- EQUIPO'NDIOUS**, *a.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part: not in use *Glanville.*
- E'QUITABLE**, *a.* [*equitable*, Fr.]
- 1 Just; due to justice. *Boyle.*
 - 2 Loving justice; candid; impartial.
- E'QUITABLENESS**, *s.* [from *equitable*.] Justness. *Locke.*
- E'QUITABLY**, *ad.* Justly; impartially.
- E'QUITY**, *s.* [*équité*, Fr.]
- 1 Justice; right; honesty. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Impartiality. *Hooker.*
 - 3 (In law.) The rules of decision observed by the court of chancery.
- EQUI'VALENCE**, *s.* [*æquus* and *valeo*, Latin.]
- EQUI'VALENCY**, *s.* Equality of power or worth. *Smalridge.*
- To EQUI'VALENCE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*
- EQUI'VALENT**, *a.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]
- 1 Equal in value.
 - 2 Equal in any excellence. *Milton.*
 - 3 Equal in force or power. *Milton.*
 - 4 Of the same cogency or weight. *Hooker.*
 - 5 Of the same import or meaning. *South.*
- EQUI'VALENT**, *s.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. *Rogers.*
- EQUI'VOCAL**, *a.* [*equivocus*, Lat.]
- 1 Of doubtful signification; meaning different things. *Stillingfleet.*
 - 2 Uncertain; doubtful. *Hay.*
- EQUI'VOCAL**, *s.* Ambiguity. *Dennis.*
- EQUI'VOCALLY**, *ad.* [from *equivocal*.]
- 1 Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense. *South.*
 - 2 By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the stated order. *Bentley.*
- EQUI'VOCALNESS**, *s.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris.*
- To EQUI'VOCATE**, *v. n.* [*equivocatio*, Lat.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions. *Smith.*
- EQUI'VOCATION**, *s.* [*equivocatio*, Lat.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning. *Hooker.*
- EQUI'VOCATOR**, *s.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambiguous language. *Shakespeare.*
- E'RA**, *s.* [*æra*, Lat.] Account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*
- ERADIA'TION**, *s.* [*e* and *radius*, Lat.] Emission of radiance. *King Charles.*
- To ERA'DICATE**, *v. a.* [*eradico*, Lat.]
- 1 To pull up by the root. *Brown.*
 - 2 To completely destroy; to end. *Swift.*
- ERADICA'TION**, *s.* [from *eradicate*.]
- 1 The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.
 - 2 The state of being torn up by the roots.
- ERA'DICATIVE**, *a.* [from *eradicate*.] That cures radically.
- To ERA'SE**, *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.] To destroy; to excise; to expunge; to rub out. *Peacham.*
- ERA'SEMENT**, *s.* [from *erase*.]
- 1 Destruction; devastation.
 - 2 Expunction; abolition.
- ERE**, *ad.* [*ær*, Sax.] Before; sooner than. *Shakespeare.*
- ERELONG**, *ad.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time has elapsed. *Spenser.*
- ERENOW**, *ad.* Before this time. *Dryden.*
- EREWHI'LE**, *ad.* Some time ago; before a little while. *Shakespeare.*
- To ERE'CT**, *v. a.* [*érigo*, *erectus* Lat.]
- 1 To place perpendicularly to the horizon.
 - 2 To raise; to build. *Addison.*
 - 3 To establish anew; to settle. *Raleigh.*
 - 4 To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden.*
 - 5 To raise consequences from premises. *Locke.*
 - 6 To animate; to encourage. *Denham.*
- To ERE'CT**, *v. n.* To raise upright. *Bacon.*
- ERE'CT**, *a.* [*erectus*, Lat.]
- 1 Upright; not leaning; not prone. *Brown.*
 - 2 Directed upwards. *Philips.*

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- 3 Bold; confident; unshaken. *Granville.*
 4 Vigorous; not depressed. *Hooker.*
ERE'CTION, *s.* [from *erect*.]
 1 The act of raising, or state of being raised upwards. *Brerewood.*
 2 The act of building or raising edifices. *Rat.*
 3 Establishment; settlement. *South.*
 4 Elevation; exaltation of sentiments. *Sidney.*
ERE'CTNESS, *s.* Uprightness of posture. *Bro.*
E'REMITE, *s.* [*eremita*, Lat. *ἐρημίτης*.] One who lives in a wilderness; an hermit. *Raleigh.*
EREMITICAL, *a.* [from *eremite*.] Religiously solitary. *Stillfleet.*
EREPTA'TION, *s.* [*erepto*, Lat.] A creeping forth.
ERE'PTION, *s.* [*ereptio*, Lat.] A snatching or taking away by force.
E'RGOT, *s.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn about the size of a chesnut, placed behind and below the pastern joint.
ERI'NGO, *s.* Seaholly; a plant.
ERI'STICAL, *a.* [*ἐρίς*.] Controversial; relating to dispute.
ERKE, *a.* [*earg*, Sax.] Idle; lazy; slothful. *Chaucer.*
E'RMELIN, *s.* [diminutive of *ermine*.] An ermine. *Sidney.*
E'RMINE, *s.* [*hermine*, Fr.] An animal found in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur. *Trevoux.*
E'RMINED, *a.* [from *ermine*.] Clothed with ermine. *Pope.*
ERNE, *s.* [*ern*, Sax.] A cottage.
ERON, *s.* [*ern*, Sax.] A cottage.
To ERO'DE, *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] To canker; to eat away. *Bacon.*
EROGA'TION, *s.* [*erogatio*, Lat.] The act of giving or bestowing.
ERO'SION, *s.* [*erosio*, Lat.]
 The act of eating away.
 2 The state of being eaten away. *Arbuthnot.*
To ERR, *v. n.* [*erro*, Lat.]
 1 To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.*
 2 To miss the right way; to stray. *Com. Prayer.*
 3 To deviate from any purpose. *Pope.*
 4 To commit errors; to mistake. *Taylor.*
E'RRABLE, *a.* [from *err*.] Liable to err.
E'RRABLENESS, *s.* [from *errable*.] Liableness to error. *Decay of Piety.*
E'RRAND, *s.* [*ærenth*, Sax.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. *Hooker.*
E'RRANT, *a.* [*errans*, Lat.]
 1 Wandering; roving; rambling. *Brown.*
 2 Vile; abandoned; completely bad. *Jonson.*
E'RRANTRY, *s.* [from *errant*.]
 1 An errant state; the condition of a wanderer. *Addison.*
 2 The employment of a knight errant.
ERRA'TA, *s.* [Lat.] The faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book. *Boyle.*
ERRA'TICK, *a.* [*erraticus*, Lat.]
 1 Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain course. *Blackmore.*
 2 Irregular; changeable. *Harris.*
ERRA'TICALLY, *ad.* [from *erratical* or *erratick*.] Without rule; without method. *Brown.*
ERRA'TUM, *s.* [Lat.] A fault of the press, generally inserted at the beginning or end of a book, to be corrected. *Ash.*
E'RRHINE, *s.* [*ῥῆνον*.] A medicine snuffed up the nose, occasioning sneezing. *Bacon.*
ERRO'NEOUS, *a.* [*erro*, Lat.]
 1 Wandering; unsettled. *Newton.*
 2 Irregular; wandering from the right road. *Arbu.*
 3 Mistaking; misled by error. *South.*
 4 Mistaken; not conformable to truth; physically false. *Newton.*
ERRO'NEOUSLY, *ad.* [from *erroneous*.] By mistake; not rightly. *Hooker.*
ERRO'NEOUSNESS, *s.* [from *erroneous*.] Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth. *Boyle.*
E'RROR, *s.* [*error*, Lat.]

ESC

- 1 Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A blunder; a mistake committed. *Dryden.*
 3 Roving excursion; irregular course. *Dryden.*
 4 (In theology.) Sin. *Hebrews*
 5 (In law.) A mistake in pleading, or in the process. *Cowell.*
ERSE, *a.* Old Scotch. *Gray.*
ERST, *ad.* [*erst*, German.]
 1 First. *Spenser.*
 2 At first; in the beginning. *Milton.*
 3 Once; when time was. *Milton.*
 4 Formerly; long ago. *Prior.*
 5 Before; till then; till now. *Knolles.*
ERUBE'SCENCE, *s.* [*erubescencia*, Lat.] The
ERUBE'SCENCY, *s.* act of growing red; redness
ERUBE'SCENT, *a.* [*erubescens*, Lat.] Reddish; somewhat red.
To ERU'CT, *v. a.* [*eructo*, Lat.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.
ERUCTA'TION, *s.* [from *eruct*.]
 1 The act of belching.
 2 Belch; the matter vented from the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Sudden burst of wind or matter. *Woodward.*
ERUDI'TION, *s.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge. *Swift.*
ERU'GINOUS, *a.* [*æruginosus*, Lat.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.
ERU'PTION, *s.* [*eruptio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of bursting forth. *Bacon.*
 2 Burst; emission. *Addison.*
 3 Sudden excursion of a hostile kind. *Milton.*
 4 Violent exclamation. *South.*
 5 Efflorescence; pustules. *Arbuthnot.*
ERU'PTIVE, *a.* [*eruptus*, Lat.] Bursting forth.
ERYSI'PELAS, *s.* [*ἔρυσιπelas*.] An erysipelas is
ERYSI'PELY, *s.* generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red, and citron colour spreading from one place to another. *Wisem.*
ESCALA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] The act of scaling the walls. *Addison.*
E'SCALOP, *s.* A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented. *Woodward.*
To ESCA'PE, *v. a.* [*echapper*, Fr.]
 1 To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid. *Wake.*
 2 To pass unobserved. *Denham.*
To ESCA'PE, *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger. *Chronicles.*
ESCA'PE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Flight; the act of shunning danger. *Psalms.*
 2 Excursion; sally. *Denham.*
 3 (In law.) Violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint. *Cowell.*
 4 Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *Raleigh.*
 5 Sally; flight; irregularity. *Milton.*
 6 Oversight; mistake. *Brerewood.*
ESCA'RGATOIRE, *s.* [Fr.] A nursery of snails. *Addison.*
ESCHALO'T, *s.* [Fr.] Pronounced shallot. A plant.
E'SCHAR, *s.* [*ἑσχαρά*.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications. *Sharp.*
ESCHARO'TICK, *a.* [from *eschar*.] Caustick; having the power to scar or burn the flesh. *Floyer.*
ESCHE'AT, *s.* [*eschevir*, Fr.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial. *Cowell.*
To ESCHE'AT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor. *Clarendon.*
ESCHE'ATOR, *s.* [from *escheat*.] An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator. *Camden.*
To ESCHE'W, *v. a.* [*eschew*, old Fr.] To fly; to avoid; to shun. *Sandys.*
ESCO'RT, *s.* [*escorte*, Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.
To ESCO'RT, *v. a.* [*escorter*, Fr.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.
ESCO'T, *s.* [Fr.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community.

ESS

- To ESCO'T, v. a. [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support. *Shakespeare.*
- ESCO'UT, s. [*escouter*, Fr.] Listeners or spies.
- ESCRITOIR, s. [Fr.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.
- ESCU'AGE, s. [*escu*, Fr. a shield.] *Escuage*, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. The other kind of this *escuage* uncertain, is called castleward, where the tenant by his land is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is, where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. *Cowell.*
- ESCU'LENT, a. [*esculentus*, Lat.] Good for food; eatable. *Bacon.*
- ESCU'LENT, s. Something fit for food. *Bacon.*
- ESCU'TCHEON, s. The shield of the family; the ensigns armorial. *Peacham.*
- ESPA'LLER, s. Trees planted and cut so as to join. *Evelyn.*
- ESPA'RCET, s. A kind of sainfoin. *Mortimer.*
- ESPE'CIAL, a. [*especialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.
- ESPE'CIALLY, ad. [from *especial*.] Principally; chiefly; in an uncommon degree; particularly. *Hooker.*
- ESPE'rance, s. [Fr.] Hope. *Shakespeare.*
- ESPI'AL, s. [*espion*, Fr.] A spy; a scout: not used. *Spenser.*
- ESPLANA'DE, s. [Fr.] The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.*
- ESPO'USAL, a. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon.*
- ESPO'USALS, s. without a singular. [*espousailles*, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.
- To ESPO'USE, v. a. [*épouser*, Fr.]
- 1 To contract or betroth to another. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To marry; to wed. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To adopt; to take to himself. *Bacon.*
 - 4 To maintain; to defend. *Dryden.*
- To ESPY, v. a. [*espionner*, Fr.]
- 1 To see a thing at a distance. *Sidney.*
 - 2 To discover a thing intended to be hid. *Sidney.*
 - 3 To see unexpectedly. *Genesis.*
 - 4 To discover as a spy. *Joshua.*
- To ESPY', v. n. To watch; to look about. *Jer.*
- ESQUI'RE, s. [*écuyer*, Fr.]
- 1 The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.
 - 2 A title of dignity, and next below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets, of knights of the bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line. A justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. *Blount.*
- To ESSA'Y, v. a. [*essayer*, Fr.]
- 1 To attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Pope.*
 - 2 To make experiment of.
 - 3 To try the value and purity of metals. *Locke.*
- ESSAY, s. [from the verb.]
- 1 Attempt; endeavour. *Smith.*
 - 2 A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece. *Bacon.*
 - 3 A trial; an experiment. *Locke.*
 - 4 First taste of any thing. *Dryden.*
- ESSAYIST, s. [from *essay*.] The writer of an essay. *Ben Jonson.*
- ESSENCE, s. [*essentia*, Lat.]
- 1 Essence is the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no. *Watts.*
 - 2 Formal existence. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Existence; the quality of being. *Sidney.*
 - 4 Being; existent person. *Milton.*
 - 5 Species of existent being. *Bacon.*
 - 6 Constituent substance. *Milton.*
 - 7 The cause of existence. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 (In medicine.) The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.
 - 9 Perfume; odour; scent. *Pope.*

EST

- To E'SSENCE, v. a. [from *essence*.] To perfume; to scent. *Addison.*
- ESSE'NTIAL, a. [*essentialis*, Lat.]
- 1 Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing. *Sprat.*
 - 2 Important in the highest degree; principal. *Denham.*
 - 3 Pure; highly rectified; subtilely elaborated. *Arbuthnot.*
- ESSE'NTIAL, s.
- 1 Existence; being. *Milton.*
 - 2 Nature; first or constituent principle. *South.*
 - 3 The chief point.
- ESSE'NTIALLY, ad. [*essentialiter*, Lat.] By the constitution of nature. *South.*
- ESSE'NTIATED, s. a. [from *essence*.] Composed of essentials; made into an essence. *Ash.*
- ESSOI'NE, s. [*exoiné*, Fr.]
- 1 He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause, as sickness.
 - 2 Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear. *Cowell.*
 - 3 Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*
- To ESTA'BLISH, v. a. [*établir*, Fr.]
- 1 To settle firmly; to fix unalterably. *Hale.*
 - 2 To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm. *Swift.*
 - 3 To make firm; to ratify. *Numbers.*
 - 4 To fix or settle in an opinion. *Acts.*
 - 5 To form or model. *Clarendon.*
 - 6 To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably. *Psalms.*
 - 7 To make a settlement of any inheritance.
- ESTA'BLISHMENT, s. [from *establish*.]
- 1 Settlement; fixed state. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Confirmation of something already done; ratification. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Settled regulation; form; model. *Spenser.*
 - 4 Foundation; fundamental principle. *Atterb.*
 - 5 Allowance; income; salary. *Swift.*
- ESTA'TE, s. [*état*, Fr.]
- 1 The general interest; the publick. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Condition of life. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Circumstances in general. *Locke.*
 - 4 Fortune; possession in land. *Sidney.*
 - 5 Rank; quality. *Sidney.*
 - 6 A person of high rank. *Mark.*
- To ESTA'TE, v. a. [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune. *Shakespeare.*
- To ESTE'EM, v. a. [*estimer*, Fr.]
- 1 To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing. *Wisdom.*
 - 2 To compare; to estimate by proportion. *Davies.*
 - 3 To prize; to rate high. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine. *Romans.*
- ESTE'EM, s. [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard. *Pope.*
- ESTE'EMER, s. [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets a high rate upon any thing. *Locke.*
- E'STIMABLE, a. [Fr.]
- 1 Valuable; worth a large price. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Worthy of esteem; worthy of honour and respect. *Temple.*
- E'STIMABLENESS, s. [from *estimable*.] The quality of deserving regard.
- To E'STIMATE, v. a. [*estimo*, Lat.]
- 1 To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else. *Locke.*
 - 2 To calculate; to compute.
- E'STIMATE, s. [from the verb.]
- 1 Computation; calculation. *Woodward.*
 - 2 Value. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Valuation; assignment of proportional value. *L'Estrange.*
- ESTIMA'TION, s. [from *estimate*.]
- 1 The act of adjusting proportional value.
 - 2 Calculation; computation.
 - 3 Opinion; judgment. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Esteem; regard; honour. *Hooker.*
- E'STIMATIVE, a. [from *estimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference. *Hale.*

ETE

- E/STIMATOR**, *s.* [from *estimate*.] A setter of rates.
- F/STIVAL**, *a.* [*æstivus*, Lat.]
- 1 Pertaining to the summer.
 - 2 Continuing for the summer.
- ESTIVATION**, *s.* [*æstivatio*, Lat.] The act of passing the summer. *Bacon.*
- ESTRA'DE**, *s.* [Fr.] An even or level place.
- To ESTRA'NGE**, *v. a.* [*etranger*, Fr.]
- To keep at a distance; to withdraw. *Dryden.*
 - To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor. *Jeremiah.*
 - To alienate from affection. *Milton.*
 - To withdraw or withhold. *Glanville.*
- ESTRA'NGEMENT**, *s.* [from *estranger*.] Alienation; distance; removal. *South.*
- ESTRAPA'DE**, *s.* [Fr.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises before, and jerks furiously with his hind legs.
- ESTRA'Y**,* *s.* (In law.) Any tame beast found within a lordship and not owned within a year and a day, which then becomes the property of the lord. *Ash.*
- ESTRE'ATE**, *s.* [*extractum*, Lat.] The true copy of an original writing. *Cowell.*
- ESTRE'PEMENT**, *s.* Spoil made by the tenant for a term of life upon any lands or woods.
- E/STRICH**, *s.* [commonly written *ostrich*.] The largest of birds. *Sandys.*
- E/STUARY**, *s.* [*æstuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.
- To E/STUATE**, *v. a.* [*æstuo*, Lat.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil.
- ESTUA'TION**, *s.* [*æstuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion. *Norris.*
- E/STURE**, *s.* [*æstus*, Lat.] Violence; commotion. *Chapman.*
- ESU'RIENT**, *a.* [*esuriens*, Lat.] Hungry; voracious.
- E/SURINE**, *a.* [*esurio*, Lat.] Corroding; eating. *Wiseman.*
- ETC.** A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies, *and so on*.
- To ETCH**, *v. a.* [*etizen*, Ger.] A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which having its backside tintured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken outlines with a stiff, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterward with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground; and then there is poured on, well tempered *aqua fortis*, which eats into the figure or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*
- ETCHING**,* *s.* [from *etch*.] An impression of a copper-plate taken after the manner cited under **ETCH**. *Mason.*
- ETE'RNAL**, *a.* [*æternus*, Lat.]
- 1 Without beginning or end. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 2 Without beginning. *Locke.*
 - 3 Without end; endless. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Perpetual; constant; unintermitting. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Unchangeable. *Dryden.*
- ETE'RNAL**, *s.* [*eternal*, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.*
- ETE'RNALLIST**, *s.* [*æternus*, Lat.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*
- To ETE'RNALIZE**, *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal.
- ETE'RNALLY**, *ad.* [from *eternal*.]
- 1 Without beginning or end.
 - 2 Unchangeably; invariably. *South.*
 - 3 Perpetually; without intermission. *Addison.*
- ETE'RNE**, *a.* [*æternus*, Lat.] Eternal; perpetual; endless. *Shakespeare.*
- ETE'RNITY**, *s.* [*æternitas*, Lat.]
- 1 Duration without beginning or end. *Locke.*
 - 2 Duration without end. *Addison.*
- To ETE'RNIZE**, *v. a.* [*æterno*, Lat.]
- 1 To make endless; to perpetuate. *Milton.*

EUP

- 2 To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Sidney.*
- E/THER**, *s.* [*æther*, Lat. *αἰθήρ*.]
- 1 An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed. *Newton.*
 - 2 The matter of the highest regions above.
- ETHE'REAL**,* *s.* [from *ether*.]
- ETHE'RIAL**,* *s.* [from *ether*.]
- 1 Formed of ether. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Celestial; heavenly. *Milton.*
- ETHE'REOUS**,* *a.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*
- ETHE'RIOUS**,* *a.* [from *ether*.] ether; heavenly. *Milton.*
- ETHICAL**, *a.* [*ἠθικός*.] Moral; treating on morality.
- ETHICALLY**, *ad.* According to the doctrine of morality. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- E'THICK**, *a.* [*ἠθικός*.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.
- E'THICKS**, *s.* without the singular [*ἠθική*.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality. *Bentley.*
- E'THICK**, *a.* [*ἠθικός*.] Heathen; pagan; not Jewish; not Christian. *Grew.*
- E'THICKS**, *s.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*
- ETHOLO'GICAL**, *a.* [*ἠθός* and *λόγος*.] Treating of morality.
- ETIO'LOGY**, *s.* [*αἰτιολογία*.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper. *Arbuthnot.*
- ETIQUETTE**,* *s.* [Fr.] Ceremonial. *Chest.*
- ETYMOLO'GICAL**, *a.* [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology. *Locke.*
- ETYMO'LOGIST**, *s.* [from *etymology*.] One who searches out the original of words.
- ETYMO'LOGIZE**,* *v. a.* [from *etymology*.] To search after the origin of words; to give the etymology and true meaning of words. *Ash.*
- ETYMO'LOGY**, *s.* [*etymologia*, Lat. *ἔτυμος* and *λόγος*.]
- 1 The descent of derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Collier.*
 - 2 The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.
- ETYMON**, *s.* [*ἔτυμον*.] Original; primitive word. *Peacham.*
- EU'CHARIST**, *s.* [*εὐχαριστία*.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Hooker.*
- EUCHARI'STICK**,* *a.* [from *eucharisti*.]
- EUCHARI'STICAL**,* *a.* [from *eucharisti*.]
- 1 Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Ray.*
 - 2 Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.
- EUCHO'LOGY**, *s.* [*εὐχολογίον*.] A formulary of prayers.
- EU'CRASY**, *s.* [*εὐκρατής*.] An agreeable well-proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby the body is in health. *Quincy.*
- EUDÆ'MON**,* *s.* [*εὖς* good, *δαίμων* a demon.] A good genius; the fourth house in astrology, so called on account of its good signification. *Ash.*
- EUDÆ'MONY**,* *s.* [from *eudæmon*.] Happiness; prosperity. *Scott.*
- EUGH**, *s.* A tree; the yew. *Dryden.*
- EULO'GIUM**,* *s.* [*εὖ* and *λόγος*.] Praise; encomium; panegyrick. *Spen.*
- EU'LOGY**,* *s.* [*εὖ* and *λόγος*.] Praise; encomium; panegyrick. *Spen.*
- EU'NUCH**, *s.* [*ευνουχος*.] One that is castrated or emasculated. *Fenton.*
- To EU'NUCHATE**, *v. a.* To make an eunuch. *Brown.*
- EUPHO'NICAL**, *a.* [from *euphony*.] Sounding agreeably.
- EU'PHONY**, *s.* [*εὐφωνία*.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.
- EUPHO'RBIUM**, *s.*
- 1 A plant.
 - 2 A gum resin, brought to us in drops or grains of a bright yellow colour, and a glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. *Hill.*
- EU'PHRASY**, *s.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] The herb eye bright. *Milton.*

EVA

- EURO'CLYDON**, *s.* [εὐροκλυδων.] A tempestuous wind in the Mediterranean. *Acts.*
- EU'RUS**, *s.* [Lat.] The east wind. *Peacham.*
- E'URYTHMY**, *s.* [εὐρυθμος.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.
- EUTHANA'SIA**, } *s.* [εὐθανασία.] An easy death.
- EUTHA'NASY**, } *Arbuthnot.*
- To EVA'CATE**, *v. a.* [vaco, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey.*
- To EVA'CUATE**, *v. a.* [evacuo, Lat.]
- 1 To make empty; to clear. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To throw out as noxious, or offensive.
 - 3 To void by the excretory passages. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 4 To make void; to nullify. *South.*
 - 5 To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. *Sw.*
- EVA'CUANT**, *s.* [evacuans, Lat.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.
- EVACUA'TION**, *s.* [from evacuate.]
- 1 Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge. *Hale.*
 - 2 Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*
 - 3 The practice of emptying the body by physick. *Temple.*
 - 4 Discharge of the body by any vent natural or artificial.
- To EVA'DE**, *v. a.* [evado, Lat.]
- 1 To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. *Brown.*
 - 2 To avoid; to decline by subterfuge. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To escape or elude by sophistry. *Stillingfleet.*
 - 4 To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable. *South.*
- To EVA'DE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To escape; to slip away. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To practise sophistry or evasions. *South.*
- EVAGA'TION**, *s.* [evagor, Lat.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. *Ray.*
- EVANE'SCENT**, *a.* [evanescent, Lat.] Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses. *Wollaston.*
- EVANGE'LICK**,* } *a.* [evangelicus, Lat.]
- EVANGE'LICAL**, } *a.* [evangelicus, Lat.]
- 1 Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the christian law revealed in the gospel. *Atterbury.*
 - 2 Contained in the gospel. *Hooker.*
- EVA'NGELISM**, *s.* [from evangely.] The promulgation of the blessed gospel. *Bacon.*
- EVA'NGELIST**, *s.* [εὐαγγελιστής.]
- 1 A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.
 - 2 A promulgator of the christian laws. *Decay of Piety.*
- To EVA'NGELIZE**, *v. a.* [evangelizo, Lat. εὐαγγελίζω.] To instruct in the gospel or laws of Jesus. *Milton.*
- EVA'NGELY**, *s.* [εὐαγγελιον.] Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus. *Spenser.*
- EVA'NID**, *a.* [evanidus, Lat.] Faint; weak; evanescent. *Brown.*
- To EVA'NISH**, *v. n.* [evanesco, Lat.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.
- EVA'PORABLE**, *a.* [from evaporate.] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours. *Grew.*
- To EVA'PORATE**, *v. n.* [evaporo, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit. *Boyle.*
- To EVA'PORATE**, *v. a.*
- 1 To drive away in fumes. *Bentley.*
 - 2 To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies. *Wotton.*
- EVAPORA'TION**, *s.* [from evaporate.]
- 1 The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge. *Hewel.*
 - 2 The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 (In pharmacy.) An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before. *Quincy.*
- EVA'SION**, *s.* [evasum, Lat.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice. *Milton.*
- EVA'SIVE**, *a.* [from evade.]
- 1 Practising evasion; elusive. *Pope.*
 - 2 Containing an evasion; sophistical.
- EVA'SIVELY**, *ad.* By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

EVE

- EVE**, } *s.* [æfen, Sax.]
- E'VEN**, } *s.* [æfen, Sax.]
- 1 The close of the day. *May.*
 - 2 The vigil or fast to be observed before a holy day. *Duppa.*
- E'VEN**, *a.* [efen, Sax.]
- 1 Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Newton.*
 - 2 Uniform; equal to itself. *Prior.*
 - 3 Level with; parallel to. *Exodus.*
 - 4 Not having inclination any way. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Not having any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.*
 - 6 Equal on both sides; fair. *South.*
 - 7 Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 Calm; not subject to elevation or depression, not uncertain. *Pope.*
 - 9 Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd. *Taylor.*
- To E'VEN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To make even.
 - 2 To make out of debt. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To level; to make level. *Raleigh.*
- To E'VEN**, *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carew.*
- E'VEN**, *ad.* [often contracted to ev'n.]
- 1 Verily. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Notwithstanding. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Likewise; not only so, but also. *Atterbury.*
 - 4 So much as. *Swift.*
- EVENHA'NDED**, *a.* [from even and hand.] Impartial; equitable. *Shakespeare.*
- E'VENING**, *s.* [æfen, Sax.] The close of the day; the beginning of night. *Watts.*
- E'VENLY**, *ad.* [from even.]
- 1 Equally; uniformly. *Bentley.*
 - 2 Levelly; without asperities. *Wotton.*
 - 3 Without inclination to either side; horizontally. *Brerewood.*
 - 4 Impartially; without favour or enmity. *Bacon.*
- E'VENNESS**, *s.* [from even.]
- 1 State of being even.
 - 2 Uniformity; regularity. *Grew.*
 - 3 Equality of surface; levelness.
 - 4 Freedom from inclination to either side; horizontal position. *Hooker.*
 - 5 Impartiality; equal respect.
 - 6 Calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity. *Atterbury.*
- E'VENSONG**, *s.* [from even and song.]
- 1 The form of worship used in the evening. *Tay.*
 - 2 The evening; the close of the day. *Dryden.*
- E'VENTIDE**, *s.* [from even and tide.] The time of evening. *Spenser.*
- EVE'NT**, *s.* [eventus, Lat.]
- 1 An accident; any thing that happens, good or bad. *Ecclus.*
 - 2 The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot. *Dryden.*
- To EVE'NTERATE**, *v. a.* [eventero, Lat.] To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown.*
- EVE'NTFUL**, *a.* [from event and full.] Full of incidents. *Shakespeare.*
- To EVE'NTILATE**, *v. n.* [eventilo, Lat.]
- 1 To winnow; to sift out.
 - 2 To examine; to discuss.
- EVENTILA'TION**,* *s.* [from eventilate.] The act of winnowing; the act of sifting. *Ash.*
- EVE'NTUAL**, *a.* [from event.] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.
- EVE'NTUALLY**, *ad.* In the event; in the last result; in the consequence. *Boyle.*
- E'VER**, *ad.* [æfre, Sax.]
- 1 At any time. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 At all times; always; without end. *Hooker.*
 - 3 For ever. Eternally; to perpetuity. *Philips.*
 - 4 At one time. *Spenser.*
 - 5 In any degree. *Hall.*
 - 6 A word of enforcement, or aggravation. As soon as ever he had done it. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 Ever, *a.* Any. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 It is often contracted into e'er.
 - 9 It is much used in composition in the sense of always: as, evergreen, green throughout the year; everdure, enduring without end.
- EVERBU'BBLING**, *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. *Crashaw.*

EVI

EVERBU'RNING, *a.* Unextinguished. *Milton.*
EVERDU'RING, *a.* Eternal; enduring without end. *Raleigh.*
EVERGRE'EN, *a.* Verdant throughout the year. *Milton.*
EVERGREEN, *s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. *Evelyn.*
EVERHO'NOURED, *a.* Always held in honour or esteem. *Pope.*
EVERLA'STING, *a.* Enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal. *Hammond.*
EVERLA'STING, *s.* Eternity. *Psalms.*
EVERLA'STINGLY, *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shakespeare.*
EVERLA'STINGNESS, *s.* Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration. *Donne.*
EVERLIVING, *a.* Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant. *Newton.*
EVERMO'RE, *ad.* Always; eternally. *Tillotson.*
EVERO'PEN, *a.* Never closed; not at any time shut. *Taylor.*
EVERPLE'ASING, *a.* Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure. *Sidney.*
To EVE'RSE, *v. a.* [*eversus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert: not used. *Glanville.*
To EVE'RT, *v. a.* [*everto*, Lat.] To destroy; to overthrow. *Ayliffe.*
EVERWA'TCHFUL, *a.* Always vigilant. *Pope.*
EVERY, *a.* [*efer ealc*, Sax.]
 1 Each one of all. *Hammond.*
 2 *Every-where.* In all places. *Hooker.*
EVERYOUNG, *a.* Not subject to old age; undecaying.
E'VESDROPPER, *s.* [from *eves* and *dropper*.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night to listen. *Dryden.*
To EVE'STIGATE, *v. a.* [*evestigo*, Latin.] To search out.
To EVI'CT, *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.]
 1 To dispossess of by a judicial discourse.
 2 To take away by a sentence of law. *K. James.*
 3 To prove; to evince. *Cheyne.*
EVI'CTION, *s.* [from *evict*.]
 1 Disposition or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature. *Bacon.*
 2 Proof; evidence. *L'Estrange.*
E'VIDENCE, *s.* [Fr.]
 1 The state of being evident; clearness; notoriety; indubitable certainty.
 2 Testimony; proof. *Tillotson.*
 3 Witness; one that gives evidence. *Bentley.*
To E'VIDENCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To prove; to evince. *Tillotson.*
 2 To show; to make discovery of. *Milton.*
E'VIDENT, *a.* [Fr.] Plain; apparent; notorious. *Brown.*
E'VIDENTLY, *ad.* Apparently; certainly; undeniably. *Prior.*
E'VIL, *a.* [*ywel*, Sax.]
 1 Having bad qualities of any kind; not good. *Psalms.*
 2 Wicked; bad; corrupt. *Matthew.*
 3 Unhappy; miserable; calamitous. *Proverbs.*
 4 Mischievous; destructive. *Genesis.*
E'VIL, *s.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]
 1 Wickedness; a crime. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Injury; mischief. *Proverbs.*
 3 Malignity; corruption. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 4 Misfortune; calamity. *Job.*
 5 Malady; disease. *Shakespeare.*
E'VIL, *ad.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]
 1 Not well in whatever respects. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not well; not virtuously. *John.*
 3 Not well; not happily. *Deuteronomy.*
 4 Injurious; not kindly. *Deuteronomy.*
 5 It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word.
EVILAFFE'CTED, *a.* Not kind; not disposed to kindness. *Acts.*
EVILDO'ER, *s.* Malefactor; one that commits crimes. *Peter.*
EVILFA'VOURED, *a.* Ill countenanced; having no good aspect. *Bacon.*
EVILFA'VOUREDNESS, *s.* [from *evilfavoured*.] Deformity. *Deuteronomy.*
F VILLY, *ad.* [from *evil*.] Not well. *Shakespeare.*

EXA

EVILMI'NDED, *a.* Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked. *Dryden.*
E'VILNESS, *s.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind. *Hale.*
EVILSPE'AKING, *s.* Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness. *Peter.*
EVILWI'SHING, *a.* Wishing bad to; having no good-will. *Sidney.*
EVILWORKER, *s.* One who does wickedness. *Philippians.*
To EVI'NCE, *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.] To prove; to show; to manifest. *Atterbury.*
EVI'NCIBLE, *a.* [from *evinco*.] Capable of proof; demonstrable. *Hale.*
EVI'NCIBLY, *a.* [from *evincible*.] In such a manner as to force conviction.
To EVI'RATE, *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Lat.] To deprive of manhood; to emasculate.
To EVI'SCERATE, *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails.
E'VITABLE, *a.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned. *Hooker.*
To E'VITATE, *v. a.* [*evito*, Lat.] To avoid; to shun; to escape. *Shakespeare.*
EVITA'TION, *s.* [from *evitate*.] The act of avoiding. *Bacon.*
EVI'ERNAL, *a.* [*æviturnus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.
EVI'ERNITY, *s.* [*æviturnitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.
EVOCA'TION, *s.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out. *Broome.*
EVOLA'TION, *s.* [*evolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away.
To EVO'LVE, *v. a.* [*evolvere*, Lat.] To unfold; to disentangle. *Hale.*
To EVO'LVE, *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior.*
EVOLU'TION, *s.* [*evolutio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of unrolling or unfolding.
 2 The series of things unrolled or unfolded. *More.*
 3 (In geometry.) The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend. *Harris.*
 4 (In tactics.) The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. *Harris.*
EVOMITION, *s.* [*evomo*, Lat.] The act of vomiting out.
EVU'LSION, *s.* [*evulsio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out. *Brown.*
EVULGA'TION, *s.* [*evulgo*, Lat.] The act of divulging; publication.
EWE, *s.* [*ewe*, Sax.] The female sheep.
E'WER, *s.* [from *euu*, perhaps anciently *eu*, water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands. *Pope.*
E'WRY, *s.* [from *ewer*.] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen of the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver ewers after dinner.
EX. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compound words; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw *out*, and sometimes only enforcing the meaning.
To EXACE'RBATE, *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Latin.] To embitter; to exasperate.
EXACERBA'TION, *s.* [from *exacerbate*.]
 1 Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity.
 2 Height of a disease; paroxysm. *Bacon.*
EXACERVA'TION, *s.* [*acervus*, Lat.] The act of heaping up.
EXA'CT, *a.* [*exactus*, Lat.]
 1 Nice; not deviating from rule. *Pope.*
 2 Methodical; not negligently performed.
 3 Careful; not negligent. *Spectator.*
 4 Honest; strict; punctual. *Eccius.*
To EXA'CT, *v. n.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Lat.]
 1 To require authoritatively. *Taylor.*
 2 To demand of right. *Smalridge.*
 3 To summon; to enjoin. *Denham.*

EXA

- EXA'CT**, *v. n.* To practise extortion. *Psal.*
EXA'CTER, *s.* [from *exact.*]
 1 Extortioner; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon.*
 2 He that demands by authority. *Bacon.*
 3 One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands. *Tillotson.*
EXA'CTION, *s.* [from *exact.*]
 1 The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Extortion; unjust demand. *Davies.*
 3 A tribute severely levied. *Addison.*
EXA'CTLY, *ad.* [from *exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. *Atterbury.*
EXA'CTNESS, *s.* [from *exact.*]
 1 Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry. *Woodward.*
 2 Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate. *Rogers.*
To EXA'GGERATE, *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Lat.]
 1 To heap upon; to accumulate. *Hale.*
 2 To heighten by representation. *Clarendon.*
EXAGGERA'TION, *s.* [from *exaggerate.*]
 1 The act of heaping; a heap. *Hale.*
 2 Hyperbolical amplification. *Swift.*
To EXA'GITATE, *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.]
 1 To shake; to put in motion. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To reproach; to pursue with invectives: not in use. *Hooker.*
EXAGITA'TION, *s.* [from *exagitate.*] The act of shaking or agitating.
To EXA'LT, *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr.]
 1 To raise on high. *Matthew.*
 2 To elevate to wealth or dignity. *Ezekiel.*
 3 To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clarendon.*
 4 To praise; to extol; to magnify. *Psalms.*
 5 To raise up in opposition. *Kings.*
 6 To intend; to enforce. *Prior.*
 7 To heighten; to refine by fire. *Arbuthnot.*
 8 To elevate in diction or sentiment. *Roscom.*
EXALTA'TION, *s.* [from *exalt.*]
 1 The act of raising on high.
 2 Elevation to power or dignity. *Hooker.*
 3 Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity. *Tillotson.*
 4 (In pharmacy.) Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue. *Quincy.*
 5 Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased. *Dryden.*
EXA'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry. *Brown.*
EXA'MINATE, *s.* [*examinatus*, Lat.] The person examined. *Bacon.*
EXAMINA'TION, *s.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition. *Locke.*
EXAMINA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] An examiner; an inquirer. *Brown.*
To EXA'MINE, *v. a.* [*examino*, Lat.]
 1 To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories. *Church Catechism.*
 2 To interrogate a witness. *Acts.*
 3 To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.
 4 To try by experiment, or observation; to narrowly sift; to scan.
 5 To make inquiry into; to search into; to scrutinize. *Locke.*
EXA'MINER, *s.* [from *examine.*]
 1 One who interrogates a criminal or evidence. *Hale.*
 2 One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinizes. *Newton.*
EXA'MPLARY, *a.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker.*
EXA'MPLE, *s.* [*exemplum*, Fr.]
 1 Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled. *Raleigh.*
 2 Precedent; former instance of the like. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Precedent of good. *Milton.*
 4 A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. *Timothy.*
 5 One punished for the admonition of others. *Jude.*
 6 Influence which disposes to imitation. *Rogers.*

EXC

- 7 Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification. *Dryden*
 8 Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application. *Dryden*
To EXA'MPLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To exemplify; to give an instance of. *Spenser*
 2 To set an example. *Shakespeare.*
EXA'NGUIOUS, *a.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices; not sanguineous. *Brown.*
EXA'NIMATE, *a.* [*exanimatus*, Lat.]
 1 Lifeless; dead.
 2 Spiritless; depressed. *Thomson.*
EXANIMA'TION, *s.* [from *exanimate.*] Deprivation of life.
EXA'NIMOUS, *a.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeless; dead; killed.
EXANTHE'MATA, *s.* [*ἐξανθήματα*.] Efflorescences; eruptions; breakings out; pustules.
EXANTHE'MATOUS, *a.* [from *exanthemata*.] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.
To EXA'NTLATE, *v. a.* [*exantlo*, Lat.]
 1 To draw out.
 2 To exhaust; to waste away. *Boyle.*
EXANTLA'TION, *s.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.
EXARA'TION, *s.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual act of writing.
EXARTICULA'TION, *s.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Lat.] The dislocation of a joint.
To EXA'SPERATE, *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Lat.]
 1 To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *Addison.*
 2 To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter. *Bacon.*
 3 To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon.*
EXA'SPERA'TER, *s.* [from *exasperate.*] He that exasperates; a provoker.
EXASPERA'TION, *s.* [from *exasperate.*]
 1 Aggravation; malignant representation. *King Charles.*
 2 Provocation; irritation. *Atterbury.*
To EXAU'CTORATE, *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Lat.]
 1 To dismiss from service.
 2 To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
EXAUCTORA'TION, *s.* [from *exauctorate.*]
 1 Dismission from service.
 2 Deprivation; degradation. *Ayliffe.*
EXCALEFA'CTION,* *s.* [*ex* out of, and *calefacio*, Lat. to make hot.] The act of heating; the state of being made very hot. *Scott.*
EXCALEFA'CTORY,* *s.* [from *excalefaction.*] Heating; making very hot. *Ash.*
EXCANDE'SCENCE, } *s.* [*excandescere*, Lat.]
EXCANDE'SCENCY, }
 1 Heat; the state of growing hot.
 2 Anger; the state of growing angry.
EXCANTA'TION, *s.* [*excanto*, Lat.] Disenchantment by a counter charm.
To EXCA'RNATE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnis*, Lat.] To clear from flesh. *Grew.*
EXCARNIFICA'TION, *s.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the flesh.
To EXCAVATE, *v. a.* [*excavo*, Lat.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmore.*
EXCAVA'TION, *s.* [from *excavate.*]
 1 The act of cutting into hollows.
 2 The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton.*
To EXCE'ED, *v. a.* [*excedo*, Lat.]
 1 To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward.*
 2 To excel; to surpass. *Kings.*
To EXCE'ED, *v. n.*
 1 To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness. *Taylor*
 2 To go beyond any limits. *Deuteronomy.*
 3 To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden.*
EXCE'EDING, *part. a.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh.*
EXCE'EDING, *ad.* In a very great degree eminently. *Raleigh.*
EXCE'EDINGLY, *ad.* To a great degree; greatly; very much. *Newton.*
To EXCE'L, *v. a.* [*excellere*, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to surpass. *Prior.*
To EXCE'L, *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent. *Temple.*

EXC

EXCELLENCE, } *s.* [*excellence*, Fr. *excellencia*,
EXCELLENCY, } *Lat.*]

- 1 The state of abounding in any good quality.
- 2 Dignity; high rank in existence. *Dryden.*
- 3 The state of excelling in any thing. *Locke.*
- 4 That in which one excels. *Addison.*
- 5 Purity; goodness. *Shakespeare.*
- 6 A title of honour: usually applied to ambassadors and governors. *Shakespeare.*

EXCELLENT, *a.* [*excellens*, *Lat.*]
 1 Of great virtue; worth, or dignity. *Taylor.*
 2 Eminent in any good quality. *Job.*

EXCELLENTLY, *ad.*
 1 Well; in a high degree. *Brown.*
 2 To an eminent degree. *Dryden.*

To EXCE'PT, *v. a.* [*excipio*, *Lat.*] To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position. *Corinthians.*

To EXCE'PT, *v. n.* To object; to make objections. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT, *prep.* [from the verb.]
 1 Exclusively of; without inclusion of. *Milton.*
 2 Unless; if it be not so that. *Tillotson.*

EXCE'PTING, *prep.* Without inclusion of; without exception of. *Dryden.*

EXCE'PTION, *s.* [*exceptio*, *Lat.*]
 1 Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position. *South.*
 2 Thing excepted, or specified in exception.
 3 Objection; cavil. *Bentley.*
 4 Peevish dislike; offence taken. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE, *a.* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection. *Addison.*

EXCE'PTIOUS, *a.* [from *except*.] Peevish; forward; full of objections. *South.*

EXCE'PTIVE, *a.* [from *except*.] Including an exception. *Watts.*

EXCE'PTLESS, *a.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exceptions. *Shakespeare.*

EXCE'PTOR, *s.* [from *except*.] Objector. *Burn.*

To EXCE'RN, *v. a.* [*excerno*, *Lat.*] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTION, *s.* [*excerptio*, *Lat.*]
 1 The act of gleaning; selecting.
 2 The thing gleaned or selected. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS, *s.* [*excessus*, *Lat.*]
 1 More than enough; superfluity. *Hooker.*
 2 Exuberance; state of exceeding. *Newton.*
 3 Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink. *Duppa.*
 4 Violence of passion.
 5 Transgression of due limits. *Denham.*

EXCE'SSIVE, *a.* [*excessif*, *Fr.*]
 1 Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon.*
 2 Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike. *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY, *ad.* Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree. *Addison.*

To EXCHA'NGE, *v. a.* [*échanger*, *Fr.*]
 1 To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another. *Locke.*
 2 To give and take reciprocally. *Rowe.*

EXCHA'NGE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller.*
 2 Traffick by permutation. *South.*
 3 The form or act of transferring. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The balance of the money of different nations. *Hayward.*

5 The thing given in return for something received. *Locke.*
 6 The thing received in return for something given. *Dryden.*
 7 The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGER, *s.* [from *exchange*.] One who practises exchange. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT, *s.* See **ESCHEAT**. *Spenser.*

EXCHE'ATOR, *s.* See **ESCHEATOR**. *Car.*

EXCHE'QUER, *s.* [*échiquier*, Norman French.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown, and wherein all causes touching the revenue are handled. *Har.*

EXCI'SE, *s.* [*accijs*, Dut. *excisum*, *Lat.*] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged

EXC

not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid. *Marvell.*

To EXCI'SE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing. *Pope.*

EXCI'SEMAN, *s.* An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCI'SION, *s.* [*excisio*, *Lat.*] Extirpation; destruction; ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCITA'TION, *s.* [from *excito*, *Lat.*]
 1 The act of exciting, or putting into motion. *Bac.*
 2 The act of rousing or awakening. *Watts.*

To EXCITE, *v. a.* [*excito*, *Lat.*]
 1 To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage. *Spenser.*
 2 To put into motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCITEMENT, *s.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is stirred up. *Shakespeare.*

EXCITER, *s.* [from *excite*.]
 1 One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion. *King Charles.*
 2 The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLA'IM, *v. a.* [*exclamo*, *Lat.*]
 1 To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 To declare with loud vociferation. *Shakes.*

EXCLA'IM, *s.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry: not used. *Shakespeare.*

EXCLA'IMER, *s.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries. *Atterbury.*

EXCLAMA'TION, *s.* [*exclamatio*, *Lat.*]
 1 Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation. *Hooker.*
 2 An emphatical utterance. *Sidney.*
 3 A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked: thus (!).

EXCLA'MATIVE,* } *a.* [from *exclaim*.]
EXCLA'MATORY, }
 1 Practising exclamation.
 2 Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE, *v. a.* [*excludo*, *Lat.*]
 1 To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission. *Dryden.*
 2 To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit. *Dryden.*
 3 To except in any position.
 4 Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege. *Hooker.*
 5 To dismiss from the womb or egg. *Brown.*

EXCLU'SION, *s.* [from *exclude*.]
 1 The act of shutting out or denying admission. *Bacon.*
 2 Rejection; not reception. *Addison.*
 3 The act of debarring from any privilege. *Bacon.*
 4 Exception. *Ray.*
 5 The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb. *Brown.*
 6 Ejection; emission; thing emitted.

EXCLU'SORY, } *a.* [from *exclude*.]
EXCLU'SIVE, }

1 Having the power of excluding, or denying admission. *Milton.*
 2 Debarring from participation. *Locke.*
 3 Not taking into any account or number.
 4 Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY, *ad.*
 1 Without admission of another to participation. *Boyle.*
 2 Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively. *Ayliffe.*

To EXCO'CT, *v. a.* [*excoctus*, *Lat.*] To boil up; to make by boiling. *Bacon.*

To EXCO'GITATE, *v. a.* [*excogito*, *Lat.*] To invent; to strike out by thinking. *More.*

EXCOMMUNICABLE, *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated. *Hooker.*

To EXCOMMUNICATE, *v. a.* [*excommunico*, *Lat.*] To eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical censure. *Harn.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, *s.* [from *excommunicate*.] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'RIATE, *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin. *Wiseman.*

EXCORIA'TION, *s.* [from *excoriate*.]

EXE

- loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Plunder; spoil. *Howel.*
EXCORTICATION, *s.* [from *ex* and *cortex*, Lat.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*
To EXCREATE, *v. a.* [*excreo*, Lat.] To eject at the mouth by hawking.
EXCREMENT, *s.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as useless, from the natural passages of the body. *Raleigh.*
EXCREMENTAL, *a.* [from *excrement*.] That is voided as excrement. *Raleigh.*
EXCREMENTITIOUS, *a.* [from *excrement*.] Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body. *Bacon.*
EXCRESCENCE, *s.* [*exresco*, Lat.] Somewhat
EXCRESCENCY, *s.* growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley.*
EXCRESCENT, *a.* [*excrevens*, Lat.] That grows out of another with preternatural superfluity. *Pope.*
EXCRETION, *s.* [*excretio*, Lat.] Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body. *Quincy.*
 2 The thing excreted. *Bacon.*
EXCRETIVE, *a.* [*excretus*, Lat.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*
EXCRETORY, *a.* [from *excretion*.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.
EXCRETORY, *s.* The instrument of excretion. *Cheyne.*
EXCRUCIABLE, *a.* [from *excruciate*.] Liable to torment.
EXCRUCIATE, *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*
EXCUBATION, *s.* [*excubatio*, Lat.] The act of watching all night.
To EXCULPATE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Claren.*
EXCURSION, *s.* [*excursion*, Fr.]
 1 The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble. *Pope.*
 2 An expedition into some distant part. *Locke.*
 3 Progression beyond fixed limits. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 Digression; ramble from a subject. *Boyle.*
EXCURSIVE, *a.* [from *excurro*, Lat.] Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomson.*
EXCUSABLE, *a.* [from *excuse*.] Pardonable; that may be excused. *Tillotson.*
EXCUSABLENESS, *s.* [from *excusable*.] Pardonableness; capability to be excused. *Boyle.*
EXCUSA'TION, *s.* [from *excuse*.] Excuse; plea; apology. *Bacon.*
EXCUSATORY, *a.* [from *excuse*.] Pleading excuse; apologetical; making apology.
To EXCUSE, *v. a.* [*excuso*, Lat.]
 1 To extenuate by apology. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 To disengage from an obligation. *Clarendon.*
 3 To remit; not to exact.
 4 To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission. *South.*
 5 To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addison.*
 6 To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. *Corinthians.*
EXCUSE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sidney.*
 2 The act of excusing or apologizing. *Shakes.*
 3 Cause for which one is excused. *Roscommon.*
EXCUSELESS, *a.* [from *excuse*.] That for which no excuse can be given. *Decay of Piety.*
EXCUSER, *s.* [from *excuse*.]
 1 One who pleads for another. *Swift.*
To EXCUSSE, *v. a.* [*excussus*, Lat.] To seize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*
EXCUSSION, *s.* [*excussio*, Lat.] Seizure by law.
EXECRABLE, *a.* [*execrabilis*, Lat.] Hateful; detestable; accursed. *Hooker.*
EXECRABLY, *ad.* [from *execrable*.] Cursedly; abominably. *Dryden.*
To EXECRATE, *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] To curse; to execrate. *Temple.*

EXE

- EXECRA'TION**, *s.* [from *execro*.] Curse; imprecation of evil. *Stillingfleet.*
To EXECUTE, *v. a.* [*execo*, Lat.]
 1 To cut out; to cut away. *Harvey.*
EXECUTION, *s.* [from *execut.*] The act of cutting out.
To EXECUTE, *v. a.* [*exequor*, Lat.]
 1 To perform; to practise. *South.*
 2 To put in act; to do what is planned or determined. *Locke.*
 3 To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally. *Davies.*
 4 To put to death; to kill. *Shakespeare*
EXECUTER, *s.* [from *execute*.]
EXECUTOR, *s.* [from *execute*.]
 1 He that performs or executes any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2 He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator: in this sense the accent is on the second syllable. *Shakespeare.*
 3 An executioner; one who puts others to death not used. *Shakespeare.*
EXECUTERSHIP, *s.* [from *executer*.] The
EXECUTORSHIP, *s.* office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon.*
EXECUTION, *s.* [from *execute*.]
 1 Performance; practice. *Bacon*
 2 The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.
 3 Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law. *Creech.*
 4 Destruction; slaughter. *Hayward.*
EXECUTIONER, *s.* [from *execution*.]
 1 He that puts in act, or executes. *Shakespeare.*
 2 He that inflicts capital punishments. *Sidney.*
 3 He that kills; he that murders. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The instrument by which any thing is performed. *Crashaw.*
EXECUTIVE, *a.* [from *execute*.]
EXECUTORY, *a.* [from *execute*.]
 1 Having the quality of executing or performing. *Hale.*
 2 Active; not deliberate; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws. *Swift.*
EXECUTRIX, *s.* [from *execute*.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.
EXEDRÆ, *s. pl.* [*ἐξ* out of, and *ἐδρα* a chair.] The place where the ancient philosophers and rhetoricians held their conferences; buildings dependent on a church but not immediately joined to the body of it. *Ash.*
EXEGETIC, *s.* [*ἐξηγησις*.] An explanation.
EXEGETICAL, *a.* [*ἐξηγητικός*.] Explanatory; expository. *Walker.*
EXEGETICALLY, *ad.* [from the adj.] In an explanatory manner. *Ash.*
EXEMPLAR, *s.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*
EXEMPLARILY, *ad.* [from *exemplary*.]
 1 So as deserves imitation. *Howel.*
 2 So as may warn others. *Clarendon.*
EXEMPLARINESS, *s.* State of standing as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotson.*
EXEMPLARY, *a.* [from *exemplar*.]
 1 Such as may deserve to be proposed for imitation. *Bacon.*
 2 Such as may give warning to others. *King C.*
 3 Such as may attract notice and imitation. *Pr.*
EXEMPLIFICATION, *s.* [from *exemplify*.] A copy; a transcript. *Hayward.*
EXEMPLIFIER, *s.* [from *exemplify*.] One that exemplifies. *Ash.*
To EXEMPLIFY, *v. a.* [from *exemplar*.]
 1 To illustrate by example. *Hooker*
 2 To transcribe; to copy.
To EXEMPT, *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Lat.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. *Knolles*
EXEMPT, *a.* [from the verb.]
 1 Free by privilege. *Ayliff*
 2 Not subject; not liable to. *Ben Jonson*
 3 Clear; not included. *Lee*
 4 Cut off from: not used. *Shakespeare*
EXEMPT, *s.* An officer in the guards who commands in the absence of the captain, and is free from duty. *Ash.*

EXEMPTION, *s.* [from *exempt*.] Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts. *Bacon.*
EXEMPTIOUS, *a.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable; that may be taken from another. *Mor.*
TO EXENTERATE, *v. a.* [*exentero*, Lat.] To embowel. *Brown.*
EXENTERATION, *s.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels. *Brown.*
EXEQUIAL, *a.* [from *exequiæ*, Lat.] Funeral; relating to funerals.
EXEQUIES, *s.* without a singular. [*exequiæ*, Lat.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. *Dryden.*
EXERCENT, *a.* [*exercens*, Lat.] Practising; following any calling. *Ayliffe.*
EXERCISE, *s.* [*exercitium*, Lat.]
 1 Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to health. *Bacon.*
 2 Something done for amusement. *Bacon.*
 3 Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness. *Sidney.*
 4 Preparatory practice in order to skill.
 5 Use; actual application of any thing. *Hooker.*
 6 Practice; outward performance. *Addison.*
 7 Employment. *Locke.*
 8 Task; that which one is appointed to perform. *Milton.*
 9 Act of divine worship whether publick or private. *Shakespeare.*
TO EXERCISE, *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Lat.]
 1 To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.*
 2 To train to use by any act. *Locke.*
 3 To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate. *Hebrews.*
 4 To busy; to keep busy. *Atterbury.*
 5 To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction. *Milton.*
 6 To practise; to perform. *Bacon.*
 7 To exert; to put in use. *Locke.*
 8 To practise or use, in order to habitual skill. *Add.*
TO EXERCISE, *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health or amusement. *Broome.*
EXERCISER, *s.* [from *exercise*.] He that directs or uses exercise.
EXERCITATION, *s.* [*exercitatio*, Lat.]
 1 Exercise. *Brown.*
 2 Practice; use. *Felton.*
TO EXERT, *v. a.* [*exero*, Lat.]
 1 To use with an effort. *Rowe.*
 2 To put forth; to perform. *South.*
 3 To enforce; to push to an effort. *Dryden.*
 4 To bring out. *Dryden.*
 5 To emit; to push out. *Philips.*
EXERTION, *s.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.
EXESION, *s.* [*exesus*, Lat.] The act of eating through. *Brown.*
EXESTUATION, *s.* [*exæstuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition. *Boyle.*
TO EXFOLIATE, *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Lat.] To shell off; to separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. *Wiseman.*
EXFOLIATION, *s.* [from *exfoliate*.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound. *Wiseman.*
EXFOLIATIVE, *a.* [from *exfoliate*.] That has power of procuring exfoliation. *Wiseman.*
EXHA'LABLE, *a.* [from *exhale*.] That may be evaporated. *Boyle.*
EXHA'LATION, *s.* [*exalatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.
 2 The state of evaporating, or flying out in vapours; evaporation.
 3 That which rises in vapours. *Milton.*
TO EXHA'LE, *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Lat.]
 1 To send or draw out in vapours. *Temple.*
 2 To draw out. *Shakespeare.*
EXHA'LEMENT, *s.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour. *Brown.*
TO EXHA'UST, *v. a.*
 1 To drain; to diminish. *Bacon.*
 2 To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left. *Locke.*
EXHA'USTION, *s.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHA'USTLESS, *a.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Blackmore.*
TO EXHIBIT, *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Lat.]
 1 To offer to view or use, to offer or propose in a formal manner. *Clarendon.*
 2 To show; to display. *Pope.*
EXHIBITER, *s.* [from *exhibit*.] He that offers any thing in a public manner. *Shakespeare.*
EXHIBITION, *s.* [from *exhibit*.]
 1 The act of exhibiting; display. *Grew.*
 2 Allowance; salary; pension. *Swift.*
 3 Payment; recompence. *Shakespeare.*
EXHIBITIVE, *a.* [from *exhibit*.] Representative; displaying. *Norris.*
TO EXHILARATE, *v. a.* [*exhilare*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven. *Philips.*
EXHILARATION, *s.* [from *exhilarate*.]
 1 The act of giving gayety.
 2 The state of being enlivened. *Bacon.*
TO EXHORT, *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Lat.] To incite by words to any good action. *Com. Prayer.*
EXHORTATION, *s.* [from *exhort*.]
 1 The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Atterbury.*
 2 The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shakespeare.*
EXHORTATIVE, *a.* [from *exhort*.] Tending to exhort.
EXHORTATORY, *s.* One who exhorts.
TO EXICCATE, *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry.
EXICCATION, *s.* [from *exiccate*.] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up. *Bentley.*
EXICCATIVE, *a.* [from *exiccate*.] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.
EXIGENCE, *s.* [from *exigent*.]
EXIGENCY, *s.* [from *exigent*.]
 1 Demand, want; need. *Atterbury.*
 2 Pressing necessity; sudden occasion. *Pope.*
EXIGENT, *s.* [*exigens*, Lat.]
 1 Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help. *Waller.*
 2 (A law term.) A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found. *Shakespeare.*
 3 End.
EXIGUITY, *s.* [*exiguitas*, Lat.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness. *Boyle.*
EXIGUOUS, *a.* [*exiguus*, Lat.] Small; diminutive; little: not used. *Harvey.*
EXILE, [*exilium*, Lat.]
 1 Banishment; state of being banished. *Shak.*
 2 The person banished. *Dryden.*
EXILE, *a.* [*exilis*, Lat.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. *Bacon.*
TO EXILE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To banish; to drive from a country. *Shakespeare.*
EXILEMENT, *s.* Banishment. *Wotton.*
EXILITION, *s.* [*exilitio*, Lat.] The act of springing out suddenly. *Brown.*
EXILITY, *s.* [*exilis*, Lat.] Smallness; slenderness; diminution. *Grew.*
EXIMIOUS, *a.* [*eximius*, Lat.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent.
EXINATION, *s.* [*exinatio*, Lat.] Privation; loss. *Decay of Piety.*
TO EXIST, *v. n.* [*existo*, Lat.] To be; to have a being. *South.*
EXISTENCE, *s.* [*existentia*, low Lat.] State of being; actual possession of being. *Watts.*
EXISTENCY, *s.* [*existentia*, low Lat.] State of being; actual possession of being. *Watts.*
EXISTENT, *a.* [from *exist*.] Having being; in possession of being. *Dryden.*
EXISTIMATION, *s.* [*existimatio*, Lat.]
 1 Opinion.
 2 Esteem.
EXIT, *s.* [Lat.]
 1 The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off.
 2 Recess; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Passage out of any place. *Glanville.*
 4 Way by which there is a passage out. *Wood.*
EXITABLE, *a.* [*exitialis*, Lat.] Destructive;
EXITIAL, *s.* [*exitialis*, Lat.] fatal; mortal. *Harvey.*
EXITIOUS, *s.* [*exitialis*, Lat.] fatal; mortal. *Harvey.*

EXP

EX-MINISTER,* s. One out of place, one who has been a minister of state. *Chesterfield.*
E'XODUS, } s. [εξόδος.] Departure; journey from
E'XODY, } a place; the second book of Moses
 is so called, because it describes the journey of
 the Israelites from Egypt. *Hale.*
EXOLE'TE, a. [exoletus, Lat.] Obsolete; out
 of use. *Dictionary.*
To EXO'LVE, v. a. [exolvere, Lat.] To loose; to
 pay. *Dictionary.*
EXO'MPHALOS, s. [εξ and ομφαλος.] A navel
 rupture.
To EXO'NERATE, v. a. [exonero, Lat.] To un-
 load; to disburden. *Ray.*
EXONERA'TION, s. [from exonerate.] The act
 of disburdening. *Grew.*
EXO'PTABLE, a. [exoptabilis, Lat.] Desirable;
 to be sought with eagerness or desire.
EXO'PTATION,* s. [ex and optatio, Latin, a
 wishing.] An earnest desire; an ardent wish-
 ing. *Ash.*
E'XORABLE, a. [exorabilis, Lat.] To be moved
 by entreaty.
EXO'RBITANCE, } s. [from exorbitant.]
EXO'RBITANCY, } s.
 1 The act of going out of the track prescribed.
 2 Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.
Dryden.
 3 Boundless depravity. *Garth.*
EXO'RBITANT, a. [ex and orbito, Lat.]
 1 Deviating from the course appointed or rule
 established. *Woodward.*
 2 Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled
 rule or method. *Hooker.*
 3 Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.
Addison.
To EXO'RBITATE, v. n. [ex and orbito, Lat.] To
 deviate; to go out of the track or road pre-
 scribed. *Bentley.*
To E'XORCISE, v. a. [εξορκίζω.]
 1 To adjure by some holy name.
 2 To drive away spirits by certain forms of ad-
 juration.
 3 To purify from the influence of malignant
 spirits by religious ceremonies.
E'XORCISER, s. [from exorcise.] One who prac-
 tises to drive away evil spirits.
E'XORCISM, s. [εξορκισμός.] The form of adju-
 ration, or religious ceremony by which evil
 and malignant spirits are driven away.
E'XORCIST, s. [εξορκιστής.]
 1 One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious
 acts, drives away malignant spirits. *Acts.*
 An enchanter; a conjurer: improperly.
Shakespeare.
EXO'RDIUM, s. [Lat.] A formal preface; the
 proemial part of a composition. *May.*
EXORNA'TION, s. [exornatio, Lat.] Ornament;
 decoration; embellishment. *Hooker.*
EXO'RTIVE,* a. [ex out of, and orior, Lat. to
 rise.] Rising; belonging to the east. *Ash.*
EXO'SSATED, a. [exossatus, Lat.] Deprived of
 bones. *Dictionary.*
EXO'SSEOUS, a. [ex and ossa, Lat.] Wanting
 bones; boneless. *Brown.*
EXOSTO'SIS, s. [εξ and οσσειν.] Any protuberance
 of a bone that is not natural.
EXO'TICAL,* } a. [εξωτικός.] Foreign; not pro-
EXO'TICK, } duced in our own country.
Evelyn.
EXO'TICK, s. A foreign plant. *Addison.*
To EXPA'ND, v. a. [expando, Lat.]
 1 To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.
 2 To dilate; to spread out every way. *Arbuth.*
EXPA'NSE, s. [expansum, Lat.] A body widely
 extended without inequalities. *Savage.*
EXPANSIBI'LITY, s. [from expansible.] Capa-
 city of extension; possibility to be expanded.
EXPA'NSIBLE, a. [from expansus, Lat.] Ca-
 pable to be extended. *Grew.*
EXPA'NSION, s. [from expanse.]
 1 The state of being extended into a wider sur-
 face or greater space. *Bentley.*
 2 The act of spreading out. *Grew.*
 3 Extent space to which any thing is extended.
Locke.

EXP

4 Pure space, as distinct from: extensior. in solid
 matter. *Locke.*
EXPA'NSIVE, a. [from expand.] Having the
 power to spread into a wider surface. *Ray.*
To EXPA'TIATE, v. n. [expatior, Lat.]
 1 To range at large. *Addison.*
 2 To enlarge upon in language. *Broome.*
 3 To let loose; to allow to range. *Dryden.*
To EXPE'CT, v. a. [expecto, Lat.]
 1 To have a previous apprehension of either good
 or evil.
 2 To wait for; to attend the coming.
To EXPE'CT, v. n. To wait; to stay. *Job.*
EXPE'CTABLE, a. [from expect.] To be ex-
 pected. *Brown.*
EXPE'CTANCE, } s. [from expect.]
EXPE'CTANCY, } s.
 1 The act or state of expecting. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 Something expected. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Hope. *Shakespeare.*
EXPE'CTANT, a. [Fr.] Waiting in expectation.
EXPE'CTANT, s. [from expect.] One who waits
 in expectation. *Pope.*
EXPECTA'TION, s. [expectatio, Lat.]
 1 The act of expecting. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The state of expecting either with hope or fear.
Rogers.
 3 Prospect of any thing good to come. *Psalms.*
 4 The object of happy expectation; the Messiah
 expected. *Milton.*
 5 A state in which something excellent is ex-
 pected from us. *Otway.*
EXPE'CTER, s. [from expect.]
 1 One who has hopes of something.
 2 One who waits for another. *Shakespeare.*
To EXPE'CTORATE, v. a. [ex and pectus, Lat.]
 To eject from the breast. *Arbuthnot.*
EXPECTORA'TION, s. [from expectorate.]
 1 The act of discharging from the breast.
 2 That discharge which is made by coughing.
EXPECTORA'TIVE, a. [from expectorate.] Hav-
 ing the quality of promoting expectoration.
Harvey.
EXPE'DIENCE, } s. [from expedient.]
EXPE'DIENCY, } s.
 1 Fitness; propriety; suitableness to an end.
South.
 2 Expedition; adventure. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Haste; dispatch. *Shakespeare.*
EXPE'DIENT, a. [expedit, Lat.]
 1 Proper; fit; convenient; suitable. *Tillotson.*
 2 Quick; expeditious. *Shakespeare.*
EXPE'DIENT, s. [from the adjective.]
 1 That which helps forward, as means to an end.
Decay of Piety.
 2 A shift; means to an end contrived in an exi-
 gence. *Woodward.*
EXPE'DIENTLY, ad. [from expedient.]
 1 Fitly; suitably; conveniently.
 2 Hastily; quickly. *Shakespeare.*
EXPE'DITATE,* v. a. (In the forest law.) To
 cut out the balls of a dog's feet to prevent it
 from killing the king's game. *Ash.*
EXPEDITA'TION,* s. [from expeditate.] The
 act of cutting out the balls of a dog's fore feet
 to preserve the king's game. *Ash.*
To E'XPEDITE, v. a. [expedio, Lat.]
 1 To facilitate; to free from impediment.
 2 To hasten; to quicken. *Swift.*
 3 To dispatch; to issue from a publick office. *Ba.*
E'XPEDITE, a. [expeditus, Lat.]
 1 Quick; hasty; soon done. *Sandys.*
 2 Easy; disencumbered; clear. *Hooker.*
 3 Nimble; active; agile. *Tillotson.*
 4 Light armed. *Bacon.*
E'XPEDITELY, ad. [from expedite.] With quick-
 ness; readily; hastily. *Grew.*
EXPEDI'TION, s. [from expedite.]
 1 Haste; speed; activity. *Hooker.*
 2 A march or voyage with martial intentions.
Shakespeare.
EXPEDI'TIOUS,* a. [from expedite.] Quick,
 nimble; making dispatch.
EXPEDI'TIOUSLY,* ad. Quickly; hastily; with
 dispatch. *Ash.*
To EXPE'L, v. a. [expelle, Lat.]

EXP

- 1 To drive out; to force away. *Burnet.*
 2 To eject; to throw out. *Bacon.*
 3 To vanish; to drive from the place of residence. *Dryden.*
EXPE'LLER, *s.* [from *expel*.] One that expels or drives away.
To EXPE'ND, *v. a.* [*expendo*, Lat.] To lay out; to spend. *Hayward.*
EXPE'NDITURE, **s.* [from *expend*.] Money expended; disbursement; expense. *Perry.*
EXPE'NSE, *s.* [*expensum*, Lat.] Cost; charges; money expended. *Ben Jonson.*
EXPE'NSEFUL, *a.* [from *expense* and *full*.] Costly; chargeable. *Wotton.*
EXPE'NSELESS, *a.* [from *expense*.] Without cost.
EXPE'NSIVE, *a.* [from *expense*.]
 1 Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.
 2 Costly; requiring expense.
 3 Liberal; distributive. *Spratt.*
EXPE'NSIVELY, *ad.* With great expense.
EXPE'NSIVENESS, *s.* [from *expensive*.]
 1 Addition to expense; extravagance.
 2 Costliness. *Arbuthnot.*
EXPE'RIENCE, *s.* [*experientia*, Lat.]
 1 Practice; frequent trial. *Raleigh.*
 Knowledge gained by practice. *Shakespeare.*
To EXPE'RIENCE, *v. a.*
 1 To try; to practise.
 2 To know by practice. *Milton.*
EXPE'RIENCED, *part. a.*
 1 Made skilful by experience. *Locke.*
 2 Wise by long practice. *Pope.*
EXPE'RIENCER, *s.* One who makes trial; a practiser of experiments. *Digby.*
EXPE'RIMENT, *s.* [*experimentum*, Lat.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.
To EXPE'RIMENT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to search out by trial. *Ray.*
EXPERIMENTAL, *a.*
 1 Pertaining to experiment.
 2 Built upon experiment. *Brown.*
 3 Known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*
EXPERIMENTALLY, *ad.* [from *experimental*.] By experience; by trial. *Evelyn.*
EXPERIMENTER, *s.* [from *experiment*.] One who makes experiments. *Digby.*
EXPE'RT, *a.* [*expertus*, Lat.]
 1 Skilful; addressful; intelligent. *Prior.*
 2 Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*
 3 Skilful by practice or experience. *Bacon.*
EXPE'RTLY, *ad.* [from *expert*.] In a skilful ready manner.
EXPE'RTNESS, *s.* [from *expert*.] Skill; readiness; dexterity. *Knolles.*
EXPIABLE, *a.* Capable to be expiated.
To EXPIATE, *v. a.* [*expiare*, Lat.]
 1 To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for. *Bacon.*
 2 To avert the threats of prodigies.
EXPIATION, *s.* [from *expiate*.]
 1 The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.
 2 The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement. *Dryden.*
 3 Practices by which ominous prodigies were averted. *Hayward.*
EXPIATORY, *a.* [from *expiate*.] Having the power of expiation. *Hooker.*
EXPILATION, *s.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] Robbery.
EXPIRATION, *s.* [from *expire*.]
 1 That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 The last emission of breath; death. *Rambler.*
 3 Evaporation; act of fuming out.
 4 Vapour; matter expired. *Bacon.*
 5 The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed. *Boyle.*
 6 The conclusion of any limited time. *Clarendon.*
To EXPI'RE, *v. a.* [*expiro*, Lat.]
 1 To breathe out. *Spenser.*
 2 To exhale; to send out exhalations. *Woodw.*
 3 To close; to bring to an end. *Spenser.*
To EXPI'RE, *v. n.*
 1 To make an emission of the breath.
 2 To die; to breathe the last. *Pope.*
 3 To perish; to fade; to be destroyed. *Spenser.*

EXP

- 1 To fly out with a blast. *Dryden.*
 2 To conclude; to come to an end. *Shakespeare.*
To EXPLA'IN, *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear. *Gay.*
EXPLA'INABLE, *a.* [from *explain*.] Capable of being explained. *Brown.*
EXPLA'INER, *s.* [from *explain*.] Expositor; interpreter; commentator.
EXPLANA'TION, *s.* [from *explain*.]
 1 The act of explaining or interpreting.
 2 The sense given by an explainer or interpreter. *Swift.*
EXPLA'NATORY, *a.* [from *explain*.] Containing explanation. *Swift.*
EXPLETIVE, *s.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] Something used only to take up room. *Swift.*
EXPLICABLE, *a.* [from *explicare*.] Explainable; possible to be explained. *Hale.*
To EXPLICATE, *v. a.* [*explico*, Lat.]
 1 To unfold; to expand. *Blackmore.*
 2 To explain; to clear. *Taylor.*
EXPLICATION, *s.* [from *explicate*.]
 1 The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.
 2 The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation. *Hooker.*
 3 The sense given by an explainer. *Burnet.*
EXPLICATIVE, *a.* [from *explicate*.] Having a tendency to explain. *Watts.*
EXPLICATOR, *s.* [from *explicate*.] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.
EXPLICIT, *a.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet.*
EXPLICITLY, *ad.* Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
To EXPLO'DE, *v. a.* [*explodo*, Lat.]
 1 To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt. *Roscommon.*
 2 To drive out with noise and violence, as from a gun. *Blackmore.*
EXPLO'DER, *s.* [from *explode*.] A hisser; one that drives out with open contempt.
EXPLO'IT, *s.* [*expletum*, Lat.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt. *Denham.*
To EXPLO'IT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve. *Camden.*
To EXPLO'RATE, *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To search out. *Brown.*
EXPLORATION, *s.* [from *explore*.] Search; examination. *Brown.*
EXPLORATOR, *s.* [from *explore*.] One who searches; an examiner.
EXPLO'RATORY, *a.* [from *explore*.] Searching; examining.
To EXPLO'RE, *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial. *Boyle.*
EXPLO'REMENT, *s.* [from *explore*.] Search; trial. *Brown.*
EXPLO'SION, *s.* [from *explode*.] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence. *Newton.*
EXPLO'SIVE, *a.* [from *explode*.] Driving out with noise and violence. *Woodward.*
EXPO'NENT, *s.* [*expono*, Lat.] Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers, or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. *Harris.*
EXPONENTIAL, *s.* [from *exponent*.] Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. *Harris.*
To EXPO'RT, *v. a.* [*exporto*, Lat.] To carry out of a country. *Addison.*
EXPORT, *s.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.
EXPORTATION, *s.* [from *export*.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries. *Swift.*
EXPORTER, **s.* [from *export*.] One that carries or sends goods abroad in commerce. *Ash.*
To EXPO'SE, *v. a.* [*expositum*, Lat.]
 1 To lay open; to make liable to. *Prior.*
 2 To put in the power of any thing. *Dryden.*
 3 To lay open; to make bare. *Dryden.*

EXP

- 4 To lay open to censure or ridicule. *Dryden.*
 5 To lay open to examination. *Locke.*
 6 To put in danger. *Clarendon.*
 7 To cast out to chance. *Prior.*
 8 To censure; to treat with dispraise. *Addison.*
EXPOSITION, *s.* [from *expose*.]
 1 The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Explanation; interpretation. *Dryden.*
EXPOSITOR, *s.* [*expositor*, Lat.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter. *South.*
To EXPOSTULATE, *v. a.* [*expostulo*, Lat.] To canvass with another; to altercate; to debate. *Cotton.*
EXPOSTULATION, *s.* [from *expostulate*.]
 1 Debate; altercation, discussion of an affair. *Spectator.*
 2 Charge; accusation. *Waller.*
EXPOSTULATOR, *s.* [from *expostulate*.] One that debates with another without open rupture.
EXPOSTULATORY, *a.* [from *expostulate*.] Containing expostulation. *L'Estrange.*
EXPOSURE, *s.* [from *expose*.]
 1 The act of exposing or setting out to observation.
 2 The state of being open to observation.
 3 The state of being exposed to any thing.
 4 The state of being in danger. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Exposition; situation. *Evelyn.*
To EXPOUND, *v. n.* [*expono*, Lat.]
 1 To explain; to clear; to interpret. *Ruleigh.*
 2 To examine; to lay open. *Hudibras.*
EXPOUNDER, *s.* [from *expound*.] Explainer; interpreter. *Hooker.*
To EXPRESS, *v. a.* [*expressus*, Lat.]
 1 To copy; to resemble; to represent.
 2 To represent by the imitative arts as poetry, sculpture, painting. *Smith.*
 3 To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare. *Milton.*
 4 To show or make known in any manner. *Pr.*
 5 To denote; to designate. *Numbers.*
 6 To squeeze out; to force out by compression. *Bacon.*
 7 To extort by violence. *Ben Jonson.*
EXPRESS, *a.* [from the verb.]
 1 Copied; resembling; exactly like. *Milton.*
 2 Plain; apparent; in direct terms. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 Clear; not dubious. *Stillingfleet.*
 4 On purpose; for a particular end. *Alderbury.*
EXPRESS, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 A messenger sent on purpose. *Clarendon.*
 2 A message sent. *King Charles.*
 3 A declaration in plain terms. *Norris.*
EXPRESSIBLE, *a.* [from *express*.]
 1 That may be uttered or declared. *Woodward.*
 2 That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.
EXPRESSION, *s.* [from *express*.]
 1 The act or power of representing any thing. *Holder.*
 2 The form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered. *Buckingham.*
 3 A phrase; a mode of speech.
 4 The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing, as by a press. *Arbuthnot.*
EXPRESSIVE, *a.* [from *express*.] Having the power of utterance or representation.
EXPRESSIVELY, *ad.* [from *expressive*.] In a clear and representative way.
EXPRESSIVENESS, *s.* [from *expressive*.] The power of expression, or representation by words. *Addison.*
EXPRESSLY, *ad.* [from *express*.] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication. *Stilling.*
EXPRESSURE, *s.* [from *express*.]
 1 Expression; utterance. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The form; the likeness represented.
 3 The mark; the impression. *Shakespeare.*
To EXPROBRATE, *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid. *Brown.*
EXPROBRATION, *s.* [from *exprobrate*.] Reproachful accusation. *Hooker.*
EXPROBRATIVE, *a.* Upbraiding. *Shirley.*
To EXPROPRIATE, *v. a.* [*ex and proprius*, Lat.] To make no longer our own. *Boyle.*

EXT

- To EXPUGN**, *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by assault.
EXPUGNABLE, *a.* Capable of being conquered; capable of being taken by assault. *Ash.*
EXPUGNATION, *s.* [from *expugn*.] Conquest; the act of taking by assault. *Sandys.*
To EXPULSE, *v. a.* [*expulsus*, Latin.] To drive out; to force away. *Bacon.*
EXPULSION, *s.* [from *expulse*.]
 1 The act of expelling or driving out.
 2 The state of being driven out. *Stillingfleet.*
EXPULSIVE, *a.* [from *expulse*.] Having the power of expulsion.
EXPUNCTION, *s.* [from *expunge*.] Abolition.
To EXPUNGE, *v. a.* [*expungo*, Lat.]
 1 To blot out; to rub out. *Swift.*
 2 To efface; to annihilate. *Sandys.*
EXPURGATION, *s.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of purging or cleansing. *Wiseman.*
 2 Purification from bad mixture: as, error or falsehood. *Brown.*
EXPURGATORY, *a.* [*expurgatorius*, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown.*
EXQUISITE, *a.* [*exquisitus*, Lat.]
 1 Far-sought; excellent; consummate: complete. *Raleigh.*
 2 Consummately bad. *King Charles.*
EXQUISITELY, *ad.* [from *exquisite*.] Perfectly; completely. *Addison.*
EXQUISITENESS, *s.* [from *exquisite*.] Nicety; perfection. *Boyle.*
EXQUISITIOUS, *a.* [from *exquisite*.] Produced by art; exquisite; complete. *Ash.*
EXSCRIPT, *s.* [*exscriptum*, Lat.] A copy; writing copied from another.
EXSICCANT, *a.* [from *exsiccate*.] Drying; having the power to dry up. *Wiseman.*
To EXSICCATE, *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry. *Brown.*
EXSICCATION, *s.* [from *exsiccate*.] The act of drying. *Brown.*
EXSICCATIVE, *a.* [from *exsiccate*.] Having the power of drying.
EXPULTION, *s.* [*expuo*, Lat.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*
EXSUCTION, *s.* [*exsugo*, Lat.] The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*
EXSUDATION, *s.* [*exsudo*, Lat.] A sweating out; an extillation. *Derham.*
EXSUFFLATION, *s.* [*ex and sufflo*, Latin.] A blast working underneath. *Bacon.*
To EXSUFFOLATE, *v. a.* To whisper; to buzz in the ear. *Shakespeare.*
To EXSUSCITATE, *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Lat.] To rouse up; to stir up.
EXTANCY, *s.* [from *extant*.] Parts rising up above the rest. *Boyle.*
EXTANT, *a.* [*extans*, Lat.]
 1 Standing out to view; standing above the rest. *Ray.*
 2 Publick; not suppressed. *Graunt.*
EXTATICAL, *a.* [*ἐκστατικός*.] Rapturous. *Boyle.*
EXTATICK, *a.* [*ἐκστατικός*.]
EXTEMPORAL, *a.* [*extemporalis*, Lat.]
 1 Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden. *Wotton.*
 2 Speaking without premeditation. *Ben Jonson.*
EXTEMPORALITY, *s.* [from *extemporal*.] A promptness or readiness to speak without study. *Ash.*
EXTEMPORALLY, *ad.* [from *extemporal*.] Quickly; without premeditation. *Shakespeare.*
EXTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] Unpremeditated; sudden.
EXTEMPORARY, *a.* [*extemporarius*, Latin.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick. *More.*
EXTEMPORE, *ad.* [*extempore*, Lat.] Without premeditation; suddenly; readily. *South.*
EXTEMPORE, *s.* [from the adverb.] A composition made extempore. *Ash.*
EXTEMPORINESS, *s.* [from *extempore*.] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

EXT

To EXTE'MPORIZE, *v. n.* [from *extempore*.] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

South.

To EXTEND, *v. a.* [*extendo*, Lat.]

1 To stretch out in any direction. Pope.

2 To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand: contrary to *contract*. Locke.

3 To widen to a large comprehension. Locke.

4 To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space. Prior.

5 To enlarge; to continue. Pope.

6 To increase in force or duration. Shakespeare.

7 To enlarge the comprehension of any position. Hooker.

8 To impart; to communicate. Psalms.

9 To seize by a course of law. Hudibras.

EXTENDER, *s.* [from *extend*.] That by which any thing is extended. Wiseman.

EXTENDIBLE, *a.* [from *extend*.] Capable of extension. Arbuthnot.

EXTENSIBILITY, *s.* [from *extensible*.] The quality of being extensible. Grew.

EXTENSIBLE, *a.* [*extensio*, Lat.]

1 Capable of being stretched into length or breadth. Holder.

2 Capable of being extended to a large comprehension. Glanville.

EXTENSIBLENESS, *s.* [from *extensible*.] Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, *s.* [*extensio*, Lat.] The act of extending.

2 The state of being extended. Burnet.

EXTENSIVE, *a.* [*extensivus*, Latin.] Wide; large; comprehensive. Watts.

EXTENSIVELY, *ad.* [from *extensive*.] Widely; largely. Watts.

EXTENSIVENESS, *s.* [from *extensive*.] Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness. Watts.

2 Possibility to be extended. Ray.

EXTENSOR, *s.* The muscle by which any limb is extended. Quincy.

EXTENT, *part.* [from *extend*.] Extended: not used. Spenser.

EXTENT, *s.* [*extentus*, Lat.]

1 Space or degree to which any thing is stretched or spread. Milton.

2 Communication; distribution. Shakespeare.

3 Execution; seizure. Shakespeare.

To EXTENUATE, *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Lat.]

1 To lessen; to make small. Grew.

2 To lessen; to diminish in any quality. Dryden.

3 To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour. Milton.

4 To lessen; to palliate. Milton.

5 To make lean.

EXTENUATION, *s.* [from *extenuate*.]

1 The act of representing things less ill than they are; palliation.

2 Mitigation; alleviation of punishment. Att.

3 A general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. Quincy.

EXTERIOR, *a.* [*exterior*, Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinsic. Boyle.

EXTERIORLY, *ad.* [from *exterior*.] Outwardly; externally. Shakespeare.

To EXTERMINATE, *v. a.* [*extermio*, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy. Bentley.

EXTERMINATION, *s.* Destruction; excision. Bacon.

EXTERMINATOR, *s.* [*extermiator*, Lat.] That by which any thing is destroyed.

EXTERMINATORY, *a.* Tending to extermination. Burke.

To EXTERMINE, *v. a.* [*extermio*, Lat.] To exterminate: not used. Shakespeare.

EXTERN, *a.* [*externus*, Lat.]

1 External; outward; visible. Shakespeare.

2 Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself. Digby.

EXTERNAL, *a.* [*externus*, Lat.]

1 Outward; not proceeding from itself opposite to *internal*. Tillotson.

2 Having the outward appearance. Stillingfleet.

EXTERNALLY, *ad.* Outwardly. Taylor.

EXT

EXTERRA'NEOUS, *a.* [*ex* out of, and *terra* the land, Lat.] Foreign; coming from another country. Scott.

To EXTIL, *v. n.* [*ex* and *stillo*, Lat.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLA'TION, *s.* [*ex* and *stillo*, Lat.] The act of falling in drops. Derham.

To EXTIMULATE, *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Latin.] To prick; to incite by stimulation. Brown.

EXTIMULA'TION, *s.* [*extimulatio*, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation. Bacon.

EXTI'NCT, *a.* [*extinctus*, Lat.]

1 Extinguished; quenched; put out. Pope.

2 At a stop; without progressive succession. Dr.

3 Abolished; out of force. Ayliffe.

EXTI'NCTION, *s.* [*extinctio*, Lat.]

EXTI'NCTNESS, *s.* [*extinctio*, Lat.]

1 The act of quenching or extinguishing.

2 The state of being quenched. Harvey.

3 Destruction; excision. Rogers.

4 Suppression. Thompson.

To EXTINGUISH, *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.]

1 To put out; to quench. Dryden.

2 To suppress; to destroy. Hayward.

3 To cloud; to obscure. Shakespeare.

EXTINGUISHABLE, *a.* [from *extinguish*.] That may be quenched, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, *s.* [from *extinguish*.] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, *s.* [from *extinguish*.]

1 Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction. Davies.

2 Abolition; nullification. Hooker.

3 Termination of a family or succession. Davies.

To EXTIRP, *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To eradicate; to root out. Shakespeare.

To EXTIRPATE, *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To root out; to eradicate; to excise.

EXTIRPA'TION, *s.* [from *extirpate*.] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision.

EXTIRPA'TOR, *s.* [from *extirpate*.] One who roots out; a destroyer.

E'XTISPEX, *s.* [*exta* the entrails, and *specio* to behold, Lat.] The person who was to draw presages from the entrails of the beasts offered in sacrifice. Ash.

E'XTISPICE, *s.* [from *extispex*.] The method of drawing presages from the entrails of the beasts which were offered in sacrifice. Ash.

EXTISPICIOUS, *a.* [*extispicium*, Lat.] Augural; relating to the inspection of entrails.

Brown.

To EXTOL, *v. a.* [*extollo*, Lat.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. Dryden.

EXTOLLER, *s.* [from *extol*.] A praiser; a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, *a.* [from *extort*.] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, *ad.* [from *extorsive*.] In an extorsive manner; by violence.

To EXTORT, *v. a.* [*extorqueo*, *extortus*, Lat.]

1 To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one. Rowe.

2 To gain by violence or oppression. Spenser.

To EXTORT, *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence. Davies.

EXTORTER, *s.* [from *extort*.] One who practises oppression. Camden.

EXTORTION, *s.* [from *extort*.]

1 The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. Davies.

2 Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away. King Charles.

EXTORTIONER, *s.* [from *extortion*.] One who practises extortion. Camden.

To EXTRA'CT, *v. a.* [*extraho*, *extractus*, Lat.]

1 To draw out of something. Bacon.

2 To draw by chymical operation. Philips.

3 To take from something. Milton.

4 To draw out of any containing body. Burnet.

5 To select and abstract from a larger treatise. Swift.

E'XTRACT, *s.* [from the verb.]

1 The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. Boyle.

Boyle.

EXT

- 2 The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome. *Camden.*
EXTRACTION, *s.* [*extractio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon.*
 2 Derivation from an original; lineage; descent. *Clarendon.*
EXTRACTOR, *s.* [Lat.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.
EXTRADITIONARY, *a.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Lat.] Not consisting in words, but realities. *Brown.*
EXTRANEIOUS, * *a.* [*extra* foreign, and *genus* a kind, Lat.] Alien; foreign; belonging to another kind. *Ash.*
EXTRAJUDICIAL, *a.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Lat.] Out of the regular course of legal procedure.
EXTRAJUDICIALLY, *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*
EXTRAMISSION, *s.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Lat.] The act of emitting outward. *Brown.*
EXTRAMUNDANE, *a.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Beyond the verge of the material world.
EXTRANEOUS, *a.* [*extraneus*, Lat.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign. *Woodward.*
EXTRAORDINARILY, *ad.* [from *extraordinary*.]
 1 In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hooker.*
 2 Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably. *Howel.*
EXTRAORDINARINESS, *s.* [from *extraordinary*.] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
EXTRAORDINARY, *a.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat.]
 1 Different from common order and method; not ordinary. *Davies.*
 2 Different from the common course of law. *Clarendon.*
 3 Eminent; remarkable; more than common. *Sidney.*
EXTRAORDINARY, *ad.* Extraordinarily; uncommonly. *Addison.*
EXTRAPAROCHIAL, *a.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] Not comprehended within any parish.
EXTRAPROVINCIAL, *a.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Lat.] Not within the same province. *Ayliffe.*
EXTRAREGULAR, *a.* [*extra* and *regula*, Lat.] Not comprehended within a rule. *Taylor.*
EXTRAVAGANCE, } *s.* [*extravagans*, Lat.]
EXTRAVAGANCY, }
 1 Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits. *Hammond.*
 2 Irregularity; wildness.
 3 Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence. *Tillotson.*
 4 Unnatural tumour; bombast. *Dryden.*
 5 Waste; vain and superfluous expence.
EXTRAVAGANT, *a.* [*extravagans*, Lat.]
 1 Wandering out of his bounds. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods. *Dryden.*
 3 Not comprehended in any thing. *Ayliffe.*
 4 Irregular; wild. *Milton.*
 5 Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive. *Addison.*
EXTRAVAGANT, *s.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition. *L'Estrange.*
EXTRAVAGANTLY, *ad.*
 1 In an extravagant manner; wildly. *Dryden.*
 2 In an unreasonable degree. *Pope.*
 3 Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.
EXTRAVAGANTNESS, *s.* [from *extravagant*.] Excess; excursion beyond limits.
TO EXTRAVAGATE, *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Lat.] To wander out of limits.
TO EXTRAVASATE, * *v. n.* [*extra* beyond, and *vas* a vessel, Lat.] To get out of the proper vessels. *Scott.*
EXTRAVASATED, *a.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Lat.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels. *Arbuthnot.*
EXTRAVASATION, *s.* [from *extravasated*.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels. *Arbuthnot.*
EXTRAVERTE, *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*

EXU

- EXTRAVERSION**, *s.* [*extra* and *versio*, Lat.] The act of throwing out. *Boyle.*
EXTRAUGHT, *part.* Extracted. *Shakespeare.*
EXTREME, *a.* [*extremus*, Lat.]
 1 Greatest; of the highest degree. *Hooker.*
 2 Utmost. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Last; that beyond which there is nothing. *Dryden.*
 4 Pressing in the utmost degree. *Hooker.*
 5 Rigorous; strict. *Psalms.*
EXTREME, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 Utmost point; highest degree of any thing. *Milton.*
 2 Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity; end. *Locke.*
EXTREMELY, *ad.* [from *extreme*.]
 1 In the utmost degree. *Sidney.*
 2 Very much; greatly. *Swift.*
EXTREMITY, *s.* [*extremitas*, Lat.]
 1 The utmost point; the highest degree. *Hooker.*
 2 The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle. *Brown.*
 3 The points in the utmost degree of opposition. *Denham.*
 4 Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance. *Arbuthnot.*
 5 Violence of passion. *Spenser.*
 6 The utmost violence, rigour, or distress. *Clarendon.*
 7 The most aggravated state. *Dryden.*
TO EXTRICATE, *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.] To disembaras; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle. *Addison.*
EXTRICATION, *s.* [from *extricate*.] The act of disentangling; disentanglement. *Boyle.*
EXTRINSICAL, *a.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsic. *Digby.*
EXTRINSICALLY, *ad.* [from *extrinsic*.] From without. *Glanville.*
EXTRINSICK, *a.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] External; outward. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
TO EXTRUCTION, *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extractus*, Lat.] To build; to raise; to form into a structure.
EXTRUCTION, * *s.* [from *extruct*.] The act of raising a structure. *Ash.*
EXTRUCTOR, *s.* [from *extruct*.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.
TO EXTRUDE, *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Lat.] To thrust off; to drive off. *Woodward.*
EXTRUSION, *s.* [*extrusus*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or driving out. *Bacon.*
EXTUBERENCE, *s.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] Knobs, or parts protuberant. *Moxon.*
EXTUBEROUS, * *a.* [*ex* from, and *tuber* a kind of mushroom, Lat.] Protuberant; swelling out in knots. *Ash.*
EXTUMESCENCE, * *s.* [*ex* from, and *tumescere* to swell, Lat.] A protuberance; a swelling on the body. *Ash.*
EXUBERANCE, } *s.* [*exuberatio*, Lat.] Over-
EXUBERANCY, * } growth; superfluous shoots, useless abundance; luxuriance. *Garth.*
EXUBERANT, *a.* [*exuberans*, Lat.]
 1 Growing with superfluous shoots; over-abundant; superfluously plenteous. *Pope.*
 2 Abounding in the utmost degree.
EXUBERANTLY, *ad.* Abundantly; to a superfluous degree. *Woodward.*
TO EXUBERATE, *v. n.* [*exubero*, Lat.] To abound in the highest degree. *Boyle.*
EXUCCOUS, *a.* [*exsuccus*, Lat.] Without juice; dry. *Brown.*
EXUDATION, *s.* [*exudo*, Lat.]
 1 The act of emitting in sweat. *Wiseman.*
 2 The matter issuing out by sweat from any body. *Bacon.*
TO EXUDATE, } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] To sweat
TO EXUDE, } out; to issue out by sweat. *Arbuthnot.*
TO EXULCERATE, *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.]
 1 To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore. *Ray.*
 2 To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. *Milton.*
EXULCERATION, *s.* [from *exulcerate*.]

EYE

- 1 The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*
 2 Exacerbation; corrosion. *Hooker.*
EXULCERATORY, *a.* [from *exulcerate*.] Having a tendency to cause ulcers.
TO EXULT, *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph. *Hooker.*
EXULTANCE, *s.* [from *exult*.] Transport;
EXULTANCY, *s.* joy; triumph. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
EXULTATION, *s.* [*exultatio*, Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*
TO EXUNDATE, *v. a.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Dictionary.*
EXUNDATION, *s.* [from *exundate*.] Overflow; abundance. *Ray.*
EXUPERABLE, *ad.* [*exuperabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.
EXUPERANCE, *s.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown.*
EXUPERANT, *a.* [*ex* from, and *super* above, Lat.] Overbalancing; having greater proportion. *Scott.*
EXUPERATION, *s.* [from *exuperant*.] An overbalance; a greater proportion.
TO EXUSCITATE, *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Lat.] To stir up; to rouse.
EXUSTION, *s.* [*exustio*, Lat.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.
EXUVIÆ, *s.* [Lat.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is shed by animals. *Woodward.*
EY, EA, EE, May either come from *ig*, an island, or from the Saxon *ea*, which signifies water. *Gibson.*
EY'AS, *s.* [*niais*, Fr.] A young hawk just taken from the nest. *Shakespeare.*
EY'ASMUSKET, *s.* A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. *Hanmer.*
EYE, *s.* plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [*eag*, Sax.]
 1 The organ of vision. *Dryden.*
 2 Sight: ocular knowledge. *Galatians.*
 3 Look; countenance. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Front; face. *Shakespeare.*
 5 A posture of direct opposition. *Dryden.*
 6 Aspect; regard. *Bacon.*
 7 Notice; attention; observation. *Dryden.*
 8 Opinion formed by observation. *Denham.*
 9 Sight; view. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton.*
 11 Any small perforation. *South.*
 12 Any small catch for a hook. *Boyle.*
 13 Bud of a plant. *Evelyn.*
 14 A small shade of colour. *Boyle.*
 15 Power of perception. *Deut.*
TO EYE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view. *More.*
TO EYE, *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. *Shakespeare.*
EY'EBALL, *s.* [from *eye* and *ball*.] The apple of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
EY'EBRIGHT, *s.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] An herb.
EY'EBROW, *s.* [from *eye* and *brow*.] The hairy arch over the eye. *Dryden.*
EY'EDROP, *s.* [from *eye* and *drop*.] Tear. *Shakespeare.*
EY'EGLANCE, *s.* [from *eye* and *glance*.] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenser.*
EY'EGLOSS, *s.* [from *eye* and *glass*.] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight. *Newton.*
EY'ELASH, *s.* [from *eye* and *lash*.] The edge or rim of hair on the eyelid. *Ash.*
EY'ELESS, *a.* [from *eye*.] Without eyes; sightless; deprived of sight. *Milton.*
EY'ELET, *s.* [*œillet*, Fr.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through. *Wiseman.*
EY'ELID, *s.* [from *eye* and *lid*.] The membrane that shuts over the eye. *Bacon.*
EY'ESERVANT, *s.* [from *eye* and *servant*.] A servant that works only while watched.
EY'ESERVICE, *s.* [from *eye* and *service*.] Service performed only under inspection. *Coloss.*
EY'ESHOT, *s.* [from *eye* and *shot*.] Sight; glance; view. *Spectator.*
EY'ESIGHT, *s.* [from *eye* and *sight*.] Sight of the eye. *Samuel.*

FAC

- EY'ESORE**, *s.* [from *eye* and *sore*.] Something offensive to the sight. *Clarendon.*
EYESPOTTED, *a.* [from *eye* and *spot*.] Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*
EY'ESTRING, *s.* [from *eye* and *string*.] The nerve of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
EY'ETOOTH, *s.* [from *eye* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang. *Ray.*
EY'EWINK, *s.* [from *eye* and *wink*.] A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakespeare.*
EYEWITNESS, *s.* [from *eye* and *witness*.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes. *Peter.*
EYRE, *s.* [*eyre*, Fr.] The court of justices itinerants. *Cowell.*
EY'RY, *s.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The place
EY'RIE, *s.* where birds of prey build their nests, and hatch. *Milton.*
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- F** Has in English an invariable sound formed by compression of the whole lips, and a forcible breath.
F, * as an old Latin numeral, stands for forty; with a dash over it, for forty thousand.
FABA'CEOUS, *a.* [*fabuceus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean.
FA'BLE, *s.* [*fable*, Fr.]
 1 A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precepts. *Addison.*
 2 A fiction in general. *Dryden.*
 3 The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem. *Dryden.*
 4 A lie; a vicious falsehood. *Addison.*
TO FA'BLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.*
 2 To tell falsehoods; to lie. *Shakespeare.*
TO FA'BLE, *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely. *Milton.*
FA'BLED, *a.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables. *Tickell.*
FA'BLER, *s.* [from *fable*.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.
TO FA'BRICATE, *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.]
 1 To build; to construct.
 2 To forge; to devise falsely.
FABRICATION, *s.* [from *fabricate*.] The act of building; construction. *Hal-*
FA'BRICK, *s.* [*fabrica*, Lat.]
FA'BRIC, *s.*
 1 A building; an edifice. *Wotton.*
 2 Any system or compages of matter. *Prior.*
TO FA'BRICK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct. *Philips.*
FA'BULIST, *s.* [*fabuliste*, Fr.] A writer of fables. *Crozal.*
FABULO'SITY, *s.* [*fabulositas*, Lat.] Fulness of feigned stories. *Abbot.*
FA'BULOUS, *a.* [*fabulosus*, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables. *Addison.*
FA'BULOUSLY, *ad.* In fiction. *Brown.*
FACE, *s.* [*face*, Fr. *facies*, Lat.]
 1 The visage. *Bacon.*
 2 Countenance; cast of the features. *Pope.*
 3 The surface of any thing. *Genesis.*
 4 The front or forepart of any thing. *Ezek.*
 5 Visible state of affairs. *Milton.*
 6 Appearance; resemblance. *Ben Jonson.*
 7 Presence; sight. *Dryden.*
 8 Confidence; boldness. *Tillotson.*
 9 Distortion of the face. *Shakespeare.*
FACE TO FACE. [An adverbial expression.]
 1 When both parties are present. *Acts.*
 2 Without the interposition of other bodies nakedly. *Corinthians.*
TO FACE, *v. n.*
 1 To carry a false appearance. *Spenser.*
 2 To turn the face; to come in front. *Dryden.*
TO FACE, *v. a.*
 1 To meet in front; to oppose with confidence. *Dryden.*
 2 To oppose with impudence. *Hudibras.*
 3 To stand opposite to. *Pope.*
 4 To cover with an additional superficies. *Addison.*

FAC

FA'CELESS, *s.* [from *face*.] Being without a face.

FA'CEPAINTER, *s.* [from *face* and *painter*.] A drawer of portraits.

FA'CEPAINTING, *s.* [from *face* and *painting*.] The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden.*

FACET, *s.* [*facette*, *Fr.*] A small surface. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS, *a.* [*facetieux*, *Fr.*] Gay; cheerful; lively; witty. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *facetious*.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *facetious*.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gayety.

FA'CIL, * } *a.* [*facile*, *Fr.*]

FA'CILE, } 1 Easy; not difficult; performable with little labour. *Milton.*

2 Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

3 Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious. *Ben Jonson.*

4 Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded. *Calamy.*

To FACI'LITATE, *v. a.* [*faciliter*, *Fr.*] To make easy; to free from difficulty. *Clarendon.*

FACI'LITY, *s.* [*facilité*, *Fr.*]

1 Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty. *Raleigh.*

2 Readiness in performing; dexterity. *Dryden.*

3 Vicious ductility; easiness to be persuaded; ready compliance. *Bacon.*

4 Easiness of access; affability. *South.*

FACINE'ROUS, *a.* Wicked; facinorous. *Shakespeare.*

FA'cing, *s.* [from the verb.] An ornamental covering. *Wotton.*

FACI'NOROUS, *a.* [*facinora*, *Lat.*] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS, *s.* [from *facinorous*.] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT, *s.* [*factum*, *Lat.*]

1 A thing done; an effect produced.

2 Reality; not supposition. *Smalridge.*

3 Action; deed. *Dryden.*

FA'CTION, *s.* [*faction*, *Fr.*]

1 A party in a state. *Shakespeare.*

2 Tumult; discord; dissension. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY, *s.* [*factionnaire*, *Fr.*] A party man: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

FA'CTIOUS, *s.* [*factieux*, *Fr.*]

1 Given to faction; loud and violent in a party. *Shakespeare.*

2 Proceeding from publick dissensions. *K. Char.*

FA'CTIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *factious*.] In a manner criminally dissensious. *K. Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *factious*.] Inclination to publick dissension.

FACTI'TIOUS, *a.* [*factitius*, *Lat.*] Made by art; in opposition to what is made by nature. *Boyle.*

FA'CTOR, *s.* [*facteur*, *Fr.*] An agent for another; a substitute. *South.*

FA'CTORAGE, * *s.* [from *factor*.] The commission or allowance to a factor. *Ash.*

FA'CTORSHIP, * *s.* [from *factor*.] The office or employment of a factor. *Ash.*

FA'CTORY, *s.* [from *factor*.]

1 A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

2 The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM, *s.* [*fac totum*, *Lat.*] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business: as *Scrub* in the play of the *Stratagem*.

FA'CTURE, *s.* [*Fr.*] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY, *s.* [*faculté*, *Fr.* *facultas*, *Lat.*]

1 The power of doing any thing; ability. *Hook.*

2 Powers of the mind; imagination; reason; memory. *Swift.*

3 (In physick.) A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, or animal. *Quincy.*

4 A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon.*

5 Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill. *Shakespeare.*

6 Power; authority. *Shakespeare.*

7 Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.*

FAI

8 Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

FACU'ND, *a.* [*facundus*, *Lat.*] Eloquent.

To FA'DDLE, *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE, *v. n.* [*fade*, *Fr.*]

1 To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak.

2 To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle.*

3 To wither, as a vegetable. *Isaiah.*

4 To die away gradually; to vanish. *Addison.*

5 To be naturally not durable; to be transient. *Locke.*

To FADE, *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor. *Dryden.*

FA'DELESS, * *a.* [from *fade*.] Unfading. *Scott.*

To FADGE, *v. n.* [*gefegan*, *Sax.*]

1 To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another. *Shakespeare.*

2 To agree; not to quarrel. *Hudibras.*

3 To succeed; to hit. *L'Estrange.*

FÆ'CES, *s.* [*Lat.*] Excrements; settlings; dregs. *Quincy.*

To FAG, *v. a.* [*fatigo*, *Lat.*] To grow weary; to faint with weariness. *Mackenzie.*

FAG-E'ND, *s.* [from *fag* and *end*.]

1 The end of a web of cloth.

2 The refuse, or meaner part of any thing. *Fanshawe.*

FA'GOT, *s.* [*fagot*, *Welsh*; *fagot*, *Fr.*]

1 A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

2 A soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.

To FA'GOT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together. *Dryden.*

To FAIL, *v. n.* [*faillir*, *Fr.*]

1 To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short. *Locke.*

2 To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced. *Psalms.*

3 To cease; to perish; to be lost. *Addison.*

4 To die; to lose life. *Shakespeare.*

5 To sink; to be torn down. *Isaiah.*

6 To decay; to decline; to languish.

7 To miss; not to produce its effect.

8 To miss; not to succeed in a design.

9 To be deficient in duty. *Wake.*

To FAIL, *v. a.*

1 To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint. *Sidney.*

2 Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help. *Davies.*

3 To omit; not to perform. *Dryden.*

4 To be wanting to. *Kings.*

FAIL, *s.* [from the verb.]

1 Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.

2 Omission; nonperformance. *Shakespeare.*

3 Deficiency; want. *Shakespeare.*

4 Death; extinction. *Shakespeare.*

FAI'LING, *s.* [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; lapse. *Rogers.*

FAI'LURE, *s.* [from *fail*.]

1 Deficiency; cessation. *Woodward.*

2 Omission; nonperformance; slip. *South.*

3 A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN, *a.* [*feagn*, *Sax.*]

1 Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. *Spenser.*

2 Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hooker.*

FAIN, *ad.* Gladly; very desirously.

To FAIN, *v. n.* To wish; to desire fondly. *Spencer.*

To FAINT, *v. n.* [*faner*, *Fr.*]

1 To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.

2 To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless. *Guardian.*

3 To grow feeble. *Eccius.*

4 To sink into dejection. *Milton.*

To FAINT, *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. *Shakespeare.*

FAINT, *a.* [*fane*, *Fr.*]

1 Languid; weak; feeble.

2 Not bright; not vivid; not striking.

3 Not loud; not piercing.

4 Feeble of body.

5 Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous.

6 Dejected; depressed.

7 Not vigorous; not active.

FAI

- FAINTHEARTED**, *a.* [from *faint* and *heart*.]
Cowardly; timorous. *Isaiah.*
- FAINTHEARTEDLY**, *ad.* Timorously.
- FAINTHEARTEDNESS**, *s.* Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.
- FAINTING**, *s.* [from *faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion. *Wiseman.*
- FAINTISHNESS**, *s.* [from *faint*.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.
- FAINTLING**, *a.* [from *faint*.] Timorous; feeble minded. *Arbuthnot.*
- FAINTLY**, *ad.* [from *faint*.]
1 Feebly; languidly. *Walsh.*
2 Not in bright colours. *Pope.*
3 Without force of representation. *Shakespeare.*
4 Without strength of body. *Dryden.*
5 Not vigorously; not actively. *Shakespeare.*
6 Timorously; with dejection; without spirit. *Denham.*
- FAINTNESS**, *s.* [from *faint*.]
1 Languor; feebleness; want of strength.
2 Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenser.*
3 Timorousness; dejection. *Shakespeare.*
- FAINTY**, *a.* [from *faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden.*
- FAIR**, *a.* [*fæger*, Sax.]
1 Beautiful; elegant of features; handsome.
2 Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Hale.*
3 Pleasing to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
4 Clear; pure. *Boyle.*
5 Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.
6 Favourable; prosperous. *Prior.*
7 Likely to succeed. *Shakespeare.*
8 Equal; just. *Shakespeare.*
9 Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods. *Temple.*
10 Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts. *Pope.*
11 Open; direct. *Dryden.*
12 Gentle; mild; not compulsory. *Spenser.*
13 Mild; not severe. *Milton.*
14 Pleasing; civil. *Shakespeare.*
15 Equitable; not injurious. *Milton.*
16 Commodious; easy. *Shakespeare.*
- FAIR**, *ad.* [from the adjective.]
1 Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke.*
2 Civilly; complaisantly. *Shakespeare.*
3 Happily; successfully. *Shakespeare.*
4 On good terms. *Collier.*
- FAIR**, *s.* A beauty; elliptically a fair woman. *Dryden.*
2 Honesty; just dealing. *Arbuthnot.*
- FAIR**, *s.* [*foire*, Fr.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers. *Arbuthnot.*
- FAIRING**, *s.* [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair. *Ben Jonson.*
- FAIRLY**, *ad.* [from *fair*.]
1 Beautifully.
2 Commodiously; conveniently. *Dryden.*
3 Honestly; justly; without shift. *Bacon.*
4 Ingenuously; plainly; openly. *Pope.*
5 Candidly; without sinister interpretations. *Dryden.*
6 Without violence to right reason. *Dryden.*
7 Without blots. *Shakespeare.*
8 Completely; without any deficiency.
- FAIRNESS**, *s.* [from *fair*.]
1 Beauty; elegance of form. *Sidney.*
2 Honesty; candour; ingenuity. *Atterbury.*
- FAIRSPOKEN**, *a.* [from *fair* and *speak*.] Bland and civil in language and address. *Hooker.*
- FAIRY**, *s.* [*ferhth*, Sax.]
1 A kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay. *Locke.*
2 Enchantress. *Shakespeare.*
- FAIRY**, *a.*
1 Given by fairies. *Dryden.*
2 Belonging to fairies. *Shakespeare.*
- FAIRYSTONE**, *s.* A stone found in gravel pits.
- FAITH**, *s.* [*foi*, Fr.]
1 Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hook.*
2 The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church. *Acts.*

FAL

- 3 Trust in God. *Swift.*
- 4 Tenet held. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.
- 6 Fidelity; unshaken adherence. *Milton.*
- 7 Honour; social confidence. *Dryden.*
- 8 Sincerity; honesty; veracity. *Shakespeare.*
- 9 Promise given. *Shakespeare.*
- FALTBREACH**, *s.* [from *faith* and *breach*.]
Breach of fidelity; perfidy. *Shakespeare.*
- FALTHED**, *a.* [from *faith*.] Honest; sincere not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- FALTHFUL**, *a.* [from *faith* and *full*.]
1 Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Ephesians.*
2 Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed. *Milton.*
3 Honest; upright; without fraud.
4 Observant of compact or promise. *Dryden.*
- FALTHFULLY**, *ad.* [from *faithful*.]
1 With firm belief in religion.
2 With full confidence in God.
3 With strict adherence to duty. *Shakespeare.*
4 Without failure of performance. *Dryden.*
5 Sincerely; with strong promises. *Bacon.*
6 Honestly; without fraud. *South.*
7 Confidently; steadily. *Shakespeare.*
- FALTHFULNESS**, *s.* [from *faithful*.]
1 Honesty; veracity. *Psalms.*
2 Adherence to duty; loyalty. *Dryden.*
- FALTHLESS**, *a.* [from *faith*.]
1 Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. *Hooker.*
2 Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty. *Shak.*
- FALTHLESSNESS**, *s.* [from *faithless*.]
1 Treachery; perfidy.
2 Unbelief as to revealed religion.
- FALTOUT**, *s.* [*faitard*, Fr.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow. *Spenser.*
- FAKE**, *s.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*
- FALCADE**, *s.* [*falz*, *fulcis*, Lat.] A horse is said to make *falcades*, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets. *Farrier's Dict.*
- FALCATED**, *a.* [*falcatus*, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a scythe. *Harris.*
- FALCATION**, *s.* Crookedness. *Brown.*
- FALCHION**, *s.* [*faucon*, Fr.] A short crooked sword; a cimeter. *Dryden.*
- FALCON**, *s.* [*faucon*, Fr.]
1 A hawk trained for sport. *Walton.*
2 A sort of cannon. *Harris.*
- FALCONER**, *s.* [*fauconnier*, Fr.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple.*
- FALCONET**, *s.* [*fauconnette*, Fr.] A sort of ordnance.
- FALDAGE**, *s.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege reserved of setting up folds for sheep in any field within the manor. *Harris.*
- FALDING**, *s.* A kind of coarse cloth.
- FALDSTOOL**, *s.* [from *fald* or *fold* and *stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.
- To FALL**, *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *faln*. [*feallan*, Sax.]
1 To drop from a higher place. *Shakespeare.*
2 To drop from an erect to a prone posture.
3 To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts.*
4 To move down any descent. *Burnet.*
5 To drop ripe from the tree. *Isaiah.*
6 To pass at the outlet, as a river. *Arbuthnot.*
7 To be determined to some particular direction. *Cheyne.*
8 To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness. *Milton.*
9 To die by violence. *Milton.*
10 To come to a sudden end. *Davies.*
11 To be degraded from a high station.
12 To decline from power or empire. *Addison.*
13 To enter into any state worse than the former. *Dryden.*
14 To decrease; to be diminished. *Arbuthnot.*
15 To ebb; to grow shallow.
16 To decrease in value; to bear less price.
17 To sink; not to amount to the full.
18 To be rejected; to become null. *Locke.*

FAL

- 19 To decline from violence to calmness.
 20 To enter into any new state of body or mind. *Knolles.*
 21 To sink into an air of discontent or dejection. *Bacon.*
 22 To sink below something in comparison. *Donne.*
 23 To happen; to befall. *Shakespeare.*
 24 To come by chance; to light on. *Holder.*
 25 To come in a stated method. *Boyle.*
 26 To come unexpectedly. *Hale.*
 27 To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Addison.*
 28 To handle or treat directly. *Knolles.*
 29 To come vindictively, as a punishment. *Swift.*
 30 To come by any mischance to any new possessor. *Denham.*
 31 To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence. *Addison.*
 32 To come forcibly and irresistibly. *Mortimer.*
 33 To become the property of any one by lot, chance, or inheritance. *Mortimer.*
 34 To languish; to grow faint. *Arbuthnot.*
 35 To be born; to be yeaned. *Kings.*
 36 To fall away. To grow lean. *Kings.*
 37 To fall away. To revolt; to change allegiance. *Kings.*
 38 To fall away. To apostatize. *Addison.*
 39 To fall away. To perish; to be lost. *Addison.*
 40 To fall away. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish. *Addison.*
 41 To fall back. To fail of a promise or purpose. *Taylor.*
 42 To fall back. To recede; to give way. *Taylor.*
 43 To fall down. To prostrate himself in adoration. *Psalms.*
 44 To fall down. To sink; not to stand. *Psalms.*
 45 To fall down. To bend as a suppliant. *Psalms.*
 46 To fall from. To revolt; to depart from adherence. *Hayward.*
 47 To fall in. To concur; to coincide. *Hayward.*
 48 To fall in. To comply; to yield to. *Hayward.*
 49 To fall off. To separate; to be broken. *Shak.*
 50 To fall off. To perish; to die away. *Shak.*
 51 To fall off. To apostatize. *Milton.*
 52 To fall on. To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden.*
 53 To fall on. To make an assault. *Shakespeare.*
 54 To fall over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other. *Shakespeare.*
 55 To fall out. To quarrel; to jar. *Sidney.*
 56 To fall out. To happen; to befall. *Hooker.*
 57 To fall to. To begin eagerly to eat. *Hooker.*
 58 To fall to. To apply himself to. *Hooker.*
 59 To fall under. To be subject to. *Taylor.*
 60 To fall under. To be ranged with. *Addison.*
 61 To fall upon. To attack; to invade. *Addison.*
 62 To fall upon. To attempt. *Holder.*
 63 To fall upon. To rush against. *Addison.*
 To FALL, v. a.
 1 To drop; to let fall. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To sink; to depress. *Bacon.*
 3 To diminish; to let sink in price. *Locke.*
 4 To yeave; to bring forth. *Shakespeare.*
 FALL, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The act of dropping from on high. *Dryden.*
 2 The act of tumbling from an erect posture. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The violence suffered in dropping from on high. *Locke.*
 4 Death; overthrow; destruction incurred. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Ruin; dissolution. *Denham.*
 6 Downfal; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation. *Daniel.*
 7 Declension of greatness, power, or dominion. *Hooker.*
 8 Diminution; decrease of price. *Child.*
 9 Declination or diminution of sound; close to musick. *Milton.*
 10 Declivity; steep descent. *Bacon.*
 11 Cataract; cascade. *Pope.*
 12 The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addison.*
 13 Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dryden.*
 14 Any thing that falls in great quantities as, a fall of snow.

FAL

- 15 The act of felling or cutting down.
 FALLA'CIOUS, a. [*fallacieux*, Fr.]
 1 Producing mistake; sophistical. *South.*
 2 Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton.*
 FALLA'CIOUSLY, ad. Sophistically; with purpose to deceive. *Brown.*
 FALLA'CIOUSNESS, s. Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.
 FA'LLACY, { s. [*fallacia*, Lat.] Sophism; logical
 FA'LLAX, * } artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney.*
 FALLIBI'LITY, s. [from *fallible*.] Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty. *Watts.*
 FA'LLIBLE, a. [*fallo*, Lat.] Liable to error; such as may be deceived. *Taylor.*
 FA'LLING, s. [from *fall*.] Indentings opposed to prominence. *Addison.*
 FALLINGSICKNESS, s. [from *fall* and *sickness*.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.
 FA'LLOW, a. [*falewe*, Sax.]
 1 Pale red, or pale yellow. *Clarendon.*
 2 Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. *Hayward.*
 3 Ploughed, but not sowed. *Howel.*
 4 Unploughed; uncultivated. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras.*
 FA'LLOW, s. [from the adjective.]
 1 Ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again. *Mortimer.*
 2 Ground lying at rest. *Rowe.*
 To FALLOW, v. n. To plough in order to a second ploughing. *Mortimer.*
 FA'LLOWNESS, s. [from *fallow*.] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*
 FALSE, a. [*falsus*, Lat.]
 1 Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist. *Davies.*
 3 Supposititious; succedaneous. *Bacon.*
 4 Deceiving expectation. *L'Estrange.*
 5 Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shakes.*
 6 Not honest; not just. *Donne.*
 7 Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous.
 8 Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.
 To FALSE, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenser.*
 2 To deceive. *Spenser.*
 3 To defeat; to balk; to evade. *Spenser.*
 FALSEHE'ARTED, a. [from *false* and *heart*.]
 Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. *Bacon.*
 FA'LSHOOD, s. [from *false*.]
 1 Want of truth; want of veracity.
 2 Want of honesty; treachery. *Milton.*
 3 A lie; a false assertion.
 FA'LSELY, ad. [from *false*.]
 1 Contrarily to truth; not truly. *Gov. of Tongue.*
 2 Erroneously; by mistake. *Smalridge.*
 3 Perfidiously; treacherously.
 FA'LSINESS, s. [from *false*.]
 1 Contrariety to truth.
 2 Want of veracity; violation of promise. *Till.*
 3 Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond.*
 4 Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness. *Rogers.*
 FA'LSER, s. [from *false*.] A deceiver. *Spenser.*
 FALSIFI'ABLE, a. [from *falsify*.] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.
 FALSIFICA'TION, s. [*falsification*, Fr.]
 1 The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not. *Bacon.*
 2 Confutation. *Broc ne.*
 FA'LSIFIER, s. [from *falsify*.]
 1 One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing seem what it is not. *Boyl.*
 2 A liar. *L'Estrange.*
 To FA'LSIFY, v. a. [*falsifier*, Fr.]
 1 To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker.*
 2 To confute; to prove false. *Addison.*
 3 To violate by falsehood. *Knolles.*
 To FA'LSIFY, v. n. To tell lies. *South.*
 FA'LSITY, s. [*falsitas*, Lat.]
 1 Falsehood; contrariety to truth. *Sandys.*
 2 A lie; an error. *Glanville.*
 To FA'LTTER, v. n. [*vaultur*, Islandick.]

FAN

- 1 To hesitate in the utterance of words. *Dryden.*
 2 To fail in any act of the body. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To fail in any act of the understanding. *Locke.*
FA'LTRER, *v. a.* To cleanse; to sift.
FA'LTRINGLY, *ad.* [from *falter*.] With hesitation; with difficulty.
To FA'MBLE, *v. n.* [*fambler*, Danish.] To hesitate in the speech. *Skinner.*
FAME, *s.* [*fama*, Lat.]
 1 Celebrity; renown. *Addison.*
 2 Report; rumour. *Joshua.*
FA'MED, *a.* [from *fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Dryden.*
FA'MELESS, *a.* Without fame. *May.*
FAM'I'LIAR, *a.* [*familiaris*, Lat.]
 1 Domestick; relating to a family. *Pope.*
 2 Affable; not formal; easy in conversation. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Unceremonious; free. *Sidney.*
 4 Well known. *Watts.*
 5 Well acquainted with; accustomed. *Pope.*
 6 Common; frequent. *Locke.*
 7 Easy; unconstrained. *Addison.*
 8 Too nearly acquainted. *Camden.*
FAM'I'LIAR, *s.* An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers.*
FAMILIA'RITY, *s.* [*familiarité*, Fr.]
 1 Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.
 2 Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury.*
 3 Easy intercourse. *Pope.*
To FAM'I'LIARIZE, *v. a.* [*familiariser*, Fr.]
 1 To make easy by habitude.
 2 To bring down from a state of distant superiority. *Addison.*
FAM'I'LIARLY, *ad.* [from *familiar*.]
 1 Unceremoniously; with freedom. *Bacon.*
 2 Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh.*
 3 Easily; without formality. *Pope.*
FAM'I'LLÉ, [*en famille*, Fr.] In a family way; domestically. *Swift.*
FA'MILY, *s.* [*familia*, Lat.]
 1 Those who live in the same house; household. *Swift.*
 2 Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation. *Numbers.*
 3 A class; a tribe; a species. *Bacon.*
FA'MINE, *s.* [*famine*, Fr.] Scarcity of food; dearth. *Hale.*
To FA'MISH, *v. a.* [*fames*, Lat.]
 1 To kill with hunger; to starve. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To kill by deprivation of any thing necessary. *Milton.*
To FA'MISH, *v. n.* To die of hunger.
FA'MISHMENT, *s.* [from *famish*.] Want of food. *Hakewill.*
FAMO'SITY, *s.* Renown. *Dictionary.*
FA'MOUS, *a.* [*fameux*, Fr.] Renowned; celebrated. *Peacham.*
FA'MOUSLY, *ad.* [from *famous*.] With celebrity; with great renown. *Shakespeare.*
FAN, *s.* [*vannus*, Lat.]
 1 An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves. *Atterbury.*
 2 Any thing spread out like a woman's fan. *L'Estrange.*
 3 The instrument by which the chaff is blown away. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Any thing by which the air is moved.
 5 An instrument to raise the fire. *Hooker.*
To FAN, *v. a.*
 1 To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spectator.*
 2 To ventilate; to effect by air put in motion. *Milton.*
 3 To separate, as by winnowing. *Bacon.*
FANA'TICISM, *s.* [from *fanatic*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*
FANA'TICAL,* *a.* [*fanaticus*, Lat.] Enthusiastic; tick; superstitious. *Milton.*
FANA'TICK, *s.* An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.
FA'NCIFUL, *a.* [from *fancy* and *full*.]
 1 Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason. *Woodward.*
 2 Dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images. *Hayward.*

FAR

- FA'NCIFULLY**, *a.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.
FA'NCIFULNESS, *s.* [from *fanciful*.] Addiction to the pleasures of imagination. *Hale.*
FA'NCY, *s.* [*phantasia*, Lat.]
 1 Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations. *Granville.*
 2 An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason. *Clarendon.*
 3 Taste; idea; conception of things. *Addison.*
 4 Image; conception; thought. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Inclination; likeness; fondness. *Collier.*
 6 Caprice; humour; whim. *Dryden.*
 7 Frolick; idle scheme; vagary. *L'Estrange.*
 8 Something that pleases or entertains. *Bacon.*
To FA'NCY, *v. n.* To imagine; to believe without being able to prove. *Locke.*
To FA'NCY, *v. a.*
 1 To pourtray in the mind; to imagine.
 2 To like; to be pleased with. *Raleigh.*
FA'NCYMONGER, *s.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shakespeare.*
FA'NCYSICK, *a.* One whose distemper is in his own mind. *L'Estrange.*
FANE, *s.* [*fanum*, Lat.] A temple consecrated to religion. *Philips.*
FA'NFARON, *s.* [Fr.]
 1 A bully; a hector.
 2 A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform. *Dryden.*
FANFARONNA'DE, *s.* [*fanfaronnade*, Fr.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift.*
To FANG, *v. a.* [*fangan*, Sax.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakespeare.*
FANG, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The long tusks of a boar or other animal. *Shak.*
 2 The nails; the talons.
 3 Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken. *Evelyn.*
FA'NGED, *a.* [from *fang*.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with instruments in imitation of fangs. *Philips.*
FA'NGLE, *s.* [*fengan*, Sax.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme.
FA'NGLED, *a.* [from *fangle*.] It is scarcely used but in *new-fangled*. Vainly fond of novelty. *Ascham.*
FA'NGLESS, *a.* [from *fang*.] Toothless; without teeth. *Shakespeare.*
FA'NGOT, *s.* A quantity of wares.
FA'NNEL, *s.* [*fanon*, Fr.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass priest.
FA'NNER, *s.* [from *fan*.] One that plays a fan. *Jeremiah.*
FA'NTASIED, *a.* [from *fantasy*.] Filled with fancies. *Shakespeare.*
FANTA'SM, *s.* See PHANTASM.
FANTA'STICAL, *a.* [*fantastique*, Fr.]
FANTA'STICK, *a.*
 1 Irrational; bred only in the imagination.
 2 Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.
 3 Capricious; humorous; unsteady.
 4 Whimsical; fanciful. *Sidney.*
FANTA'STICALLY, *ad.* [from *fantastical*.]
 1 By the power of imagination.
 2 Capriciously; humorously. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Whimsically. *Grew.*
FANTA'STICALNESS, *s.* [from *fantastical*.]
FANTA'STICKNESS, *s.*
 1 Humorousness; mere compliance with fancy.
 2 Whimsicalness; unreasonableness. *Tillotson.*
 3 Caprice; unsteadiness.
FA'NTASY, *s.* [*fantaisie*, Fr.]
 1 Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. *Davies.*
 2 Idea; image of the mind. *Spenser.*
 3 Humour; inclination. *Whitgift.*
FAP, *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Shakespeare.*
FAR, *ad.* [*feor*, Sax.]
 1 To great extent in length. *Prior.*
 2 To a great extent every way. *Prior.*
 3 To a great distance progressively. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Remotely; at a great distance. *Knolles.*
 5 To a distance. *Raleigh.*

FAR

- 6** In a great part. *Judges.*
7 In a great proportion; by many degrees.
8 To a great height; magnificently. *Shakes.*
9 To a certain point; to a certain degree. *Ham.*
10 It is used often in composition: as, *far-shooting, far-seeing.*
AR-FETCH, s. A deep stratagem. *Hudibras.*
FAR-FETCHED, a.
1 Brought from places remote. *Milton.*
2 Studiously sought; elaborately strained. *Shak.*
FAR-PIERCING, a. Striking, or penetrating a great way. *Pope.*
FAR-SHOOTING, a. Shooting to a great distance. *Dryden.*
FAR, a.
1 Distant; remote. *Dryden.*
2 *From far.* From a remote place.
FAR, s. [contracted from *farrow.*] Young pigs. *Tusser.*
To FARCE, v. a. [*farcio, Lat.*]
1 To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. *Carew.*
2 To extend; to swell out. *Shakespeare.*
FARCE, s. [*farcier, Fr.* to mock.] A dramatick representation written without regularity. *Dryden.*
FA'RCICAL, a. [from *farce.*] Belonging to a farce. *Gay.*
FA'RCY, s. [*farcin, Fr.*] The leprosy of horses.
FA'RDEL, s. [*fardello, Ital.*] A bundle; a little pack. *Shakespeare.*
To FARE, v. n. [*fārān, Sax.*]
1 To go; to pass; to travel. *Fairfax.*
2 To be in a state good or bad. *Waller.*
3 To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad. *Milton.*
4 To happen to any one well or ill. *South.*
5 To feed; to eat; to be entertained. *Brown.*
FA'RE, s. [from the verb.]
1 Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Dryden.*
2 Food prepared for the table; provisions.
FA'REWELL, ad.
1 The parting compliment; adieu. *Shakespeare.*
2 It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness. *Waller.*
FA'REWELL, s. Leave; act of departure. *Milton.*
FA'REWELL, * a. [from the verb.] Belonging to the act of taking leave. *Ash.*
FARINA'CEOUS, a. [*farina, Lat.*] Mealy; tasting like meal. *Arbuthnot.*
FARM, s. [*ferme, Fr.*]
1 Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit. *Hayward.*
2 The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants. *Spenser.*
To FARM, v. a. [from the noun.]
1 To let out to tenants at a certain rent.
2 To take at a certain rate. *Camden.*
3 To cultivate land.
FA'RMABLE, * a. [from the verb.] Capable of being farmed. *Scott.*
FARMER, s. [*fermiere, Fr.*]
1 One who cultivates hired grounds. *Shakespeare.*
2 One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer.*
FA'RMOST, a. [superlative of *far.*] Most distant. *Dryden.*
FA'RNESS, s. [from *far.*] Distance; remoteness. *Carew.*
FARRA'GINOUS, a. [*farrago, Lat.*] Formed of different materials. *Brown.*
FARRA'GO, s. [*Lat.*] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.
FA'RRIER, s. [*ferriere, Fr.*]
1 A shoer of horses. *Digby.*
2 One who professes the medicine of horses. *Sw.*
To FA'RRIER, v. n. [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.
FA'RRIERY, * s. [from *farrier.*] The art of trimming the feet and curing the diseases of horses. *Ash.*
FA'RROW, s. [*fearh, Sax.*] A litter of pigs. *Shakespeare.*
To FA'RROW, v. a. To bring pigs. *Tusser.*

FAS

- FART, s.** [*fert, Sax.*] Wind from behind. *Suck.*
To FART, v. a. To break wind behind. *Swift.*
FA'RTHER, ad. [We ought to write *further*, and *furthest*—*forthor, further, Sax.*] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely. *Locke.*
FA'RTHER, a. [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forth.*]
1 More remote. *Dryden.*
2 Longer; tending to a greater distance. *Dryden.*
To FA'RTHER, v. a. [more properly to *further.*] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dryden.*
FA'RTHERANCE, s. [more properly *furtherance.*] Encouragement; promotion.
FARTHERMORE, ad. [more properly *furthermore.*] Besides; moreover. *Raleigh.*
FA'RTHEST, ad. [more properly *furthest.*]
1 At the greatest distance.
2 To the greatest distance.
FA'RTHEST, a. Most distant; remotest.
FA'RTHING, s. [*feorthling, Sax.*]
1 The fourth of a penny. *Cocker.*
2 Copper money. *Gay.*
3 It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.
FA'RTHINGALE, s. A hoop, used to spread the petticoat. *Swift.*
FA'RTHINGSWORTH, s. As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbuthnot.*
FA'SCES, s. [*Lat.*] Rods anciently carried before the Roman consuls. *Dryden.*
FA'SCIA, s. [*Lat.*] A fillet; a bandage.
FA'SCIATED, a. [*fasciatus, Lat.*] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage.
FASCIA'TION, s. [*fascia, Lat.*] Bandage; the act of binding diseased parts. *Wiseman.*
To FA SCINATE, v. a. [*fascino, Lat.*] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner. *Decay of Piety.*
FASCINA'TION, s. [from *fascinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment.
FASCI'NE, s. [*Fr.*] A faggot. *Addison.*
FA'SCINOUS, a. [*fascinum, Lat.*] Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey.*
FA'SHION, s. [*façon, Fr.*]
1 Form; make; state of any thing with regard to appearance. *Luke.*
2 The make or cut of clothes. *Shakespeare.*
3 Manner; sort; way. *Hayward.*
4 Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
5 Custom; general practice. *Tillotson.*
6 Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent. *Shakespeare.*
7 General approbation; mode. *Pope.*
8 Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Raleigh.*
9 Any thing worn. *Shakespeare.*
10 The farcy; a distemper in horses; the horse's leprosy. *Shakespeare.*
To FA'SHION, v. a. [*façonner, Fr.*]
1 To form; to mould; to figure. *Raleigh.*
2 To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. *Spenser.*
3 To cast into external appearance. *Shakespeare.*
4 To make according to the rule prescribed by custom. *Locke.*
FA'SHIONABLE, a. [from *fashion.*]
1 Approved by custom; established by custom. *Rogers.*
2 Made according to the mode. *Dryden.*
3 Observant of the mode. *Shakespeare.*
4 Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.
FA'SHIONABLENESS, s. [from *fashionable.*] Modish elegance. *Locke.*
FA'SHIONABLY, ad. [from *fashionable.*] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance. *South.*
FA'SHIONER, * } s. [from *fashion.*] A follower of the mode; a
FA'SHIONIST, * }
FA'SHIONMONGER, * } coxcomb.
To FA'ST, v. n. [*fasten, Gothick.*]
1 To abstain from food. *Bacon.*
2 To mortify the body by religious abstinence. *Bible.*
FAST, s. [from the verb.]
1 Abstinence from food. *Taylor.*

FAT

- 2 Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation. *Atterbury.*
- FAST, a.** [*fæst*, Sax.]
- 1 Firm; immovable. *Milton.*
 - 2 Strong; impregnable. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Fixed. *Temple.*
 - 4 Deep; sound. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Firm in adherence. *Ascham.*
 - 6 [From *ffest*, Wel.] Speedy; quick; swift. *Dav.*
 - 7 *Past and loose.* Uncertain; variable; inconsistent. *Sidney.*
- FAST, ad.**
- 1 Firmly; immoveably. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Closely; nearly. *Knolles.*
 - 3 Swiftly; nimbly. *Daniel.*
 - 4 Frequently. *Hammond.*
- To FA'STEN, v. a.** [from *fast*.]
- 1 To make fast; to make firm. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To hold together; to cement; to link.
 - 3 To affix; to conjoin. *Swift.*
 - 4 To stamp; to impress. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To settle; to confirm. *Decay of Piety.*
 - 6 To lay on with strength. *Dryden.*
- To FA'STEN, v. n.** To fix himself. *Brown.*
- FA'STENER, s.** [from *fasten*.] One that makes fast or firm.
- FA'STER, s.** [from *fast*.] He who abstains from food.
- FA'STHANDED, a.** [from *fast* and *hand*.] Avaricious; closehanded; covetous. *Bacon.*
- FASTIDIOUSITY, s.** [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfulness. *Swift.*
- FASTIDIOUS, a.** [*fastidiosus*, Lat.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; insolently nice. *Ben Jonson.*
- FASTIDIOUSLY, a.** [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfully; squeamishly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- FA'STIGATED, a.** [*fastigatus*, Lat.] Roofed with a slope.
- FA'STDAY,*** } s. [from *fast* and *day*.] Day of
- FA'STINGDAY,** } mortification by abstinence. *Taylor.*
- FA'STNESS, s.** [from *fast*.]
- 1 Firmness; firm adherence. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Strength; security. *Davies.*
 - 3 A strong place; a place not easily forced.
 - 4 Closeness; conciseness. *Ascham.*
- FA'STUOUS, a.** [*fastuosus*, L.] Proud; haughty.
- FAT, a.** [*fæt*, Sax.]
- 1 Full-fed; plump; fleshy. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 Coarse; gross; dull. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Wealthy; rich. *Milton.*
- FAT, s.** [*fæt*, Sax.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment, or be soaked; commonly written *rat*. *Woodward.*
- FAT, s.** An oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread among them. *Quincy.*
- To FAT, v. a.** [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot.*
- To FAT, v. n.** To grow fat; to grow full fleshed. *L'Estrange.*
- FA'TAL, a.** [*fatalis*, Lat.]
- 1 Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary. *Tillotson.*
 - 3 Appointed by destiny. *Bacon.*
- FA'TALIST, s.** [from *fate*.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity. *Watts.*
- FATALITY, s.** [*fatalité*, Fr.]
- 1 Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events. *South.*
 - 2 Decree of fate. *King Charles.*
 - 3 Tendency to danger. *Brown.*
- FA'TALLY, ad.** [from *fatal*.]
- 1 Mortally; destructively, even to death.
 - 2 By the decree of fate. *Bentley.*
- FA'TALNESS, s.** [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.
- FATÉ, s.** [*fatim*, I. a.].
- 1 Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes. *Milton.*
 - 2 Event predetermined. *Shakespeare.*

FAT

- 3 Death; destruction. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Cause of death. *Dryden.*
- FA'TED, a.** [from *fate*.]
- 1 Decreed by fate. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Modelled in any matter by fate. *Prior.*
 - 3 Endued with any quality by fate. *Dryden.*
- FA'THER, s.** [*fæther*, Sax.]
- 1 He by whom the son or daughter is begotten. *Bacon.*
 - 2 The first ancestor. *Romans.*
 - 3 The appellation of an old man. *Camden.*
 - 4 The title of any man reverend. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 One who has given original to any thing good or bad. *Genesis.*
 - 6 An ecclesiastical writer of the first centuries. *Stillfleet.*
 - 7 One who acts with paternal care and tenderness. *Job.*
 - 8 The title of a popish confessor. *Addison.*
 - 9 The title of a senator of old Rome. *Dryden.*
 - 10 The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity. *Taylor.*
 - 11 The compellation of God as Creator. *C. Pray.*
- FA'THER-IN-LAW, s.** [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife. *Addison.*
- To FA'THER, v. a.**
- 1 To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.
 - 2 To supply with a father. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To adopt a work. *Swift.*
 - 4 To ascribe to any one as his offspring or production. *Hooker.*
- FA'THERHOOD, s.** [from *father*.] The character of a father. *Hall.*
- FA'THERLESS, a.** [from *father*.] Without a father.
- FA'THERLINESS, s.** [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father.
- FA'THERLY, a.** [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father. *Shakespeare.*
- FA'THERLY, ad.** In the manner of a father. *Milton.*
- FA'THOM, s.** [*fædm*, Sax.]
- 1 A measure of length containing six feet. *Hol.*
 - 2 Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought. *Shakespeare.*
- To FA'THOM, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.
 - 2 To reach; to master. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To sound: to try with respect to the depth. *Felton.*
 - 4 To penetrate into; to find the bottom: as, I cannot *fathom* his design.
- FA'THOMLESS, a.** [from *fathom*.]
- 1 That of which no bottom can be found.
 - 2 That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakespeare.*
- FATI'DICAL, a.** [*fatidicus*, Lat.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel. *Howel.*
- FATI'FEROUS, a.** [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *Dictionary.*
- FATI'GABLE, a.** [*fatigo*, Lat.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.
- To FA'TIGATE, v. a.** [*fatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue. *Shakespeare.*
- FATI'GUE, s.** [*fatigue*, Fr.]
- 1 Weariness; lassitude.
 - 2 The cause of weariness; labour; toil. *Dryden.*
- To FATI'GUE, v. a.** [*fatiguer*, Fr.] To tire; to weary.
- FATKI'DNEYED, a.** [from *fat* and *kidney*.] Fat.
- FA'TLING, s.** [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter. *Isaiah.*
- FA'TNER, s.** [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness. *Arbuthnot.*
- FA'TNESS, s.** [from *fat*.]
- 1 The quality of being fat or plump.
 - 2 Fat; grease. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Unctuous or greasy matter. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Oleaginousness; sliminess. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 5 Fertility; fruitfulness. *Genesis.*
 - 6 That which causes fertility. *Philips.*
- To FA'TTEN, v. a.** [from *fat*.]
- 1 To feed up; to make fleshy. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 To make fruitful. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To feed grossly; to increase. *Dryden.*

FAV

- To FA'TTEN, *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be pampered. *Otway.*
- FATTY, *a.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy. *Bacon.*
- FATU'ITY, *s.* [*fatuité*, Fr.] Foolishness; weakness of mind. *King Charles.*
- FA'TUOUS, *a.* [*fatuus*, Lat.]
- 1 Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind. *Glanville.*
 - 2 Impotent; without force. *Denham.*
- FA'TWITTED, *a.* [from *fat* and *wit.*] Heavy; dull.
- FA'UCHION, *s.* See FALCHION. A crooked sword. *Dryden.*
- FA'UFEL, *s.* [Fr.] The fruit of a species of the palmtree.
- FAVILLOUS, *a.* [*favilla*, Lat.] Consisting of ashes. *Brown.*
- FA'ULCON, *s.* See FALCON.
- FAULT, *s.* [*faute*, Fr.]
- 1 Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Defect; want; absence. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Puzzle; difficulty.
- To FAULT, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail. *Spenser.*
- To FAULT, *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.
- FA'ULTER, *s.* [from *fault.*] An offender; one who commits a fault. *Fairfax.*
- FA'ULTFINDER, *s.* [from *fault* and *find.*] A censurer; an objector.
- FA'ULTILY, *ad.* [from *faulty.*] Not rightly; improperly.
- FA'ULTINESS, *s.* [from *faulty.*]
- 1 Badness; viciousness; evil. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Delinquency; actual offences. *Hooker.*
- FA'ULTLESS, *a.* [from *fault.*] Without fault; perfect. *Fairfax.*
- FA'ULTY, *a.* [*fautif*, Fr.]
- 1 Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent. *Milton.*
 - 2 Wrong; erroneous. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Defective; bad in any respect. *Bacon.*
- FAUN,* *s.* [*faunus*, Lat.] A kind of rural deity. *Milton.*
- FA'USEN, *s.* A sort of large eel. *Chapman.*
- FA'USET, *s.* [*fausset*, Fr.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, or stopped up by a peg or spigot.
- FA'USSEBRAVE, *s.* A small mount of earth four fathom wide; erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris.*
- FA'UTOR, *s.* [Latin; *fauteur*, Fr.] Favourer; countenancer. *Ben Jonson.*
- FA'UTRESS, *s.* [*fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or countenances. *Chapman.*
- To FA'VOR,* } *v. a.* [*favor*, Lat.]
- To FA'VOUR, }
- 1 To support; to regard with kindness; to countenance. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To assist with advantages or conveniencies. *Addison.*
 - 3 To resemble in feature. *Spectator*
 - 4 To conduce to; to contribute.
- FA'VOR,* } *s.* [*favor*, Lat.]
- FA'VOUR, }
- 1 Kindness; kind regard. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Support; defence; vindication. *Rogers.*
 - 3 Kindness granted. *Sidney.*
 - 4 Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment. *Swift.*
 - 5 Leave; goodwill; pardon. *Psalms.*
- Object of favour; person or thing favoured. *Milton.*
- 7 Something given by a lady to be worn.
 - 8 Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shak.*
 - 9 Feature; countenance. *South.*
- FA'VORABLE,* } *a.* [*favorable*, Fr.]
- FA'VOURABLE, }
- 1 Kind; propitious; affectionate. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Palliative; tender - averse from censure.
 - 3 Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple.*
 - 4 Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon.*
 - 5 Beautiful; well-favoured. *Spenser.*
- FA'VORABLENESS,* } *s.* [from *favorable.*]
- FA'VOURABLENESS, } Kindness; benignity

FEA

- FA'VORABLY,* } *ad.* [from *favourable.*] Kind
- FA'VOURABLY, } ly; with favour. *Rogers*
- FA'VORED,* } *part. a.*
- FA'VOURED, }
- 1 Regarded with kindness. *Pope.*
 - 2 Featured. With well or ill. *Spenser*
- FA'VOREDLY,* } *ad.* With well or ill. In a
- FA'VOUREDLY, } fair or foul manner.
- FA'VORER,* } *s.* [from *favour.*] One who fa-
- FA'VOURER, } vours; one who regards with
- kindness or tenderness. *Daniel.*
- FA'VORITE,* } *s.* [*favori*, *favorite*, Fr.]
- FA'VOURITE, }
- 1 A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. *Pope.*
 - 2 One chosen as a companion by his superiour. *Clarendon.*
- FA'VORLESS,* } *a.* [from *favour.*]
- FA'VOURLESS, }
- 1 Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness.
 - 2 Unfavouring; unpropitious. *Spenser.*
- FAWN, *s.* [*faon*, Fr.] A young deer.
- To FAWN, *v. n.* [of uncertain original.]
- 1 To court by frisking before one: as a dog. *Sid.*
 - 2 To court by any means. *South.*
 - 3 To court servilely. *Milton.*
- FAWN, *s.* [from the verb.] A servile cringe; low flattery. *Shakespeare.*
- FA'WNER, *s.* [from *fawn.*] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.
- FA'WNINGLY, *ad.* [from *fawn.*] In a cringing servile way.
- FA'XED, *a.* [*fæx*, Sax.] Hairy obs. *Camden.*
- FAY, *s.* [*fée*, Fr.]
- 1 A fairy; an elf. *Milton.*
 - 2 Faith. [*foi*, Fr.] *Spenser.*
- FE'ABERRY, *s.* A gooseberry.
- To FEAGUE, *v. a.* [*fegen*, German, to sweep.] To whip; to chastise.
- FE'ALTY, *s.* [*feaulté*, Fr.] Duty due to a superior lord. *Milton.*
- FEAR, *s.* [*fearan*, Sax.]
- 1 Dread; terroure; painful apprehension of danger. *Locke.*
 - 2 Awe; dejection of mind. *Genesis.*
 - 3 Anxiety; solicitude. *Maccabees.*
 - 4 That which causes fear. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Something hung up to scare deer. *Isaiah.*
- FEAR, *s.* [*fearan*, Sax.] A companion: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- To FEAR, *v. a.* [*fearan*, Sax.]
- To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terroure. *Dryden.*
- 2 To fright; to make afraid. *Donne.*
- To FEAR, *v. n.*
- 1 To live in horror; to be afraid. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To be anxious. *Dryden.*
- FE'ARFUL, *a.* [from *fear* and *full.*]
- 1 Timorous; easily made afraid. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Afraid. *Davies.*
 - 3 Awful; to be revered. *Exodus.*
 - 4 Terrible; dreadful. *Tillotson*
- FE'ARFULLY, *ad.* [from *fearful.*]
- 1 Timorously; in fear. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Terribly; dreadfully. *Shakespeare.*
- FE'ARFULNESS, *s.* [from *fearful.*]
- 1 Timorousness; habitual timidity.
 - 2 State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South.*
- FE'ARLESLY, *ad.* [from *fearless.*] Without terroure. *Decay of Piety.*
- FE'ARLESNESS, *s.* [from *fearless.*] Exemption from fear. *Clarendon.*
- FE'ARLESS, *a.* [from *fear.*] Free from fear; intrepid. *Temple.*
- FEASIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *feasible.*] A thing practicable. *Brown.*
- FE'ASIBLE, *a.* [*faisable*, Fr.] Practicable; that may be effected. *Glanville.*
- FE'ASIBLY, *ad.* [from *feasible.*] Practicably.
- FEAST, *s.* [*fête*, Fr.]
- 1 An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers. *Genesis.*
 - 2 An anniversary day of rejoicing. *Shakespeare*
 - 3 Something delicious to the palate. *Locke*
- To FEAST, *v. n.* To eat sumptuously.
- To FEAST, *v. a.*

FEC

- 1 To entertain sumptuously *Hayward.*
 2 To delight; to pamper. *Hayward.*
FE'ASTER, s. [from *feast*.]
 1 One that fares deliciously. *Taylor.*
 2 One that entertains magnificently.
FE'ASTFUL, a. [from *feast* and *ful*.]
 Festive; joyful. *Milton.*
 2 Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*
FE'ASTRITE, s. [from *feast* and *rite*.] Custom
 observed in entertainments. *Philips.*
FEAT, s. [*fait*, Fr.]
 1 Act; deed; action; exploit. *Spenser.*
 2 A trick; a ludicrous performance. *Bacon.*
FEAT, a. [*fait*, Fr.]
 1 Ready; skilful; ingenious. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Nice; neat. *Shakespeare.*
FE'ATEOUS, a. Neat; dexterous: obsolete.
FE'ATEOUSLY, ad. Neatly; dexterously: not
 in use. *Spenser.*
FE'ATHER, s. [*fether*, Sax.]
 1 The plume of birds. *Newton.*
 2 An ornament; an empty title.
 3 (Upon a horse.) A sort of natural frizzling hair.
Farrier's Dictionary.
To FE'ATHER, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To dress in feathers.
 2 To fit with feathers.
 3 To tread as a cock. *Dryden.*
 4 To enrich; to adorn. *Bacon.*
 5 To feather one's nest. To get riches together.
FE'ATHERBED, s. [from *feather* and *bed*.] A
 bed stuffed with feathers. *Donne.*
FE'ATHERDRIVER, s. [from *feather* and *drive*.]
 One that cleanses feathers. *Derham.*
FE'ATHERED, a. [from *feather*.]
 1 Clothed with feathers. *Dryden.*
 2 Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers as an
 arrow.
FE'ATHEREDGE, s. Boards or planks that have
 one edge thinner than another, are called
featheredge stuff. *Moxon.*
FE'ATHEREDGED, a. [from *feather* and *edge*.]
 Belonging to a featheredge. *Mortimer.*
FE'ATHERFEW, s. A plant. *Mortimer.*
FE'ATHERLESS, a. [from *feather*.] Being
 without feathers. *Howel.*
FE'ATHERSELLER, s. [from *feather* and *seller*.]
 One who sells feathers
FE'ATHERY, a. [from *feather*.] Clothed with
 feathers. *Milton.*
FE'ATLY, ad. [from *feat*.] Neatly; nimbly;
 dexterously. *Tickell.*
FE'ATNESS, s. [from *feat*.] Neatness; nicety;
 dexterity.
FE'ATURE, s. [*faiture*, old Fr.]
 1 The cast or make of the face. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Any lineament or single part of the face.
To FE'ATURE, v. a. To resemble in coun-
 tenance.
To FEAZE, v. a. To untwist the end of a rope.
To FEBRI'C'TATE, v. a. [*febricator*, Lat.] To
 be in a fever.
FEBRI'FIC, * a. [*febris* and *facio*, Lat.] Fever-
 ish. *Chesterfield.*
FE'BRIFUGE, s. [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any
 medicine serviceable in a fever. *Floyer.*
FE'BRIFUGE, a. Having the power to cure
 fevers. *Arbuthnot.*
FE'BRILE, a. [*febrilis*, Lat.] Constituting a
 fever; caused by a fever. *Harvey.*
FE'BRUARY, s. [*Februarius*, Lat.] The name
 of the second month of the year.
FE'CES, s. [*faeces*, Lat.]
 D. egs; lees; sediment; subsidence. *Dryden.*
 2 Excrement. *Arbuthnot.*
FE'CULENCE, } s. [*feculentia*, Lat.]
FE'CULENCY, }
 1 Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or
 sediment.
 2 Lees; feces; sediment; dregs. *Boyle.*
FE'CULENT, a. [*feculentus*, Lat.] Foul; dreg-
 gy; excrementitious. *Glanville.*
FECU'ND, a. [*fecundus*, Lat.] Fruitful; pro-
 lifick. *Graunt.*
To FECU'NDATE, * v. a. [from *fecund*.] To make
 fruitful; to make prolific. *Ash.*

FEE

- FECUNDA'TION, s.** [*fecunao*, Lat.] The act
 of making prolific. *Brown.*
To FECU'NDIFY, v. a. To make fruitful.
FECU'NDITY, s. [*fecundité*, Fr.] Fruitfulness;
 quality of producing or bringing forth in great
 abundance. *Woodward.*
FED. Preterite and participle pass. of *To Feed*.
FE'DARY, s. A confederate, a partner, or a de-
 pendant. *Shakespeare.*
FE'DERAL, a. [*fædus*, Lat.] Relating to league
 or contract. *Hammond.*
FE'DERARY, s. [*fædus*, Lat.] A confederate;
 an accomplice. *Shakespeare.*
FE'DERATE, a. [*fæderatus*, Lat.] Leagued.
FEE, s. [*feoh*, Sax.]
 1 All lands and tenements that are held by any
 acknowledgment of superiority to a higher
 lord. *Cowell.*
 2 Property; peculiar. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Reward; gratification; recompense. *Shak.*
 4 Payments occasionally claimed by persons in
 office. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Reward paid to physicians or lawyers. *Addison.*
FE'EFARM, s. [from *fee* and *farm*.] Tenure
 by which lands are held from a superiour lord.
Davies.
To FEE, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To reward; to pay. *South.*
 2 To bribe. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To keep in hire. *Shakespeare.*
FE'EBLE, a. [*foible*, Fr.] Weak; debilitated;
 sickly. *Smith.*
To FE'EBLE, v. a. [from the noun.] To weaken;
 to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power.
Shakespeare.
FEE'BLEMINDED, a. [from *feebl* and *mind*.]
 Weak of mind. *Thessalonians.*
FE'BLENESS, s. [from *feeble*.] Weakness;
 imbecility; infirmity. *South.*
FE'EBLY, ad. [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without
 strength. *Dryden.*
To FEED, v. a. [*fodan*, Gothick; *fedan*, Sax.]
 1 To supply with food. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To supply; to furnish. *Addison.*
 3 To graze; to consume by cattle. *Mortimer.*
 4 To nourish; to cherish. *Prior.*
 5 To keep in hope or expectation. *Knolles.*
 6 To delight; to entertain. *Bacon.*
To FEED, v. n.
 1 To take food. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To prey; to live by eating. *Temple.*
 3 To pasture; to place cattle to feed. *Exodus.*
 4 To grow fat or plump.
FEED, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Food; that which is eaten. *Sidney.*
 2 Pasture. *Shakespeare.*
FE'EDER, s. [from *feed*.]
 1 One that gives food. *Denham.*
 2 An exciter; an encourager. *Shakespeare.*
 3 One that eats. *Brown.*
FE'EDING, * s. The art of taking or giving food.
Ash.
To FEEL, v. n. pret. felt; part. pass. felt. [*felan*,
 Sax.]
 1 To have perception of things by the touch. *Ad.*
 2 To search by feeling. *Acts.*
 3 To have a quick sensibility of good or evil,
 right or wrong. *Pope.*
 4 To appear to the touch. *Sharp.*
To FEEL, v. a.
 1 To perceive by the touch. *Judges.*
 2 To try; to sound. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To have sense of external pain or pleasure.
Creech.
 4 To be affected by. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To know; to be acquainted with. *Shakespeare.*
FEEL, s. [from the verb.] The sense of feeling;
 the touch. *Sharp.*
FE'ELER, s. [from *feel*.]
 1 One that feels. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The horn or antenna of insects. *Denham.*
FE'ELING, part. a. [from *feel*.]
 1 Expressive or great sensibility. *Sidney.*
 2 Sensibly felt. *Southern.*
FE'ELING, [from *feel*.]
 1 The sense of touch. *Milton.*

FEL

- 2 Sensibility; tenderness. *Bacon.*
 3 Perception. *Watts.*
FE'ELINGLY, *ad.* [from *feeling*.]
 1 With expression of great sensibility. *Sidney.*
 2 So as to be sensibly felt. *Ruleigh.*
FEET, *s.* The plural of *foot*.
FE'ETLESS, *a.* [from *feet*.] Without feet.
To FEIGN, *v. a.* [*feindre*, Fr.]
 1 To invent. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 To make a show of. *Spenser.*
 3 To make a show of; to do upon some false pretence. *Pope.*
 4 To dissemble; to conceal. *Spenser.*
To FEIGN, *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention. *Shakespeare.*
FEIGN'EDLY, *ad.* [from *feign*.] In fiction; not truly. *Bacon.*
FEIGN'ER, *s.* [from *feign*.] Inventer; contriver of a fiction. *Ben Jonson.*
FEINT, *part. a.* [*feigned*; or *feinte*, Fr.] False.
FEINT, *s.* [*feinte*, Fr.]
 1 A false appearance. *Spectator.*
 2 A mock assault. *Prior.*
FE'LANDERS, *s.* Worms in hawks. *Ainsworth.*
To FELICITATE, *v. a.* [*féliciter*, Fr.]
 1 To make happy. *Watts.*
 2 To congratulate. *Brown.*
FELICITATION, *s.* [from *felicitate*.] Congratulation.
FELICITOUS, *a.* [*felix*, Lat.] Happy.
FELICITY, *s.* [*felicitas*, Lat.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness. *Arbuthnot.*
FELIFLUOUS, *a.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with gall. *Dictionary.*
FELINE, *a.* [*felinus*, Lat.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew.*
FELL, *a.* [*felle*, Sax.]
 1 Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. *Fairfax.*
 2 Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope.*
FELL, *s.* [*felle*, Sax.] The skin; the hide. *Sh.*
To FELL, *v. a.* [*fellen*, Germ.]
 1 To knock down; to bring to the ground.
 2 To hew down; to cut down. *Dryden.*
FELL. The preterite of *To Fall*. *Milton.*
FELLER, *s.* [from *fell*.] One that hews down. *Isaiah.*
FE'LLMONGER, *s.* [from *feil*.] A dealer in hides.
FE'LLNESS, *s.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury. *Spenser.*
FE'LLOE, *s.* [*felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel. *Shakespeare.*
FE'LLOW, *s.*
 1 A companion; one with whom we consort. *Ascham.*
 2 An associate; one united in the same affair. *Dryden.*
 3 One of the same kind. *Waller.*
 4 Equal; peer. *Fairfax.*
 5 One thing suited to another; one of a pair. *Addison.*
 6 One like another: as, this knave hath not his fellow.
 7 A similar appellation used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with contempt: as, an honest, or sorry fellow.
 8 Mean wretch; sorry rascal. *Swift.*
 9 A member of a college that shares its revenue.
To FE'LLOW, *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with. *Shakespeare.*
FELLOW-COMMONER, *s.*
 1 One who has the same right of common.
 2 A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.
FELLOW-CREATURE, *s.* One that has the same creator. *Watts.*
FELLOW-HEIR, *s.* Coheir. *Ephians.*
FELLOW-HELPER, *s.* Coadjutor. *John.*
FELLOW-LABOURER, *s.* One who labours in the same design. *Dryden.*
FELLOW-SERVANT, *s.* One that has the same master. *Milton.*
FELLOW-SOLDIER, *s.* One who fights under the same commander. *Shakespeare.*
FELLOW-STUDENT, *s.* One who studies in company with another. *Watts.*

FEN

- FELLOW-SUFFERER**, *s.* One who shares in the same evils. *Addison.*
FELLOW-FEE'LING, *s.* [from *fellow* and *feeling*.]
 1 Sympathy. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Combination; joint interest. *Arbuthnot.*
FE'LLOW-LIKE, *a.* [from *fellow* and *like*.]
FE'LLOWLY, *a.* Like a companion; on equal terms; companionable. *Carew.*
FE'LLOWSHIP, *s.* [from *fellow*.]
 1 Companionship; consort, society. *Calamy.*
 2 Association; confederacy. *Knolles.*
 3 Equality.
 4 Partnership; joint interest. *Dryden.*
 5 Company; state of being together. *Shak.*
 6 Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure. *Bacon.*
 7 Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments. *Clarendon.*
 8 An establishment in the college, with share in its revenues. *Swift.*
 9 (In arithmetic.) The rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock. *Cocker.*
FE'LLY, *ad.* [from *fell*.] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely. *Spenser.*
FELO-DE-SE', *s.* (In law.) He that commits felony by murdering himself.
FE'LON, *s.* [*félon*, Fr.]
 1 One who has committed a capital crime.
 2 A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane. *Wiseman.*
FE'LON, *a.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman. *Pope.*
FELO'NIOUS, *a.* [from *felon*.]
 1 Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant. *Wotton.*
 2 Wicked in a great degree. *Spenser.*
FELO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *felonious*.] In a felonious way.
FE'LONY, *s.* [*félonie*, Fr.] A crime denounced capital by the law. *Shakespeare.*
FELT. The preterite of *full*.
FELT, *s.* [*felt*, Sax.]
 1 Cloth made of wool united without weaving. *Sh.*
 2 A hide or skin. *Mortimer.*
To FELT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving. *Hale.*
To FE'LTRE, *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot together like felt. *Fairfax.*
FELU'CCA, *s.* [*felouque*, Fr.] A small open boat with six oars.
FE'MALE, *s.* [*femelle*, Fr.] A she; one of the sex which brings young. *Shakespeare.*
FE'MALE, *a.* Not masculine; belonging to a she. *Dryden.*
FEME Covert, *s.* [Fr.] A married woman.
FEME Sole, *s.* [Fr.] A single woman.
FEMINA'LITY, *s.* [*fæmina*, Lat.] Female nature. *Brown.*
FE'MININE, *a.* [*fæmininus*, Lat.]
 1 Of the sex that brings young; female.
 2 Soft; tender; delicate. *Milton.*
 3 Effeminate; emasculated. *Ruleigh.*
FE'MININE, *s.* A she; one of the sex that brings young. *Milton.*
FE'MORAL, *a.* [*femorale*, Lat.] Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp.*
FEN, *s.* [*fenn*, Sax.] A marsh; low and moist ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbot.*
FE'NBERRY, *s.* [from *fen* and *berry*.] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*
FENCE, *s.* [from *defence*.]
 1 Guard; security; outwork; defence.
 2 Enclosure; mound; hedge. *Dryden.*
 3 The art of fencing; defence. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Skill in defence. *Shakespeare.*
To FENCE, *v. a.*
 1 To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge. *Fairfax.*
 2 To guard; to fortify. *Milton.*
To FENCE, *v. n.*
 1 To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons. *Locke.*
 2 To guard against; to act on the defensive. *Locke.*
 3 To fight according to art. *Dryden.*

FER

FE/NCELESS, *a.* [from *fence*.] Without enclosure; open. *Rowe.*
FE/NCER, *s.* [from *fence*.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons. *Herbert.*
FE/NCIBLE, *a.* [from *fence*.] Capable of defence. *Addison.*
FE/NCING, ** s.* The art of manual defence; the use of weapons. *Ash.*
FE/NCINGMASTER, *s.* [from *fence* and *master*.] One who teaches the use of weapons.
FE/NCINGSCHOOL, *s.* A place in which the use of weapons is taught. *Locke.*
To FEND, *v. a.* [from *defend*.] To keep off; to shut out. *Dryden.*
To FEND, *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge. *Locke.*
FE/NDER, *s.* [from *fend*.]
 1 An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
 2 Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.
FENERATION, *s.* [*fœneratio*, Lat.] Usury; the gain of interest. *Brown.*
FE/NNEL, *s.* [*fœniculum*, Lat.] A plant of strong scent. *Miller.*
FE/NNELFLOWER, *s.* [*nigella*.] A plant.
FE/NNELGIANT, *s.* [*ferula*.] A plant.
FE/NNY, *a.* [from *fen*.]
 1 Marshy; boggy; moorish. *Prior.*
 2 Inhabiting the marsh. *Shakespeare.*
FE/NNYSTONES, *s.* A plant.
FE/NSUCKED, *a.* [from *fen* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes. *Shakespeare.*
FE/NUGREEK, *s.* [*fœnum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
FE/OD, *s.* [*feodum*, low Lat.] Fee; tenure.
FE/ODAL, *a.* [*feodal*, French; from *feod*.] Held from another.
FE/ODARY, *s.* [*feodum*, Lat.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superiour lord. *Hammond.*
To FEOFF, *v. a.* [*feoffare*, low Lat.] To put in possession; to invest with right.
FEOFFE/E, *s.* [*feoffatus*, low Latin; *fief*, Fr.] One put in possession. *Spenser.*
FE/OFFER, *s.* [*feoffator*, low Lat.] One who gives possession of any thing.
FE/OFFMENT, *s.* [*feoffamentum*, low Lat.] The act of granting possession.
FERA/CITY, *s.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Dictionary.*
FE/RAL, *a.* [*feralis*, Lat.] Funeral; mournful.
FERIATION, *s.* [*feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*
FE/RINE, *s.* [*ferinus*, Lat.] Wild; savage. *Hale.*
FE/RINENESS, *s.* [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness. *Hale.*
FE/RITY, *s.* [*feritas*, Lat.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness. *Woodward.*
To FERME/NT, *v. a.* [*fermento*, Lat.] To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts. *Pope.*
To FERME/NT, *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.
FE/RMENT, *s.* [*ferment*, Fr.; *fermentum*, Lat.]
 1 That which causes intestine motion. *Floyer.*
 2 Intestine motion; tumult. *Rogers.*
FERME/NTABLE, *a.* [from *ferment*.] Capable of fermentation.
FERME/NTAL, *a.* [from *ferment*.] Having the power to cause fermentation. *Brown.*
FERMENTATION, *s.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeast rarifies and ferments bread or wort. *Boyle.*
FERME/NTATIVE, *a.* [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*
FERN, *s.* [*fearn*, Sax.] A plant.
FE/RNY, *a.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern. *Dryden.*
FERO/CIOUS, *a.* [*ferox*, Lat. *féroce*, Fr.]
 1 Savage; fierce.
 2 Ravenous; rapacious. *Brown.*

FES

FERO/CITY, *s.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *férocité*, Fr.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness. *Addison.*
FE/RREAN, ** a.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] Made of iron.
FE/RREOUS, *s.* containing iron. *Brown.*
FE/RRET, *s.* [*fured*, Welch; *ferret*, Dutch.]
 1 A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. *Sidney.*
 2 A kind of narrow woollen tape.
To FE/RRET, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking-places. *Heylin.*
FE/RRETER, *s.* [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies.
FE/RRIAGE, *s.* [from *ferry*.] The fare paid at a ferry.
FERRU/GINOUS, *a.* [*ferrugineus*, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron. *Ray.*
FE/RRULE, *s.* [*ferrum*, iron, Lat.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. *Ray.*
To FE/RRY, *v. a.* [*faran*, to pass, Sax.] To carry over in a boat. *Spenser.*
To FERRY, *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage. *Milton.*
FE/RRY, *s.* [from *ferry* and *boat*.]
FE/RRYBOAT, *s.*
 1 A vessel of carriage. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The passage over which the ferryboat passes.
FE/RRYMAN, *s.* [from *ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry: one who for hire transports goods and passengers. *Roscommon.*
FERTH, or **FORTH**. Common terminations, the same as in English an arm. *Gibson.*
FE/RTILE, *a.* [*fertile*, Fr.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. *Dryden.*
FE/RTILENESS, *s.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulness, fecundity.
To FERTI/LITATE, *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.*
FERTI/LITY, *s.* [*fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness. *Raleigh.*
To FE/RTILIZE, *v. n.* [*fertiliser*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate. *Woodward.*
FE/RTILY, *ad.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteously.
FE/RVENCY, *s.* [*fervens*, Lat.]
 1 Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness. *Shakes.*
 2 Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.
FE/RVENT, *a.* [*fervens*, Lat.]
 1 Hot; boiling. *Wotton.*
 2 Hot in temper; vehement. *Hooker.*
 3 Ardent in piety; warm in zeal. *Acts.*
FE/RVENTLY, *ad.* [from *fervent*.]
 1 Eagerly; vehemently. *Spenser.*
 2 With pious ardour. *Colossians.*
FERVE/SCENT, ** a.* [*fervesco*, Lat.] Growing hot. *Ash.*
FE/RVID, *a.* [*fervidus*, Lat.]
 1 Hot; burning; boiling.
 2 Vehement; eager; zealous.
FERVI/DITY, *s.* [from *fervid*.]
 1 Heat.
 2 Zeal; passion; ardour. *Dictionary.*
FE/RVIDNESS, *s.* [from *fervid*.] Ardour of mind; zeal. *Bentley.*
FE/RULA, *s.* [*ferulé*, Fr.] An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.
To FE/RULE, *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.
FE/RVOUR, *s.* [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr.]
 1 Heat; warmth. *Waller.*
 2 Heat of mind; zeal. *Hooker.*
FE/SCENNINE, ** a.* Licentious. *Ben Jonson.*
FE/SCUE, *s.* [*touche*, Fr.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters. *Holder.*
FE/SELS, *s.* A kind of base grain. *May.*
FESSE, *s.* (In heraldry.) The fesse is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band, or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle. *Peacham.*
FE/STAL, ** a.* [*festalis*, low Lat.] Festive. *Ches.*
To FE/STER, *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. *Sidney.*
FE/STINATE, *a.* [*festinatus*, Lat.] Hasty; hurried. *Shakespeare.*

FEV

- FESTINATELY**, *ad.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily. *Shakespeare.*
- FESTINATION**, *s.* [*festinatio*, Lat.] Haste; hurry.
- FESTIVAL**, *a.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous. *Atterbury.*
- FESTIVAL**, *s.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy. *Sandys.*
- FESTIVE**, *a.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay. *Thomson.*
- FESTIVITY**, *s.* [*festivitas*, Lat.]
- 1 Festival; time of rejoicing. *South.*
 - 2 Gayety; joyfulness. *Taylor.*
- FESTOON**, *s.* [*feston*, Fr.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together. *Harris.*
- FESTUCINE**, *a.* [*festuca*, Lat.] Straw-colour; between green and yellow. *Brown.*
- FESTUCOUS**, [*festuca*, Lat.] Formed of straw. *Brown.*
- To FET**, *v. a.* To fetch. *Jeremiah.*
- FET**, *s.* A piece. *Drayton.*
- To FETCH**, *v. a.* *preter. fetched.* [*feccan*, Sax.]
- 1 To go and bring. *Waller.*
 - 2 To derive; to draw. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To strike at a distance. *Bacon.*
 - 4 To bring to any state by some powerful operation. *Addison.*
 - 5 To draw within any confinement or prohibition. *Sanderson.*
 - 6 To produce by some kind of force: as, to fetch blood. *Addison.*
 - 7 To perform any excursion. *Knolles.*
 - 8 To perform with suddenness or violence: as, to fetch a caper. *Addison.*
 - 9 To reach; to arrive at; to come to: as, they fetched the port. *Chapman.*
 - 10 To obtain as its price. *Locke.*
- To FETCH**, *v. n.* To move with a quick return. *Shakespeare.*
- FETCH**, *s.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. *Hudibras.*
- FETCHER**, *s.* [from *to fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.
- FETID**, *a.* [*fætidus*, Lat.] Stinking; having a smell strong and offensive. *Arbuthnot.*
- FETIDNESS**, *s.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.
- FETTEROUS**,* *a.* [*fætus* young, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] Producing young; bearing fruit. *Sc.*
- FETLOCK**, *s.* [from *feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint.
- FETOR**, *s.* [*fætor*, Lat.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell. *Arbuthnot.*
- FETTER**, *s.* It is commonly used in the plural, *fetters*. Chains for the feet. *Raleigh.*
- To FETTER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enchain; to shackle; to tie. *Bramhall.*
- To FETTER**, *v. n.* To do trifling business. *Swift.*
- FETUS**, *s.* [*fætus*, Lat.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*
- FEUD**, *s.* [*feahd*, Sax.] Quarrel; contention. *Addison.*
- FEUDAL**, *a.* [*feudalis*, low Lat.] Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord; dependant; held by tenure. *Hale.*
- FEUDATORY**, *s.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure. *Bacon.*
- FEUILLAGE**, *s.* [Fr.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas.*
- FEUILLEMORT**, *s.* [Fr.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.
- FEUTERER**, *s.* A dog-keeper.
- FEVER**, *s.* [*febris*, Lat.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent. *Locke.*
- To FEVER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever. *Shakespeare.*
- FEVERET**, *s.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula. *Ayliffe.*

FID

- FEVERFEW**, *s.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] An herb.
- FEVERISH**, *a.* [from *fever*.]
- 1 Troubled with a fever. *Creech.*
 - 2 Tending to a fever. *Swift.*
 - 3 Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Hot; burning. *Dryden.*
- FEVERISHNESS**, *s.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.
- FEVEROUS**, *s.* [*fevreux-se*, Fr.]
- 1 Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.*
 - 3 Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bacon.*
- FEVERY**, *a.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever. *Ben Jonson.*
- FEW**, *a.* [*feo*, Sax.]
- 1 Not many; not numerous. *Berkley.*
 - 2 In few. In not many words. *Hooker.*
- FEWEL**, *s.* [*feu*, Fr.] Combustible matter, as firewood, coal. *Bentley.*
- To FEWEL**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel. *Cowley.*
- FEWNESS**, *s.* [from *few*.]
- 1 Paucity; smallness of number. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Paucity of words. *Shakespeare.*
- To FEY**, *v. a.* To cleanse a ditch. *Tusser.*
- FIAT**,* *s.* [Lat.] A decree. *Garth.*
- FIB**, *s.* A lie; a falsehood. *Pope.*
- To FIB**, *v. n.* To lie; to tell lies. *Arbuthnot.*
- FI'BBER**, *s.* [from *fib*.] A teller of fibs.
- FI'BRE**, *s.* [*fibre*, Fr. *fibra*, Lat.] A small thread or string. *Pope.*
- FI'BRIT**, *s.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] A small fibre or string. *Cheyne.*
- FI'BROUS**, *a.* [*fibreux*, Fr.] Composed of fibres or stamina. *Bacon.*
- FI'BULA**, *s.* [Lat.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. *Quincey.*
- FI'CKLE**, *a.* [*ficol*, Sax.]
- 1 Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady. *Milton.*
 - 2 Not fixed; subject to vicissitude. *Milton.*
- FI'CKLENESS**, *s.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness. *Sidney.*
- FI'CKLY**, *ad.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or stability. *Southern.*
- FI'CO**, *s.* [Ital.] An act of contempt done with the fingers. *Carew.*
- FI'CTILE**, *a.* [*ficilis*, Lat.] Manufactured by the potter. *Bacon.*
- FI'CTION**, *s.* [*factio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of feigning and inventing. *Stillings.*
 - 2 The thing feigned or invented. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 A falsehood; a lie.
- FI'CTIOUS**, *a.* Fictitious, imaginary. *Prior.*
- FICTITIOUS**, *a.* [*ficitivus*, Lat.]
- 1 Counterfeit; false; not genuine.
 - 2 Feigned; imaginary. *Pope.*
 - 3 Not real; not true. *Addison.*
- FICTITIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *fictitious*.] Falsely; counterfeitedly. *Brown.*
- FID**, *s.* [*fitta*, Ital.] A pointed iron. *Skinner.*
- FI'DDLE**, *s.* [*fidele*, Sax.] A stringed instrument of musick; a violin. *Stillingsfleet.*
- To FI'DDLE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To play upon a fiddle. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing. *Arbuthnot.*
- FI'DDLEFA'DDLE**, *s.* (A cant word.) Trifles. *Spectator.*
- FI'DDLEFA'DDLE**, *a.* Trifling; giving needless trouble. *Arbuthnot.*
- FI'DDLER**, *s.* [from *fiddle*.] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle. *Ben Jonson.*
- FI'DDLESTICK**, *s.* [from *fiddle* and *stick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle. *Hudibras.*
- FI'DDLESTRING**, *s.* [from *fiddle* and *string*.] The string of a fiddle. *Arbuthnot.*
- FIDE'LITY**, *s.* [*fidelitas*, Lat.]
- 1 Honesty; veracity. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Faithful adherence. *Clarke.*
- To FIDGE**, } *v. n.* (A cant word.) To move
To FI'DGET, } nimbly and irregularly. *Swift.*
- FI'DGET**,* *s.* Restless agitation. *Gray.*

FIE

- FIDGITY,* a.** Restless, moving from place to place. *Ash.*
- FIDUCIAL, a.** [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting. *Hammond.*
- FIDUCIARY, s.** [*fiduciarius*, Lat.]
- 1 One who holds any thing in trust.
 - 2 One who depends upon faith without works. *Hammond.*
- FIDUCIARY, a.**
- 1 Confident; steady; undoubting. *Wake.*
 - 2 Not to be doubted. *Howel.*
- FIE,* inter.** An exclamation expressive of disapprobation. *Ach.*
- FIEF, s.** [*fief*, Fr.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour. *Arbuthnot.*
- FIELD, s.** [*feld*, Sax.]
- 1 Ground not inhabited; not built on. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 Ground not enclosed. *Mortimer.*
 - 3 Cultivated tract of ground. *Pope.*
 - 4 The open country: opposed to quarters. *Milton.*
 - 5 The ground of battle. *Snakespeare.*
 - 6 A battle; a campaign; the action of any army while it keeps the field. *Dryden.*
 - 7 A wide expanse. *Smalridge.*
 - 8 Space; compass; extent. *Dryden.*
 - 9 The ground or blank place on which figures are drawn. *Dryden.*
 - 10 (In heraldry.) The surface of a shield.
- FIELDLED, a.** [from *field*.] Being in a field of battle. *Shakespeare.*
- FIELD-BASIL, s.** [from *field* and *basil*.] A plant. *Milton.*
- FIELDLED, s.** [from *field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.
- FIELD-BOOK,* s.** [from *field* and *book*.] The book which surveyors use in the field in taking down the angles and distances. *Ash.*
- FIELD-COLOURS,* s.** [from *field* and *colours*.] Small flags carried along with the quarter-master general in marking out the ground for the several squadrons in an encampment. *Ash.*
- FIELDFARE, s.** [*feld*, and *faran*, Sax.] A bird. *Bacon.*
- FIELDMARSHAL, s.** [from *field* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in the field.
- FIELDMOUSE, s.** [from *field* and *mouse*.] A mouse that burrows in banks. *Dryden.*
- FIELDOFFICER, s.** [from *field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to the whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
- FIELDPIECE, s.** [from *field* and *piece*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.
- FIELD-SPORTS,* s. pl.** Diversions of shooting or hunting. *Chesterfield.*
- FIEND, s.** [*fiend*, Sax.]
- 1 An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 An infernal being. *Ben Jonson.*
- FIERCE, a.** [*fier*, Fr.]
- 1 Savage; ravenous; easily enraged. *Job.*
 - 2 Vehement in rage; eager for mischief.
 - 3 Violent; outrageous. *Genesis.*
 - 4 Passionate; angry; furious. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Strong; forcible. *James.*
- FIERCELY, ad.** [from *fierce*.] Violently; furiously. *Knolles.*
- FIERCENESS, s.** [from *fierce*.]
- 1 Ferocity; savageness. *Swift.*
 - 2 Eagerness for blood; fury. *Sidney.*
 - 3 Quickness to attack; keenness in anger.
 - 4 Violence; outrageous passion. *Dryden.*
- FIERIFACIAS, s.** (In law.) A judicial writ, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages. *Cowell.*
- FIERINESS, s.** [from *fiery*.]
- 1 Hot qualities; heat; acrimony. *Boyle.*
 - 2 Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.
- FIERY, a.** [from *fire*.]
- 1 Consisting of fire. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Hot like fire. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Vehement; ardent; active. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked. *Shakespeare.*

FIG

- 5 Unrestrained; fierce. *Dryden.*
 - 6 Heated by fire. *Hooker.*
- FIFE, s.** [*fiſre*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakespeare.*
- FIFTEEN, a.** [*fyfityne*, Sax.] Five and ten.
- FIFTEENTH, a.** [*fiſteotha*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.
- FIFTH, a.** [*fiſta*, Sax.]
- 1 The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
 - 2 All the ordinals are taken for the part which they express: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part. *Swift.*
- FIFTHLY, ad.** [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.
- FIFTIETH, a.** [*fiſteogotha*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty.
- FIFTY, a.** [*fiſtig*, Sax.] Five tens.
- FIG, s.** [*ſicus*, Lat. *figue*, Fr.]
- 1 A tree that bears figs. *Pope.*
 - 2 The fruit of the fig-tree. *Arbuthnot.*
- To FIG, v. a.**
- 1 To insult with ficos or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To put something useless into one's head. *L'Estrange.*
- FIGAPPLE, s.** A fruit. *Mortimer.*
- FIGMARIGOLD, s.** A plant. *Miller.*
- To FIGHT, v. n. pret.** fought; part. pass. fought. [*ſeohtan*, Sax.]
- 1 To contend in battle; to war; to make war, to battle; to contend in arms. *Swift.*
 - 2 To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight. *Esdras.*
 - 3 To act as a soldier in any case. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To contend. *Sandys.*
- To FIGHT, v. a.** To war against; to combat against. *Dryden.*
- FIGHT, s.** [from the verb.]
- 1 Battle.
 - 2 Combat; duel. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Something to screen the combatants in ships. *Dictionary.*
- FIGHTER, s.** [from *fight*.] Warriour; duellist. *Shakespeare.*
- FIGHTING, part. a.** [from *fight*.]
- 1 Qualified for war; fit for battle. *Chronicles.*
 - 2 Occupied by war. *Pope.*
- FIGMENT, s.** [*figmentum*, Lat.] An invention; the idea feigned. *Brown.*
- FIGPECKER, s.** [from *fig* and *peck*.] A bird.
- FIGULATE, a.** [*figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters clay.
- FIGURABLE, a.** [*figuro*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to a certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Bacon.*
- FIGURABILITY, s.** [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.
- FIGURAL, a.** [from *figure*.] Represented by delineation. *Brown.*
- FIGURATE, a.** [*figuratus*, Lat.]
- 1 Of a certain and determinate form. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Resembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.
- FIGURATION, s.** [*figuratio*, Lat.]
- 1 Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*
 - 2 The act of giving a certain form. *Bacon.*
- FIGURATIVE, a.** [*figuratif*, Fr.]
- 1 Representing something else; typical; representative. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Not literal. *Stillingfleet.*
 - 3 Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations. *Dryden.*
- FIGURATIVELY, ad.** [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a sense different from that which the words originally imply. *Hammond.*
- FIGURE, s.** [*figura*, Lat.]
- 1 The form of any thing as terminated by the outline. *Boyle.*
 - 2 Shape; form; semblance. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Person; external form; appearance mean or grand. *Clarissa.*
 - 4 Distinguished appearance, eminence, remarkable character. *Addison.*
 - 5 A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else. *Addison.*

FIL

- 6 Representations in painting. *Dryden.*
 7 Arrangement; disposition; modification. *Watts.*
 8 A character denoting a number. *South.*
 9 The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Shakespeare.*
 0 (In theology.) Type; representative. *Romans.*
 1 (In rhetorick.) Any mode of speaking in which words are distorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a trope, and any affection of a sentence a figure; but they are generally confounded by the exactest writers. *Stillingfleet.*
 12 (In grammar.) Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.
 To FI'GURE, v. a. [*figuro*, Lat.]
 1 To form into any determinate shape. *Dryden.*
 2 To show by a corporeal resemblance. *Spenser.*
 3 To cover or adorn with figures. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance. *Hooker.*
 6 To image in the mind. *Temple.*
 7 To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. *Locke.*
 FI'GURE-FLINGER, s. [from *figure* and *fling*.] A pretender to astrology. *Collier.*
 FI'GWORT, s. [from *fig* and *wort*.] A plant.
 FI'LA'CEOUS, a. [*filum*, Lat.] Consisting of threads. *Bacon.*
 FI'LACER, s. [*filazarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the common pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. *Harris.*
 FI'LAMENT, s. [*filament*, Fr. *filamentum*, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread. *Brome.*
 FI'LBERT, s. A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.
 To FILCH, v. n. To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer. It is usually spoken of petty thefts. *Spenser.*
 FI'LCHER, s. [from *filch*.] A thief; a petty robber.
 FILE, s. [*file*, Fr.]
 1 A thread: not used. *Wotton.*
 2 A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. *Bacon.*
 3 A catalogue; roll; series. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A line of soldiers ranged one behind another. *Milton.*
 5 [From *feol*, Sax.] An instrument to rub down prominences. *Moxon.*
 FI'LECUTTER, s. [from *file* and *cutter*.] A maker of files. *Moxon.*
 To FILE, v. n. [from *filum*, a thread.]
 1 To string upon a thread or wire. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To cut with a file. *Ray.*
 3 To foul; to sully; to pollute. *Shakespeare.*
 To FILE, v. n. To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another. *Blackmore.*
 FI'LEMOT, s. A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Swift.*
 FI'LER, s. [from *file*.] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.
 FI'LIAL, a. [*filial*, Fr. *filius*, Lat.]
 1 Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.
 2 Bearing the character or relation of a son. *Milton.*
 FI'LIA'TION, s. [*filius*, Lat.] The relation of a son to a father: correlative to paternity. *Hale.*
 FI'LINGS, s. [from *file*.] Fragments rubbed off by the file. *Felton.*
 To FILL, v. a. [*fyllan*, Sax.]
 1 To put into any space till no more can be admitted. *Samuel.*
 2 To store abundantly. *Genesis.*
 3 To satisfy; to content. *Cheyne.*
 4 To glut; to surfeit. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To fill out. To pour out liquor for drink.
 6 To fill out. To extend by something contained. *Dryden.*
 7 To fill up. To make full. *Pope.*
 8 To fill up. To supply. *Addison.*
 9 To fill up. To occupy by bulk.
 10 To fill up. To engage; to employ.

FIN

- To FILL, v. n.
 1 To give drink. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To grow full.
 3 To fill up. To grow full. *Woodward.*
 FILL, s. [from the verb.]
 1 As much as may produce complete satisfaction. *Fairfax.*
 2 The place between the shafts of a carriage; the thill. *Mortimer.*
 FI'LLER, s. [from *fill*.]
 1 Any thing that fills up room without use. *Dryden.*
 2 One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage. *Mortimer.*
 FI'LLET, s. [*filet*, Fr.]
 1 A band tied round the head or other parts. *Dryden.*
 2 The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal. *Dryden.*
 3 Meat rolled together, and tied round.
 4 (In architecture.) A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel. *Harris.*
 To FI'LLET, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To bind with a bandage or fillet.
 2 To adorn with an astragal. *Exodus.*
 To FI'LLIP, v. a. To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring. *Bacon.*
 FI'LLIP, s. [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.
 FI'LLY, s. [*filoy*, Welsh.]
 1 A young horse or mare: not used. *Suckling.*
 2 A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse. *Shakespeare.*
 FILM, s. [*fyilmetha*, Sax.] A thin pellicle or skin. *Graunt.*
 To FILM, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. *Shakespeare.*
 FI'LMY, a. [from *film*.] Composed of thin pellicles. *Pope.*
 To FI'LTER, } v. a. [*filtro*, low Lat.]
 To FI'LTRE, * }
 1 To defecate by drawing off liquor along depending threads.
 2 To strain; to percolate. *Grew.*
 FI'LTRE, s. [*filtrum*, Lat.]
 1 A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.
 2 A strainer; a searce. *Ray.*
 FI'LTH, s. [*filth*, Sax.]
 1 Dirt; nastiness. *Sandys.*
 2 Corruption; grossness; pollution. *Tillotson.*
 FI'LTHILY, ad. [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly. *L'Estrange.*
 FI'LTHINESS, s. [from *filthy*.]
 1 Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness. *Sandys.*
 2 Corruption; pollution. *South.*
 FI'LTHY, a. [from *filth*.]
 1 Nasty; foul; dirty. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Gross; polluted. *Dryden.*
 To FI'LTRATE, v. a. [from *filtrare*.] To strain; to percolate. *Arbuthnot.*
 FI'LTRA'TION, s. [from *filtrate*.] A method by which liquors are produced fine and clear. *Boyle.*
 FI'MBLE Hemp, s. [corrupted from *female*.] The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, is called *finble hemp*. *Mortimer.*
 FIN, s. [*fin*, Sax.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *Addison.*
 FIN-FOOTED, a. [from *fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown.*
 FI'NABLE, a. [from *fine*.] That admits a fine; that deserves a fine. *Hayward.*
 FI'NAL, a. [*final*, Fr.]
 1 Ultimate; last. *Milton.*
 2 Conclusive; decisive. *Davies.*
 3 Mortal; destructive. *Spenser.*
 4 Respecting the end or motive. *Collier.*
 FI'NALLY, ad. [from *final*.]
 1 Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion. *Milton.*
 2 Completely; without recovery. *South.*

FIN

- FINANCE**, *s.* [Fr.] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon.*
- FINANCIAL**, *a.* Relative to finance. *Burke.*
- FINANCIER**, *s.* [Fr.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.
- FINARY**, *s.* [from *to fine*.] The second forge at the iron mills.
- FINCH**, *s.* [*fin*, Sax.] A small bird of which we have three kinds; the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and the bulfinch.
- To FIND**, *v. a.* [*findan*, Sax.]
- 1 To obtain by searching or seeking. *Milton.*
 - 2 To obtain something lost. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To meet with; to fall upon. *Cowley.*
 - 4 To know by experience. *Cowley.*
 - 5 To discover by study. *Cowley.*
 - 6 To discover what is hidden. *Cowley.*
 - 7 To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident. *Cowley.*
 - 8 To gain by any mental endeavour. *Pope.*
 - 9 To remark; to observe. *Cowley.*
 - 10 To detect; to deprehend; to catch. *Locke.*
 - 11 To reach; to attain. *Cowley.*
 - 12 To meet. *Cowley.*
 - 13 To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. *Cowley.*
 - 14 To determine by judicial verdict. *Shakesp.*
 - 15 To supply; to furnish: as, he finds me in money.
 - 16 (In law.) To prove: as, to find a bill.
 - 17 To Find himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain. *L'Estrange.*
 - 18 To Find out. To unriddle; to solve.
 - 19 To Find out. To discover something. *Newton.*
 - 20 To Find out. To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden.*
 - 21 To Find out. To invent; to excogitate. *Chronicles.*
- FINDER**, *s.* [from *find*.]
- 1 One that meets or falls upon any thing.
 - 2 One that picks up any thing lost. *Crashaw.*
- FINDFAULT**, *s.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller. *Shakespeare.*
- FINDY**, *a.* [*fyndig*, Sax.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid: not used. *Junius.*
- FINE**, *a.* [*fin*, Fr.]
- 1 Not coarse. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Refined; pure; free from dross. *Ezra.*
 - 3 Subtle; thin; tenuous. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Refined; subtilly excogitated. *Temple.*
 - 5 Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. *Bacon.*
 - 6 Clear; pellucid; transparent.
 - 7 Nice; exquisite; delicate. *Davies.*
 - 8 Artful; dexterous. *Bacon.*
 - 9 Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle.
 - 10 Elegant; with elevation. *Dryden.*
 - 11 Beautiful with dignity.
 - 12 Accomplished; elegant of manners.
 - 13 Showy; splendid. *Swift.*
- FINE**, *s.* [*fin* Cimbr.]
- 1 A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.
 - 2 Penalty. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Pope.*
 - 4 [From *fin*, Fr.] The end; conclusion. *Sidney.*
- To FINE**, *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]
- 1 To refine; to purify. *Job.*
 - 2 To embellish; to decorate. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To make less coarse. *Mortimer.*
 - 4 To make transparent. *Mortimer.*
 - 5 To punish with pecuniary penalty. [from the substantive.] *Locke.*
- To FINE**, *v. n.* To punish by fine. *Oltham.*
- To FINEDRAW**, *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.
- FINEDRAWER**, *s.* [from *finedraw*.] One whose business is to sew up rents.
- FINFINGERED**, *a.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; exquisite. *Spenser.*
- FINELY**, *ad.* [from *fine*.]
- 1 Beautifully; elegantly. *Addison.*
 - 2 Keenly; sharply; with a thing edge or point. *Peacham.*
 - 3 Not coarsely; not meanly. *Bacon.*
 - 4 In small parts; subtilly; not grossly.

FIR

- 5 Wretchedly; an irony.
- FINENESS**, *s.* [from *fine*.]
- 1 Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance.
 - 3 Subtily; artfulness; ingenuity. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Purity; freedom from dross, or base mixtures. *Bacon.*
- FINER**, *s.* [from *fine*.] One who purifies metals. *Proverbs.*
- FINERY**, *s.* [from *fine*.] Show; splendour or appearance. *Southern.*
- FINE'SSE**, *s.* [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem. *Hayward.*
- FINGER**, *s.* [*finger*, Sax.]
- 1 The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. *Keil.*
 - 2 A small measure of extension. *Wilkins.*
 - 3 The hand; the instrument of work.
- To FINGER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To touch lightly; to toy with. *Grew.*
 - 2 To touch unseasonably or thievishly.
 - 3 To touch an instrument of musick.
 - 4 To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. *Spenser.*
- FINGLEFANGLE**, *s.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle. *Hudibras.*
- FINICAL**, *a.* [from *fine*.] Nice; foppish. *Shakespeare.*
- FINICALLY**, *ad.* [from *finical*.] Foppishly.
- FINICALNESS**, *s.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety.
- FINIS**, *s.* [Lat.] The end. *Ash.*
- To FINISH**, *v. a.* [*finir*, Fr.]
- 1 To bring to the end proposed; to complete. *Luke.*
 - 2 To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended. *Blackmore.*
- FINISHER**, *s.* [from *finish*.]
- 1 Performer; accomplisher. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 One that puts an end. *Hooker.*
 - 3 One that completes or perfects. *Hebrews.*
- FINITE**, *a.* [*finitas*, Lat.] Limited; bounded. *Brown.*
- FINITELESS**, *a.* [from *finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited. *Brown.*
- FINITELY**, *ad.* [from *finite*.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree. *Stillingfleet.*
- FINITENESS**, *s.* [from *finite*.] Limitation confinement within certain boundaries. *Nor.*
- FINITUDE**, *s.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Cheyne.*
- FINLESS**, *a.* [from *fin*.] Wanting fins.
- FINLIKE**, *a.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins. *Dryden.*
- FINNED**, *a.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on either side. *Mortimer.*
- FINNY**, *a.* [from *fin*.] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water. *Blackmore.*
- FINTOED**, *a.* [*fin* and *toe*.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes. *Ray.*
- FINOCHIO**, *s.* A species of fennel.
- FINPPLE**, *s.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] A stopper. *Bacon.*
- FIR**, *s.* [*fyrr*, Welsh.] The tree of which deal boards are made. *Pope.*
- FIRE**, *s.* [*fyrr*, Sax.]
- 1 The igneous element. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Any thing burning. *Cowley.*
 - 3 A conflagration of towns or countries. *Granville.*
 - 4 Flame; light; lustre. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Torture by burning. *Prior.*
 - 6 The punishment of the damned. *Isaiah.*
 - 7 Any thing that inflames the passions. *Shakes.*
 - 8 Ardour of temper. *Atterbury.*
 - 9 Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; spirit of sentiment. *Cowley.*
 - 10 The passion of love. *Shadwell.*
 - 11 Eruptions or impostumations: as, St. Anthony's fire.
 - 12 To set Fire to, or set on Fire. To kindle; to inflame. *Taylor.*
- To FIRE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To set on fire; to kindle. *Hayward.*
 - 2 To inflame the passions; to animate.
 - 3 To drive by fire. *Shakespeare.*

FIR

- FIRE, v. n.**
 1 To take fire; to be kindled.
 2 To be inflamed with passion.
 3 To discharge any fire arms.
- FIRE ARMS, s.** [*fire and arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon.*
- FIREBALL, s.** [*fire and ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown. *South.*
- FIREBRAND, s.** [*fire and brand.*]
 1 A piece of wood kindled. *L'Estrange.*
 2 An incendiary; one who inflames factions. *Bacon.*
- FIREBRUSH, s.** [*fire and brush.*] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth. *Swift.*
- FIRECROSS, s.** [*fire and cross.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Hayward.*
- FIREDRAKE, s.** [*fire and drake.*] A fiery serpent. *Drayton.*
- FIRELOCK, s.** [*fire and lock.*] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint. *Gay.*
- FIREMAN, s.** [*fire and man.*]
 1 One who is employed to extinguish burning houses. *Gay.*
 2 A man of violent passions. *Tatler.*
- FIRENEW, a.** [*fire and new.*] New as from the forge; new from the melting-house.
- FIRE-ORDEAL, s.** Trial by fire. *Blackstone.*
- FIREPAN, s.** [*fire and pan.*]
 1 A pan for holding fire. *Bacon.*
 2 (In a gun.) The receptacle for the priming powder.
- FIRER, s.** [from *fire.*] An incendiary. *Carew.*
- FIRESHIP, s.** [*fire and ship.*] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy. *Wiseman.*
- FIRESHOVEL, s.** [*fire and shovel.*] The instrument with which hot coals are thrown up. *Brown.*
- FIRESIDE, s.** [*fire and side.*] The hearth; the chimney. *Prior.*
- FIRESTICK, s.** [*fire and stick.*] A lighted stick or brand. *Digby.*
- FIRESTONE, s.** [*fire and stone.*] The firestone, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the several masses. It has its names of pyrites, or firestone, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*
- FIREWOOD, s.** [*fire and wood.*] Wood to be burned; fuel.
- FIREWORK, s.** [*fire and work.*] Show of fire; pyrotechnical performance. *Brown.*
- FIRING, s.** [from *fire.*] Fuel. *Mortimer.*
- To FIRK, v. a.** [*ferio, Lat.*] To whip; to beat. *Hudibras.*
- FIRKIN, s.** [from *feower, Sax.*]
 1 A vessel containing nine gallons. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 A small vessel. *Denham.*
- FIRM, s.** The name or names under which any house of trade is established. *Stonestreet.*
- FIRM, a.** [*firmitas, Lat.*]
 1 Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft. *Cleaveland.*
 2 Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken. *Tillotson.*
- To FIRM, v. a.** [*firmitas, Lat.*]
 1 To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix. *Knolles.*
 2 To fix without wandering. *Spenser.*
- FIRMAMENT, s.** [*firmentum, Lat.*] The sky; the heavens. *Raleigh.*
- FIRMAMENTAL, a.** [from *firmentum.*] Celestial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*
- FIRMLY, ad.** [from *firm.*]
 1 Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.
 2 Steadily; constantly. *Addison.*
- FIRMNESS, s.** [from *firm.*]
 1 Stability; hardness; compactness; solidity. *Burnet.*
 2 Durability. *Hayward*

FIS

- 3 Certainty; soundness. *South.*
 4 Steadiness; constancy; resolution. *Roscoe.*
- FIRST, s.** [*first, Sax.*]
 1 The ordinal of one. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Earliest in time. *Hebrews.*
 3 Foremost in place. *Daniel.*
 4 Highest in dignity. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Great; excellent.
- FIRST, ad.**
 1 Before any thing else; earliest. *Dryden.*
 2 Before any other consideration. *Bacon.*
 3 At the beginning; at first. *Bentley.*
- FIRST-BEGOT, s.** [from *first and begot.*]
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, s. } The eldest of children.
FIRST-BORN, s. } *Milton.*
FIRST-BEGOT, s. } a. Eldest; first son in
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, s. } the order of nativity.
FIRST-BORN, s. } *Ash.*
- FIRST-FRUIT, s.** [*first and fruits.*]
 1 What the season first produces or matures of any kind. *Prior.*
 2 The first profits of any thing. *Bacon.*
 3 The earliest effect of any thing. *Milton.*
- FIRSTLING, a.** [from *first.*] That which is first produced or brought forth. *Deuter.*
- FIRSTLING, s.** [from *first.*]
 1 The first produce or offspring. *Milton.*
 2 The thing first thought or done. *Shakesp.*
- FISC, s.** } s. [from *fiscus, Lat.*] Exchequer; re-
FISCAL, s. } venue. *Bacon.*
FISCAL, s. } a. Belonging to the public revenue. *Blackstone.*
- FISH, s.** [*fisc, Sax.*] An animal that inhabits the water. *Shakespeare.*
- To FISH, v. n.**
 1 To be employed in catching fishes.
 2 To endeavour at any thing by artifice.
- To FISH, v. a.** To search in quest of fish. *Swift.*
- FISH-HOOK, s.** [*fish and hook.*] A hook to catch fishes. *Grew.*
- FISH-POND, s.** [*fish and pond.*] A small pool for fish. *Mortimer.*
- FISHER, s.** [from *fish.*] One who is employed in catching fish. *Sandys.*
- FISHERBOAT, s.** [*fisher and boat.*] A boat employed in catching fish.
- FISHERMAN, s.** [*fisher and man.*] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish. *Waller.*
- FISHERTOWN, s.** [*fisher and town.*] A town inhabited by fishermen. *Clarendon.*
- FISHERY, s.** [from *fisher.*] The business of catching fish. *Addison.*
- FISHFUL, a.** [from *fish.*] Abounding with fish. *Camden.*
- FISHGIG, s.** See FIZGIG.
- To FISHIFY, v. a.** [from *fish.*] To turn to fish. *Shakespeare.*
- FISHING, s.** [from *fish.*] Commodity of taking fish. *Spenser.*
- FISHKETTLE, s.** [*fish and kettle.*] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending. *Grew.*
- FISHMEAL, s.** Diet of fish. *Sharp.*
- FISHMONGER, s.** A dealer in fish. *Carew.*
- FISHY, a.** [from *fish.*]
 1 Consisting of fish. *Pope*
 2 Having the qualities of a fish.
- FISSILE, a.** [*fissilis, Lat.*] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft. *Newt.*
- FISSILITY, s.** [from *fissile.*] The quality of admitting to be cloven.
- FISURE, s.** [*fissura, Lat. fissure, Fr.*] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made. *Woodward.*
- To FISSURE, v. a.** [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure. *Wiseman.*
- FIST, s.** [*fist, Sax.*] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down. *Denham.*
- To FIST, v. a.** *Dryden.*
 1 To strike with the fist. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To gripe with the fist.
- FISTINUT, s.** A pistachio nut.
- FISTICUFFS, s.** [*fist and cuff.*] Battle with the fists. *More*
- FISTULA, s.** [*fistule, Fr.*]

FIX

- 1 A sinuous ulcer callous within. *Wiseman*
 2 Fistula *Lachrymalis*. A disorder of the canal leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheeks. *Sharp.*
 FISTULAR, *a.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.
 FISTULARY, * *u.* [from *fistuleux*, Fr.] Having the nature of a fistula. *Wisem.*
 FIT, *s.*
 1 A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper. *Sharp.*
 2 Any short return after intermission; interval. *Rogers.*
 3 Any violent affection of mind or body.
 4 Disorder; distemperature. *Shakespeare.*
 5 The hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.
 FIT, *a.* [from *vitten*, Flemish.]
 1 Qualified; proper; able. *Cowley.*
 2 Convenient; meet; proper; right. *Addison.*
 To FIT, *v. a.* [from *vitten*, Flemish.]
 1 To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another. *Denham.*
 2 To accommodate a person with any thing. *Wiseman.*
 3 To be adapted to; to suit any thing.
 4 To Fit out. To furnish; to equip.
 5 To Fit up. To furnish; to make proper for use. *Pope.*
 To FIT, *v. n.* To be proper; to be fit.
 FITCH, *s.* A small kind of wild pea, commonly vetch. *Tusser.*
 FITCHAT, *s.* [from *fissau*, Fr.] A stinking little beast, that robs the hen-roost and warren. *Skinner.*
 FITFUL, *a.* [from *fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms. *Shakespeare.*
 FITLY, *ad.* [from *fit*.]
 1 Properly; justly; reasonably. *Tillotson.*
 2 Commodiously; meetly. *Donne.*
 FITMENT, *s.* [from *fit*.] Something adapted to a particular purpose. *Shakespeare.*
 FITNESS, *s.* [from *fit*.]
 1 Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. *Hooker.*
 2 Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit. *Shakespeare.*
 FITTER, *s.* [from *fit*.]
 1 The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing. *Mortimer.*
 2 A small bit.
 FITZ, *s.* [Norman.] A son: as, Fitzherbert, the son of Herbert; Fitzroy, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.
 FIVE, *a.* [from *fiif*, Sax.] Four and one; half of ten.
 FIVEFOLD, * *a.* [from *five*.] Multiplied five times; repeated five times. *Ash.*
 FIVEFOLD, * *ad.* [from the adjective.] So as to amount to five times as much. *Ash.*
 FIVELEAVED Grass, *s.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.
 FIVES, *s.*
 1 A kind of play with a ball.
 2 A disease of horses. *Shakespeare.*
 To FIX, *v. a.* [from *fixer*, Fr.]
 1 To make fast, firm, or stable. *Milton.*
 2 To settle; to establish invariably.
 3 To direct without variation. *Dryden.*
 4 To deprive of volatility. *Locke.*
 5 To pierce; to transfix. *Sandys.*
 6 To withhold from motion.
 To FIX, *v. n.*
 1 To determine the resolution. *Locke.*
 2 To rest; to cease to wander. *Waller.*
 3 To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.
 FIXATION, *s.* [Fr.]
 1 Stability; firmness; steadiness. *King. Ch.*
 2 Residence in a certain place. *Raleigh.*
 3 Forbearance of excursion. *Watts.*
 4 Want or destruction of volatility. *Bacon.*
 5 Reduction from fluid to firm. *Glanville.*
 FIXEDLY, *ad.* [from *fixed*.] Certainly; firmly. *Locke.*
 FIXEDNESS, *s.* [from *fixed*.]
 1 Stability; firmness.
 2 Want or loss of volatility. *Locke.*

FLA

- 3 Solidity coherence of parts. *Bentley.*
 4 Steadiness; settled opinion. *King Charles.*
 FIXIDITY, *s.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle.*
 FIXITY, *s.* [from *fixité*, Fr.] Coherence of parts. *Newton.*
 FIXTURE, *s.* [from *fix*.]
 1 Position. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Stable pressure. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Firmness; stable state. *Shakespeare.*
 FIZGIG, *s.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.
 FLABBINESS, * *s.* [from *flabby*.] The state or quality of being flabby. *Ash.*
 FLABBY, *a.* [from *flaccidus*, Lat.] Soft; not firm. *Arbutnot.*
 FLABILE, *a.* [from *flabilis*, Lat.] Subject to be blown.
 FLACCID, *a.* [from *flaccidus*, Lat.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense. *Holder.*
 FLACCESCENCY, * *s.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity;
 FLACCIDITY, *s.* limberness; want of tension. *Wiseman.*
 To FLAG, *v. n.* [from *flaggeren*, Dutch.]
 1 To hang loose without stiffness or tension. *Boyle.*
 2 To grow spiritless or dejected. *Swift.*
 3 To grow feeble; to lose vigour. *B. Jonson.*
 To FLAG, *v. a.*
 1 To let fall; to suffer to droop. *Prior.*
 2 To lay with a broad stone. *Sandys.*
 FLAG, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower. *Sandys.*
 2 The colours or ensign of a ship, or land forces. *Temple.*
 3 A species of stone used in smooth pavements. *Woodward.*
 FLAG-BROOM, *s.* [from *flag* and *broom*.] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.
 FLAG-OFFICER, *s.* [from *flag* and *officer*.] A commander of a squadron. *Addison.*
 FLAG-SHIP, *s.* [from *flag* and *ship*.] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.
 FLAG-WORM, *s.* [from *flag* and *worm*.] A grub bred in watery places among flags and sedge. *Walton.*
 FLAGLEET, *s.* [from *flageolet*, Fr.] A small flute. *More.*
 FLAGELLATION, *s.* The use of the scourge. *Garrat.*
 FLAGGINESS, *s.* [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; want of firmness; want of tension.
 FLAGGY, *a.* [from *flag*.]
 1 Weak; lax; limber; not tense. *Dryden.*
 2 Weak in taste; insipid. *Bacon.*
 FLAGITIOUS, *a.* [from *flagitium*, Lat.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious. *Roscommon.*
 FLAGITIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *flagitious*.] Wickedness; villainy.
 FLAGON, *s.* [from *flacon*, Fr.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Roscommon.*
 FLAGRANCY, *s.* [from *flagrantia*, Lat.] Burning heat; fire. *Bacon.*
 FLAGRANT, *a.* [from *flagrans*, Lat.]
 1 Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker.*
 2 Glowing; flushed. *Pope.*
 3 Red; imprinted red. *Prior.*
 4 Notorious; flaming out. *Smith.*
 FLAGRATION, *s.* [from *flagro*, Lat.] Burning.
 FLAGSTAFF, *s.* [from *flag* and *staff*.] The staff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden.*
 FLAIL, *s.* [from *flagellum*, Lat.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Dryden.*
 FLAKE, *s.* [from *floccus*, Lat.]
 1 Any thing that appears loosely put together. *Grew.*
 2 A stratum; layer; film; lamina. *Sandys.*
 FLAKY, *a.* [from *flake*.]
 1 Loosely hanging together. *Blackmore.*
 2 Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminae.
 FLAM, *s.* A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; a cant word. *South.*
 To FLAM, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lie. *South.*
 FLAMBEAU, *s.* [Fr.] A lighted torch. *Dryden.*

FLA

FLAME, *s.* [*flamma*, Lat.]

- 1 Light emitted from fire. *Cowley.*
- 2 Fire. *Cowley.*
- 3 Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy. *Waller.*
- 4 Ardour of inclination. *Pope.*
- 5 Passion of love. *Cowley.*

To FLAME, *v. n.*

- 1 To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light. *Milton.*
- 2 To shine like flame. *Prior.*
- 3 To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECOLOURED, *a.* [from *flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour. *Peacham.*

FLAMEN, *s.* [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices. *Pope.*

FLAMMABILITY, *s.* [*flamma*, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire. *Brown.*

FLAMMATION, *s.* [*flammatiō*, Lat.] The act of setting on fire. *Brown.*

FLAMMEOUS, *a.* [*flammeus*, Lat.] Consisting of flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMIFEROUS, *a.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dictionary.*

FLAMMIVOMOUS, *a.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Lat.] Vomiting out fire.

FLAMY, *a.* [from *flame*.]

- 1 Inflamed; burning; flaming. *Sidney.*
- 2 Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.*

FLANK, *s.* [*flanc*, Fr.]

- 1 That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peacham.*
- 2 (In men.) The lateral part of the lower belly. *Pope.*
- 3 The side of an army or fleet. *Hayward.*
- 4 That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris.*

To FLANK, *v. n.*

- 1 To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.
- 2 To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to be on the side. *Dryden.*

FLANKER, *s.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault. *Knolles.*

To FLANKER, *v. a.* [*flanquer*, Fr.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLANNEL, *s.* [*gwlanen*, Welsh.] A soft nappy tuff or wool. *Shakespeare.*

FLAP, *s.* [*læppe*, Sax.]

- 1 Any thing that hangs broad and loose. *Brown.*
- 2 The motion of any thing broad and loose.
- 3 A disease in horses. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

To FLAP, *v. a.* [from the noun.] *L'Estrange.*

- 1 To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.
- 2 To move with a flap or noise. *Tickell.*

To FLAP, *v. n.*

- 1 To play the wings with noise. *L'Estrange.*
- 2 To fall with flaps or broad parts depending. *Gay.*

FLAPDRAGON, *s.*

- 1 A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy.
- 2 The thing eaten at flapdragon. *Shakespeare.*

To FLAPDRAGON, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. *Shakespeare.*

FLAPPEARED, *a.* [from *flap* and *ear*.] Having loose and broad ears. *Shakespeare.*

To FLARE, *v. n.* [*flederen*, to flutter, Dutch.]

- 1 To flutter with a splendid show. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To glitter with a transient lustre. *Herbert.*
- 3 To glitter offensively. *Milton.*
- 4 To be in too much light. *Prior.*

FLASH, *s.* [*φλοξ*, Minshew.]

- 1 Sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Roscommon.*
- 2 Sudden burst of wit or merriment. *Raleigh.*
- 3 A short transient state. *Bacon.*
- 4 A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, *v. n.*

- 1 To gutter with a quick and transient flame.
- 2 To burst out into any kind of violence.
- 3 To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton.*

To FLASH, *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of

FLASH, *s.* [from *flash*.] A man of more appearance than reality of wit.

FLA

FLA'SHILY, *ad.* [from *flashy*.] With empty show.

FLA'SHY, *a.* [from *flash*.]

- 1 Empty; not solid; showy without substance. *Ingoy.*
- 2 Insipid; without force or spirit. *Bacon.*

FLASK, *s.* [*flasque*, Fr.]

- 1 A bottle; a vessel. *Kings.*
- 2 A powder-horn. *Shakespeare.*

FLA'SKET, *s.* [from *flask*.] A vessel in which viands are served. *Pope.*

FLAT, *a.* [*plat*, Fr.]

- 1 Horizontally level without inclination. *Add.*
- 2 Smooth; without protuberances. *Bacon.*
- 3 Without elevation. *Milton.*
- 4 Level with the ground. *South.*
- 5 Lying prostrate; lying along. *Daniel.*
- 6 (In painting.) Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures.
- 7 Tasteless; insipid; dead. *Philips.*
- 8 Dull; unanimated; frigid. *Bacon.*
- 9 Depressed; spiritless; dejected. *Milton.*
- 10 Unpleasing; tasteless. *Atterbury.*
- 11 Peremptory; absolute; downright. *Spenser.*
- 12 Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound. *Ba.*

FLAT, *s.*

- 1 A level; an extended plane. *Wotton.*
- 2 Even ground; not mountainous. *Milton.*
- 3 A smooth low ground exposed to inundation. *Shakespeare.*

4 Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep. *Raleigh.*

5 The broad side of a blade. *Dryden.*

6 Depression of thought or language. *Dryden.*

7 A surface without relief or prominences. *Bent.*

To FLAT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth. *Cresch.*
- 2 To make vapid. *Bacon.*

To FLAT, *v. n.*

- 1 To grow flat: opposed to *swell*. *Temple.*
- 2 To render unanimated or evanid. *K. Charles.*

FLATLONG, *ad.* [from *flat* and *long*.] With the flat downward; not edgewise. *Shakespeare.*

FLATLY, *ad.* [from *flat*.]

- 1 Horizontally; without inclination.
- 2 Without prominence or elevation.
- 3 Without spirit; dully; frigidly.
- 4 Peremptorily; downright. *Daniel.*

FLATNESS, *s.* [from *flat*.]

- 1 Evenness; level extension.
- 2 Want of relief or prominence. *Addison.*
- 3 Deadness; insipidity; vapidness. *Mortimer.*
- 4 Dejection of state. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 Dejection of mind; want of life.
- 6 Dulness; insipidity; frigidity. *Collier.*
- 7 The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound. *Bacon.*

To FLATTEN, *v. a.* [from *flat*.]

- 1 To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
- 2 To beat down to the ground. *Mortimer.*
- 3 To make vapid.
- 4 To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLATTEN, *v. n.*

- 1 To grow even or level.
- 2 To grow dull and insipid. *L'Estrange.*

FLATTER, *s.* [from *flat*.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER, *v. a.* [*flatter*, Fr.]

- 1 To sooth with praises; to please with blandishments. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To praise falsely. *Young.*
- 3 To please; to soothe. *Dryden.*
- 4 To raise false hopes. *Milton.*

FLATTERER, *s.* [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Swift.*

FLATTERY, *s.* [*flatterie*, Fr.] False praise, artful obsequiousness. *Young.*

FLATTISH, *a.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLATULENCY, *s.* [from *flatulent*.]

- 1 Windiness; fulness of wind. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. *Glanv.*

FLATULENT, *a.* [*flatulentus*, Lat.]

- 1 Turgid with air; windy. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE

- Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy. *Dryden.*
FLATUOSITY, *s.* [*flatuosité*, Fr.] Windiness; fulness of air. *Bacon.*
FLATUGUS, *a.* [*flatus*, Lat.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*
FLATUS, *s.* [Lat.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*
FLATWISE, *ad.* With the flat downward; not the edge. *Woodward.*
To FLAUNT, *v. n.*
 1 To make a fluttering show in apparel. *Milton.*
 2 To be hung with something loose and flying. *Pope.*
FLAUNT, *s.* Any thing loose and airy. *Shak.*
FLAVOR, *s.*
FLAVOUR, *s.*
 1 Power of pleasing the taste. *Addison.*
 2 Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*
FLAVOROUS, *a.* [from *flavour*.]
 1 Delightful to the palate. *Dryden.*
 2 Fragrant, odorous.
FLAW, *s.* [*φλαω*, to break.]
 1 A crack or breach in any thing. *Boyle.*
 2 A fault; a defect. *Dryden.*
 3 A sudden gust; a violent blast. *Chapman.*
 4 A tumult; a tempestuous uproar. *Dryden.*
 5 A sudden commotion of mind. *Shakespeare.*
To FLAW, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To break; to crack; to damage by fissure. *Boyle.*
 2 To break; to violate. *Shakespeare.*
FLAWLESS, *a.* [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects. *Boyle.*
FLAWN, *s.* [*flena*, Sax.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.
To FLAWTER, *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin.
FLAWY, *a.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.
FLAX, *s.* [*flax*, Sax.]
 1 The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made. *Miller.*
 2 The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner. *Dryden.*
FLAXCOMB, *s.* [from *flax* and *comb*.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.
FLAXDRESSER, *s.* [from *flax* and *dress*.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.
FLAXEN, *a.* [from *flax*.]
 1 Made of flax.
 2 Fair, long, and flowing. *Addison.*
FLAXWEED, *s.* A plant.
To FLAY, *v. a.* [*vlaen*, Dutch.]
 1 To strip off the skin. *Raleigh.*
 2 To take off the skin or surface of any thing. *Swift.*
FLAYER, *s.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.
FLEA, *s.* [*flea*, Sax.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.
To FLEA, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.
FLEABANE, *s.* [from *flea* and *bane*.] A plant.
FLEABITE, *s.*
FLEABITING, *s.* [from *flea* and *bite*.]
 1 Red marks caused by fleas. *Wiseman.*
 2 A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea. *Harvey.*
FLEABITTEN, *a.* [from *flea* and *bitten*.]
 1 Stung by fleas.
 2 Mean; worthless. *Cleaveland.*
FLEAK, *s.* [*floccus*, Lat.] A small lock, thread, or twist. *More.*
FLEAM, *s.* An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.
FLEAWORT, *s.* [from *flea* and *wort*.] A plant.
To FLECK, *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot.] To spot; to streak; to dapple. *Sandys.*
To FLECKER, *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches. *Shakespeare.*
FLED, The preterite and participle of *flee*.
FLEDGE, *a.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full feathered; able to fly. *Herbert.*
To FLEDGE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers. *Pope.*

FLE

- To FLEE**, *v. n.* pret. *fled*. To run from danger, to have recourse to shelter. *Tillotson.*
FLEECE, *s.* [*flys*, *fles*, Sax.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep. *Shakespeare.*
To FLEECE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To clip the fleece of a sheep.
 2 To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool. *Addison.*
FLEE'CED, *a.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenser.*
FLEE'CY, *a.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool. *Prior.*
To FLEER, *v. n.* [*leardian*, to trifle, Sax.]
 1 To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt. *Swift.*
 2 To leer; to grin with an air of civility.
FLEER, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Mockery expressed either in words or looks. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*
FLEE'RER, *s.* [from *fleer*.] A mocker; a fawner.
FLEET, **FLEOT**, **FLOT**. Are all derived from the Saxon *fleot*, which signifies a bay or gulph. *Gibson.*
FLEET, *s.* [*flota*, Sax.] A company of ships; a navy. *Prior.*
FLEET, *s.* [*fleot*, Sax.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*
FLEET, *a.* [*flotur*, Icelandic.]
 1 Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.
 2 (In the husbandry of some provinces.) Light; superficially fruitful. *Mortimer.*
 3 Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*
To FLEET, *v. n.* [*flotan*, Sax.]
 1 To fly swiftly; to vanish. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To be in a transient state. *Digby.*
To FLEET, *v. a.*
 1 To skim the water. *Spenser.*
 2 To live merrily, or pass time away lightly. *Shakespeare.*
 3 (In the country.) To skim milk.
FLEETINGDISH, *s.* [from *fleet* and *dish*.] A skimming bowl.
FLEETLY, *ad.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.
FLEETNESS, *s.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity.
FLESH, *s.* [*flac*, Sax.]
 1 The body distinguished from the soul. *Shak.*
 2 The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, and tendons. *New Testament.*
 3 Animal food distinguished from vegetable. *Loc.*
 4 The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes. *Brown.*
 5 Animal nature. *Genesis.*
 6 Carnality; corporal appetites. *Smalridge.*
 7 A carnal state; worldly disposition. *Romans.*
 8 Near relation. *Genesis.*
 9 The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type the *flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning the *spirit*. This is frequent in St. Paul.
To FLESH, *v. a.*
 1 To initiate. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 2 To harden in any practice. *Sidney.*
 3 To glut; to satiate. *Shakespeare.*
FLESHBROTH, *s.* [from *flesh* and *broth*.] Broth made by decocting flesh. *Wiseman.*
FLESHCOLOUR, *s.* [from *flesh* and *colour*.] The colour of flesh. *Locke.*
FLESHFLY, *s.* [from *flesh* and *fly*.] A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.
FLESHHOOK, *s.* [from *flesh* and *hook*.] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron. *1 Samuel.*
FLESHLESS, *a.* [from *flesh*.] Without flesh.
FLESHLINESS, *s.* [from *fleshty*.] Carnal passions or appetites. *Ascham.*
FLESHLY, *a.* [from *flesh*.]
 1 Corporeal. *Denham.*
 2 Carnal; lascivious. *Milton.*
 3 Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*
 4 Human; not celestial; not spiritual. *Milton.*
FLESHMEAT, *s.* [from *flesh* and *meat*.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food. *Floyer.*

FLI

- FLESHMENT, s.** [from *flesh*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shakespeare.*
- FLESHMONGER, s.** [from *flesh*.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp. *Shakespeare.*
- FLESHPOT, s.** [from *flesh* and *pot*.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh. *Taylor.*
- FLESHQUAKE, s.** [from *flesh* and *quake*.] A tremour of the body. *Ben Jonson.*
- FLESHY, a.** [from *flesh*.]
- 1 Full of flesh; fat; muscular. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 2 Pulpous; plump, with regard to fruits. *Bacon.*
- FLETTCHER, s.** [*flèche*, an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortimer.*
- FLET, participle passive of To fleet.** Skimmed; deprived of the cream. *Mortimer.*
- FLEW, The preterite of fly.** *Pope.*
- FLEW, s.** The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*
- FLEWED, a.** [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed. *Shakespeare.*
- FLEXANIMOUS, a.** [*flexanimus*, Lat.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.
- FLEXIBILITY, s.** [*flexibilité*, Fr.]
- 1 The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.*
 - 2 Easiness to be persuaded; compliance; facility. *Hammond.*
- FLEXIBLE, a.** [*flexibilis*, Lat.]
- 1 Possible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; not stiff. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Ductile; manageable. *Locke.*
 - 4 That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes. *Rogers.*
- FLEXIBLENESS, s.** [from *flexible*.]
- 1 Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent. *King Charles.*
 - 2 Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.
 - 3 Ductility; manageableness. *Locke.*
- FLEXILE, a.** [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse. *Tomson.*
- FLEXION, s.** [*flexio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of bending.
 - 2 A double; a bending. *Bacon.*
 - 3 A turn toward any part or quarter. *Bacon.*
- FLEXOR, s.** [Lat.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbuthnot.*
- FLEXUOUS, a.** [*flexuosus*, Lat.]
- 1 Winding; tortuous. *Digby.*
 - 2 Variable; not steady. *Bacon.*
- FLEXURE, s.** [*flexura*, Lat.]
- 1 The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.*
 - 2 The act of bending. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.*
 - 4 Obsequious or servile cringe. *Shakespeare.*
- To FLICKER, v. a.** [*fligheren*, Dutch.] To flutter; to ply the wings. *Dryden.*
- FLIER, s.** [from *fly*.]
- 1 One that runs away; a fugitive; a run-away. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 That part of a machine, which by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest. *Swift.*
- FLIGHT, s.** [from the verb.]
- 1 The act of flying or running from danger. *Denham.*
 - 2 The act of using wings; volation. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Removal from place to place by means of wings. *Esdras.*
 - 4 A flock of birds flying together. *Bacon.*
 - 5 The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest flight of pigeons.
 - 6 A volley; a shower. *Chevy Chase.*
 - 7 The space past by flying.
 - 8 Heat of imagination; sally of the soul. *Den.*
 - 9 Excursion on the wing. *Tillotson.*
 - 10 The power of flying. *Shakespeare.*
- FLIGHTY, a.** [from *flight*.]
- 1 Fleeting; swift. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Wild; full of imagination.

FLJ

- FLIMSY, a.**
- 1 Weak; feeble.
 - 2 Mean; spiritless; wanting force. *Pope.*
- FLIMSINESS, s.** [from *flimsy*.] Easy texture. *Shenstone.*
- To FLINCH, v. n.** [corrupted from *fling*, Skin.]
- 1 To shrink from any suffering or undertaking. *South.*
 - 2 In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.
- FLINCHER, s.** [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.
- To FLING, v. a.** pret. *flung*; part. *flung*, or *flong*. [from *fligo*, Lat. *Skinner*.]
- 1 To cast from the hand; to throw.
 - 2 To dart; to cast with violence. *Denham.*
 - 3 To scatter. *Pope.*
 - 4 To drive by violence. *Burnet.*
 - 5 To move forcibly. *Addison.*
 - 6 To eject; to dismiss. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 To cast reproach. *Addison.*
 - 8 To force into another condition. *Spenser.*
 - 9 To fling down. To demolish; to ruin.
 - 10 To fling off. To baffle in the chase.
- To FLING, v. n.**
- 1 To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent motions. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 To fling out. To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shakespeare.*
- FLING, s.** [from the verb.]
- 1 A throw; a cast.
 - 2 A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark. *Ad.*
- FLINGER, s.** [from the verb.]
- 1 He who throws.
 - 2 He who jeers.
- FLINT, s.** [*flint*, Sax.]
- 1 A semipellucid stone composed of chrystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins and invested with a whitish crust. *Hill.*
 - 2 Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenser.*
- FLINTY, a.** [from *flint*.]
- 1 Made of flint; strong. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Full of stones. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable. *Shakespeare.*
- FLIP, s.** [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. *Dennis.*
- FLIPPANT, a.** [Of no great authority.]
- 1 Nimble; moveable. (It is used only of the act of speech.) *Addison.*
 - 2 Pert; talkative. *Thomson.*
- FLIPPANTLY, ad.** [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.
- To FLIRT, v. a.** [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the sound.]
- 1 To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion. *Swift.*
 - 2 To move with quickness. *Dorset.*
- To FLIRT, v. n.**
- 1 To jeer; to gibe one.
 - 2 To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.
- FLIRT, s.** [from the verb.]
- 1 A quick elastic motion. *Addison.*
 - 2 A sudden trick. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 3 A pert hussey. *Addison.*
- FLIRTATION, s.** [from *flirt*.] A quick sprightly motion. *Pope.*
- To FLIT, v. n.** [*flitter*, Dan.]
- 1 To fly away. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To remove; to migrate. *Hooker.*
 - 3 To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To be flux or unstable. *Dryden.*
- FLIT, a.** [from *fleet*.] Swift; nimble; quick.
- FLITCH, s.** [*flisce*, Sax.] The side of a hog salted and cured. *Swift.*
- FLITTERMOUSE, s.** The bat.
- FLITTING, s.** [*flit*, Sax.] An offence; a fault. *Psalms.*
- FLIX, s.** [corrupted from *flax*.] Down; fur; soft hair. *Dryden.*
- To FLOAT, v. n.** [*flotter*, Fr.]
- 1 To swim on the surface of the water. *Shakespeare.*

FLO

- 2 To move without labour in a fluid. *Dryden.*
 3 To pass with a light irregular course.
 To FLOAT, v. a. To cover with water. *Pope.*
 FLOAT, s. [from the verb]
 1 The act of flowing; the flux. *Hooker.*
 2 Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. *L'Estrange.*
 3 The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite. *Walton.*
 4 A cant word for a level. *Mortimer.*
 FLO'ATY, a. Buoyant and swimming on the surface. *Raleigh.*
 FLOCK, s. [*flocc*, Sax.]
 1 A company; usually a company of birds or beasts. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen. *Addison.*
 3 A body of men. *Maccabees.*
 4 A lock of wool. *Dryden.*
 To FLOCK, v. n. To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Knolles.*
 To FLOG, v. a. [*flagrum*, Lat.] To lash; to whip. *Swift.*
 FLO'GGING, s. [from *flog*.] A whipping; a correction with a whip. *Ash.*
 FLONG, participle passive, from *To fling*, used by *Spenser*.
 FLOOD, s. [*flood*, Sax.]
 1 The body of water; the sea; a river. *Dryden.*
 2 A deluge; an inundation. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Flow; flux; not ebb. *Davies.*
 4 Catamenia. *Harvey.*
 To FLOOD, v. a. [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer.*
 FLOO'DGATE, s. [from *flood* and *gate*.] A gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure. *Sidney.*
 FLOOK, s. [*pflug*, a plough, Germ.] The broad part of the anchor, which takes hold of the ground.
 FLOOR, s. [*flor*, *flore*, Sax.]
 1 The pavement. *Sidney.*
 2 A story; a flight of rooms. *Ben Jonson.*
 To FLOOR, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor. *Chronicles.*
 FLOO'RING, s. [from *floor*.] Bottom; floor; pavement. *Addison.*
 To FLOP, v. a. [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise. *L'Estrange.*
 FLO'RAL, a. [*floralis*, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*
 FLORA'LIA, s. pl. [Lat.] Public exhibitions (among the old Romans) in honor of the goddess Flora. *Murmion.*
 FLO'REN, s. A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.
 FLO'RENCE, s. [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of cloth.
 FLO'RET, s. [*fleurette*, Fr.] A small imperfect flower.
 FLO'RID, a. [*floridus*, Lat.]
 1 Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.
 2 Flushed with red. *Taylor.*
 3 Embellished; splendid. *Dryden.*
 FLORI'DITY, s. [from *florid*.] Freshness of colour.
 FLO'RIDNESS, s. [from *florid*.]
 1 Freshness of colour.
 2 Embellishment; ambitious elegance. *Boyle.*
 FLORI'FEROUS, a. [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.
 FLO'RIN, s. [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2s. 4d. that of Spain, 4s. 4d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily, 2s. 6d. that of Holland, 2s. *Ayliffe.*
 FLO'RIST, s. [*fleuriste*, Fr.] A cultivator of flowers. *Pope.*
 FLO'RULENT, a. [*flos*, *floris*, Lat.] Flowery; blossoming.
 FLOS, s. (In chymistry.) The more subtile parts of chemistry separated in sublimation. *Ash.*
 FLO'SCULOUS, a. [*flosculus*, Lat.] Composed of flowers. *Brown.*
 To FLOTE, v. a. [See *To fleet*.] To skim.

FLO

- FLO'YTON, s. [from *flote*.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea. *Skinner.*
 FLO'TTEN, part. [from *flote*.] Skinned.
 To FLOUNCE, v. n. [*plonsen*, Dutch.]
 1 To move with violence in the water or mire. *Addison.*
 2 To move with weight and tumult. *Prior.*
 3 To move with passionate agitation. *Swift.*
 To FLOUNCE, v. a. To deck with flourishes.
 FLOUNCE, s. [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake. *Pope.*
 FLO'UNDER, s. [*flynder*, Dan.] The name of a small flat fish. *Cumden.*
 To FLO'UNDER, v. n. [from *flounce*.] To struggle with violent and irregular motions. *Dryden.*
 To FLO'URISH, v. n. [*floro*, Lat.]
 1 To be in vigour; not to fade. *Pope.*
 2 To be in a prosperous state. *Dryden.*
 3 To use florid language. *Baker.*
 4 To describe various figures by intersecting lines. *Pope.*
 5 To boast; to brag.
 6 (In musick.) To play some prelude.
 To FLO'URISH, v. a.
 1 To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Fenton.*
 2 To adorn with figures of needlework.
 3 To work with a needle into figures. *Bacon.*
 4 To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. *Crashaw.*
 5 To adorn with embellishments of language. *Bacon.*
 6 To adorn; to embellish. *Shakespeare.*
 FLO'URISH, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Bravery; beauty. *Crashaw.*
 2 An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness. *Bacon.*
 3 Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn. *Boyle.*
 FLO'URISHER, s. [from *flourish*.] One in prime or in prosperity. *Chapman.*
 To FLOUT, v. a. [*fluyten*, Dutch.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Walton.*
 To FLOUT, v. n. To practise mockery; to behave with contempt. *Swift.*
 FLOUT, s. [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt. *Calamy.*
 FLO'UTER, s. [from *flout*.] One who jeers.
 To FLOW, v. n. [*flowan*, Sax.]
 1 To run or spread as water. *Swift.*
 2 To run, opposed to standing waters. *Dryden.*
 3 To rise; not to ebb. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To melt. *Isaiah.*
 5 To proceed; to issue. *South.*
 6 To glide smoothly without asperity: as, a flowing period. *Hakewill.*
 7 To write smoothly; to speak volubly. *Dryden.*
 8 To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman.*
 9 To be copious; to be full. *Pope.*
 10 To hang loose and waving. *Spectator.*
 To FLOW, v. a. To overflow; to deluge.
 FLOW, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The rise of water; not the ebb. *Brown.*
 2 A sudden plenty or abundance. *Pope.*
 3 A stream of diction. *South.*
 FLO'WER, s. [*fleur*, Fr.]
 1 The part of a plant which contains the seeds. *Cowley.*
 2 An ornament; an embellishment. *Hakewill.*
 3 The prime; the flourishing part. *Pope.*
 4 The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spenser.*
 5 The most excellent or valuable part of any thing. *Addison.*
 FLO'WER de luce, s. A bulbous iris. *Peacham.*
 To FLO'WER, v. n. [*fleurir*, Fr.]
 1 To be in flower; to be in blossom.
 2 To be in the prime; to flourish. *Spenser.*
 3 To froth; to ferment; to mantle. *Bacon.*
 4 To come as a cream from the surface.
 To FLO'WER, v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.
 FLO'WERAGE, s. [from *flower*.] Store of flowers.
 FLO'WERET, s. [*fleur*, Fr.] A flower; a small flower. *Dryden.*
 FLO'WERGARDEN, s. [from *flower* and *garden*.]

FLU

- A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. *Mortimer.*
- FLOWERINESS, s.** [from *flowery*.]
 1 The state of abounding in flowers.
 2 Floridness of speech.
- FLOWERINGBUSH, s.** A plant. *Miller.*
- FLOWERY, a.** [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers, real or fictitious. *Milton.*
- FLOWINGLY, ad.** [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance.
- FLOWK, s.** A flounder. *Carew.*
- FLOWKORT, s.** The name of a plant.
- FLOWN, part. of Fly.**
 1 Gone away. *Prior.*
 2 Puffed; inflated; elate. *Milton.*
- FLUCTIGEROUS, * a.** [fluctus a wave, and gero to carry, Lat.] Borne by the waves. *Scott.*
- FLUCTISONOUS, * a.** [fluctus a wave, and sono to sound, Lat.] Sounding like waves; roaring like the waves of the sea. *Scott.*
- FLUCTUANT, a.** [fluctuans, Lat.] Wavering; uncertain. *L'Estrange.*
- To FLUCTUATE, v. n.** [fluctuo, Lat.]
 1 To roll to and again, as water in agitation. *Blackmore.*
 2 To float backward and forward.
 3 To move with uncertain and hasty motion. *Milton.*
 4 To be in an uncertain state. *Addison.*
 5 To be irresolute; to be undetermined.
- FLUCTUATION, s.** [fluctuatio, Lat.]
 1 The alternate motion of the water.
 2 Uncertainty; indetermination. *Boyle.*
- FLUE, s.**
 1 A small pipe or chimney to convey air.
 2 Soft down or fur.
- FLUELLIN, s.** The herb speedwell.
- FLUENCY, s.** [from *fluent*.]
 1 The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity. *Garth.*
 2 Readiness; copiousness; volubility. *K Charles.*
 3 Affluence; abundance. *Sundys.*
- FLUENT, a.** [fluens, Lat.]
 1 Liquid. *Bacon.*
 2 Flowing; in motion; in flux. *Ray.*
 3 Ready; copious; voluble. *Bacon.*
- FLUENT, s.** Stream; running water. *Philips.*
- FLUENTLY, * ad.** [from *fluent*.] Flowingly; with volubility. *Ash.*
- FLUID, a.** [fluidus, Lat. fluide, Fr.] Having parts easily separable; not solid. *Newton.*
- FLUID, s.**
 1 Any thing not solid.
 2 (In physick.) Any animal juice.
- FLUIDITY, s.** [fluidité, Fr. from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to solidity. *Newton.*
- FLUIDNESS, s.** [from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to stability. *Boyle.*
- FLUMMERY, s.** A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal. *Locke.*
- FLUNG, part. and pret. of to fling.**
- FLUOR, s.** [Latin.]
 1 A fluid state. *Newton.*
 2 Catamenia.
- FLURRY, s.**
 1 A gust of wind; a hasty blast. *Swift.*
 2 Hurry; a violent commotion.
- To FLUSH, v. n.** [fluysen, Dutch.]
 1 To flow with violence. *Mortimer.*
 2 To come in haste. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 To glow in the skin. *Collier.*
 4 To shine suddenly. *Spenser.*
- To FLUSH, v. a.**
 1 To colour; to redden. *Addison.*
 2 To elate; to elevate. *Atterbury.*
- FLUSH, a.**
 1 Fresh; full of vigour. *Cleveland.*
 2 Affluent; abounding. *Arbuthnot.*
- FLUSH, s.**
 1 Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. *Rogers.*
 2 Cards all of a sort.
- FLUSHING, * s.** [from the verb.] The appearance of red in the face; an eruption of the skin. *Ash.*
- To FLUSTER, v. a.** [from the verb.] To make hot and rosy with drinking. *Shakespeare.*

FLY

- FLUTE, s.** [flute, Fr.]
 1 A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers. *Dryden.*
 2 A channel or furrow in a pillar.
- To FLUTE, v. a.** To cut columns into hollows.
- FLUTING, * s.** [from the verb.] The fluted work of a pillar. *Ash.*
- To FLUTTER, v. n.** [floteran, Sax.]
 1 To take short flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deuteronomy.*
 2 To move about with great show and bustle. *Grew.*
 3 To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope.*
 4 To move irregularly. *Howel.*
- To FLUTTER, v. a.**
 1 To drive in disorder like a flock of birds suddenly roused. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To hurry the mind.
 3 To disorder the position of any thing.
- FLUTTER, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 Vibration; undulation. *Addison.*
 2 Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.
 3 Confusion; irregular position.
- FLUTTERING, * s.** [from *flutter*.] Agitation. *Armstrong.*
- FLUVIA'TICK, } a.** [fluviaticus, Lat.] Belong-
FLUVIATILE, * } ing to rivers.
- FLUX, s.** [fluxus, Lat.]
 1 The act of flowing; passage. *Digby.*
 2 The state of passing away and giving place to others. *Brown.*
 3 Any flow or issue of matter. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux. *Halifax.*
 5 Excrement; that which falls from bodies. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Concourse; confluence. *Shakespeare.*
 7 The state of being melted.
 8 That which mingled with a body makes it melt.
- FLUX, a.** [fluxus, Lat.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.
- To FLUX, v. a.**
 1 To melt.
 2 To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.
- FLUXIBILITY, * s.** [from *fluxible*.] The state or quality of being fluxible. *Scott.*
- FLUXILITY, s.** [fluxus, Lat.] Easiness of separation of parts. *Boyle.*
- FLUXION, s.** [fluxio, Lat.]
 1 The act of flowing.
 2 The matter that flows.
 3 (In mathematicks.) The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities. *Harris.*
- To FLY, v. n. pret. flew or fled; part. fled or flown.** [fled is properly from flee.]
 1 To move through the air with wings. *Shak.*
 2 To pass through the air. *Job.*
 3 To pass away. *Prior.*
 4 To pass swiftly. *Dryden.*
 5 To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To move with rapidity. *Waller.*
 7 To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion. *Swift.*
 8 To run away; to attempt escape. *Dryden.*
 9 To fly in the face. To insult. *Swift.*
 10 To act in defiance. *Dryden.*
 11 To fly off. To revolt. *Addison.*
 12 To fly out. To burst into passion. *Ben Jonson.*
 13 To fly out. To break out into licence.
 14 To fly out. To start violently from any direction. *Bentley.*
 15 To let fly. To discharge. *Glanville.*
- To FLY, v. a.**
 1 To shun; to avoid; to decline. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To refuse association with. *Dryden.*
 3 To quit by flight. *Dryden.*
 4 To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.*
- FLY, s.** [fleoge, Sax.]
 1 A small winged insect. *Locke.*
 2 That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest. *Wilkins.*
 3 That part of a compass which points how the blows

FOI

- To FLY'BLOW**, *v. a.* [from *fly* and *blow*.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots. *Stillingfleet.*
- FLY'BOAT**, *s.* [from *fly* and *boat*.] A kind of vessel, nimble and light for sailing.
- FLY-CATCHER**, *s.* [from *fly* and *catch*.] One that hunts flies. *Dryden.*
- FLY'ER**, *s.* [from *fly*.]
- 1 One that flies or runs away. *Sandys.*
 - 2 One that uses wings.
 - 3 The fly of a jack.
- To FLY'FISH**, *v. n.* [from *fly* and *fish*.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly.
- FOAL**, *s.* [*folā*, Sax.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden. *Spenser.*
- To FOAL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal. *May.*
- FOA'LFoot**, *s.* A plant.
- FOAM**, *s.* [*fam*, Sax.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume. *Hosea.*
- To FOAM**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To froth; to gather foam. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *Mark.*
- FO'AMY**, *a.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy. *Sidney.*
- FOB**, *s.* [*fuppe*, Germ.] A small pocket.
- To FOB**, *v. a.* [*fuppen*, Germ.]
- 1 To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To *fob off*. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice. *Addison.*
- FO'CAL**, *a.* [*focū*, Lat.] Belonging to the focus. *Denham.*
- FO'CIL**, *s.* [*focile*, Fr.] The greater or less
- FO'CILE**, ** s.* bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist. *Wiseman.*
- FOCILLA'TION**, *s.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Dictionary.*
- FO'CUS**, *s.* [Latin.]
- 1 (In opticks.) The focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass. *Harris.*
 - 2 *Focus of a Parabola*. A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*
 - 3 *Focus of an Ellipsis*. A point toward each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*
- FO'DDER**, *s.* [*fothre*, Sax.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter. *Knolles.*
- To FO'DDER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food. *Evelyn.*
- FO'DDERER**, *s.* [from *fodder*.] He who fodderes cattle.
- FOE**, *s.* [*fah*, Sax.]
- 1 An enemy in war. *Spenser.*
 - 2 A persecutor; an enemy in common life.
 - 3 An opponent; an ill-wisher. *Watts.*
- FO'EMAN**, *s.* [from *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in war. *Spenser.*
- FOE'TUS**, *s.* [Lat.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed. *Quincy.*
- FOG**, *s.* [*fog*, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water. *Raleigh.*
- FOG**, *s.* [*fogagium*, low Lat.] Aftergrass.
- FO'GGILY**, *ad.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.
- FO'GGINESS**, *s.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.
- FO'GGY**, *a.* [from *fog*.]
- 1 Misty; cloudy; dark. *Evelyn.*
 - 2 Cloudy in understanding; dull.
- FOH**, *interject.* An interjection of abhorrence.
- FO'BLE**, *s.* [Fr.] A weak side; a blind side. *Friend.*
- To FOIL**, *v. a.* [*affoler*, old Fr.] To put to the worst; to defeat. *Milton.*
- FOIL**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 A defeat; a miscarriage. *Southern.*
 - 2 [From *feuille*, Fr.] Leaf gilding. *Milton.*

FOL

- 3 Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre. *Sidney.*
 - 4 A blunt sword used in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
- FO'ILER**, *s.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.
- To FOIN**, *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To push in fencing. *Dryden.*
- FOIN**, *s.* A thrust; a push.
- FOI'SON**, *s.* [*foison*, Sax.] Plenty; abundance. *Shakespeare.*
- To FOIST**, *v. a.* [*fausser*, Fr.] To insert by forgery. *Carew.*
- FO'ISTINESS**, *s.* [from *foisty*.] Fustiness; mouldiness. *Tusser.*
- FO'ISTY**, *a.* Mouldy; fusty.
- FOLD**, *s.* [*falth*, Sax.]
- 1 The ground in which sheep are confined.
 - 2 The place where sheep are housed. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 The flock of sheep. *Dryden.*
 - 4 A limit; a boundary. *Creech.*
 - 5 A double; a complication; one part added to another. *Arbutnot.*
 - 6 From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added: as, *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated. *Matthew.*
- To FOLD**, *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind. *Kings.*
- FOLIA'CEOUS**, *a.* [*foliaceus*, Lat.] Consisting
- FOLIA'CIOUS**, ** s.* of laminæ or leaves. *Woodward.*
- FO'LIAGE**, *s.* [*folium*, Lat.] Leaves; tuft of leaves. *Addison.*
- To FO'LIATE**, *v. a.* [*foliatus*, Lat.] To beat into laminæ or leaves. *Newton.*
- FOLIA'TION**, *s.* [*foliatio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of beating into thin leaves.
 - 2 *Foliation* is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass of the flower. *Quincy.*
- FO'LIATURE**, *s.* The state of being hammered into leaves.
- FOLIO**, *s.* [*in folio*, Lat.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. *Watts.*
- FO'LIOMORT**, *a.* A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomot*. *Woodward.*
- FOLK**, *s.* [*folc*, Sax.]
- 1 People, in familiar language. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Nations; mankind. *Psalm.*
 - 3 Any kind of people as discriminated from others. *Shakespeare.*
- FO'LKMOTE**, *s.* A meeting of folk. *Spenser.*
- FO'LLICLE**, *s.* [*folliculus*, Lat.]
- 1 A cavity in any body with strong coats.
 - 2 (In botany.) The seed-vessel, *capsula seminalis*, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them. *Quincy.*
- To FO'LLow**, *v. a.* [*folgian*, Sax.]
- 1 To go after, not before, nor side by side.
 - 2 To pursue as an enemy; to chase. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To accompany; not to forsake. *Milton.*
 - 4 To attend as a dependant. *Pope.*
 - 5 To pursue; to go after. *Dryden.*
 - 6 To succeed in order of time.
 - 7 To be consequential, as effects.
 - 8 To imitate; to copy. *Hooker.*
 - 9 To obey; to observe; to credit. *Tillotson.*
 - 10 To confirm by new endeavours. *Spenser.*
 - 11 To attend to; to be busied with: as, he follows his studies.
- To FO'LLow**, *v. n.*
- 1 To come after another. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 2 To attend servilely. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To be posteriour in time.
 - 4 To be consequential, as effect to cause.
 - 5 To be consequential, as inference to premises. *Temple.*
 - 6 To continue endeavours. *Hosea.*
- FO'LLOWER**, *s.* [from *follow*.]
- 1 One who comes after another, not before him, nor side by side. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 One who observes a leader. *South.*
 - 3 An attendant or dependant. *Pope.*
 - 4 An associate; a companion. *Shakespeare.*

FOO

- 5 One under the command of another.
 6 A scholar; a copier. *Sprat.*
FOOLLY, *s.* [*folie*, Fr.]
 1 Want of understanding; weakness of intellect. *Hawkesworth.*
 2 Criminal weakness; depravity of mind. *Shakes.*
 3 Act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom. *Pope.*
TO FOME'NT, *v. a.* [*fomento*, Lat.]
 1 To cherish with heat. *Milton.*
 2 To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 To encourage; to cherish. *Wotton.*
FOMENTA'TION, *s.* [*fomentation*, Fr.]
 1 A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions.
 2 The lotion prepared to foment the parts.
FOME'NTER, *s.* [*from foment.*] An encourager; a supporter. *Howel.*
FON, *s.* A fool; an idiot. *Spenser.*
FOND, *a.*
 1 Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Ascham.*
 2 Trifling; valued by folly. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent. *Addison.*
 4 Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted. *Prior.*
TO FOND, *v. a.* To treat with great indulgence; to caress; to cocker. *Dryden.*
TO FOND, *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. *Shakespeare.*
FOND'LER, *s.* [*from fond.*] One who fondles.
FOND'LING, *s.* [*from fondle.*] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection. *Swift.*
FOND'LY, *ad.* [*from fond.*]
 1 Foolishly; weakly; imprudently. *Pope.*
 2 With extreme tenderness. *Savage.*
FOND'NESS, *s.* [*from fond*]
 1 Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment. *Spenser.*
 2 Foolish tenderness. *Addison.*
 3 Tender passion. *Swift.*
 4 Unreasonable liking. *Hammond.*
FONT, *s.* [*fons*, Lat.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. *Hooker.*
FONTANEL, *s.* [*fontenelle*, Fr.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body. *Wiseman.*
FONTA'NGE, *s.* A knot of ribands on the top of the headdress: out of use. *Addison.*
FOOD, *s.* [*fædan*, Sax.]
 1 Victuals; provision for the mouth.
 2 Any thing that nourishes. *Shakespeare.*
FOOD'FUL, *a.* [*food and full.*] Fruitful; full of food. *Dryden.*
FOOD'Y, *a.* [*from food.*] Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*
FOOL, *s.* [*ffol*, Welsh.]
 1 One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot. *Pope.*
 2 (In scripture.) A wicked man. *Psalms.*
 3 A term of indignity and reproach. *Dryden.*
 4 One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester. *Denham.*
 5 To play the Fool. To play pranks like a hired jester. *Sidney.*
 6 To play the Fool. To act like one void of common understanding. *Shakespeare.*
 7 To make a fool. To disappoint; to defeat. *Shakespeare.*
TO FOOL, *v. n.* [*from the rōm.*] To trifle; to toy; to play. *Herbert.*
FOOL, *v. a.*
 1 To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 To infatuate. *Calamy.*
 3 To cheat: as, to fool one of his money.
FOOL'BORN, *a.* [*fool and born.*] Foolish from the birth. *Shakespeare.*
FOOL'ERY, *s.* [*from fool.*]
 1 Habitual folly. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An act of folly; trifling practice. *Watts.*
 3 Object of folly. *Raleigh.*

FOO

- FOOLHA'PPY**, *a.* [*fool and happy.*] Lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Spenser.*
FOOLHA'RDINESS, *s.* [*from foolhardy.*] Mad rashness. *South.*
FOOLHA'RDISE, *s.* Adventurousness without judgment. *Spenser.*
FOOLHA'RDY, *a.* [*fool and hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous. *Hooker.*
FOO'LISH, *a.* [*from fool.*]
 1 Void of understanding; weak of intellect.
 2 Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Ridiculous; contemptible. *Maccabees.*
 4 (In scripture.) Wicked; sinful.
FOO'LISHLY, *ad.* [*from foolish.*] Weakly: without understanding. (In scripture.) Wickedly. *Swift.*
FOO'LISHNESS, *s.* [*from foolish.*]
 1 Folly; want of understanding.
 2 Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right. *Prior.*
FOO'LSTONES, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
FOO'LTRAP, *s.* [*fool and trap.*] A snare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*
FOOT, *s.* plural *feet.* [*fo*, Sax.]
 1 The part upon which we stand. *Clarendon.*
 2 That by which any thing is supported.
 3 The lower part; the base. *Hakewill.*
 4 The end; the lower part. *Dryden.*
 5 The act of walking. *Maccabees.*
 6 On Foot. Walking; without carriage.
 7 On Foot. In a posture of action. *Shakesp.*
 8 Infantry; footmen in arms. *Clarendon.*
 9 State; character; condition. *Addison.*
 10 Scheme; plan; settlement. *Swift.*
 11 A state of incipient existence. *Tillotson.*
 12 A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. *Ascha-*
 13 A measure containing twelve inches.
 14 Step. *L' Estrange.*
TO FOOT, *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
 1 To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.
 2 To walk; not ride. *South.*
TO FOOT, *v. a.*
 1 To spurn; to kick. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To settle; to begin to fix. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To tread. *Tickell.*
FOOTBALL, *s.* [*foot and ball.*] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder cased with leather, driven by the foot. *Waller.*
FOOTBOY, *s.* [*foot and boy.*] A low menial, an attendant in livery. *Boyle.*
FOOTBRIDGE, *s.* [*foot and bridge.*] A bridge on which passengers walk. *Sidney.*
FOOTCLOTH, *s.* [*foot and cloth.*] A sumpter cloth.
FOOT'ED, *a.* [*from foot.*] Shaped in the foot. *Grew.*
FOOT'FIGHT, *s.* [*foot and fight.*] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horse-back. *Sidney.*
FOOT'HOLD, *s.* [*foot and hold.*] Space to hold the foot. *L' Estrange.*
FOOT'ING, *s.* [*from foot.*]
 1 Ground for the foot. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Support; root. *Dryden.*
 3 Foundation; basis. *Locke.*
 4 Place; possession. *Dryden.*
 5 Tread; walk. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Dance. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Steps; road; track. *Bacon.*
 8 Entrance; beginning; establishment. *Dryden.*
 9 State; condition; settlement. *Arbuthnot.*
FOOT'LICKER, *s.* [*foot and lick.*] A slave; an humble fawner. *Shakespeare.*
FOOT'MAN, *s.* [*foot and man.*]
 1 A soldier that marches and fights on foot. *Raleigh.*
 2 A low menial servant in livery. *Bacon.*
 3 One who practises to walk or run.
FOOT'MANSHIP, *s.* [*from footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*
FOOT'PACE, *s.* [*foot and pace.*]
 1 Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place. *Moxon.*
 2 A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOR

- FOOTPAD**, *s.* [*foot* and *pad*.] A highwayman that robs on foot.
- FOOTPATH**, *s.* [*foot* and *path*.] A narrow way which will not admit horses. *Shakespeare.*
- FOOTPOST**, *s.* [*foot* and *post*.] A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*
- FOOTSTALL**, *s.* [*foot* and *stall*.] A woman's stirrup.
- FOOTSTEP**, *s.* [*foot* and *step*.]
- 1 Trace; track; impression left by the foot. *Denham.*
 - 2 Token; mark; notice given. *Bentley.*
 - 3 Example.
- FOOTSTOOL**, *s.* [*foot* and *stool*.] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.
- FOP**, *s.* A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender. *Roscommon.*
- FOPDOODLE**, *s.* [*fop* and *doodle*.] A fool; an insignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*
- FOPPERY**, *s.* [*from fop*.]
- 1 Folly; impertinence.
 - 2 Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.
 - 3 Foolery; vain or idle practice. *Stillingsfleet.*
- FOPPISH**, *a.* [*from fop*.]
- 1 Foolish; idle; vain. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Vain in show, or dress. *Garth.*
- FOPPISHLY**, *ad.* [*from foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously.
- FOPPISHNESS**, *s.* [*from foppish*.] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.
- FOPPLING**, *s.* [*from fop*.] A petty fop.
- FOR**, *prep.* [*for*, *Sax.*]
- 1 Because of: *he died for love.* *Hooker.*
 - 2 With respect to; with regard to: *the troops for discipline were good.* *Stillingsfleet.*
 - 3 In the character of: *he stood candidate for his friend.* *Locke.*
 - 4 With resemblance of: *he lay for dead.* *Dry.*
 - 5 Considered as; in the place of: *rashness stands for valour.* *Clarendon.*
 - 6 For the sake of: *he fights for fame.* *Cowley.*
 - 7 Conducive to; beneficial to: *this sickness is for good.* *Tillotson.*
 - 8 With intention of going to a certain place: *he is gone for Oxford.* *Hayward.*
 - 9 In comparative respect: *for height this boy is a man.* *Dryden.*
 - 10 In proportion to: *his coat is too short for him.* *Tillotson.*
- 1 With appropriation to: *frieze is for old men.* *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 After O an expression of desire: *O for better times.* *Shakespeare.*
 - 13 On account of; in solution of: *I speak enough for that question.* *Burnet.*
 - 14 Inducing to as a motive: *he had reason for his conduct.* *Tillotson.*
 - 15 In expectation of: *he stood still for his follower.* *Locke.*
 - 16 Noting power or possibility: *it is hard for me to learn.* *Taylor.*
 - 7 Noting dependance: *for a good harvest there must be good weather.* *Boyle.*
 - 18 In prevention of: *he wrapped up for cold.* *Bac.*
 - 19 In remedy of: *a medicine for the gout.* *Garretson.*
 - 20 In exchange for: *money for goods.* *Dryden.*
 - 21 In place of; instead of: *a club for a weapon.* *Cowley.*
 - 22 In supply of; to serve in the place of. *Dryden.*
 - 23 Through a certain duration: *it lasted for a year.* *Roscommon.*
 - 24 In search of; in quest of: *he went for the golden fleece.* *Tillotson.*
 - 25 According to: *for aught I know, it was otherwise.* *Boyle.*
 - 26 Noting a state of fitness or readiness. *Dryden.*
 - 27 In hope of: *he wrote for money.* *Shakespeare.*
 - 28 Of tendency to; toward: *his wish was for peace.* *Knolles.*
 - 29 In favour of; on the part of; on the side of: *being honest he fought for the king.* *Cowley.*
 - 30 Noting accommodation or adaption: *the tool is too brittle for the wood.*

FOR

- 31 With intention of: *the book was contrived for young students.* *Tillotson.*
 - 32 Becoming; belonging to: *must is for a king.* *Cowley.*
 - 33 Notwithstanding: *he might have entered for the keeper.* *Bentley.*
 - 34 For all. Notwithstanding. *South.*
 - 35 To the use of; to be used in. *Spenser.*
 - 36 In consequence of: *he did it for anger.* *Dryden.*
 - 37 In recompence of: *he worked for money formerly paid.* *Dryden.*
 - 38 In proportion to: *he was tall for his age.* *Shak.*
 - 39 By means of; by interposition of: *but for me you had failed.* *Hale.*
 - 40 In regard of: *he cannot for his life do it.* *Addis.*
- FOR**, *conj.*
- 1 The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before. *Cowley.*
 - 2 Because; on this account that. *Spenser.*
 - 3 For as much. In regard to that; in consideration of. *Hooker.*
 - 4 For why. Because; for this reason that. *Knolles.*
- To FORAGE**, *v. n.* [*from foris*, abroad, *Lat.*]
- 1 To wander far; to rove at a distance.
 - 2 To wander in search of provisions. *Denham.*
 - 3 To ravage; to feed on spoil. *Shakespeare.*
- To FORAGE**, *v. a.* To plunder; to strip.
- FORAGE**, *s.* [*fourage*, German and Fr. from *foris*, *Lat.*]
- 1 Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.*
 - 2 Provisions sought abroad. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Provisions in general. *Dryden.*
- FORAMINOUS**, *a.* [*from foramen*, *Lat.*] Full of holes. *Bacon.*
- FORASMUCH**, ** conj.* [*from for*, *as*, and *much*.] Because; because that. *Ash.*
- To FORBEAR**, *v. n. pret.* *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn*. [*forþæran*, *Sax.*]
- 1 To cease from any thing; to intermit.
 - 2 To pause; to delay. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To omit voluntarily; to abstain. *Cheyne.*
 - 4 To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient. *Proverbs.*
- To FORBEAR**, *v. a.*
- 1 To decline; to omit voluntarily. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 To spare; to treat with clemency. *Ephesians.*
 - 3 To withhold. *Chronicles.*
- FORBEARANCE**, *s.* [*from forbear*.]
- 1 The care of avoiding or shunning any thing. *South.*
 - 2 Intermission of something.
 - 3 Command of temper. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness. *Rogers.*
- FORBEARER**, *s.* [*from forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing. *Tusser.*
- To FORBID**, *v. a. pret.* *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [*forbeodan*, *Sax.*]
- 1 To prohibit; to interdict any thing. *Shakesp.*
 - 2 To command to forbear any thing. *Sidney.*
 - 3 To oppose; to hinder. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To accurse; to blast. *Shakespeare.*
- To FORBID**, *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.
- FORBIDDANCE**, *s.* [*from forbid*.] Prohibition. *Milton.*
- FORBIDDENLY**, *ad.* [*from forbid*.] In an unlawful manner. *Shakespeare.*
- FORBIDDER**, *s.* [*from forbid*.] One that prohibits. *Brown.*
- FORBIDDING**, *part. a.* [*from forbid*.] Raising abhorrence. *Aaron Hill.*
- FORCE**, *s.* [*force*, *Fr.*]
- 1 Strength; vigour; might. *Donne.*
 - 2 Violence. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Virtue; efficacy. *Locke.*
 - 4 Validness; power of law. *Denham.*
 - 5 Armament; warlike preparation. *Waller.*
 - 6 Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.
- To FORCE**, *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]
- 1 To compel; to constrain. *Swift.*
 - 2 To overpower by strength. *Milton.*
 - 3 To impel; to press. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 4 To draw or push by main strength. *Dryden.*
 - 5 To enforce; to urge. *Dryden.*

FOR

4 To drive by violence or power. *Decay of Piety.*
7 To gain by violence or power. *Dryden.*
8 To storm; to enter by violence. *Waller.*
9 To ravish; to violate by force. *Dryden.*
10 To constrain; to distort. *Addison.*
11 To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. *Raleigh.*
12 To force out. To extort. *Atterbury.*
To FORCE, v. n. To lay stress upon. *Camden.*
FORCEDLY, ad. [from *force*.] Violently; constrainedly. *Burnet.*
FORCEFUL, a. [from *force* and *full*.] Violent; strong; impetuous. *Pope.*
FORCEFULLY, ad. [from *forceful*.] Violently; impetuously.
FORCELESS, a. [from *force*.] Wanting force; weak; feeble.
FORCEPS, s. [Lat.] Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds. *Quincy.*
FORCER, s. [from *force*.]
1 That which forces, drives, or constrains.
2 The embolus of a pump working by pulsion. *Wilkins.*
FORCIBLE, a. [from *force*.]
1 Strong; mighty: opposed to *weak*. *Milton.*
2 Violent; impetuous. *Prior.*
3 Efficacious; active; powerful. *Bacon.*
4 Prevalent; of great influence. *Raleigh.*
5 Done by force. *Swift.*
6 Valid; binding; obligatory.
FORCIBLENESS, s. [from *forcible*.] Force; violence.
FORCIBLY, ad. [from *forcible*.]
1 Strongly; powerfully. *Tillotson.*
2 Impetuously; with great strength.
3 By violence; by force. *Hammond.*
FORCIPATED, a. [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose. *Den.*
FORD, s. [from *ford*, Sax.]
1 A shallow part of a river. *Fairfax.*
2 The stream; the current. *Milton.*
To FORD, v. a. To pass without swimming. *Ral.*
FORDABLE, a. [from *ford*.] Passable without swimming. *Raleigh.*
FORE, a. [from *fore*, Sax.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion. *Cheyne.*
FORE, ad.
1 Anteriorly.
2 *Fore* is a word used in composition to mark priority of time.
To FOREADVISE, v. a. [from *fore* and *advise*.]
To counsel early; to advise before the time of action. *Ash.*
To FOREARM, v. a. [from *fore* and *arm*.] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need. *South.*
To FOREBODE, v. n. [from *fore* and *bode*.]
1 To prognosticate; to foretel. *Dryden.*
2 To foreknow; to be prescient of. *Pope.*
FOREBODER, s. [from *forebode*.]
1 A prognosticator; a soothsayer. *L'Estrange.*
2 A foreknower.
FOREBY, prep. [from *fore* and *by*.] Near; hard by; fast by. *Spenser.*
To FORECAST, v. a. [from *fore* and *cast*.]
1 To scheme; to plan before execution. *Daniel.*
2 To adjust; to contrive. *Dryden.*
3 To foresee; to provide against. *L'Estrange.*
To FORECAST, v. n. To form schemes; to contrive beforehand. *Spenser.*
FORECAST, s. [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy.
FORECASTER, s. [from *forecast*.] One who contrives beforehand.
FORECASTLE, s. [from *fore* and *castle*.] In a ship, that part where the foremast stands.
FORECHOSEN, part. [from *fore* and *chosen*.] Pre-elected.
FORECITED, part. [from *fore* and *cite*.] Quoted before.
To FORECLOSE, v. a. [from *fore* and *close*.]
1 To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.
2 To Foreclose a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOR

FOREDECK, s. [from *fore* and *deck*.] The anterior part of the ship. *Chapman.*
To FOREDESIGN, v. a. [from *fore* and *design*.] To plan beforehand. *Cheyne.*
To FOREDO, v. a. [from *fore* and *do*.] Obsolete.
1 To ruin; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*
2 To overdo; to weary; to harass. *Shakespeare.*
To FOREDOOM, v. a. [from *fore* and *doom*.] To predestinate; to determine beforehand.
FOREEND, s. [from *fore* and *end*.] The anterior part. *Bacon.*
FOREFATHER, s. [from *fore* and *father*.] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another. *Raleigh.*
FOREFEET, s. [from *fore* and *feet*.] The foremost feet of a quadruped. *Ash.*
To FOREFEND, v. a. [from *fore* and *fend*.]
1 To prohibit; to avert. *Dryden.*
2 To provide for; to secure. *Shakespeare.*
FOREFINGER, s. [from *fore* and *finger*.] The finger next the thumb; the index. *Brown.*
FOREFOOT, s. plural, *forefeet*. [from *fore* and *foot*.] The anterior foot of a quadruped.
To FOREGO, v. a. [from *fore* and *go*.]
1 To quit; to give up; to resign. *Locke.*
2 To go before; to be past. *Raleigh.*
3 To lose. *Shakespeare.*
FOREGOER, s. [from *forego*.] Ancestor; progenitor. *Shakespeare.*
FOREGROUND, s. [from *fore* and *ground*.] The part of a field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
FOREHAND, s. [from *fore* and *hand*.]
1 The part of a horse which is before the rider.
2 The chief part: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
FOREHAND, a. Done too soon. *Shakespeare.*
FOREHANDED, a. [from *fore* and *hand*.]
1 Early; timely. *Taylor.*
2 Formed in the fore parts. *Dryden.*
FOREHEAD, s. [from *fore* and *head*.]
1 That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. *Dryden.*
2 Impudence; confidence; assurance. *Collier.*
FOREHOLDING, s. [from *fore* and *hold*.] Predictions; ominous accounts. *L'Estrange.*
FOREHORSE, s. [from *fore* and *horse*.] The horse in harness that goes foremost. *Shakespeare.*
FOREIGN, a. [from *forain*, Fr. *forano*, Span.]
1 Not in this country; not domestick.
2 Alien; remote: not allied; not belonging. *Swift.*
3 Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shakespeare.*
4 (In law.) A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*, as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.
5 Extraneous; adventitious in general.
FOREIGNER, s. [from *foreign*.] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger. *Addison.*
FOREIGNNESS, s. [from *foriegn*.] Remoteness; want of relation to something.
To FOREIMAGINE, v. u. [from *fore* and *imagine*.] To conceive or fancy before proof. *Cam.*
To FOREJUDGE, v. a. [from *fore* and *judge*.]
To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.
FOREJUDGMENT, s. [from *fore* and *judgment*.] Judgment formed beforehand. *Spenser.*
To FOREKNOW, v. a. [from *fore* and *know*.]
To have prescience of; to foresee. *Raleigh.*
FOREKNOWABLE, a. [from *foreknow*.] Possible to be known before it happens. *More.*
FOREKNOWLEDGE, s. [from *fore* and *knowledge*.] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened. *Milton.*
FORELAND, s. [from *fore* and *land*.] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape. *Milton.*
To FORELAY, v. a. [from *fore* and *lay*.] To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush. *Dryden.*
To FORELIFT, s. [from *fore* and *lift*.] To raise aloft any anterior part. *Spenser.*
FORELOCK, s. [from *fore* and *lock*.] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head. *Mil.*
FOREMAN, s. [from *fore* and *man*.] The first or chief person. *Addison.*

FOR

FOREMAST, *s.* [from *fore* and *mast*.] The first mast of a ship towards the head. *Ash.*
FOREMENTIONED, *a.* [from *fore* and *mention*.] Mentioned or recited before.
FOREMOST, *a.* [from *fore*.]
 1 First in place. *Dryden.*
 2 First in dignity. *Sidney.*
FORENAME, *a.* [from *fore* and *name*.] Nominated before. *Ben Jonson.*
FORENOON, *s.* [from *fore* and *noon*.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point between the dawn and the meridian; the meridian. *Arbutnot.*
FORENOTICE, *s.* [from *fore* and *notice*.] Account of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*
FORENSICK, *a.* [*forensis*, Lat.] Belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke.*
TO FOREORDAIN, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *ordain*.] To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain. *Hooker.*
FOREPART, *s.* [from *fore* and *part*.] The anterior part. *Raleigh.*
FOREPAST, *a.* [from *fore* and *past*.] Past before a certain time. *Hammond.*
FOREPOSSESSED, *a.* [from *fore* and *possess*.] Pre-occupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged.
FORERANK, *s.* [from *fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front. *Shakespeare.*
FORERECITED, *a.* [from *fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before. *Shakespeare.*
TO FORERUN, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *run*.]
 1 To come before as an earnest of something following. *Dryden.*
 2 To precede; to have the start of.
FORERUNNER, *s.* [from *forerun*.]
 1 A harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing. *South.*
TO FORESAY, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *say*.] To predict; to prophesy. *Shakespeare.*
FORESEE, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *see*.] To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened. *Taylor.*
TO FORESHAME, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon. *Shak.*
FORESHIP, *s.* [from *fore* and *ship*.] The anterior part of the ship. *Acts.*
TO FORESHORTEN, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind. *Dryden.*
TO FORESHOW, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *show*.]
 1 To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate. *Denham.*
 2 To represent before it comes. *Hooker.*
FORESIGHT, *s.* [from *fore* and *sight*.]
 1 Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. *Milton.*
 2 Provident care of futurity. *Spenser.*
FORESIGHTFUL, *a.* [from *foresight* and *full*.] Prescient; provident. *Sidney.*
TO FORESIGNIFY, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *signify*.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify. *Hooker.*
FORESKIN, *s.* [from *fore* and *skin*.] The prepuce. *Cowley.*
FORESKIIRT, *s.* [from *fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.
TO FORESLACK, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *slack*.] To neglect idly. *Spenser.*
TO FORESLOW, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *slow*.]
 1 To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Dryden.*
 2 To neglect; to omit. *Fletcher.*
TO FORESLOW, *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakespeare.*
TO FORESPEAK, *v. n.* [from *fore* and *speak*.]
 1 To predict; to foresay. *Camden.*
 2 To forbid. *Shakespeare.*
FORESPENT, *a.*
 1 Wasted; tired; spent. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Forepassed; past. *Spenser.*
 3 Bestowed before. *Shakespeare.*
FORESPURRER, *s.* [from *fore* and *spur*.] One that rides before. *Shakespeare.*
FOREST, *s.* [*forest*, Fr.]

FOR

1 A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood. *Shakespeare.*
 2 (In law). A certain territory of woody ground and pasture, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest in, kept in the protection of the king for his pleasure. *Cowell.*
TO FORESTALL, *v. a.* [*forestallan*, Sax.]
 1 To anticipate; to take up beforehand.
 2 To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. *Milton.*
 3 To seize or gain possession of before another. *Spenser.*
FORESTALLER, *s.* [from *forestall*.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price. *Locke.*
FORESTBORN, *a.* [from *forest* and *born*.] Born in a wild. *Shakespeare.*
FORESTER, *s.* [*forestier*, Fr.]
 1 An officer of the forest. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An inhabitant of the wild country.
FORESWAT, *a.* [from *fore*, and *swat* from *FORESWART*, *s.* [*sweat*.] Spent with heat. *Sid.*
TO FORETASTE, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *taste*.]
 1 To have antepast of; to have prescience of.
 2 Taste before another. *Milton.*
FORETASTE, *s.* Anticipation of. *South.*
TO FORETELL, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *tell*.]
 1 To predict; to prophesy. *Dryden.*
 2 To foretoken; to foreshow.
TO FORETELL, *v. n.* To utter prophesy.
FORETELLER, *s.* [from *foretell*.] Predictor; foreshower. *Boyle.*
TO FORETHINK, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *think*.] To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of. *Raleigh.*
TO FORETHINK, *v. n.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*
FORETHOUGHT, *s.* [from *forethink*.]
 1 Prescience; anticipation. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Provident care.
TO FORETOKEN, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *token*.] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.
FORETOKEN, *s.* [from the verb.] Preventient sign; prognostick. *Sidney.*
FORETOOTH, *s.* [from *fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor. *Ray.*
FORETOP, *s.* [from *fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. *Dryden.*
FOREVOUCHED, *part.* [from *fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shakespeare.*
FORWARD, *s.* [from *fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front. *Maccabea.*
TO FOREWARN, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *warn*.]
 1 To admonish beforehand. *Luke.*
 2 To inform previously of any future event. *Mil.*
 3 To caution against any thing beforehand. *Mil.*
TO FOREWASTE, *v. a.* [from *fore* and *waste*.] To desolate; to destroy. *Spenser.*
TO FOREWISH, *v. n.* [from *fore* and *wish*.] To desire beforehand. *Knolles.*
FOREWORN, *part.* [from *fore*, and *worn* from *wear*.] Worn out; wasted by time or use. *Sidney.*
FORFEIT, *s.* [*forfait*, Fr.]
 1 Something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Waller.*
 2 A person obnoxious to punishment. *Shak.*
TO FORFEIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence. *Davies.*
FORFEIT, *a.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime. *Pope.*
FORFEITABLE, *a.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed of conditions, by breach of which any thing may be lost.
FORFEITURE, *s.* [*forfaiture*, Fr.]
 1 The act of forfeiting.
 2 The thing forfeited; a mulct; fine.
TO FORFEND, *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hammer.*
FORGA'VE. The preterite of *forgite*.
FORGE, *s.* [*forge*, Fr.]
 1 The place where iron is beaten into form.

FOR

- Any place where any thing is made or shaped. *Hooker.*
- To FORGE, v. a.** [*forger*, old Fr.]
- 1 To form by the hammer. *Chapman.*
 - 2 To make by any means. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To counterfeit; to falsify. *Shakespeare.*
- FORGER, s.** [from *forge*.]
- 1 One who makes or forms. *West.*
 - 2 One who counterfeits any thing. *West.*
- FORGERY, s.** [from *forge*.]
- 1 The crime of falsification. *Stephens.*
 - 2 Smith's work; the act of the forge. *Milton.*
- To FORGET, v. a.** preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [*forgytan*, Sax.]
- 1 To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Atterbury.*
 - 2 Not to attend to; to neglect. *Isaiah.*
- FORGETFUL, a.** [from *forget*.]
- 1 Not retaining the memory of. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Causing oblivion; oblivious. *Hebrews.*
 - 3 Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless. *Hebrews.*
- FORGETFULLY, * ad.** [from *forgetful*.] In a forgetful manner. *Scott.*
- FORGETFULNESS, s.** [from *forgetful*.]
- 1 Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hooker.*
- FORGETTER, s.** [from *forget*.]
- 1 One that forgets.
 - 2 A careless person.
- To FORGIVE, v. a.** pret. *forgave*; part. pass. *forgiven*. [*forgifan*, Sax.]
- 1 To pardon; not to punish. *Prior.*
 - 2 To pardon a crime. *Isaiah.*
 - 3 To remit; not to exact a debt or penalty.
- FORGIVEN, * pret.** of *forgive*. Pardoned; remitted. *Ash.*
- FORGIVENESS, s.** [*forgifennisse*, Sax.]
- 1 The act of forgiving. *Daniel.*
 - 2 Pardon of an offender. *South.*
 - 3 Pardon of an offence. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Tenderness; willingness to pardon. *Sprat.*
 - 5 Remission of a fine or penalty.
- FORGIVER, s.** [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.
- FORGOT, } s. part. pass. of forget. Not re-**
FORGOTTEN, } membered. *Prior.*
- To FORHAIL, v. a.** To harass; tear; torment. *Spenser.*
- FORK, s.** [*fourche*, Fr.]
- 1 An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. *Dryden.*
 - 2 It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A point of a fork. *Addison.*
- To FORK, v. n.** [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.
- FORKED, a.** [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakespeare.*
- FORKEDLY, ad.** [from *forked*.] In a forked form.
- FORKEDNESS, s.** [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts.
- FORKHEAD, s.** [from *fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow. *Spenser.*
- FORKY, a.** [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Pope.*
- FORLORE, a.** Deserted; forsaken. *Fairfax.*
- FORLORN, a.**
- 1 Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless. *Knolles.*
 - 2 Lost; desperate. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Small; despicable. *Shakespeare.*
- FORLORN, s.**
- 1 A lost, solitary, forsaken man. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 *Forlorn Hope*. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish. *Dryden.*
- FORLORNNESS, s.** Misery; solitude.
- To FORLIE, v. n.** [from *for* and *lie*.] To lie across. *Boyle.*
- FORM, s.** [*forma*, Lat.]
- 1 The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape. *Grew.*
 - 2 Being, as modified by a particular shape. *Dry.*
 - 3 Particular model or modification. *Addison.*

FOR

- 4 Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Isaiah.*
 - 5 Regularity; method; order. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show. *Swift.*
 - 7 Ceremony; external rites. *Clarendon.*
 - 8 Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode. *Hooker.*
 - 9 A long seat. *Watts.*
 - 10 A class; a rank of students. *Prior.*
 - 11 The seat or bed of a hare. *Prior.*
 - 12 *Form* is the essential, specific modification of the matter, so as to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harria.*
- To FORM, v. a.** [*formo*, Lat.]
- 1 To make out of materials. *Pope.*
 - 2 To model to a particular shape. *Milton.*
 - 3 To modify; to scheme; to plan. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To arrange; to combine in a particular manner; as, he *formed* his troops. *Decay of Piety.*
 - 5 To adjust; to settle. *Rowe.*
 - 6 To contrive; to join. *Rowe.*
 - 7 To model by education or institution. *Dryden.*
- FORMAL, a.** [*formel*, Fr. *formalis*, Lat.]
- 1 Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Not sudden; not extemporaneous. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Regular; methodical. *Waller.*
 - 4 External; having the appearance but not the essence. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Depending upon establishment or custom: as, he did the *formal* exercises.
 - 6 Having the power of making any thing what it is. *Holder.*
 - 7 Retaining its power and essential character. *Shakespeare.*
- FORMALIST, s.** [*formaliste*, Fr.] One who prefers appearance to reality. *South.*
- FORMALITY, s.** [*formalité*, Fr.]
- 1 Ceremony; established mode of behaviour. *At.*
 - 2 Solemn order, habit, or dress. *Swift.*
 - 3 The quality by which any thing is what it is. *Stillingfleet.*
- To FORMALIZE, v. a.** [*formalizer*, Fr.]
- 1 To model; to modify. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To affect formality.
- FORMALLY, ad.** [from *formal*.]
- 1 According to established rules. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. *Collier.*
 - 3 In open appearance. *Hooker.*
 - 4 Essentially; characteristically. *Smalriage.*
- FORMATION, s.** [*formation*, Fr.]
- 1 The act of forming or generating.
 - 2 The manner in which a thing is formed.
- FORMATIVE, a.** [*formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastic. *Bentley.*
- FORMER, s.** [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. *Ray.*
- FORMER, a.** [*forma*, Sax.]
- 1 Before another in time. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Mentioned before another. *Pope.*
 - 3 Past: as, this was the custom in *former* times.
- FORMERLY, ad.** [from *former*.] In times past. *Addison.*
- FORMIDABLE, a.** [*formidabilis*, Lat.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific. *Shakespeare.*
- FORMIDABLENESS, s.** [from *formidable*.]
- 1 The quality of exciting terror or dread.
 - 2 The thing causing dread. *Decay of Piety.*
- FORMIDABLY, ad.** [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner. *Dryden.*
- FORMLESS, a.** [from *form*.] Shapeless; wanting regularity of form. *Shakespeare.*
- FORMULARY, s.** [*formulaire*, Fr.] A book containing stated and prescribed models.
- FORMULA, * } s.** [*formule*, Fr. *formula*, Lat.]
- FORMULE, } A set or prescribed model.**
- To FORNICATION, v. n.** [*fornix*, Lat.] To commit lewdness. *Brown.*
- FORNICATION, s.** [*fornication*, Fr.]
- 1 Concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman. *Graunt.*
 - 2 In scripture, sometimes idolatry. *Ezekiel.*
- FORNICATOR, s.** [*fornicateur*, Fr.] One that has commerce with unmarried women. *Taylor.*
- FORNICATRESS, s.** A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man. *Shakespeare.*

FOR

TO FORSA'KE, *v. a.* pret. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsook* or *forsaken*. [*versaken*, Dutch.]
 1 To leave in resentment, or dislike. *Cowley*.
 2 To leave; to go away from. *Dryden*.
 3 To desert; to fail. *Rowe*.
FORSA'KER, *s.* [from *forsake*.] Deserter; one that forsakes. *Apocrypha*.
FORSO'OTH, *ad.* [*forsothe*, Sax.]
 1 In truth; certainly; very well. *Hayward*.
 2 A word of honour in address to women.
TO FORSWE'AR, *v. a.* preter. *forswore*; part. *forsworn*. [*forswærian*, Sax.]
 1 To renounce upon oath. *Shakespeare*.
 2 To deny upon oath. *Shakespeare*.
 3 With the reciprocal pronoun, as, to *forswear* himself; to be perjured; to *swear* falsely. *Smith*.
TO FORSWE'AR, *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury. *Shakespeare*.
FORSWE'ARER, *s.* [from *forswear*.] One who is perjured.
FORT, *s.* [*fort*, Fr.] A fortified house; a castle. *Denham*.
FO'RTED, *a.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts. *Shakespeare*.
FORTH, *ad.* [*forth*, Sax. whence *further* and *furthest*.]
 1 Forward; onward in time. *Spenser*.
 2 Forward in place or order. *Whitgift*.
 3 Abroad; out of doors. *Shakespeare*.
 4 Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. *Spenser*.
 5 Out into publick view. *Waller*.
 6 Thoroughly; from beginning to end.
 7 To a certain degree. *Hammond*.
 8 On to the end. *Memoir in Strype*.
FORTH, *prep.* Out of. *Donne*.
FORTHCO'MING, *a.* [from *forth* and *coming*.] Ready to appear; not absconding. *Shakesp*.
FORTHISSUING, *a.* [from *forth* and *issue*.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.
FORTHRI'GHT, *ad.* [from *forth* and *right*.] Straight forward; without flexions. *Dryden*.
FORTHWITH, *ad.* [from *forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; at once; straight. *Davies*.
FO'RTIETH, *a.* [from *forty*.] The fourth tenth.
FO'RTIFIABLE, *a.* [from *fortify*.] What may be fortified.
FORTIFICA'TION, *s.* [*fortification*, Fr.]
 1 The science of military architecture.
 2 A place built for strength. *Sidney*.
FO'RTIFIER, *s.* [from *fortify*.]
 1 One who erects works of defence. *Carew*.
 2 One who supports or secures. *Sidney*.
TO FO'RTIFY, *v. a.* [*fortifier*, Fr.]
 To strengthen against attacks by walls or works. *Shakespeare*.
 2 To confirm; to encourage. *Sidney*.
 3 To fix; to establish in resolution. *Locke*.
FO'RTILAGE, *s.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.
FO'RTIN, *s.* [Fr.] A little fort. *Shakespeare*.
FO'RTITUDE, *s.* [*fortitudo*, Lat.]
 1 Courage; bravery. *Milton*.
 2 Strength; force: not in use in this sense. *Shakespeare*.
FO'RTLET, *s.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.
FO'RTNIGHT, *s.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, *feowretyne night*, Sax.] The space of two weeks. *Bacon*.
FO'RTRESS, *s.* [*forteresse*, Fr.] A strong hold; a fortified place. *Locke*.
FORTU'ITOUS, *a.* [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Lat.] Accidental; casual. *Ray*.
FORTU'ITOUSLY, *ad.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accidentally; casually; by chance. *Rogers*.
FORTU'ITOUSNESS, *s.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance; hit.
FO'RTUNATE, *a.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful. *Dryden*.
FO'RTUNATELY, *ad.* [from *fortunate*.] Happily; successfully. *Prior*.
FO'RTUNATENESS, *s.* [from *fortunate*.] Happiness; good luck; success. *Sidney*.
FO'RTUNE, *s.* [*fortuna*, Lat.]
 The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Shak*.

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2 The good or ill that befalls man. *Berkeley*.
 3 The chance of life; means of living. *Swift*.
 4 Event; success good or bad. *Temple*.
 5 Estate; possessions. *Shakespeare*.
 6 The portion of a man or woman. *Otway*.
 7 Futurity; future events. *Cowley*.
TO FO'RTUNE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. *Knolles*.
FO'RTUNED, *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shak*.
FO'RTUNEBOOK, *a.* [from *fortune* and *book*.] A book consulted to know fortune. *Crashaw*.
FO'RTUNEHUNTER, *s.* [from *fortune* and *hunt*.] A man whose employment is to enquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them. *Spectator*.
TO FO'RTUNETELL, *v. n.* [from *fortune* and *tell*.]
 1 To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Walton*.
 2 To reveal futurity. *Cleveland*.
FO'RTUNETELLER, *s.* [from *fortune* and *teller*.] One who cheats people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Duppa*.
FO'RTUNETELLING, *s.* The practice of telling fortunes. *Shakespeare*.
FO'RTY, *a.* [*feowertig*, Sax.] Four times ten.
FO'RUM, *s.* [Lat.] Any publick place.
TO FORWA'NDER, *v. a.* [from *for* and *wander*.] To wander wildly. *Spenser*.
FO'WARD, *ad.* [*forweard*, Sax.] Towards a
FO'WARDS, *s.* part or place before; onward; progressively; straight before. *Hooker*.
FO'WARD, *a.* [from the adverb.]
 1 Warm; earnest. *Galatians*.
 2 Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior*.
 3 Ready; confident; presumptuous. *Dryden*.
 4 Not reserved; not overmodest. *Shakespeare*.
 5 Premature; early ripe. *Shakespeare*.
 6 Quick; ready; hasty. *Locke*.
 7 Antecedent; antierior; opposed to *posterior*. *Shakespeare*.
 8 Not behindhand; not inferior. *Shakespeare*.
TO FO'WARD, *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
 1 To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate.
 2 To patronise; to advance.
FO'WARDER, *s.* [from *forward*.] He who promotes any thing.
FO'WARDLY, *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily. *Atterbury*.
FO'WARDNESS, *s.* [from *forward*.]
 1 Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.
 2 Quickness; readiness. *Wotton*.
 3 Earliness; early ripeness.
 4 Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.
FOSS, *s.* [*fossa*, Lat.] A ditch; a moat.
FOSSE, *s.* [*fossa*, Lat.] A ditch; a moat.
FO'SSEWAY, *s.* [from *fosse* and *way*.] One of
FO'SSROAD, *s.* the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.
FO'SSIL, *a.* [*fossilis*, Lat.] That is dug out
FO'SSILE, *s.* of the earth. *Woodward*.
FO'SSIL, *s.* Many bodies, because we dis-
FO'SSILE, *s.* cover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called *fossils*. *Locke*.
TO FO'STER, *v. a.* [*fostrian*, Sax.]
 1 To nurse; to feed; to support. *Cleveland*.
 2 To pamper; to encourage. *Sidney*.
 3 To cherish; to forward. *Thomson*.
FO'STERAGE, *s.* [from *foster*.] The office of nursing. *Raleigh*.
FO'STERBROTHER, *s.* [*foster brother*, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap.
FO'STERCHILD, *s.* [*foster child*, Sax.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies*.
FO'STERDA'M, *s.* [from *foster* and *dam*.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother. *Dryden*.
FO'STEREA'RTH, *s.* [from *foster* and *earth*.] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it. *Philips*.
FO'STERER, *s.* [from *foster*.] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.
FO'STERFA'THER, *s.* [*foster fader*, Sax.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

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FOSTERMOTHER, s. [from *foster* and *mother*.]
A nurse.

FOSTERSON, s. [from *foster* and *son*.] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

FO'THER, * s. [from the Saxon.] Any kind of dry food for cattle; a load; a ton-weight. *Ash*.

To FO'THER, * v. a. [from the noun.] To feed cattle with dry meat.

FOUGA'DE, s. [Fr.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, dug under some work or fortification. *Dictionary*.

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.

FOUGHTEN. The passive participle of *fight*.

FOUL, a. [ful, Sax.]

- 1 Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. *Tillotson.*
- 2 Impure; polluted; full of filth. *Tillotson.*
- 3 Wicked; detestable; abominable. *Dryden.*
- 4 Not lawful. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 Hateful; ugly; loathsome. *Bacon.*
- 6 Disgraceful; shameful. *Milton.*
- 7 Coarse; gross. *Felton.*
- 8 Full of gross humours; wanting purgation or mundification. *Shakespeare.*
- 9 Not bright; not serene. *Dryden.*
- 10 With rough force; with unseasonable violence. *Clarendon.*
- 11 (Among seamen.) Entangled; as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To FOUL, v. a. [fulan, Sax.] To daub; to blemish; to make filthy. *Evelyn.*

FOULFA'CED, a. [foul and faced.] Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shakespeare.*

FO'ULLY, ad. [from *foul*.] Filthily; nastily; odiously. *Hayward.*

FOULMOUTHED, a. [from *foul* and *mouth*.] Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets. *Addison.*

FO'ULNESS, s. [from *foul*.]

- 1 The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness. *Wilkins.*
- 2 Pollution; impurity. *Bacon.*
- 3 Hatefulness; atrociousness. *Ben Jonson.*
- 4 Ugliness; deformity. *Dryden.*
- 5 Dishonesty; want of candour. *Hammond.*

FO'UL-SPOKEN, * a. [from *foul* and *speak*.] Scurrilous in speech. *Shakespeare.*

FOUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *find*.

To FOUND, v. a. [fundo, fundare, Lat.]

- 1 To lay the basis of any building. *Psalms.*
- 2 To build; to raise. *Davies.*
- 3 To establish; to erect. *Milton.*
- 4 To give birth or original to. as, he *founded* an art.
- 5 To raise upon as on a principle or maxim.
- 6 To fix firm. *Shakespeare.*

To FOUND, v. a. [fundo, fundere, Lat.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

FOUNDA'TION, s. [fondation, Fr.]

- 1 The basis or lower parts of an edifice.
- 2 The act of fixing the basis. *Tickell.*
- 3 The principles or grounds on which any notion is raised. *Tillotson.*
- 4 Original; rise. *Hooker.*
- 5 A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity. *Swift.*
- 6 Establishment; settlement.

FO'UNDER, s. [from *found*.]

- 1 A builder; one who raises an edifice. *Dryden.*
- 2 One who establishes a revenue for any purpose. *Bentley.*
- 3 One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. *Roscommon.*
- 4 A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds. *Grew.*

To FO'UNDER, v. a. [fondre, Fr.] To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground. *Dorset.*

To FO'UNDER, v. n.

- 1 To sink to the bottom. *Raleigh.*
- 2 To fail; to miscarry. *Shakespeare.*

FO'UNDERY, } s. A place where figures are

FO'UNDRY, * } formed of melted metal a casting-house.

FO'UNDLING, s. [from *found*, or *find*.] A child

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exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney*.

FO'UNDRESS, s. [from *founder*.]

- 1 A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.
- 2 A woman that establishes any charitable revenues.

FOUNT. } s. [fons, Lat. fontaine, Fr.]

FO'UNTAIN, }

- 1 A well; a spring. *Milton.*
- 2 A small basin of springing water. *Addison.*
- 3 A jet; a spout of water. *Bacon.*
- 4 The head or first spring of a river. *Dryden.*
- 5 Original; first principle; first cause. *Sprat.*

FOUNT, * s. (With printers.) A complete set of letters; a set of types. *Ash.*

FO'UNTAINLESS, a. [from *fountain*.] Having no fountain. *Milton.*

FO'UNTFUL, a. [from *fount* and *full*.] Full of springs. *Chapman.*

To FO'UPE, v. a. To drive with sudden impetuosity: obsolete. *Camden.*

FOUR, a. [fewer, Sax.] Twice two.

FOURBE, s. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. *Denham.*

FOURFO LD, a. [from *four* and *fold*.] Four times told. *Samuel.*

FOURFO'OTED, a. [from *four* and *foot*.] Quadruped. *Dryden.*

FOURSCO'RE, a. [from *four* and *score*.]

- 1 Four times twenty; eighty. *Sandys.*
- 2 It is used elliptically for fourscore years.

FOURSQUA'RE, a. [from *four* and *square*.] Quadrangular. *Raleigh.*

FOURTE'EN, a. [fewertyn, Sax.] Four and ten; twice seven.

FOURTE'ENTH, a. [from *fourteen*.] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH, a. [from *four*.] The ordinal of four the first after the third.

FO'URTHLY, ad. [from *fourth*.] In the fourth place. *Bacon.*

FOURWHE'ELED, a. [from *four* and *wheel*.] Running upon twice two wheels. *Pope.*

FO'UTRA, s. [foutre, Fr.] A fig; a scoff. *Sh.*

FOWL, s. [fugel, fuht, Sax.] A winged animal; a bird. *Bacon.*

To FOWL, v. n. To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER, s. [from *fowl*.] A sportsman who pursues birds. *Phillips.*

FO'WLINGPIECE, s. [from *fowl* and *piece*.] A gun for shooting birds. *Mortimer.*

FOX, s. [fox, Sax.]

- 1 A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 A knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE, s. [from *fox* and *case*.] A fox's skin.

FO'XCHASE, s. [from *fox* and *chase*.] The pursuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*

FO'XEVL, s. [from *fox* and *evil*.] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XFISH, s. A kind of fish.

FO'XGLOVE, s. A plant. *Miller.*

FO'X-HOUND, * s. [from *fox* and *hound*.] A dog for a fox-chase. *Shenstone.*

FO'XHUNTER, s. [from *fox* and *hunter*.] A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spectator*.

FO'X-HUNTING, * s. The diversion of hunting foxes. *Somerville.*

FO'XSHIP, s. [from *fox*.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning. *Shakespeare.*

FO'XTRAP, s. [from *fox* and *trap*.] A gin or snare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*

FOY, s. [foi, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. *Spenser.*

To FRACT, v. a. [fractus, Lat.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakespeare.*

FRA'CTION, s. [fraction, Fr.]

- 1 The act of breaking; the state of being broken. *Burnet.*
- 2 A broken part of an integral. *Brown.*

FRA'CTIONAL, a. [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken number. *Gocker.*

FRA'CTIOUS, * a. [from *fraction*.] Quarrelsome; peevish. *Ash.*

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FRACTIONOUSLY, * *ad.* [from *fractionus*.] Peevishly; with a disposition to quarrel. *Ash.*
FRACTURE, *s.* [*fractura*, Lat.]
 1 Breach; separation of continuous parts.
 2 The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. *Herbert.*
To FRACTURE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone. *Wiseman.*
FRA'GILE, *a.* [*fragilis*, Lat.]
 1 Brittle; easily snapped or broken. *Denham.*
 2 Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.
FRA'GILENESS, * *s.* [from *fragile*.]
FRAGILITY, *s.* [from *fragile*.]
 1 Brittleness; easiness to be broken. *Bacon.*
 2 Weakness; uncertainty. *Knolles.*
 3 Frailty; liability to fault. *Wotton.*
FRA'GMENT, *s.* [*fragmentum*, Lat.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Newton.*
FRA'GMENTARY, *a.* [from *fragment*.] Composed of fragments. *Donne.*
FRA'GOR, *s.* [Latin.] A noise; a creak; a crash. *Sandys.*
FRA'GRANCE, *s.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.] Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour. *Garth.*
FRA'GRANT, *a.* [*fragrans*, Lat.] Odorous; sweet of smell. *Prior.*
FRA'GRANTLY, *ad.* [from *fragrant*.] With sweet scent. *Mortimer.*
FRAIL, *s.*
 1 A basket made of rushes.
 2 A rush for weaving baskets.
FRAIL, *a.* [*fragilis*, Lat.]
 1 Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties. *Rogers.*
 2 Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction. *Taylor.*
FRAI'LNESS, *s.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability. *Norris.*
FRAI'LTY, *s.* [from *frail*.]
 1 Weakness of resolution; instability of mind. *Milton.*
 2 Fault proceeding from weakness; sin of infirmity. *Dryden.*
FRA'ISCHEUR, *s.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness. *Dryden.*
FRAISE, *s.* [Fr.] A pancake with bacon in it.
To FRAME, *v. a.*
 1 To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts. *Spenser.*
 2 To fit one to another. *Abbot.*
 3 To make; to compose. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To regulate; to adjust. *Tillotson.*
 5 To form to any rule or method. *Glanville.*
 6 To contrive; to plan. *Clarendon.*
 7 To settle; to scheme out. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To invent; to fabricate. *Bacon.*
FRAME, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A fabrick; any thing constructed of various parts or members. *Dryden.*
 2 Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else. *Newton.*
 3 Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition. *Swift.*
 4 Scheme; order. *Clarendon.*
 5 Contrivance; projection. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Mechanical construction.
 7 Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*
FRA'MER, *s.* [from *frame*; *fremman*, Sax.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer.
FRA'MING, * *s.* [from the verb.] The act of forming; the thing formed. *Ash.*
FRA'MFOLD, *a.* Peevish; boisterous; rugged; cross-grained. *Hacket.*
FRA'NCHISE, *s.* [*franchise*, Fr.]
 1 Exemption from any onerous duty.
 2 Privilege; immunity; right granted. *Dryden.*
 3 District; extent of jurisdiction. *Spenser.*
To FRA'NCHISE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free. *Shakespeare.*
FRA'NGIBLE, *a.* [*frango*, Lat.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken. *Boyle.*
FRA'NION, *s.* A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenser.*
NK, *a.* [*franc*, Fr.]

1 Liberal; generous; not niggardly.
 2 Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.
 3 Without conditions; without payment.
 4 Not restrained; licentious. *Spenser.*
FRANK, *s.* [from the adj.]
 1 A place to feed hogs in; a sty. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A letter which pays no postage. *Pope.*
 3 A French coin; a livre.
To FRANK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To shut up in a frank or sty. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Ainsworth.*
 3 To exempt letters from postage. *Swift.*
FRA'NKINCENSE, *s.* [from *frank* and *incense*.]
Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. *Brerewood.*
FRA'NKLIN, *s.* [from *frank*.] A steward; a bailiff of land. *Spenser.*
FRA'NKLY, *ad.* [from *frank*.]
 1 Liberally; freely; kindly; readily. *Bacon.*
 2 Without constraint; without reserve.
FRA'NKNESS, *s.* [from *frank*.]
 1 Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness. *Clarendon.*
 2 Liberality; bounteousness.
 3 Freedom from reserve. *Sidney.*
FRANKPLE'DGE, *s.* [*francplegium*, Lat.] A pledge or surety for freemen. *Cowell.*
FRA'NTICK, *a.* [*φρενιξος*.]
 1 Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness. *Spenser.*
 2 Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent. *Addison.*
FRA'NTICKLY, *ad.* [from *frantick*.] Madly; outrageously. *Shakespeare.*
FRA'NTICKNESS, *s.* [from *frantick*.] Madness; fury of passion; distraction.
FRATE'RNAL, *a.* [*fraternel*, Fr.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond.*
FRATE'RNALLY, *ad.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.
FRATERNA'LITY, * *s.* [*fraternité*, Fr.]
FRATE'RNITY, *s.* [from *fraternité*.]
 1 The state or quality of a brother.
 2 Body of men united; corporation; society. *L'Estrange.*
 3 Men of the same class or character.
FRA'TRICIDE, *s.* [*fratricide*, Fr.] The murder of a brother.
FRAUD, *s.* [*fraus*, Lat.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice. *Dryden.*
FRA'UDFUL, *a.* [from *fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickish. *Shakespeare.*
FRA'UDFULLY, *ad.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully; subtly.
FRA'UDULENCE, *s.* [*fraudentia*, Lat.] Deceitfulness; trickishness; proneness to artifice.
FRA'UDULENCY, *s.* [from *fraudentia*.]
FRA'UDULENT, *a.* [*frauduleux*, Fr.; *fraudentus*, Lat.]
 1 Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful. *Milton.*
 2 Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. *Milton.*
FRA'UDULENTLY, *ad.* [from *fraudent*.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully; treacherously. *Taylor.*
FRAUGHT, *part. pass.* [from *fraight*, now written *freight*.]
 1 Laden; charged. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Filled; stored; thronged. *Spenser.*
FRAUGHT, *s.* A freight; a cargo: obsolete. *Dryden.*
To FRAUGHT, *v. a.* To load; to crowd: obsolete.
FRA'UGHTAGE, *s.* [from *fraught*.] Lading; cargo: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
FRAY, *s.* [*effrayer*, to fright, Fr.]
 1 A broil; a battle; a fight. *Fairfax.*
 2 A duel; a combat. *Denham.*
To FRAY, *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.]
 1 To fright; to terrify. *Bacon.*
 2 [From *frayer*, Fr.] To rub.
FREAK, *s.* [*fræc*, Sax.]

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- A sudden and causeless change of place.
 2 A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. *Speculator.*
To FREAK, v. a. To variegate. *Thomson.*
FRE'AKISH, a. [from *freak*.] Capricious; humoursome. *L'Estrange.*
FRE'AKISHLY, ad. [from *freakish*.] Capriciously; humoursomely.
FRE'AKISHNESS, s. [from *freakish*.] Capriciousness; humoursomeness; whimsicalness.
To FREAM, v. n. [from *fremo*, Lat.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*
FRE'CKLE, s. [from *flech*, a spot, Germ.]
 1 A spot raised in the skin by the sun. *Dryden.*
 2 Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn.*
FRE'CKLED, a. [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated. *Drayton.*
FRE'CKLY, a. [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles.
FRED. The same with peace. So Frederick is powerful or wealthy in peace. *Gibson.*
FREE, a. [from *freah*, Saxon.]
 1 At liberty; not enslaved. *Prior.*
 2 Uncompelled; unrestrained. *South.*
 3 Not bound by fate; not necessitated. *Milton.*
 4 Permitted; allowed. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Licentious; unrestrained. *Temple.*
 6 Open; ingenuous. *Otway.*
 7 Acquainted; conversing without reserve.
 8 Liberal; not parsimonious. *Pope.*
 9 Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased. *Bacon.*
 10 Clear from distress. *Shakespeare.*
 11 Guiltless; innocent. *Shakespeare.*
 12 Exempt; clear. *Denham.*
 13 Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage. *Dryden.*
 4 Without expence: as, a *free school*.
To FREE, v. a.
 1 To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery; to manumit; to loose. *Pope.*
 2 To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. *Clarendon.*
 3 To clear from impediments or obstructions. *Dryden.*
 4 To banish; to send away; to rid. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To exempt. *Romans.*
FREEBO'OTER, s. [from *free* and *booty*.] A robber; a plunderer. *Clarendon.*
FREEBO'OTING, s. Robbery; plunder. *Spens.*
FRE'EBORN, a. Inheriting liberty. *Dryden.*
FRE'CHA'PEL, s. A chapel of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel. *Cow.*
FRE'ECOST, a. Without expence; free from charges.
FRE'EDMAN, s. A slave manumitted.
FRE'EDOM, s. [from *free*.]
 1 Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence. *Dryden.*
 2 Privileges; franchises; immunities. *Shak.*
 3 Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination. *South.*
 4 Unrestraint. *Maccabees.*
 5 The state of being without any particular inconvenience.
 6 Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.
FREEFO'OTED, a. [from *free* and *foot*.] Not restrained in the march. *Shakespeare.*
FREEHE'ARTED, a. [from *free* and *heart*.] Liberal; unrestrained. *Davies.*
FREEHO'LD, s. [from *free* and *hold*.] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee tail, or for life. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. *Cowell.*
FREEHO'LDER, s. [from *freehold*.] One who has a freehold. *Davies.*
FRE'ELY, ad. [from *free*.]
 1 At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery.
 2 Without restraint; lavishly. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Without scruple; without reserve. *Pope.*
 4 Without impediment. *Ascham.*
 Without necessity; without predetermination. *Rogers.*

FRE

- 6 Frankly; liberally. *South.*
 7 Spontaneously; of his own accord.
FRE'EMAN, s. [from *free* and *man*.]
 One not a slave; not a vassal. *Locke.*
 2 One partaking of rights; privileges, or immunities. *Dryden.*
FREEMA'SON, s. [from *free* and *mason*.] One of a numerous society who profess having a secret to keep. *Gray.*
FREEMI'NDED, a. [from *free* and *mind*.] Unconstrained; without load of care. *Bacon.*
FRE'ENESS, s. [from *free*.]
 1 The state or quality of being free.
 2 Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour. *Dryden.*
 3 Generosity; liberality. *Sprai.*
FREESCHO'OL, s. [from *free* and *school*.] A school in which learning is given without pay. *Davies.*
FREESPO'KEN, s. [from *free* and *spoken*.] Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.*
FRE'ESTONE, s. [from *free* and *stone*.] Stone commonly used in building: so called because it may be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*
FREETHI'NKER, s. [from *free* and *think*.] A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addison.*
FREEWI'LL, s. [from *free* and *will*.]
 1 The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.*
 2 Voluntariness; spontaneity. *Ezra.*
FREWO'MAN, s. [from *free* and *woman*.] A woman not enslaved. *Maccabees.*
To FREEZE, v. n. pret. *froze*. [*vriesen*, Dutch.]
 1 To be congealed with cold. *Locke.*
 2 To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. *Dryden.*
To FREEZE, v. a. pret. *froze*. part. *frozen*, or *froze*.
 1 To congeal with cold.
 2 To kill by cold. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To chill by the loss of power or motion.
To FREIGHT, v. a. pret. *freighted*, part. *fraught*, *freighted*. [*freter*, Fr.]
 1 To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To load as the burden; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted. *Shakespeare.*
FREIGHT, s.
 1 Any thing with which a ship is loaded.
 2 The money due for transportation of goods.
FRE'IGHTER, s. [*freteur*, Fr.] He who freights a vessel.
FREN, s. A stranger. *Spenser.*
FRENCH, a. Belonging to France. *Ash.*
FRENCH, s. [from the adj.] The people of France. *Ash.*
FRENCH Chalk, s. An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft to the touch. *Hill.*
To FRE'NCHIFY, v. a. [from *French*.] To infect with the manners of France; to make a coxcomb. *Camden.*
FRENCH-HORN, s. [a French improvement on the horn.] An instrument of wind-music made of metal.
FRE'NETICK, a. [*φρενητικός*, Gr.] Mad; distracted. *Daniel.*
FRE'NZY, s. [*φρενις*, Gr.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding. *Bentley.*
FRE'QUENCE, s. [*frequent*, Fr.] Crowd; concourse; assembly. *Milton.*
FRE'QUENCY, s. [*frequentia*, Lat.]
 1 Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done. *Atterbury.*
 2 Concourse; full assembly. *Ben Jonson.*
FRE'QUENT, s. [*frequent*, Fr.]
 1 Often done; often seen; often occurring. *Pope.*
 2 Used often to practise any thing. *Swift.*
 3 Full of concourse. *Milton.*
To FREQUE'NT, v. a. [*frequent*, Lat.] To visit often; to be much in any place. *Bacon.*
FREQUE'NTABLE, a. [from *frequent*.] Conversible; accessible. *Sidney.*
FREQUE'NTATIVE, a. [*frequentativus*, L.]

FRI

A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER, *s.* [from *frequent*.] One who often resorts to any place. *Swift.*

FRE'QUENTLY, *ad.* [from *frequenter*, Lat.] Often; commonly; not rarely. *Swift.*

FRE'SCO, *s.* [Italian.]

- 1 Coolness; shade; duskiness. *Prior.*
- 2 A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope.*

FRESH, *a.* [from *frisc*, Sax.]

- 1 Cool; not vapid with heat. *Prior.*
- 2 Not salt. *Abbot.*
- 3 New; not bad before. *Dryden.*
- 4 New; not impaired by time. *Milton.*
- 5 In a state like that of recentness. *Denham.*
- 6 Recent; newly come. *Dryden.*
- 7 Repaired from any loss or diminution. *Dryden.*
- 8 Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired. *Bacon.*
- 9 Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Harvey.*
- 10 Brisk; strong; vigorous. *Holder.*
- 11 Fasting; opposed to eating or drinking.
- 12 Sweet; opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH, *s.* Water not salt. *Shakespeare.*

To FRE'SHEN, *v. a.* [from *fresh*.] To make fresh. *Thomson.*

To FRE'SHEN, *v. n.* To grow fresh. *Pope.*

FRE'SHET, *s.* [from *fresh*.] A pool of fresh water. *Milton.*

FRE'SHLY, *ad.* [from *fresh*.]

- 1 Coolly.
- 2 Newly; in the former state renewed.
- 3 With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shakespeare.*

FRE'SHNESS, *s.* [from *fresh*.]

- 1 Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness. *Bacon.*
- 2 Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness; not decay. *South.*
- 3 Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength. *Hayward.*
- 4 Coolness. *Addison.*
- 5 Ruddiness; colour of health. *Granville.*
- 6 Freedom from saltiness.

FRESH-WATER, * *a.* (A cant word.) Raw; inexperienced; unskilled. *Knolles.*

FRET, *s.* [from *fretum*, Lat.]

- 1 A frith, or strait of the sea. *Brown.*
- 2 An agitation of liquors by fermentation, or other cause. *Derham.*
- 3 That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string. *Milton.*
- 4 Work rising in protuberances. *Spectator.*
- 5 Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion. *Herbert.*

To FRET, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To rub against any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.*
- 3 To hurt by attrition. *Milton.*
- 4 To corrode; to eat away. *Hakewill.*
- 5 To form into raised work. *Milton.*
- 6 To variegate; to diversify. *Shakespeare.*
- 7 To make angry; to vex. *Ezekiel.*

To FRET, *v. n.*

- 1 To be in commotion; to be agitated. *South.*
- 2 To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peacham.*
- 3 To make way by attrition. *Moxon.*
- 4 To be angry; to be peevish. *Pope.*

FRE'TFUL, *a.* [from *fret*.] Angry; peevish.

FRE'TFULLY, *ad.* [from *fretful*.] Peevishly.

FRE'TFULNESS, *ad.* [from *fretful*.] Passion; peevishness.

FRE'TTY, *a.* [from *fret*.] Adorned with raised work.

FRE'TWORK, * *s.* [from *fret* and *work*.] A kind of masonry raised in protuberances. *Ash.*

FRIABI'LITY, *s.* [from *friable*.] Capacity of being easily reduced to powder. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE, *a.* [from *friable*, Fr.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*

FRI'AR, *s.* [from *frère*, Fr.] A religious; a brother of some regular order. *Swift.*

FRI'ARLIKE, *a.* [from *friar*.] Monastick; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*

FRI

FRI'ARLY, *a.* [from *friar* and *like*.] Like friar, or man untaught in life. *Bacon.*

FRI'AR'SCOWL, *s.* [from *friar* and *cow*.] A plant that produces a flower resembling a cow.

FRI'ARY, *s.* [from *friar*.] A monastery or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY, *a.* Like a friar. *Camden.*

To FRI'BBLE, *v. a.* To trifle. *Hudibras.*

FRI'BLER, *s.* A trifler. *Spectator.*

FRICASSE'E, *s.* [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens and other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

FRICA'TION, *s.* [from *fricatio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing against another. *Bacon.*

FRIC'TION, *s.* [from *frictio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newt.*
- 2 The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.
- 3 Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY, *s.* [from *frige dæg*, Sax.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Frey*, a Saxon deity. *Shakespeare.*

FRIEND, *s.* [from *friend*, Dutch; from *freond*, Sax.]

- 1 One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy. *Dryden.*
- 2 One without hostile intentions. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 One reconciled to another. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 An attendant, or companion. *Dryden.*
- 5 Favourer; one propitious. *Peacham.*
- 6 A familiar compellation. *Matthew.*

To FRIEND, *v. a.* To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support. *Shakespeare.*

FRIENDLESS, *a.* [from *friend*.]

- 1 Wanting friends; wanting support; destitute forlorn. *South.*
- 2 *Friendless man.* An outlaw.

FRIENDLINESS, *s.* [from *friendly*.]

- 1 A disposition to friendship. *Sidney.*
- 2 Exertion of benevolence. *Taylor.*

FRIENDLY, *a.* [from *friend*.]

- 1 Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable. *Milton.*
- 2 Disposed to union. *Pope.*
- 3 Salutary; homogeneal. *Milton.*

FRIENDLY, *ad.* In the manner of friends.

FRIENDSHIP, *s.* [from *friendschap*, Dutch.]

- 1 The state of minds united by mutual benevolence. *Clarendon.*
- 2 Highest degree of intimacy. *Swift.*
- 3 Favour; personal kindness. *Spenser.*
- 4 Assistance; help. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite. *Dryden.*

FRIEZE, *s.* [from *drap de frise*, Fr.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland*. *Milton.*

FRIEZE, *s.* (In architecture.) A large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice, of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

FRI'EZED, *a.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRI'EZELIKE, *a.* [from *frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a frieze. *Addison.*

FRI'GAT, *s.* [from *frégate*, Fr.]

FRI'GATE, * *s.*

- 1 A small ship. *Raleigh.*
- 2 Ships under fifty guns are generally termed frigates.

FRI'GATEBUILT, * *a.* [from *frigate* and *build*.] Built after the manner of a frigate. *Ast.*

FRIGEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT, *v. a.* [from *frightan*, Sax.] To terrify to disturb with fear. *Dryden.*

FRIGHT, *s.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour. *Dryden.*

To FRI'GHTEN, *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread. *Prior.*

FRI'GHTFUL, *a.* [from *fright*.] Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour. *Shakespeare.*

FRI'GHTFULLY, *ad.* [from *frightful*.] Dreadfully; horribly; disagreeably. *Burnet.*

FRI'GHTFULNESS, *s.* [from *frightful*.] The power of expressing terrour.

FRO

FRI'GID, *a.* [*frigidus*, Lat.]
 1 Cold; wanting warmth. *Cheyne.*
 2 Wanting warmth of affection.
 3 Impotent; without warmth of body.
 4 Dull; without fire of fancy. *Swift.*
FRI'GIDITY, *s.* [*frigiditas*, Lat.]
 1 Coldness; want of warmth.
 Dullness; want of intellectual fire. *Pope.*
 3 Want of vital warmth. *Gunnville.*
 4 Coldness of affection.
FRI'GIDLY, *ad.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.
FRI'GIDNESS, *s.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dullness; want of affection.
To FRI'GIFY, * *v. a.* [*facio* to make, and *frigus* cold, Lat.] To make cold. *Cole.*
FRIGORI'FICK, *a.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Causing cold. *Quincy.*
FRILL, * *s.* An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt. *Mason.*
To FRILL, *v. n.* [*frileux*, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Dictionary.*
FRINGE, *s.* [*frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. *Wotton.*
To FRINGE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages. *Fairfax.*
FRI'PPERER, *s.* [from *fripper*, Fr.] One who deals in old things vamped up.
FRI'PPERY, *s.* [*fripperie*, Fr.]
 1 Places where old clothes are sold. *Howel.*
 2 Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags. *Pope.*
To FRISK, *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Ital.]
 1 To leap; to skip. *Locke.*
 2 To dance in frolick or gaiety. *L'Estrange.*
FRISK, *s.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.
FRI'SKER, *s.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled. *Cumden.*
FRI'SKINESS, *s.* [from *frisk*.] Gaiety; liveliness.
FRI'SKY, *a.* [*frisque*, Fr. from *frisk*.] Gay; airy.
FRIT, *s.* (Among chymists.) Ashes or salt.
FRITH, *s.* [*fretum*, Lat.]
 1 A strait of the sea, where the water being confined, is rough. *Dryden.*
 2 A kind of net. *Carr.*
FRITI'LLARY, *s.* [*fritillaire*, Fr.] A plant. *Mill.*
FRI'TINANCY, *s.* [from *fritinnio*, Lat.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown.*
FRI'TTER, *s.* [*friture*, Fr.]
 1 A small piece cut to be fried. *Tusser.*
 2 A fragment; a small piece. *Bacon.*
 3 A cheesecake; a wig. *Ainsworth.*
To FRI'TTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.
 2 To break into small particles or fragments. *Pope.*
FRIVO'LITY, * *s.* [from *frivolous*.] Insignificance. *Robertson.*
FRI'VOLOUS, *a.* [*frivulus*, Lat.] Slight; trifling; of no moment. *Roscommon.*
FRI'VOLOUSLY, *ad.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.
FRI'VOLOUSNESS, *s.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingness.
To FRI'ZLE, *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze. *Hakewill.*
FRI'ZLER, *s.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes short curls.
PRO, *ad.* [of *fra*, Sax.]
 1 Backward; regressively; to and fro. *Pope.*
 2 It is a contraction of *from*. *Ben Jonson.*
FROCK, *s.* [*froc*, Fr.]
 1 A dress, a coat. *Milton.*
 2 A kind of close coat for men. *Dryden.*
FROG, *s.* [*frogga*, Sax.]
 1 A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals as partaking of beast and fish. A small green frog *at* perches on trees, is said to be venomous.
 2 The hollow part of a horse's *no*.

FRO

FRO'GBIT, *s.* [*frog* and *bit*.] An herb.
FRO'GFISH, *s.* [*frog* and *fish*.] A kind of fish.
FRO'GGRASS, *s.* [*frog* and *grass*.] A kind of herb.
FROGLE'TTUCE, *s.* [*frog* and *lettuce*.] A plant.
FROISE, *s.* [from the Fr. *froisser*.] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.
FRO'LUCK, *a.* [*vrolijck*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks. *Waller.*
FRO'LUCK, *s.* A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity. *Roscommon.*
To FRO'LUCK, *v. n.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety. *Rowe.*
FRO'LUCKLY, *ad.* [from *froluck*.] Gaily; wildly.
FRO'LUCKSOME, *a.* [from *froluck*.] Full of wild gaiety.
FRO'LUCKSOMELY, *ad.* [from *frolucksome*.] With wild gaiety.
FRO'LUCKSOMENESS, *s.* [from *frolucksome*.] Wildness of gaiety; pranks.
FROM, *prep.* [*fram*, Sax.]
 1 Away; noting privation: *his land was taken from him.* *Dryden.*
 2 Noting reception: *I learned this from him.* *Pope.*
 3 Noting procession, descent, or birth; *he came from kings.* *Blackmore.*
 4 Noting transmission. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Noting abstraction; vacation from: *free from fault.* *Shakespeare.*
 6 Noting succession. *from morning to night.* *Burnet.*
 7 Out of; noting emission. *Milton.*
 8 Noting progress from premises to inferences *from dignity we infer honour.* *South.*
 9 Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Out of; noting extraction. *Addison.*
 11 Because of: *he is lavish from kindness.* *Tillot.*
 12 Out of; noting the ground or cause of any thing. *earthquakes are from fire.* *Dryden.*
 13 Not near to. *Shakespeare.*
 14 Noting separation. *Dryden.*
 15 Noting exemption or deliverance: *he is free from his pain.* *Prior.*
 16 At a distance. *Shakespeare.*
 17 Noting derivation. *Dryden.*
 18 Ever since: *we have been growing rich from the conquest.* *Tillotson.*
 19 Contrary to: obsolete. *Danne.*
 20 Noting removal. *Dryden.*
 21 *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, *from above, from the parts above.* *Hooker.*
FRO'MWARD, } *prep.* [*fram* and *weard*, Sax.]
FRO'MWARDS, * } Away from; the contrary to the word *toward*.
FRO'NDENT, * } *a.* [*frondifer*, Lat.] Bear-
FRONDI'FEROUS, } ing leaves. *Dictionary.*
FRONT, *s.* [*frons*, Lat.]
 1 The face. *Creech.*
 2 The face as opposed to an enemy. *Daniel.*
 3 The part or place that meets the eye. *Bacon.*
 4 The van of any army. *Milton.*
 5 The forepart of any thing, as of a building *Brown.*
 6 The most conspicuous part or particular.
To FRONT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter. *Dryden.*
 2 To stand opposed, or over against any place or thing. *Addison.*
To FRONT, *v. n.* To stand foremost. *Shakesp.*
FRO'NTAL, *s.* [*frontale*, Lat.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. *Brown.*
FRO'NTATED, *a.* [*frons*, Lat.] The *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: in opposition to *cusped*. *Quincy.*
FRO'NTBOX, *s.* [*front* and *box*.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view of the stage. *Pope.*
FRO'NTED, *a.* [from *front*.] Formed with a front. *Milton.*

FRO

FRONTIER, *s.* [*frontière*, Fr.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory. *Milton.*

FRONTIER, *a.* Bordering. *Addison.*

FRONTI'NIAC, * *s.* [from a town where it is made.] An excellent wine. *Ash.*

FRONT'ISPIECE, *s.* [*frontispicium*, Lat.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. *Milton.*

FRONTLESS, *a.* [from *front*.] Without blushes; wanting shame. *Dryden.*

FRONTLET, *s.* [*frons*, Lat.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. *Wiseman.*

FRONTROOM, *s.* [*front* and *room*.] An apartment in the forepart of a house. *Moxon.*

FRORE, *a.* Frozen. *Milton.*

FRORE, *a.* Frozen; congealed with cold.

FROST, *s.* [*frost*, Sax.]
1 The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. *South.*

2 The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew. *Pope.*

FROSTBITTEN, *a.* Nipped or withered by the frost. *Mortimer.*

FROSTED, *a.* Laid on inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. *Gay.*

FROSTILY, *ad.* [from *frosty*.]
1 With frost; with excessive cold.

2 Without warmth of affection. *Ben Jonson.*

FROSTINESS, *s.* [from *frosty*.] Cold; freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, *s.* [*frost* and *nail*.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice. *Grew.*

FROSTWORK, *s.* [*frost* and *work*.] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. *Blackmore.*

FROSTY, *a.* [from *frost*.]
1 Having the power of congelation; excessive cold. *L'Estrange.*

2 Chill in affection. *Shakespeare.*

3 Hoary; gray-haired, resembling frost. *Shakespeare.*

FROTH, *s.* [*froe*, Danish and Scottish.]

1 Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation. *Bacon.*

2 Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.

3 Any thing not solid or substantial. *Tusser.*

To FROTH, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume. *Dryden.*

FROTHILY, *ad.* [from *frothy*.]

1 With foam; with spume.

2 In an empty trifling manner.

FROTH-SPIT, * *s.* [from *froth* and *spit*.] The froth which is frequently found on plants in the spring with a little insect in it. *Ash.*

FROTHY, *a.* [from *froth*.]

1 Full of foam, froth, or spume. *Bacon.*

2 Soft; not solid; wasting. *Bacon.*

3 Vain; empty; trifling. *L'Estrange.*

FROUNCE, *s.* A distemper in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner.*

To FROUNCE, *v. n.* To frizzle or curl the hair. *Ascham.*

FRO'UZY, *a.* (A cant word.) Dim; fetid; musty. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD, *a.* [*framweard*, Sax.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY, *ad.* [from *froward*.] Peevishly; perversely. *Isaiah.*

FRO'WARDNESS, *s.* [from *froward*.] Peevishness; perverseness. *South.*

FROWER, *s.* A cleaving tool. *Tusser.*

To FROWN, *v. a.* [*frogner*, old Fr.] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles. *Pope.*

FROWN, *s.* A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure. *Shakespeare.*

FRO'WY, *a.* Musty; mossy. *Spenser.*

FROZEN, part. pass. of freeze.

1 Congealed with cold. *Dryden.*

2 Chill in affection. *Sidney.*

3 Void of heat or appetite. *Dryden.*

F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society* *Pope.*

FRU

FRUCTI'FEROUS, *a.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, *s.* [from *fructify*.] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; secundation; fertility. *Brown.*

To FRU'CTIFY, *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilize. *Granville.*

To FRU'CTIFY, *v. n.* To bear fruit. *Hooker.*

FRU'CTUOUS, *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. *Philips.*

FRU'GAL, *a.* [*frugalis*, Lat.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious. *Dryden.*

FRU'GALLY, *ad.* [from *frugal*.] Parsimoniously; sparingly. *Dryden.*

FRUGA'LITY, *s.* [*frugalité*, Fr.] Thrift; parsimony; husbandry. *Bacon.*

FRUGI'FEROUS, *a.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

FRUIT, *s.* [*fruit*, Fr.]

1 The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained. *Shakespeare.*

2 The product of a plant considered as taken for food. *Davies.*

3 Production. *Ezekiel.*

4 The offspring of the womb. *Sandys.*

5 Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct. *Swift.*

6 The effect or consequence of any action.

FRU'ITAGE, *s.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] Fruit collectively, various fruits. *More.*

FRU'ITBEARER, *s.* [*fruit* and *bearer*.] That which produces fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRU'ITBEARING, *a.* [*fruit* and *bear*.] Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRU'ITERER, *s.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit. *Shakespeare.*

FRU'ITERY, *s.* [*fruiterie*, Fr.]

1 Fruit collectively taken. *Philips.*

2 A fruitloft; a repository for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL, *a.* [*fruit* and *full*.]

1 Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product. *Sidney.*

2 Actually bearing fruit. *Shakespeare.*

3 Prolifick; childbearing; not barren. *Shakes.*

4 Plenteous; abounding. *Addison.*

FRU'ITFULLY, *ad.* [from *fruitful*.]

1 In such a manner as to be prolific.

2 Plenteously; abundantly. *Shakespeare.*

FRU'ITFULNESS, *s.* [from *fruitful*.]

1 Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh.*

2 The quality of being prolific. *Dryden.*

3 Exuberant abundance. *Ben Jonson.*

FRUITGRO'VES, *s.* [*fruit* and *groves*.] Shades, or close plantations, of fruit-trees. *Pope.*

FRUITION, *s.* [*fruor*, Lat.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use. *Rogers.*

FRU'ITIVE, *a.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. *Boyle.*

FRU'ITLESS, *a.* [from *fruit*.]

1 Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. *Raleigh.*

2 Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Milton.*

3 Without offspring. *Shakespeare.*

FRU'ITLESSLY, *ad.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Dryden.*

FRUIT-TIME, *s.* [*fruit* and *time*.] The autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, *s.* [*fruit* and *tree*.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. *Waller.*

FRUMENTA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *frumentum*, Lat.]

Made of grain.

FRU'MENTY, *s.* [*frumentum*, corn, Lat.] Food

made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP, *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat.

To FRUSH, *v. a.* [*froisser*, Fr.] To break,

bruise, or crush. *Shakespeare.*

FRUSH, *s.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender

horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a

horse's foot. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, *a.* [*frustra*, Lat.] Vain;

useless; unprofitable; without advantage. *Mcree.*

To FRU'STRATE, *v. a.* [*frustror*, Lat.]

FUG

- 1 To defeat; to disappoint; to balk. *Hooker.*
 2 To make null; to nullify. *Spenser.*
FRUSTRATE, *part. a.* [from the verb.]
 1 Vain; ineffectual; unprofitable. *Raleigh.*
 2 Null; void. *Hooker.*
FRUSTRA'TION, *s.* [*frustratio*, Lat.] Disappointment; defeat. *South.*
FRUSTRATIVE, *a.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious; disappointing. *Ainsworth.*
FRUSTRATORY, *a.* [from *frustrate*.] That makes any procedure void. *Ayliffe.*
FRUSTRUM, *s.* [Lat.] A piece cut off from a regular figure a term of science.
FRY, *s.* [from *froe*, foam, Danish. *Skinner.*]
 1 The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn. *Donne.*
 2 Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt. *Oldham.*
FRY, *s.* A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*
To FRY, *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.
To FRY, *v. n.*
 1 To be roasted in a pan on the fire.
 2 To suffer the action of fire. *Dryden.*
 3 To melt with heat. *Waller.*
 4 To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. *Bacon.*
FRY, *s.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.
FRY'INGPAN, *s.* [*fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.
To FUB, *v. a.* To put off. *Shakespeare.*
FUB, *s.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainsworth.*
FUCATED, *a.* [*fuscatus*, Lat.]
 1 Painted; disguised with paint.
 2 Disguised with false show.
FUCATION, *s.* [*fucus*, Lat.] The act of painting the face; the act of disguising by a false show; a false coloring. *Ash.*
FUCATOR, *s.* [*fucus*, Lat.] One who paints the face; one who disguises with paint. *Ash.*
FUCUS, *s.* [Lat.] Paint for the face. *B. Jonson.*
To FUD'DLE, *v. a.* To make drunk. *Thomson.*
To FUD'DLE, *v. n.* To drink to excess. *L'Estrange.*
FUD'DLECAP, *s.* [*fucus*, Lat.] One who makes a practice of getting drunk. *Ash.*
FUEILLEMORTE, [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot*. Brown, like a withered leaf in autumn. *Locke.*
FUEL, *s.* [from *feu*, fire, Fr.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Prior.*
To FUEL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To feed fire with combustible matter. *Donne.*
 2 To store with firing. *Walton.*
FUGACIOUSNESS, *s.* [*fugax*, Lat.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.
FUGACITY, *s.* [*fugax*, Lat.]
 1 Volatility; quality of flying away. *Boyle.*
 2 Uncertainty; instability.
FUGH, *interj.* An expression of abhorrence: commonly *foh*. *Dryden.*
FUGITIVE, *a.* [*fugitivus*, Lat.]
 1 Not tenable; not to be held or detained.
 2 Unsteady; unstable; not durable.
 3 Volatile; apt to fly away. *Woodward.*
 4 Flying; running from danger. *Milton.*
 5 Flying from duty; falling off. *Clarissa.*
 6 Runagate; vagabond. *Wotton.*
FUGITIVE, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 One who runs from his station or duty. *Denh.*
 2 One who takes shelter under another power from punishment. *Dryden.*
FUGITIVENESS, *s.* [from *fugitive*.]
 1 Volatility; fugacity. *Boyle.*
 2 Instability; uncertainty.
FUGUE, *s.* [Fr. *fuga*, Lat.] In musick, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*

FUL

- FULCIMENT**, *s.* [*fulcimentum*, Lat.] That on which a body rests. *Wilkins.*
FULCRUM, *s.* [Lat.] The prop or support by which a lever is sustained; the point of suspension. *Ash.*
To FULFIL, *v. a.* [*full* and *fill*.]
 1 To fill till there is no room for more. *Shakes.*
 2 To answer any promise or prophecy by performance. *Acts.*
 3 To answer any purpose or design. *Milton.*
 4 To answer any desire by compliance or gratification. *Dryden.*
 5 To answer any law by obedience. *Milton.*
FULFILLING, *s.* [from *fulfil*.] An accomplishment; a fulfilling.
FULFILLMENT, *s.* [from *fulfillment*.] A fulfilling. *Ash.*
FULFRAUGHT, *a.* [*full* and *fraught*.] Fully stored. *Shakespeare.*
FULGENCEY, *s.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] Splendour; lustre; glitter. *Dictionary.*
FULGENT, *a.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] Shining; dazzling. *Milton.*
FULGID, *a.* [*fulgidus*, Lat.] Shining; glittering.
FULGIDITY, *s.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour.
FULGOR, *s.* [*fulgor*, Lat.] Splendour; dazzling brightness. *More.*
FULGOUR, *s.* [*fulguratio*, Lat.] The act of lightning.
FULHAM, *s.* A cant word for false dice. *Shakes.*
FULGINOUS, *a.* [*fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky. *Howel.*
FULGINOUSLY, *ad.* [from *fuliginous*.] By being sooty. *Shenstone.*
FULIMART, *s.* A kind of stinking ferret. *Walton.*
FULL, *a.* [*fulle*, Sax.]
 1 Replete; without vacuity; without any space; void. *Eccl.*
 2 Abounding in any quality good or bad. *Sidney.*
 3 Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing. *Tickell.*
 4 Plump; saginated; fat. *Wiseman.*
 5 Saturated; sated. *Bacon.*
 6 Crowded in the imagination or memory.
 7 Large; great in effect. *Arbuthnot.*
 8 Complete; such as that nothing further is wanted. *Hammond.*
 9 Complete without abatement. *Swift.*
 10 Containing the whole matter; expressing much. *Denham.*
 11 Strong; not faint; not attenuated. *Pope.*
 12 Mature; perfect. *Bacon.*
 13 (Applied to the moon.) Complete in its orb. *Wiseman.*
 14 Spread to view in all its dimensions. *Addison.*
FULL, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 Complete measure; freedom from deficiency. *Clarendon.*
 2 The highest state or degree. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The whole; the total. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The state of being satiated. *Jeremiah.*
 5 (Applied to the moon.) The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. *Bacon.*
FULL, *ad.*
 1 Without abatement. *Dryden.*
 2 With the whole effect. *Dryden.*
 3 Exactly. *Addison.*
 4 Directly. *Sidney.*
 5 *Full* is much used in composition to intimate any thing arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.
To FULL, *v. a.* [*fullo*, *fullare*, Lat.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.
FULL-BLOWN, *a.* [*full* and *blown*.]
 1 Spread to the utmost extent. *Denham.*
 2 Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*
FULL-BOTTOMED, *a.* [*full* and *bottom*.] Having a large bottom. *Guardian.*
FULL-EARED, *a.* [*full* and *ear*.] Having the heads full of grain. *Denham.*
FULL-EYED, *a.* [*full* and *eye*.] Having large prominent eyes.
FULL-FED, *a.* [*full* and *fed*.] Sated; fat; saginated. *Pope.*

FUM

- FULL-LA'DEN**, *a.* [*full* and *laden*] Laden till there can be no more. *Tillotson.*
- FULL-SPREAD**, *a.* [*full* and *spread*.] Spread to the utmost extent. *Tillotson.*
- FULL-SU'MMED**, *a.* [*full* and *summed*.] Complete in all its parts. *Howel.*
- FU'LLAGE**, *s.* [from *full*.] The money paid for fulling and cleansing cloth.
- FU'LLER**, *s.* [*fullo*, *Lat.*] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth. *Shakespeare.*
- FU'LLERS Earth**, *s.* A marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous; when dry, of a grayish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, generally with something of a greenish cast. The finest fullers earth is dug in our own island. *Hill.*
- FU'LLERY**, *s.* [from *fuller*.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.
- FU'LLINGMILL**, *s.* [*full* and *mill*.] A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed. *Mortimer.*
- FU'LLY**, *ad.* [from *full*.]
- 1 Without vacuity.
 - 2 Completely; without lack. *Hooker.*
- FU'LMINANT**, *a.* [*fulminant*, *Fr.* *fulminans*, *Lat.*] Thundering; making a noise like thunder
- To FU'LMINATE**, *v. n.* [*fulmino*, *Lat.*]
- 1 To thunder.
 - 2 To make a loud noise or crack. *Boyle.*
 - 3 To issue out ecclesiastical censures.
- To FU'LMINATE**, *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror. *Ayliffe.*
- FULMINATION**, *s.* [*fulminatio*, *Lat.*]
- 1 The act of thundering.
 - 2 Denunciations of censure. *Ayliffe.*
- FU'LMINATORY**, *a.* [*fulmineus*, *Lat.*] Thundering; striking horror.
- FU'LNESS**, *s.* [from *full*.]
- 1 The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant. *King Charles.*
 - 2 The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.
 - 3 Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired. *South.*
 - 4 Completeness from the coalition of many parts. *Bacon.*
 - 5 Repletion; satiety. *Taylor.*
 - 6 Plenty; wealth. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind. *Bacon.*
 - 8 Largeness; extent. *Dryden.*
 - 9 Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound. *Pope.*
- FU'LSOME**, *a.* [from *fulle*, *Sax.* *foul*.]
- 1 Nauseous; offensive. *Otway.*
 - 2 Of a rank odious smell. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Tending to obscenity. *Dryden.*
- FU'LSOMELY**, *ad.* [from *fulsome*.] Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.
- FU'LSOMENESS**, *s.* [from *fulsome*.]
- 1 Nauseousness.
 - 2 Rank smell.
 - 3 Obscenity. *Dryden.*
- FU'MADO**, *s.* [*fumus*, *Lat.*] A smoked fish. *Carew.*
- FU'MAGE**, *s.* [from *fumus*, *Lat.*] Hearth-money
- FU'MATORY**, *s.* [*fumaria*, *Lat.* *fumeterre*, *Fr.*] An herb. *Shakespeare.*
- To FU'MBLE**, *v. n.* [*fommelen*, *Dutch.*]
- 1 To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly. *Cudworth.*
 - 2 To puzzle; to strain in perplexity. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To play childishly. *Shakespeare.*
- To FU'MBLE**, *v. a.* To manage awkwardly. *Dry.*
- FU'MBLER**, *s.* One who acts awkwardly.
- FU'MBLINGLY**, *ad.* [from *fumble*.] In an awkward manner.
- FUME**, [*fumée*, *Fr.*]
- 1 Smoke. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.
 - 3 Exhalation from the stomach. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Rage; heat of mind; passion. *South.*
 - 5 Any thing unsubstantial. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*
- To FUME**, *v. n.* [*fumer*, *Fr.*]
- To smoke. *Milton.*

FUR

- 2 To vapour: to yield exhalation. *Shakesp.*
 - 3 To pass away in vapours. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 4 To be in a rage. *Dryden.*
- To FUME**, *v. a.*
- 1 To smoke; to dry in smoke. *Carew.*
 - 2 To perfume with odours in the fire. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To disperse in vapours. *Mortimer.*
- FUME'TTE**, *s.* [*Fr.*] The stink of meat. *Swift.*
- FU'MID**, *a.* [*fumidus*, *Lat.*] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*
- FUMIDITY**, *s.* [from *fumid*.] Smokiness; tendency to smoke.
- To FU'MIGATE**, *v. n.* [from *fumus*, *Latin*; *fumiger*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To medicate or heal by vapours.
- FUMIGATION**, *s.* [*fumigation*, *Fr.*]
- 1 Scents raised by fire. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 The application of medicines to the body in fumes.
- FU'MINGLY**, *ad.* [from *fume*.] Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*
- FU'MITER**, *s.* See **FUMATORY**. *Shakespeare.*
- FU'MOUS**, *a.* [*fumeux*, *Fr.*] Producing fumes.
- FU'MY**, *s.* *Dryden.*
- FUN**, *s.* Sport; high merriment. *More.*
- FU'NCTION**, *s.* [*functio*, *Lat.*]
- 1 Discharge; performance. *Swift.*
 - 2 Employment; office. *Whitgift.*
 - 3 Single act of any office. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Trade; occupation. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley.*
 - 6 Power; faculty. *Pope.*
- FUND**, *s.* [*fond*, *Fr.*]
- 1 Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Stock or bank of money. *Addison.*
- FUNDAMENT**, *s.* [*fundamentum*, *Lat.*] The back part of the body.
- FUNDAME'NTAL**, *a.* Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built: essential; not merely accidental. *Raleigh.*
- FUNDAME'NTAL**, *s.* Leading proposition.
- FUNDAME'NTALLY**, *ad.* [from *fundamental*.] Essentially; originally. *Grew.*
- FUNDS**, *s.* [*Plural only*.] Publick debentures or stocks.
- FU'NERAL**, *s.* [*funerailles*, *Fr.*]
- 1 The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.
 - 2 The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *Swift.*
 - 3 Burial; interment. *Denham.*
- FU'NERAL**, *a.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Denham.*
- FUNE'REAL**, *a.* [*funereus*, *Lat.*] Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal. *Pope.*
- FUNGO'SITY**, *s.* [*fungus*, *Lat.*] Unsolid excrescence.
- FU'NGOUS**, *a.* [*fungus*, *Latin*.] Excrescent; spongy. *Sharp.*
- FU'NGUS**, *s.* [*Lat.*] Strictly a mushroom. a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them. *Quincy.*
- FU'NICLE**, *s.* [*funiculus*, *Lat.*] A small cord.
- FUNICULAR**, *a.* [*funiculaire*, *Fr.*] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.
- FUNK**, *s.* A stink.
- To FUNK**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stink through fear. *Epigram on J. Burton.*
- FU'NNEL**, *s.* [*infundibulum*, *Lat.*]
- 1 An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 2 A pipe or passage of communication. *Addison.*
- FUR**, *s.* [*fourrure*, *Fr.*]
- 1 Skin with soft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth. *Swift.*
 - 2 Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries; hair in general. *Roy.*
 - 3 Moisture exhaled so as that the remainder sticks on the part. *Dryden.*

FUP

- To FUR**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To line or cover with skins that have soft hair. *Sidney.*
 2 To cover with soft matter. *Philips.*
FUR-WROUGHT, *a.* [fur and wrought.] Made of fur. *Gay.*
FURA'CIOUS, *a.* [furax, Lat.] Thievish.
FURA'CITY, *s.* [furax, Lat.] Disposition to theft.
FU'RBELOW, *s.* [fur and below.] Fur or other stuff sewed on the lower part of the garment. *Pope.*
To FU'RBELOW, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.
To FU'RBISH, *v. a.* [fourbir, Fr.] To burnish; to polish. *South.*
FU'RBISHER, *s.* [fourbisseur, Fr. from furbish.] One who polishes any thing.
FURCA'TION, *s.* [furca, Lat.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*
FU'RFUR, *s.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff; scurf or dandruff. *Quincy.*
FURFURA'CEOUS, *a.* [fur'furaceus, Lat.] Husky; branny; scaly.
FU'RIOUS, *a.* [furieux, Fr.]
 1 Mad; phrenetick. *Hooker.*
 2 Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason. *Shakespeare.*
FU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* [from furious.] Madly; violently; vehemently. *Spenser.*
FU'RIOUSNESS, *s.* [from furious.] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.
To FURL, *v. a.* [serler, Fr.] To draw up; to contract. *Creech.*
FU'RLONG, *s.* [farlang, Sax.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.
FU'RLOUGH, *s.* [verloef, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal from military service. *Dryden.*
FU'RMENTY, *s.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk. *Tusser.*
FU'RNACE, *s.* [furnus, Lat.] An enclosed fire-place. *Abbot.*
To FU'RNACE, *v. a.* To throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Shakespeare.*
To FU'RNISH, *v. a.* [fournir, Fr.]
 1 To supply with what is necessary. *Knolles.*
 2 To give things for use. *Addison.*
 3 To fit up; to fit with appendages. *Bacon.*
 4 To equip; to fit out for any undertaking. *Watts.*
 5 To decorate; to adorn. *Halifax.*
FU'RNISHER, *s.* [fourni, Fr.] One who supplies or fits out.
FU'RNITURE, *s.* [fourniture, Fr.]
 1 Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament. *South.*
 2 Appendages. *Tillotson.*
 3 Equipage; embellishments; decorations.
FU'RRIER, *s.* [from fur.] A dealer in furs.
FU'RROW, *s.* [furh, Sax.]
 1 A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed. *Dryden.*
 2 Any long trench or hollow. *Dryden.*
FU'RROW-WEED, *s.* A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shakespeare.*
To FU'RROW, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To cut in furrows. *Milton.*
 2 To divide in long hollows. *Suckling.*
 3 To make by cutting. *Wotton.*
FU'RRY, *a.* [from fur.]
 1 Covered with fur; dressed in fur. *Fenton.*
 2 Consisting of fur. *Dryden.*
FU'RTHER, *a.* [from forth; forth, further, furtherest.]
 1 At a greater distance.
 2 Beyond this. *Matthew.*
FU'RTHER, *ad.* [from forth.] To a greater distance. *Numbers.*
To FU'RTHER, *v. a.* [forthrian, Sax.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to assist. *Hooker.*
FU'RTHERANCE, *s.* [from further.] Promotion; advancement; help. *Tillotson.*
FU'RTHERER, *s.* [from further.] Promoter; advancer. *Ascham.*

FUT

- FU'RTHERMORE**, *ad.* [from further and more.] Moreover; besides. *Shakespeare.*
FU'RTIVE, *a.* [furtif, Fr.] Stolen; gotten by theft. *Prior.*
FU'RUNCLE, *s.* [furunculus, Lat.] A bile; any angry pustule. *Wiseman.*
FU'RY, *s.* [furor, Lat.]
 1 Madness.
 2 Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy. *Dryden.*
 4 A stormy, turbulent, raging woman. *Addison.*
FURZE, *s.* [firs, Sax.] Gorse; goss. *Dryden.*
FU'RZY, *a.* [from furze.] Overgrown with furze, full of gorse. *Gay.*
FUSCA'TION, *s.* [fuscus, Lat.] The act of darkening or obscuring.
To FUSE, *v. a.* [fundo, fusum, Lat.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.
To FUSE, *v. n.* To be melted.
FU'SEE, *s.* [fusee, Fr.]
 1 The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch. *Hale.*
 2 A firelock; a small neat musquet.
 3 Fusee of a bomb or grenado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, usually a wooden pipe filled with wildfire.
FU'SEE, *s.* Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*
FU'SIBLE, *a.* [from fuse.] Capable of being melted. *Boyle.*
FUSIBI'LITY, *s.* [from fusible.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat. *Wotton.*
FU'SIL, *a.* [fusible, Fr.]
 1 Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat. *Milton.*
 2 Running by the force of heat. *Philips.*
FU'SIL, *s.* } [fusil, Fr.]
FU'SILE, *s.* }
 1 A firelock; a small neat musquet.
 2 (In heraldry; from fusus, Lat.) Something like a spindle. *Peachman.*
FUSILI'ER, *s.* [from fusil.] A soldier armed with a fusil; a musketeer.
FU'SION, *s.* [fusio, Lat.]
 1 The act of melting.
 2 The state of being melted. *Newton.*
FUSS, *s.* (A low cant word.) A tumult; a bustle. *Swift.*
FUST, *s.* [fuit, Fr.]
 1 The trunk or body of a column.
 2 A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.
To FUST, *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to smell ill.
FU'STIAN, *s.* [futaine, Fr.]
 1 A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, or of cotton only. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombast. *Smith.*
FU'STIAN, *a.* [from the noun.]
 1 Made of fustian.
 2 Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. *Dryden.*
FU'STIC, *s.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dying of cloth.
To FU'STIGATE, *v. a.* [fustigo, Lat.] To beat with a stick; to cane.
FUSTILA'RIAN, *s.* A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*
FU'STINESS, *s.* [from fusty.] Mouldiness; stink.
FU'STY, *a.* [from fust.] Ill smelling; mouldy. *Shakespeare.*
FU'TILE, *a.* [futile, Fr.]
 1 Talkative; loquacious. *Bacon.*
 2 Trifling; worthless; of no weight.
FUTI'LITY, *s.* [futilité, Fr.]
 1 Talkativeness; loquacity. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity. *Bentley.*
FU'TTOCKS, *s.* [from foot hooks, Skinner.] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.
FU'TURE, *a.* [futurus, Lat.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the future state. *Milton.*
FU'TURE, *s.* Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter. *Locke.*

GAI

- FUTURELY**, *ad.* In time to come. *Raleigh.*
FUTURITION, *s.* The state of being to be. *South.*
FUTURITY, *s.* [from *future*.]
 1 Time to come; events to come. *Swift.*
 2 The state of being to be; futurity. *Glanville.*
TO FUZZ, *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.
FUZZBALL, *s.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.
FY, *inter.* [fi, Fr. *feu*, Gr.] A word of blame and disapprobation. *Spenser.*

G Has two sounds, one called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound G retains before a, o, u, l, r: as, *gate, go, gull*. The other sound, called the soft G, resembles that of j, and is commonly found before e, i: as, *gem, gibbet*.

G, * As an old Latin numeral, stands for four hundred; with a dash over it, for four hundred thousand. *Ash.*

GA'BARDINE, *s.* [gavardina, Ital.] A coarse frock. *Shakespeare.*

TO GA'BBLE, *v. n.* [gabbare, Ital.]
 1 To make an inarticulate noise. *Dryden.*
 2 To prate loudly without meaning. *Hudibras.*

GA'BBLE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Loud talk without meaning. *Milton.*

GA'BBLER, *s.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL, *s.* [gabelle, Fr.] An excise; a tax. *Addison.*

GA'BION, *s.* [Fr.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment. *Knolles.*

GA'BLE, *s.* [gaval, Welsh.] The sloping roof of a building. *Mortimer.*

GAD, *s.* [gad, Sax.]
 1 A wedge or ingot of steel. *Moxon.*
 2 A style or graver. *Shakespeare.*

TO GAD, *v. n.* [gadaw, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly. *Ecclus.*

GA'DDER, *s.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business. *Eccles.*

GA'DDINGLY, *ad.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling manner.

GA'DFLY, *s.* [from *gad* and *fly*.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeze. *Bacon.*

GAFF, *s.* A harpoon or large hook.

GA'FFER, *s.* [gefere, companion, Sax.] A word of respect: now obsolete. *Gay.*

GA'FFLES, *s.* [gafelucas, spears, Sax.]
 1 Artificial spurs put upon cocks.
 2 A steel lever to bend crossbows.

TO GAG, *v. n.* [gaghel, Dutch.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak. *Pope.*

GAG, *s.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

GAGE, *s.* [gage, Fr.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Southern.*

TO GAGE, *v. a.* [gager, Fr.]
 1 To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn. *Knolles.*
 2 To measure; to take the contents of any vessel. More properly *gauge*. *Shakespeare.*

TO GA'GGLE, *v. n.* [gagen, Dutch.] To make a noise like a goose. *Kings.*

GA'ETY. See **GAYETY**.

GA'LY. See **GAYLY**.

GAIN, *s.* [gain, Fr.]
 1 Profit; advantage. *Raleigh.*
 2 Interest; lucrative views. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Unlawful advantage. *2 Corinthians.*
 4 Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed to loss.

TO GAIN, *v. a.* [gagner, Fr.]
 1 To obtain as profit or advantage. *Milton*

GAL

2 To have the overplus in comparative computation: by standing on higher ground he *gained* an inch.

3 To obtain; to procure: you will *gain* your purpose. *Tillotson.*

4 To obtain increase of any thing: he that harrows well *gains* a bushel in six. *Daniel.*

5 To obtain any thing whatever, good or bad. *Acts.*

6 To win against opposition: they *gained* the field.

7 To draw into any interest or party. *Philips.*

8 To reach; to attain: notwithstanding the storm, the sailors *gained* the port. *Waller.*

9 To *gain over*. To draw to another party or interest. *Swift.*

TO GAIN, *v. n.*
 1 To grow rich; to have advantage. *Ezekiel.*
 2 To encroach; to come forward by degrees. *Dry.*
 3 To get ground; to prevail against. *Addison.*
 4 To obtain influence with. *Swift.*

GAIN, *a.* (An old word.) Handy; ready.

GA'INER, *s.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage. *Denham.*

GA'INFUL, *a.* [from *gain* and *full*.]
 1 Advantageous; profitable. *South.*
 2 Lucrative; productive of money. *Dryden.*

GA'INFULLY, *ad.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS, *s.* Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING, *s.* [from *'gainst* and *give*.] The same as misgiving; a giving against. *Shak.*

GA'INLESS, * *a.* [from *gain* and *less*.] Unprofitable; affording no advantage. *Ash.*

GA'INLESSNESS, *s.* [from *gainless*.] Unprofitableness. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY, *ad.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterously.

TO GA'INSAY, *v. a.* [from *'gainst* and *say*.]
 1 To contradict; to oppose. *Milton.*
 2 To deny any thing. *Shakespeare.*

GA'INSAYER, *s.* [from *gainsay*.] Opponent; adversary. *Hooker.*

'GAINST, *prep.* [for *against*.]

TO GA'INSTAND, *v. a.* [from *'gainst* and *stand*.]
 To withstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney.*

GA'IRISH, *a.* [gearrian, to dress fine, Sax.]
 1 Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine. *Milton.*
 2 Extravagantly gay; flighty. *South.*

GA'IRISHNESS, *s.* [from *gairish*.]
 1 Finery; flaunting gaudiness.
 2 Flighty or extravagant joy. *Taylor.*

GAIT, *s.* [gat, Dutch.]
 1 A way: as, gang your *gait*. *Shakespeare.*
 2 March; walk. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 3 The manner and air of walking. *Clarendon.*

GALA'GE, *s.* A shepherd's clog. *Spenser.*

GALA'NGAL, [galange, Fr.] A medicinal root, of which there are two species; the lesser galangal, and the larger galangal. They are brought, the smaller from China, and the larger from the island of Java. *Hill.*

GALA'XY, *s.* [γαλαξίας.] The milky way. *Cowley.*

GA'LBANUM, *s.* [Lat.] Galbanum is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or reddish colour; its smell is strong and disagreeable; its taste acid, nauseous, and bitterish. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin. *Hill.*

GALE, *s.* [gahling, hasty, Ger.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze. *Milton.*

GA'LEATED, *a.* [galeatus, Lat.]
 1 Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*
 2 (In botany.) Such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

GA'LENIST, * *s.* [from *Galen*.] One who practises physic in the manner prescribed by Galen. *Ash.*

GALERI'ULATE, *a.* [galerus, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

GALLOT, *s.* [galote, Fr.] A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase. *Knolles.*

GALL, *s.* [geala, Sax.]
 1 The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness. *Arbushnot.*

GAL

- 2 The part which contains the bile. *Brown.*
 3 Any thing extremely bitter. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Rancour; malignity. *Spenser.*
 5 Anger; bitterness of mind. *Prior.*
 6 [From the verb.] A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 7 [From *Galla*, Lat.] Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but those of the oak are only used in medicine. An insect of the fly kind, for the safety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg; the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries; this tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as soon as it is perfect, and in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen on its surface, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within. *Hill.*
- To GALL, *v. a.* [*galer*, Fr.]
 1 To hurt by fretting the skin. *Denham.*
 2 To impair; to wear away. *Ray.*
 3 To tease; to fret; to vex. *Tillotson.*
 4 To harass; to mischief. *Sidney.*
- To GALL, *v. n.* To fret. *Shakespeare.*
- GALLANT, *a.* [*galant*, Fr.]
 1 Gay; well-dressed; showy. *Isaiah.*
 2 Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous. *Digby.*
 3 Fine; noble; specious. *Clarendon.*
 4 (Gallant.) Inclined to courtship. *Thomson.*
- GALLANT, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.
 2 (Gallant.) A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them. *Addison.*
 3 A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.
- GALLANTLY, *ad.* [from *gallant*.]
 1 Gaily; splendidly.
 2 Bravely; nobly; generously. *Swift.*
- GALLANTNESS, *s.* [*galanterie*, Fr.]
 1 Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence. *Waller.*
 2 Bravery; nobleness; generosity. *Glanville.*
 3 A number of gallants. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Courtship; refined address to women.
 5 Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery. *Swift.*
- GALL-BLADDER, *s.* [from *gall* and *bladder*.]
 The cist in which the gall is collected. *Ash.*
- GALLEASS, *s.* [*galéace*, Fr.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. *Addison.*
- GALLEON, *s.* [*galion*, Fr.] A large ship with four and sometimes five decks. *Raleigh.*
- GALLERY, *s.* [*galerie*, Fr.]
 1 A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open. *Sid.*
 2 The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit. *Pope.*
- GALLEY, *s.* [*galea*, Ital.]
 1 A vessel with oars, in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Fairfax.*
 2 It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them. *South.*
- GALLEY, *s.* (With printers.) The frame into which the compositor empties the composing stick. *Ash.*
- GALLEY-SLAVE, *s.* [from *galley* and *slave*.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys. *Bramhall.*
- GALLIARD, *s.* [*gaillard*, Fr.]
 1 A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Cleav.*
 2 An active, nimble dance. *Bacon.*
- GALLIARDISE, *s.* [Fr.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. *Brown.*
- GALLICK, *a.* [from *Gallia*.] Belonging to France; French. *Ash.*
- GALLICAN, *a.* [from *Gallia*.] French; belonging to France. *Ash.*
- GALLICISM, *s.* [*gallicisme*, Fr.] A mode of

GAM

- speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he figured in controversy. *Felton.*
- GA'LLIGASKINS, *s.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vasconum*, Skinner.] Large open hose. *Philips.*
- GALLIM 4'TIA, *s.* [*galimathias*, Fr.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.
- GALLIMAU'FRY, *s.* [*galimafrée*, Fr.]
 1 A hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Spenser.*
 2 Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.
 3 It is used by Shakespeare ludicrously of a woman.
- GA'LLIPOT, *s.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth.] A pot painted and glazed. *Fenton.*
- GA'LLON, *s.* [*gelo*, low Lat.] A liquid measure of four quarts. *Wiseman.*
- GALLO'ON, *s.* [*galon*, Fr.] A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.
- To GA'LLOP, *v. n.* [*galoper*, Fr.]
 1 To move by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once. *Donne.*
 2 To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps. *Sidney.*
 3 To move very fast. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'LLOP, *s.* The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.
- GA'LLOPER, *s.* [from *gallop*.]
 1 A horse that gallops. *Mortimer.*
 2 A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.
- To GA'LLOW, *v. a.* [*agælwan*, to fright, Sax.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'LLOWAY, *s.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.
- GA'LLOWGLASSES, *s.* Footmen the Irish call *gallowglasses*: the which name discovers them to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. *Spenser.*
- GA'LLOW, *s.* [*gealga*, Sax.]
 1 A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Hayward.*
 2 A wretch that deserves the gallows. *Shakes.*
- GA'LLOWSFREE, *a.* [from *gallows* and *free*.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged. *Dry.*
- GA'LLOWTREE, *s.* [from *gallow* and *tree*.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.
- GAMBA'DE, *s.* [*gamba*, Ital. a leg.] Spatter-dashes. *Dennis.*
- GA'MBLER, *s.* A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them a low word.
- GA'MBOGE, *s.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly gummy, partly resinous. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. *Hill.*
- To GA'MBOL, *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.]
 1 To dance; to skip; to frisk. *Milton.*
 2 To leap; to start. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'MBOL, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A skip; a hop; a leap for joy. *L'Estrange.*
 2 A frolick; a wild prank. *Hudibras.*
- GA'MBREL, *s.* [*gamba*, Ital.] The leg of a horse. *Grew.*
- GAME, *s.* [*gaman*, a jest, Islandick.]
 1 Sport of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Jest, opposed to earnest. *Spenser.*
 3 Insolent merriment; sportive insult. *Milton.*
 4 A single match at play.
 5 Advantage in play. *Dryden.*
 6 Scheme pursued; measures planned.
 7 Field sports, as the chase. *Valler.*
 8 Animals pursued in the field. *Prior.*
 9 (In the plural.) Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people. *Denham.*
- To GA'MBLE, *v. n.* [*gaman*, Sax.]
 To GAME, *v. n.* [*gaman*, Sax.]
 1 To play at any sport.
 2 To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Locke.*
- GA'MECK, *s.* [from *game* and *cock*.] A cock bred to fight. *Locke.*
- GA'MEGG, *s.* [from *game* and *egg*.] An egg from which fighting cocks are bred. *Garth.*
- GA'MEHEN, *s.* [from *game* and *hen*.] A hen of the game kind. *Ash.*
- GA'MEKEEPER, *s.* [from *game* and *keeper*.]

GAP

- person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.
- GA'MESOME**, *a.* [from *game*.] Frolicsome; gay; sportive. *Sidney.*
- GA'MESOMENESS**, *s.* [from *gamesome*.] Sportiveness; merriment.
- GA'MESOMELY**, *ad.* [from *gamesome*.] Merrily.
- GA'MESTER**, *s.* [from *game*.]
- 1 One who is viciously addicted to play. *Shak.*
 - 2 One who is engaged at play. *Bacon.*
 - 3 A merry frolicsome person. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 A prostitute: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'MING**,* *s.* [from *game*.] The practice of gamblers; the act of engaging deeply in play. *Ash.*
- GA'MINGHOUSE**,* *s.* A house where gaming is carried on. *Blackstone.*
- GAMINGTABLE**,* *s.* A table appropriated to gaming. *The World.*
- GA'MMER**, *s.* The compellation of a woman corresponding to *gaffer*.
- GA'MMON**, *s.* [*gambone*, Ital.]
- 1 The buttock of a hog salted and dried at the lower end of the flitch.
 - 2 A kind of play with dice.
- GA'MUT**, *s.* [*gama*, Ital.] The *s* notes.
- GAN**, for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin*. *Spenser.*
- To GANCH**, *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Ital.] To drop from a high place upon hooks, by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey.
- GA'NCHING**,* *s.* [from *ganch*.] The punishment of the ganch. *Ash.*
- GA'NDER**, *s.* [*gandra*, Sax.] The male of the goose. *Mortimer.*
- GA'NET**,* *s.* [Fr.] A wild duck. *Ash.*
- To GANG**, *v. a.* [*gangen*, Dutch.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously. *Spenser.*
- GANG**, *s.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe. *Prior.*
- GA'NGHON**, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of flower.
- GA'NGLION**, *s.* [*γασγλιον*.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Harris.*
- GA'NGRENE**, *s.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangræna*, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Wiseman.*
- To GA'NGRENE**, *v. a.* [*gangrener*, Fr.] To corrupt to mortification. *Dryden.*
- GA'NGRENOUS**, *a.* [from *gangrene*.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbuth.*
- GA'NGWAY**, *s.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.
- GA'NGWEEK**, *s.* [from *gang* and *week*.] Rogation week.
- GA'NTELOPE**, *s.* [*gantelope*, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man. *Dryden.*
- GA'NZ**, *s.* [*gansa*, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose. *Hudibras.*
- GAOL**, *s.* [*geol*, Welsh.] A prison; a place of confinement. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'OLDELIVERY**, *s.* [from *gaol* and *deliver*.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison. *Davies.*
- GA'OLER**, *s.* [from *gaol*.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed. *Dryden.*
- GAP**, *s.* [from *gape*.]
- 1 An opening in a broken fence. *Tusser.*
 - 2 A breach. *Knolles.*
 - 3 Any passage. *Dryden.*
 - 4 An avenue; an open way. *Spenser.*
 - 5 A hole; a deficiency. *More.*
 - 6 Any interstice; a vacuity. *Swift.*
 - 7 An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels. *Pope.*
 - 8 To stop a gap, is to escape by some mean shift; alluding to hedges mended with dead bushes. *Swift.*
- GA P-TOOTHED**, *a.* [from *gap* and *tooth*.] Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*
- To GAPE**, *v. a.* [*geapan*, Sax.]
- 1 To open the mouth wide; to yawn. *Swift.*

GAR

- 2 To open the mouth for food, as a young bird. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To desire earnestly; to crave. *Denham.*
 - 4 To open in fissures or holes. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To open with a breach. *Dryden.*
 - 6 To open; to have an hiatus. *Dryden.*
 - 7 To make a noise with open throat.
 - 8 To stare with hope or expectation. *Hudibras.*
 - 9 To stare with wonder. *Dryden.*
 - 10 To stare irreverently. *Job.*
- GA'PER**, *s.* [from *gape*.]
- 1 One who opens his mouth.
 - 2 One who stares foolishly.
 - 3 One who longs or craves. *Carew.*
- GA'PING**,* *s.* The act of yawning. *Ash.*
- GAR**, in Sax. signifies a weapon; so *Eadgar* is a happy weapon. *Gibson.*
- To GAR**, *v. a.* [*giera*, Islandick.] To cause; to make. *Spenser.*
- GARB**, *s.* [*garbe*, Fr.]
- 1 Dress; clothes; habit. *Milton.*
 - 2 Fashion of dress. *Denham.*
 - 3 Exterior appearance. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'RBAGE**, *s.* [*garbear*, Spanish.] The bowels; the offal. *Roscommon.*
- GA'RBFL**, *s.* A plank next the keel of a ship.
- GA'RB**, *s.* [*garbe*, Fr.]
- GA'RBISH**, *s.* [Corrupted from *GARBAGE*.]
- To GA'RBLE**, *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Ital.] To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad. *Locke.*
- GA'RBLE**, *s.* [from *garble*.] He who separates one part from another. *Swift.*
- GA'RBOIL**, *s.* [*garbouille*, Fr.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Shakespeare.*
- GARD**, *s.* [*garde*, Fr.] Wardship; care; custody.
- GA'RDEN**, *s.* [*gardd*, Welsh; *jardin*, Fr.]
- 1 A piece of ground enclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits. *Bacon.*
 - 2 A place particularly fruitful or delightful. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Garden is often used in composition, belonging to a garden.
- GARDEN-STUFF**,* *s.* The produce of gardens.
- GA'RDEN-WARE**, *s.* *Mortimer.*
- To GARDEN**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate. *Ben Jonson.*
- GA'RDENER**, *s.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens. *Evelyn.*
- GA'RDENING**, *s.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.
- GA'RDEN-MOULD**,* *s.* [from *garden* and *mould*.] Mould fit for a garden. *Ash.*
- GARE**, *s.* Coarse wool on the legs of sheep.
- GA'RGARISM**, *s.* [*γαργαρισμος*.] A liquid medicine to wash the mouth with. *Bacon.*
- To GA'RGARIZE**, *v. a.* [*γαργαρίζω*.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors. *Holder.*
- GA'RGET**, *s.* A distemper in cattle. *Mortimer.*
- To GA'RGLE**, *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fr.] To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend. *Harvey.*
- 2 To warble; to play in the throat. *Waller.*
- GA'RGLE**, *s.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed. *Wiseman.*
- GA'RGLION**, *s.* An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise. *Quincy.*
- GA'RGOL**, *s.* A distemper in hogs. *Mortimer.*
- GA'RLAND**, *s.* [*guirlande*, Fr.] A wreath of branches of flowers. *Sidney.*
- GA'RCLICK**, *s.* [*gar*, Sax. a lance, and *leek*.] A plant.
- GARLICKEATER**, *s.* [from *garlick* and *eat*.] A mean fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'RMENT**, *s.* [*guarniment*, old Fr.] Any thing by which the body is covered.
- GA'RNER**, *s.* [*grenier*, Fr.] A place in which thrashed grain is stored up. *Dryden.*
- To GA'RNER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store as in garners. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'RNET**, *s.* [*garnato*, Ital.] The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its colour is ever of a strong red. *Hall.*
- To GA'RNISH**, *v. a.* [*garnir*, Fr.]

GAS

- 1 To decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sid.*
 2 To embellish a dish with something laid round it. *Dryden.*
 3 To fit with fetters: a cant term. *Dryden.*
- GA'RNISH, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 Ornament; decoration; embellishment.
 2 Things strewed round a dish.
 3 (In gaols.) Fetters.
- GA'RNISHER,* s.** [from *garnish*.] One that garnishes, or sets off any thing. *Scott.*
- GA'RNISHMENT, s.** [from *garnish*.] Ornament; embellishment. *Wotton.*
- GA'RNITURE, s.** [from *garnish*.] Furniture; ornament. *Granville.*
- GA'ROUS, a.** [*garum*, Lat.] Resembling pickle made of fish. *Brown.*
- GA'RRAN, s.** [Erse.] A small horse; a hobby; a galloway. *Temple.*
- GA'RRET, s.** [*grenier*, the tower of a citadel, Fr.] A room on the highest floor of the house. *Swift.*
- GARRETE'ER, s.** [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.
- GA'RRISON, s.** [*garrison*, Fr.]
 1 Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it. *Sidney.*
 2 Fortified place stored with soldiers. *Waller.*
 3 The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence. *Spenser.*
- To GA'RRISON, v. a.** To secure by fortresses. *Dryden.*
- GA'RRISON-TOWN,* s.** [from *garrison* and *town*.] A fortified town in which troops are quartered. *Ash.*
- GARRU'LITY, s.** [*garrulitas*, Lat.]
 1 Loquacity; incontinence of tongue. *Milton.*
 2 The quality of talking too much; talkativeness. *Ray.*
- GA'RRULOUS, a.** [*garrulus*, Lat.] Prattling; talkative. *Thomson.*
- GA'RRULOUSNESS,* s.** [from *garrulous*.] Talkativeness; aptness to prate. *Scott.*
- GA'RTER, s.** [*gardus*, Welsh.]
 1 A string or riband by which the stocking is held up on the leg. *Ray.*
 2 The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.
 3 The principal king at arms.
- To GA'RTER, v. a.** [from the noun.] To bind with a garter. *Wiseman.*
- GARTH, s.** The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.
- GAS, s.** A spirit not capable of being coagulated. *Harris.*
- GASCONA'DE, s.** [Fr.] A boast; a bravado. *Swift.*
- To GASCONA'DE, v. n.** [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.
- To GASH, v. a.** [*hacher*, Fr. to cut.] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound.
- GASH, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 A deep and wide wound. *Spenser.*
 2 The mark of a wound. *Arbuthnot.*
- GA'SKINS, s.** Wide hose; wide breeches.
- To GASP, v. n.** [from *gape*, *Skinner*.]
 1 To open the mouth; wide to catch breath with labour. *Addison.*
 2 To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively. *Dryden.*
 3 To long for. *Spectator.*
- GASP, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.
 2 The short catch of breath in the last agonies. *Addison.*
- To GAST, v. a.** [*gast*, Sax.] To make aghast; to fright; to shock. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'STRICK, a.** [*γαστρικ*.] Belonging to the belly.
- GASTRI'LOQUOUS,* s.** [*γαστρικ*, the belly, and *λοκου*, to speak.] One who has the faculty of speaking out of his belly. *Ash.*
- GASTRO'LOGY,* s.** [*γαστρικ* the belly, and *λογος* a description.] A treatise on the stomach and omentum. *Ash.*
- GASTRO'RAPHY, s.** [*γαστρικ* and *εραπειω*.] Sewing up any wound in the belly. *Sharp.*

GAU

- GASTROTOMY s.** [*γαστρικ* and *τομή*.] The act of cutting open the belly.
- GAT.** The pret. of *get*.
- GATE, s.** [*geat*, Sax.]
 1 The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds. *Shakespeare.*
 3 An avenue; an opening. *Knolles.*
- GA'TEVEIN, s.** The *vena porta*. *Bacon.*
- GA'TEWAY, s.** [from *gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of enclosed grounds. *Mortimer.*
- To GA'THER, v. a.** [*gadegan*, Sax.]
 1 To collect; to bring into one place. *Genesis.*
 2 To pick up; to glean. *Wotton.*
 3 To crop; to pluck. *Dryden.*
 4 To assemble. *Bacon.*
 5 To heap up; to accumulate. *Proverbs.*
 6 To select and take. *Psalms.*
 7 To sweep together. *Matthew.*
 8 To collect charitable contributions.
 9 To bring into one body or interest. *Isaiah.*
 10 To draw together from a state of diffusion: to compress; to contract. *Pope.*
 11 To gain. *Dryden.*
 12 To pucker needlework.
 13 To collect logically. *Hooker.*
 14 *To gather breath.* To have respite from any calamity. *Spenser.*
- To GA'THER, v. n.**
 1 To be condensed; to thicken. *Dryden.*
 2 To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter. *Bacon.*
 3 To assemble. *Ecclus.*
 4 To generate pus or matter. *Decay of Piety.*
- GA'THER, s.** [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. *Hudibras.*
- GA'THERER, s.** [from *gather*.]
 1 One that gathers; a collector. *Wotton.*
 2 One that gets in a crop of any kind.
- GA'THERING, s.** [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable contributions. *1 Corinthians.*
- GA'TTEN-TREE, s.** A species of Cornelian cherry.
- GAUDE, s.** [*gaude*, Fr. a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing. *Shakespeare.*
- To GAUDE, v. n.** [*gaudeo*, Lat.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'UDERY, s.** [from *gaude*.] Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress. *South.*
- GA'UDILY, ad.** [from *gaudy*.] Showily.
- GA'UDINESS, s.** Showiness; tinsel appearance.
- GA'UDY, a.** [from *gaude*.] Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine. *Milton.*
- GA'UDY, s.** [*gaudium*, Lat.] A feast; a festival. *Cheyne.*
- GAVE.** The pret. of *give*.
- GA'VEL, s.** A provincial word for ground.
- GA'VELKIND, s.** A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons. *Davies.*
- To GAUGE, v. a.** [*gauge*, measuring rod, Fr.]
 1 To measure with regard to the contents of a vessel.
 2 To measure with regard to any proportion. *Pope.*
- GAUGE, s.** [from the verb.] A measure; a standard. *Moxon.*
- GA'UGE-LINE,* s.** [from *gauge* and *line*.] One of the lines on a gauging-rod. *Ash.*
- GA'UGER, s.** [from *gauge*.] One whose business it is to measure casks or quantities.
- GA'UGING*, s.** [from the verb.] The art or process of measuring the contents of all kinds of vessels; stereometry. *Ash.*
- GA'UGING-ROD,* s.** [from *gauging* and *rod*.] The rule or rod used in gauging. *Ash.*
- GAUNT, s.** [as if *gewant*.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'UNTLY, ad.** [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; slenderly; meagerly.
- GA'UNTLET, s.** [*gantelet*, Fr.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. *Cleaveland.*
- GA'VOT, s.** [*gavotte*, Fr.] A kind of dance. *Arb.*
- GAUZE, s.** A thin transparent silk. *Arbuthnot*

GEL

- GAWK**, *s.* [*geac*, Sax.]
 1 A cuckow.
 2 A foolish fellow.
- GAWN**, *s.* [corrupted from *gallon*.] A small tub, or lading vessel.
- GA'WNTREE**, *s.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.
- GAY**, *a.* [*gai*, Fr.]
 1 Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick. *Pope.*
 2 Fine; showy. *Baruch.*
- GAY**, *s.* [from the adjective.] An ornament, or embellishment. *L'Estrange.*
- GA'YETY**, *s.* [*gayeté*, Fr.]
 1 Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.
 2 Acts of juvenile pleasure. *Denham.*
 3 Finery; show. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'YLY**, *ad.* [from *gay*.]
 1 Merrily; cheerfully; airily.
 2 Splendidly; pompously. *Pope.*
- GA'YNESS**, *s.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery.
- To GAZE**, *v. n.* [*gesean*, to see, Sax.] To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness. *Fairfax.*
- To GAZE**, *v. a.* To view stedfastly. *Milton.*
- GAZE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder, fixed look. *Spenser.*
 2 The object gazed on. *Milton.*
- GA'ZER**, *s.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration. *Spenser.*
- GA'ZEFUL**, *a.* [*gaze* and *full*] Looking intently. *Spenser.*
- GA'ZEHOUND**, *s.* [*gaze* and *hound*.] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye. *Tickell.*
- GAZE'TTE**, *s.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a newspaper.] A paper of news, or publick intelligence. *Locke.*
- GAZETTE'ER**, *s.* [from *gazette*.] A writer of news.
- GA'ZINGSTOCK**, *s.* [*gaze* and *stock*.] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.
- GA'ZON**, *s.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge. *Harris.*
- GEAR**, *s.* [*gyrian*, Saxon, to clothe.]
 1 Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments. *Fairfax.*
 2 The traces by which horses or oxen draw. *Chas.*
 3 Stuff. *Shakespeare.*
- To GEAR**,* *v. a.* To dress; to put harness on a horse. *Ash.*
- GE'SON**, *a.* Wonderful. *Spenser.*
- GEAT**, *s.* [corrupted from *jett*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mould. *Moxon.*
- GECK**, *s.* [*geac*, Saxon, a cuckow.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Shakespeare.*
- To GECK**, *v. a.* To cheat; to trick.
- GEE**. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.
- GEESE**. The plural of *goose*.
- GE'LABEL**, *a.* [*gela*, Lat.] What may be congealed, or concreted into a jelly.
- GE'LATINE**, } *a.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Formed
GELA'TINOUS, } into a jelly; viscous.
- To GELD**, *v. a.* pret. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelten*, German.]
 1 To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To deprive of any essential part. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection. *Dryden.*
- GE'LDABLE**,* *a.* [from *geld*.] Capable of being gelded. *Scott.*
- GE'LDER**, *s.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration. *Hudibras.*
- GE'LDER-ROSE**, *s.* (brought from *Guelderland*.) A plant.
- GE'LDING**, *s.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly a horse. *Graunt.*
- GE'LID**, *a.* [*gelidus*, Lat.] Extremely cold. *Thomson.*
- GELIDITY**, } *s.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold.
GE'LIDNESS, }

GEN

- GE'LLY**, *s.* [*gelatus*, Lat.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gluey substance. *Dryden.*
- GELT**, *s.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding. *Mortimer.*
- GELT**, part. pass. of *geld*. *Mortimer.*
- GELT**, *s.* Tinsel; gilt surface. *Spenser.*
- GEM**, *s.* [*gemma*, Lat.]
 1 A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The first bud. *Denham.*
- To GEM**, *v. a.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] To adorn as with jewels or buds.
- To GEM**, *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] To put forth the first buds. *Milton.*
- GEME'LLIPAROUS**, *a.* Bearing twins.
- To GE'MINATE**, *v. a.* [*geminio*, Lat.] To double.
- GEMINA'TION**, *s.* [from *geminare*.] Repetition; reduplication. *Boyle.*
- GE'MINI**,* *s.* [Lat.] The third sign of the zodiac. *Ben Jonson.*
- GE'MINY**, *s.* Twins; pair; a brace.
- GE'MINOUS**, *a.* [*geminus*, Lat.] Double.
- GE'MMANARY**, *a.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Brown.*
- GE'MMANARY**,* *s.* [from *gem*.] A place in which jewels are kept. *Scott.*
- GE'MMEOUS**, *a.* [*gemmeus*, Lat.]
 1 Tending to gem*. *Woodward.*
 2 Resembling gems.
- GE'MOTE**, *s.* The court of the hundred.
- GE'NDER**, *s.* [*genus*, Lat.]
 1 A kind; a sort. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A sex.
 3 (In grammar.) A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination.
- To GE'NDER**, *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.]
 1 To beget.
 2 To produce; to cause. *Timothy.*
- To GE'NDER**, *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.
- GENEALOGICAL**, *a.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families.
- GENEALOGIST**, *s.* [*γενεαλογεω*; *généalogiste*, Fr.] He who traces descents.
- GENEALOGY**, *s.* [*γενεα* and *λογος*.] History of the succession of families. *Burnet.*
- GE'NEARCH**,* *s.* [*γενεα* a generation, and *αρχος* a chief.] The head of a family; the chief of a tribe or family. *Ash.*
- GE'NERABLE**, *a.* [*genero*, Lat.] That may be produced or begotten.
- GE'NERAL**, *a.* [*general*, Fr.]
 1 Comprehending many species or individuals, not special. *Brown.*
 2 Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import. *Watts.*
 3 Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations. *Locke.*
 4 Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being. *Whitgiste.*
 5 Publick; comprising the whole. *Milton.*
 6 Not directed to a single object. *Spratt.*
 7 Extensive, though not universal.
 8 Common; usual. *Shakespeare.*
- GE'NERAL**, *s.*
 1 The whole; the totality. *Norris.*
 2 The publick; the interest of the whole.
 3 The vulgar. *Shakespeare.*
 4 [*General*, Fr.] One that has the command over an army. *Addison.*
- To GE'NERALIZE**,* *v. a.* [*generalis*, Lat.] To reduce to a genus. *Reid.*
- GENERALI'SSIMO**, *s.* [*generalissime*, Fr.] The supreme commander. *Clarendon.*
- GENERA'LITY**, *s.* [*generalité*, Fr.]
 1 The state of being general. *Hooker.*
 2 The main body; the bulk. *Tillotson.*
- GE'NERALLY**, *ad.* [from *general*.]
 1 In general; without specification or exception. *Bacon.*
 2 Extensively, though not universally.
 3 Commonly; frequently.
 4 In the main; without minute detail.
- GE'NERALNESS**, *s.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sianey.*

GEN

GENERALSHIP,* *s.* The office of a general commander: the manœuvres of a general in command of an army. *Ash.*
GENERALTY, *s.* [from *general.*] The whole; the totality. *Hale.*
GENERANT, *s.* [generans, Lat.] The begetting or productive power. *Glanville.*
To GENERATE, *v. a.* [genero, Lat.]
 1 To beget; to propagate. *Bacon.*
 2 To cause; to produce. *Milton.*
GENERATION, *s.* [génération, Fr.]
 1 The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon.*
 2 A family; a race. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Progeny; offspring. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A single succession. *Raleigh.*
 5 An age. *Hooker.*
GENERATIVE, *a.* [génératif, Fr.]
 1 Having power of propagation. *Brown.*
 2 Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful. *Bentley.*
GENERATOR, *s.* [genero, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces. *Brown.*
GENE'RICAL, *a.* [générique, Fr.] That comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus. *Watts.*
GENE'RICALLY, *ad.* With regard to the genus, though not the species. *Woodward.*
GENERO'SITY, *s.* [generosité, Fr.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality. *Loc.*
GENEROUS, *a.* [generosus, Lat.]
 1 Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
 2 Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart. *Pope.*
 3 Liberal; munificent. *Parnel.*
 4 Strong; vigorous. *Boyle.*
GENEROUSLY, *ad.* [from *generous.*]
 1 Not meanly, with regard to birth.
 2 Magnanimously; nobly. *Dryden.*
 3 Liberally; munificently.
GENEROUSNESS, *s.* [from *generous.*] The quality of being generous. *Collier.*
GENESIS, *s.* [γενεσις; *genese*, Fr.] Generation; the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.
GE'NET, *s.* [Fr.] A small well-proportioned Spanish horse. *Ray.*
GENE'THLIACK,* *a.* [γενεθλιακος] Pertaining to nativities, as calculated by astrologers. *Howel.*
GENETHLI'ACAL, *a.* [γενεθλιακος] Pertaining to nativities, as calculated by astrologers. *Howel.*
GENETHLI'ACKS, *s.* [γενεθλια] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.
GENETHLIA'LOGY,* *s.* [γενεθλια] a generation, and λογος a description.] The calculating nativities; the pretended telling fortunes by consulting the positions of the heavens at the time of one's birth. *Ash.*
GENETHLIA'TICK, *s.* [γενεθλια] He who calculates nativities. *Drummond.*
GENE'VA, *s.* [genevre, Fr. a juniper-berry.] A distilled spirituous water, made with oil of turpentine, put into the still with common salt, and the coarsest spirit drawn off much below proof strength. *Hill.*
GE'NIAL, *a.* [genialis, Lat.]
 1 That contributes to propagation. *Dryden.*
 2 That gives cheerfulness, or supports life. *Mil.*
 3 Natural; native. *Brown.*
GE'NIALLY, *ad.* [from *genial.*]
 1 By genius; naturally. *Glanville.*
 2 Gayly; cheerfully.
GENI'LATED, *a.* [geniculatus, Lat.] Knotted; jointed. *Woodward.*
GENICULATION, *s.* [geniculatio, Lat.] Knot-tiness.
GENIO, *s.* [genio, Ital. genius, Lat.] A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*
GE'NITAL,* *a.* [genitalis, Latin.] Generative; begetting; pertaining to generation; belonging to the genitals. *Ash.*
GENITALS, *s.* [genitalis, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation. *Brown.*
GENITING, *s.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, Fr.] An early apple in June. *Bacon.*
GENITIVE, *a.* [genitivus, Lat.] In grammar,

GEN

the name of a case, which, among other relation, signifies one begotten: as, the father of a son; or one begetting, as a son of a father.
GE'NIUS, *s.* [Lat. génie, Fr.]
 1 The protecting or ruling power of men, places or things. *Milton.*
 2 A man endowed with superiour faculties. *Add.*
 3 Mental power or faculties. *Waller.*
 4 Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment. *Pope.*
 5 Nature; disposition. *Burnes.*
GENT, *a.* [gent, old Fr.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite: a word now disused.
GENTE'EL, *a.* [gentil, Fr.]
 1 Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil. *Addison.*
 2 Graceful in mien. *Tatler.*
GENTE'ELLY, *ad.* [from *genteel.*]
 1 Elegantly; politely. *South.*
 2 Gracefully; handsomely.
GENTE'ELNESS, *s.* [from *genteel.*]
 1 Elegance; gracefulness; politeness. *Dryden.*
 2 Qualities befitting a man of rank.
GE'NTIAN, *s.* [gentiane, Fr.] Felwort or bald-mony; a plant. *Wiseman.*
GENTIANE'LLA, *s.* A kind of blue colour.
GE'NTILE, *s.* [gentilis, Lat.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Bacon.*
GENTILE'SSE, *s.* [Fr.] Complaisance; civility: not used. *Hudibras.*
GE'NTILISM, *s.* [gentilisme, Fr.] Heathenism; paganism. *Stillingfleet.*
GENTILITIOUS, *a.* [gentilitius, Lat.]
 1 Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.*
 2 Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuthnot.*
GENTI'LITY, *s.* [gentilité, Fr.]
 1 Good extraction; dignity of birth.
 2 Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.
 3 Gentry; the class of persons well born.
 4 Paganism; heathenism. *Hooker.*
GE'NTLE, *a.* [gentilis, Lat.]
 1 Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble. *Sidney.*
 2 Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable. *Fairfax.*
 3 Soothing; pacifick. *Davies.*
GE'NTLE, *s.*
 1 A gentleman; a man of birth. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*
To GE'NTLE, *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shak.*
GE'NTLEFOLK, *s.* [from *gentle* and *folk.*] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.
GE'NTLEMAN, *s.* [gentlehomme, Fr.]
 1 A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble. *Sidney.*
 2 A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A term of complaisance. *Addison.*
 4 The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank. *Camden.*
 5 It is used of any man however high. *Shak.*
GENTLEMANLI'KE, *a.* [from *gentleman* and *like.*] Becoming a man of birth. *Swift.*
GE'NTLENESS, *s.* [from *gentle.*]
 1 Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.
 2 Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness. *Milton.*
 3 Kindness; benevolence: obsolete. *Shak.*
GE'NTLEMANSHIP,* *s.* Carriage of a gentleman.
GE'NTLESHIP, *s.* [from *gentle* and *ship.*] Carriage of a gentleman.
GE'NTLEWOMAN, *s.*
 1 A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended. *Bacon.*
 2 A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A word of civility or irony. *Dryden.*
GE'NTLY, *ad.* [from *gentle.*]
 1 Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly. *Locke.*
 2 Softly; without violence. *Grew.*
GE'NTRY, *s.* [gentlery, gentry, from *gentle.*]
 1 Birth; condition. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Class of people above the vulgar. *Sidney.*

GEO

- 3 A term of civility real or ironical. *Prior.*
 4 Civility; complaisance: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
GENUFLÉXION, *s.* [*genuflexion*, Fr.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee. *Stillingfleet.*
GENUINE, *a.* [*genuinus*, Lat.] Not spurious; real; natural. *Tillotson.*
GENUINELY, *ad.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixture; naturally. *Boyle.*
GENUINENESS, *s.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state. *Boyle.*
GE'NUS, *s.* [Lat.] A class of beings, comprehending under it many species: as, *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts. *Watts.*
GEOCE'NTRICK, *a.* [*γη* and *κεντρον*.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.
GEODÆ'SIA, *s.* [*γεωδαισια*.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*
GEODÆ'TICAL, *a.* [from *geodæsia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.
GEODÆ'TICALLY, ** ad.* [from *geodætical*.] According to the manner in which surfaces are measured.
GEO'GRAPHER, *s.* [*γη* and *γραφω*.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts. *Brown.*
GEOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* [*geographique*, Fr.] Relating to geography.
GEOGRA'PHICALLY, *ad.* In a geographical manner. *Broome.*
GEO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*γη* and *γραφω*.] Knowledge of the earth.
GEO'LOGY, *s.* [*γη* and *λογος*.] The doctrine of the earth.
GEOMANCER, *s.* [*γη* and *μαντις*.] A fortune-teller; a caster of figures. *Brown.*
GE'OMANCY, *s.* [*γη* and *μαντια*.] The art of foretelling by figures. *Ayliffe.*
GEOMA'NTICAL, ** a.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the art of casting figures. *Dryden.*
GEOMA'NTICK, ** a.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the art of casting figures. *Dryden.*
GEOMA'NTICALLY, ** ad.* According to the laws of geometry. *Ash.*
GEOMETER, *s.* [*γεωμετρης*; *geometre*, Fr.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician. *Watts.*
GEOMETRAL, *a.* [*geometral*, Fr.] Pertaining to geometry.
GEOMETRICAL, *a.* [*γεωμετρικος*.] 1 Pertaining to geometry. *More.*
 2 Prescribed or laid down by geometry. *Grew.*
 3 Disposed according to geometry. *Grew.*
GEOMETRICALLY, *ad.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry. *Ray.*
GEOMETRICIAN, *s.* [*γεωμετρης*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer. *Brown.*
To GEO'METRIZE, *s.* [*γεωμετρεω*.] To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle.*
GEO'METRY, *s.* [*γεωμετρια*.] The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered. *Ray.*
GEOPO'NICK, ** a.* [*γη* and *ποιος*.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*
GEOPO'NICAL, ** a.* [*γη* and *ποιος*.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*
GEOPO'NICKS, *s.* [*γη* and *ποιος*.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.
GEORGE, *s.* [*Georgius*, Lat.] 1 A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A brown loaf. *Dryden.*
GEO'RGICK, *s.* [*γεωργικον*; *georgiques*, Fr.] 1 The science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Add.*
GEO'RGICK, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*
GEO'RGIIUM-SIDUS, ** s.* [Latin: called after His Majesty King George the Third.] One of the planets. *Adams.*
GEO'TICK, *a.* Belonging to the earth.

GEW

- GE'RENT**, *a.* [*gerens*, Lat.] Carrying; bearing.
GE'RFALCON, *s.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk. *Bailey.*
GE'RMAN, *s.* [*germain*, Fr.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood.
GE'RMAN, *a.* [*germanus*, Lat.] Related.
GE'RMANDER, *s.* [*germandrée*, Fr.] A plant.
GERME, *s.* [*germen*, Lat.] A sprout or shoot that part which grows and spreads. *Brown.*
GE'RMIN, *s.* [*germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed. *Shakespeare.*
To GE'RMINATE, *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud. *Woodward.*
GERMINATION, *s.* [*germination*, Fr.] The act of sprouting; growth. *Wotton.*
GE'RUND, *s.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.
GERU'NDIVE, ** a.* Belonging to a gerund. *Ash.*
GEST, *s.* [*gestum*, Lat.] Obsolete.
 1 A deed; an action; an achievement.
 2 Show; representation.
 3 The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings.
GESTA'TION, *s.* [*gestatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Ray.*
To GESTI'ULATE, *v. n.* [*gesticular*, Lat. *gesticular*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to show postures.
GESTICULATION, *s.* [*gesticulatio*, Latin.] Antick tricks; various postures.
GE'STURE, *s.* [*gestum*, Lat.] 1 Action or posture expressive of sentiment. *Sid.*
 2 Movement of the body. *Addison.*
To GE'STURE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture. *Hooker.*
To GET, *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*getan*, *gettan*, Sax.] 1 To procure; to obtain. *Boyle.*
 2 To force; to seize. *Daniel.*
 3 To win by contest. *Knolles.*
 4 To have possession of; to hold. *Herbert.*
 5 To beget upon a female. *Waller.*
 6 To gain as profit. *Locke.*
 7 To gain a superiority or advantage. *Shak.*
 8 To earn; to gain by labour. *Abbot.*
 9 To receive as a price or reward. *Locke.*
 10 To learn. *Watts.*
 11 To procure to be: thus, we got it done. *South.*
 12 To put into any state: he got his house in order. *Guardian.*
 13 To prevail on; to induce: he got his friends to help him. *Spectator.*
 14 To draw; to hook: sharpeners got his money from him. *Addison.*
 15 To betake; to remove. *Knolles.*
 16 To remove by force or art. *Boyle.*
 17 To put. *Shakespeare.*
 18 *To get off.* To sell or dispose of by some expedient. *Swift.*
To GET, *v. n.* 1 To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty.
 2 To fall; to come by accident. *Tatler.*
 3 To find the way. *Boyle.*
 4 To move; to remove. *Knolles.*
 5 To have recourse to. *Knolles.*
 6 To go; to repair. *Knolles.*
 7 To put one's self in any state. *Clarendon.*
 8 To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden.*
 9 To be a gainer; to receive advantage.
 10 *To get off.* To escape. *Dryden.*
 11 *To get over.* To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped. *Swift.*
 12 *To get on.* To move forward.
 13 *To get up.* To rise from repose. *Bacon.*
 14 *To get up.* To rise from a seat.
GE'TTER, *s.* [from *get*.] 1 One who procures or obtains.
 2 One who begets on a female. *Shakespeare.*
GE'TTING, *s.* [from *get*.] 1 The act of getting; acquisition. *Proverbs.*
 2 Gain; profit. *Bacon.*
GE'WGAU, *s.* [*gegaf*, Sax.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble. *Abbot.*

GIB

- GE'WGAW**, *a.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value. *Law.*
- GHA'STFUL**, *a.* [*gast* and *fulle*, Sax.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy. *Spenser.*
- GHA'STLINESS**, *s.* [from *ghastly*.] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.
- GHA'STLY**, *a.* [*gast*, or *ghost*, and *like*.]
1 Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dismal. *Knolles.*
2 Horrible; shocking; dreadful. *Milton.*
- GHA'STNESS**, *s.* [*gast*, Sax.] Ghastliness; horror of look. *Shakespeare.*
- GHE'RKIN**, *s.* [*gurcke*, German, a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber.
- To GHESS**, *v. n.* To conjecture; to guess.
- GHOST**, *s.* [*gast*, Sax.]
1 The soul of man. *Sandys.*
2 A spirit appearing after death. *Dryden.*
3 To give up the ghost. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God. *Shakespeare.*
4 The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.
- To GHOST**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die: not in use. *Sidney.*
- To GHOST**, *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men: obsolete.
- GHO'STLINESS**, *s.* [from *ghostly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.
- GHO'STLY**, *a.* [from *ghost*.]
1 Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular. *Hooker.*
2 Having a character from religion; spiritual.
- GIA'LALINA**, *s.* [Ital.] Earth of a bright gold colour. *Woodward.*
- GIA'MBEUX**, *s.* [*jambes*, Fr. legs.] Armour for legs; greaves. *Spenser.*
- GI'ANT**, *s.* [*géant*, Fr.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Raleigh.*
- GI'ANTESS**, *s.* [from *giant*.] A she giant; a woman of unnatural bulk. *Howel.*
- GI'ANTLIKE**, } *a.* [from *giant* and *like*.] Gigan-
GI'ANTLY, } tick; vast. *South.*
- GI'ANTSHIP**, *s.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant. *Milton.*
- GI'BBE**, *s.* Any old worn-out animal. *Shak.*
- To GI'BBER**, *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To speak inarticulately. *Shakespeare.*
- GI'BBERISH**, *s.* [Derived by Skinner from *gaber*, French, to cheat; but as it was anciently written *geberish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber*, and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gypsies; words without meaning. *Swift.*
- GI'BBET**, *s.* [*gibet*, Fr.]
1 A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed. *Cleveland.*
2 Any traverse beams.
- To GI'BBET**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1 To hang or expose on a gibbet. *Oldham.*
2 To hang on any thing going raverse. *Shak.*
- GI'BBIER**, *s.* [Fr.] Game; wild fowl. *Add.*
- GIBBO'SITY**, *s.* [*gibbosité*, Fr. from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance. *Ray.*
- GI'BBOUS**, *a.* [*gibbus*, Lat.]
1 Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities. *Dryden.*
2 Crookbacked. *Brown.*
- GI'BBOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence. *Bentley.*
- GI'BCAT**, *s.* An old worn-out cat. *Shakespeare.*
- To GIBE**, *v. n.* [*gaber*, old Fr.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt. *Swift.*
- To GIBE**, *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to sneer; to taunt. *Swift.*
- GIBE**, *s.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff. *Spectator.*
- GI'BER**, *s.* [from *gibe*.] A sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter. *Ben Jonson.*
- GI'INGLY**, *ad.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Shakespeare*

GIL

- GI'BLET**,* *s.* Made of small parts; made of giblets: as, a *giblet pie*. *Ash.*
- GI'BLETS**, *s.* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted. *Dryden.*
- GI'DDILY**, *ad.* [from *gi'dy*.]
1 With the head seeming to turn round
2 Inconstantly; unsteadily. *Donne.*
3 Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently. *Shak.*
- GI'DDINESS**, *s.* [from *giddy*.]
1 The state of being giddy or vertiginous.
2 Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability.
3 Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.
4 Frolick; wantonness of life. *Donne.*
- GI'DDY**, *a.* [*gidig*, Sax.]
1 Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion. *Tate.*
2 Rotatory; whirling. *Pope.*
3 Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeable. *Shakespeare.*
4 That causes giddiness. *Prior.*
5 Heedless; thoughtless; wild. *Rowe.*
6 Tottering; unfixed. *Shakespeare.*
7 Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering incitement. *Shak.*
- GI'DDYBRAINED**, *a.* [from *giddy* and *brain*.] Careless; thoughtless. *Otway.*
- GI'DDYHEADED**, *a.* [from *giddy* and *head*.] Without steadiness or constancy. *Burton.*
- GI'DDYPACED**, *a.* [from *giddy* and *paced*.] Moving without regularity. *Shakespeare.*
- GI'ER-EAGLE**, *s.* An eagle of a particular kind. *Leviticus.*
- GIFT**, *s.* [from *give*.]
1 A thing given or bestowed. *Matthew.*
2 The act of giving. *South.*
3 Oblation; offering. *Tobit.*
4 A bribe. *Deuteronomy.*
5 Power; faculty. *Shakespeare.*
- GIFT**,* } *a.* [from *gift*.]
GI'FTED, }
1 Given; bestowed. *Milton.*
2 Endued with extraordinary powers. *Dryden.*
- GIG**, *s.* [Etymology uncertain.]
1 Any thing that is whirled round in play.
2 [*Gigia*, Islandick.] A fiddle.
- GIGA'NTICK**, *a.* [*gigantes*, Lat.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous.
- To GI'GGLE**, *v. n.* [*gichgelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter.
- GI'GGLER**, *s.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer. *Herbert.*
- GI'GLET**, [*geagl*, Sax.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. *Shakespeare.*
- GI'GOT**, *s.* [Fr.] The hip joint.
- To GILD**, *v. a.* pret. *gilded* or *gilt*. [*gildan*, Sax.]
1 To overlay with thin gold. *Spenser.*
2 To cover with any yellow matter. *Shakespeare.*
3 To adorn with lustre. *Pope.*
4 To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
5 To recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
- GI'LDER**, *s.* [from *gild*.]
1 One who lays gold on the surface of any other body. *Bacon.*
2 A coin, from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings. *Shakespeare.*
- GI'LDING**, *s.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament. *Bacon.*
- GILL**, *s.* [*agulla*, Span. *gula*, Lat.]
1 The apertures at each side of a fish's head. *Walton.*
2 The flags that hang below the beak of a fowl. *Bacon.*
3 The flesh under the chin. *Bacon.*
4 [From *gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint, or, in some places, half a pint.
5 The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language: contracted from *gillian*. *Ben Jonson.*
6 The name of a plant; ground ivy.
7 Malt liquor medicated with ground ivy. In the last four senses it is spoken *jill*.
- GI'LLHOUSE**, *s.* [from *gill* and *house*.] A house where gill is sold. *Pope.*
- GI'LLYFLOWER**, *s.* Corrupted from *July-flower*. *Mortimer*

GIR

- GILT**, *s.* [from *gild*.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. *Shakespeare.*
- GILT**. The participle of *gild*. *Pope.*
- GILTHEAD**, *s.* [from *gilt* and *head*.] A sea fish.
- GILTTAIL**, *s.* [from *gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from its yellow tail.
- GIM**, *a.* (An old word.) Neat; spruce.
- GIMCRACK**, *s.* [supposed by Skinner to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mechanism. *Prior.*
- GIMBLET**,* } *s.* [gibelet, guimbelet, Fr.] A }
GIMLET, } borer with a screw at its point. *Moxon.*
- GIMMAL**, *s.* [gimellus, Lat.] Some little quaint devices of machinery. *Hanmer.*
- GIMMER**, *s.* Movement; machinery. *More.*
- GIMP**, *s.* A kind of silk twist or lace.
- To GIMP**,* *v. n.* To make gimp; to work in gimp. *Ash.*
- GIN**, *s.* [from *engine*.]
- 1 A trap; a snare. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 2 Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture. *Spenser.*
 - 3 A pump worked by rotatory sails. *Woodward.*
 - 4 [Contracted from *Genera*.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.
- GIN**,* *a.* Belonging to the spirit drawn from juniper berries; vending gin; using gin: as, gin shops. *Ash.*
- GINGER**, *s.* [zinziber, Lat. *gingero*, Ital.] The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. *Hill.*
- GINGERBREAD**, *s.* [from *ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some other aromatics. *King.*
- GINGERLY**, *ad.* • Cautiously; nicely. *Shak.*
- GINGERNESS**, *s.* Niceness; tenderness.
- GINGIVAL**, *a.* [gingiva, Lat.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder.*
- To GINGLE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To utter a sharp clattering noise. *Pope.*
 - 2 To make an affected sound in periods of cadence.
- To GINGLE**, *v. a.* To shake, so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made. *Pope.*
- GINGLE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 A shrill resounding noise.
 - 2 Affectation in the sound of periods.
- GINGLYMOID**, *a.* [γγγλυμος, a hinge, and εδος.] Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.
- GINGLYMUS**, *s.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an instance.
- GINNET**, *s.* [γεννος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.
- GINSENG**, *s.* [Chinese.] A root of a very agreeable aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. *Hill.*
- To GIP**, *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings.
- GIPSUM**,* } *s.* [Lat.] A cement or plaster }
GYP SUM,* } used in building.
- GIPSY**, *s.* [corrupted from *Egyptian*.]
- 1 A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy.
 - 2 A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A name of slight reproach to a woman.
- GIRANDO'LE**,* *s.* [Fr.] A kind of branched candlestick. *Ash.*
- GIRASOLE**, *s.* [girasol, Fr.]
- 1 The herb turnsol.
 - 2 The opal stone.
- To GIRD**, *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [gyrdan, Saxon.]
- 1 To bind round. *1 Maccabees.*
 - 2 To put on so as to surround or bind. *Swift.*
 - 3 To fasten by binding. *Milton.*
 - 4 To invest. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To dress; to habit; to clothe. *Ezekiel.*

GIV

- 6 To cover round as a garment. *Milton.*
 - 7 To reproach; to gibe. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 To furnish; to equip. *Milton.*
 - 9 To enclose; to encircle. *Milton.*
- To GIRD**, *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer. *Shakespeare.*
- GIRD**, *s.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tillotson.*
- GIRDER**, *s.* [from *gird*.] The largest piece of timber in a floor. *Harris.*
- GIRDLE**, *s.* [gyrdel, Sax.]
- 1 Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. *Brown.*
 - 2 Enclosure; circumference. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 The equator; the torrid zone. *Bacon.*
- To GIRDLE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To enclose; to shut in; to environ. *Shak.*
- GIRDLEBELT**, *s.* [from *girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*
- GIRDLER**, *s.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.
- GIRE**, *s.* [gyrus, Lat.] A circle described by any thing in motion.
- GIRL**, *s.* [Islandick, *karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or female child. *Shakespeare.*
- GIRLISH**, *a.* [from *girl*.] Suited to a girl; youthful. *Carew.*
- GIRLISHLY**, *ad.* In a girlish manner.
- To GIRN**, *v. n.* It seems to be a corruption of *grin*.
- GIRROCK**, *s.* A kind of fish.
- GIRT**, *part. pass.* from *To gird*.
- To GIRT**, *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. *Thomson.*
- GIRT**, } *s.* [from *gird*.]
GIRTH, }
- 1 A band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse. *Milton.*
 - 2 A circular bandage. *Wiseman.*
 - 3 The compass measured by the girdle. *Addison.*
- To GIRTH**, *v. a.* To bind with a girth.
- To GISE Ground**, *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*
- GISLE**. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgisle* is a pledge of peace; *gislebert* an illustrious pledge. *Gibson.*
- GITH**, *s.* An herb called Guinea pepper.
- To GIVE**, *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given*. [gifan, Sax.]
- 1 To bestow; to confer without any price or reward. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate. *Burnet.*
 - 3 To put into one's possession; to consign.
 - 4 To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon.*
 - 6 To quit; to yield as due. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 - 7 To confer; to impart. *Bramhall.*
 - 8 To expose: the ship was given to the waves. *Dryden.*
 - 9 To grant; to allow. *Atterbury.*
 - 10 To yield; not to deny. *Rowe.*
 - 11 To afford; to supply. *Hooker.*
 - 12 To empower; to commission. *Pope.*
 - 13 To enable; to allow. *Hooker.*
 - 14 To pay. *Shakespeare.*
 - 15 To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Swift.*
 - 16 To exhibit; to show. *Hale.*
 - 17 To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbutnot.*
 - 18 To do any act of which the consequence reaches others: he gave no offence. *Burnet.*
 - 19 To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body. *Bacon.*
 - 20 To addict; to apply. *Sidney.*
 - 21 To resign; to yield up. *Herbert.*
 - 22 To conclude; to suppose. *Garth.*
 - 23 To give away. To alienate from one's self. *Sidney.*
 - 24 To give back. To return; to restore.
 - 25 To give forth. To publish; to tell.
 - 26 To give the hand. To yield pre-eminence, being subordinate or inferiour.

GLA

- 27 *To give over.* To leave; to quit; to cease.
Hooker.
- 28 *To give over.* To addict; to attach.
Sidney.
- 29 *To give over.* To conclude lost.
Arbuthnot.
- 30 *To give over.* To abandon.
Hudibras.
- 31 *To give out.* To proclaim; to publish; to utter.
Knolles.
- 32 *To give out.* To show in false appearance.
Sha.
- 33 *To give up.* To resign; to quit; to yield.
Sid.
- 34 *To give up.* To abandon.
Stillington.
- 35 *To give up.* To deliver.
Swift.
- 36 *To give way.* To yield; not to resist; to make room for.
Collier.
- To GIVE, v. n.*
- 1 To rush; to fall on; to give the assault: a French phrase.
Hooker.
- 2 To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.
Bacon.
- 3 To move: a French phrase.
Daniel.
- 4 *To give in.* To go back; to give way: not in use.
Hayward.
- 5 *To give into.* To adopt; to embrace: a French phrase.
Addison.
- 6 *To give off.* To cease; to forbear.
- 7 *To give over.* To cease; to act no more.
- 8 *To give out.* To cease; to yield.
- GIVER, s.* [from the verb.] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter.
Pope.
- GIZZARD, s.* [gesier, Fr. gigeria, Lat. It is sometimes called gizzern.]
- 1 The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.
More.
- 2 He frets his gizzard; he harasses his imagination.
Hudibras.
- GLA'BRITY, s.* [glaber, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness.
- GLA'CIAL, a.* [glacial, Fr. glacialis, Lat.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.
- To GLA'CIATE, v. n.* [glacies, Lat. glacer, Fr.] To turn into ice.
- GLACIA'TION, s.* [from glaciare.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.
Brown.
- GLA'CIOUS, a.* [glacio, Lat.] Icy; resembling ice.
Brown.
- GLA'CIS, s.* [Fr.] In fortification, a sloping bank.
Harris.
- GLAD, a.* [glæd, Sax. glad, Danish.]
- 1 Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.
- 2 Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.
Isaiah.
- 3 Pleased; elevated with joy.
Proverbs.
- 4 Pleasing; exhilarating.
Sidney.
- 5 Expressing gladness.
Pope.
- To GLAD, v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.
- To GLA'DDEN, v. a.* [from glad.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.
Addison.
- GLA'DDER, s.* [from glad.] That which makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.
Dryden.
- GLADE, s.* [glowen, Sax.] A lawn or opening in a wood.
Pope.
- GLA'DEN, s.* [gladius, Lat. a sword.] Sword.
- GLA'DER, s.* grass; a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge.
- GLA'DFULNESS, s.* [from glad and fulness.] Joy; gladness.
Spenser.
- GLA'DIATOR, s.* [Lat. gladiator, Fr.] A sword-player; a prizefighter.
Denham.
- GLADIATORIAL, a.* Of gladiators.
Shak.
- GLADIATURE, s.* The act of fighting with swords; the contest of gladiators.
Ash.
- GLA'DLY, ad.* [from glad.] Joyfully; with gaiety; with merriment.
Shakespeare.
- GLA'DNESS, s.* [from glad.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
Dryden.
- GLA'DSOME, a.* [from glad.]
- 1 Pleased; gay; delighted.
Spenser.
- 2 Causing joy; having an appearance of gaiety.
Prior.
- GLA'DSOMELY, ad.* [from gladsome.] With gaiety and delight.
- GLA'DSOMENESS, s.* [from gladsome.] Gaiety; showiness; delight.
- GLA'IRE, s.* [glær, Saxon, amber; glar, Dan. glass.]

GLA

- 1 The white of an egg.
Peacham.
- 2 A kind of halbert.
- To GLA'IRE, v. a.* To smear with the white of egg
- GLA'MOUR, s.* Magic; necromancy; sorcery
- GLANCE, s.* [glantz, Ger.]
- 1 A sudden shoot of light or splendour.
Milton.
- 2 A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.
Dryden.
- 3 A snatch of sight; quick view.
Watts
- To GLANCE, v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
Rowe.
- 2 To fly off in an oblique direction.
Shakespeare.
- 3 To strike in an oblique direction.
Pope.
- 4 To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.
Pope.
- 5 To censure by oblique hints.
Shakespeare.
- To GLANCE, v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.
Shakespeare.
- GLA'NCINGLY, ad.* [from glance.] In an oblique broken manner; transiently.
Hakewill.
- GLAND, s.* [glans, Lat. gland, Fr.] The glands are reduced to two sorts, conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. A conglomerate gland is composed of many little conglobate glands all tied together.
Wiseman.
- GLA'NDERS, s.* [from gland.] In a horse is the running of a corrupt matter from the nose.
- GLANDI'FEROUS, a.* [glans and fero, Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns.
Mortimer.
- GLA'NDULE, s.* [glandula, Lat.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.
Ray.
- GLANDULO'SITY, s.* [from glandulous.] A collection of glands.
Brown.
- GLA'NDULOUS, a.* [glandulosus, Lat.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands.
Br.
- To GLARE, v. n.* [glæren, Dutch.]
- 1 To shine so as to dazzle.
Fairfax.
- 2 To look with fierce piercing eyes.
Shakespeare.
- 3 To shine ostentatiously.
Felton.
- To GLARE, v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eyes cannot bear.
Milton.
- GLARE, s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eyes.
Pope.
- 2 A fierce piercing look.
Milton.
- GLA'REOUS, a.* [glarieux, Fr. glareous, Lat. from glaire.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.
- GLA'RING, a.* Applied to any thing very shocking: as, a glaring crime.
- GLASS, s.* [glæs, Sax.]
- 1 An artificial substance made by fusing salt and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire.
Peacham.
- 2 A glass vessel of any kind.
Shakespeare.
- 3 A looking-glass; a mirror.
Dryden.
- 4 An hour-glass. A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand.
Shakespeare.
- 5 A cup of glass used to drink in.
Philips.
- 6 The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass.
Taylor.
- 7 A perspective glass.
Dryden.
- GLASS, a.* Vitreous; made of glass.
Shak.
- To GLASS, v. a.*
- 1 To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror.
Sidney.
- 2 To case in a glass.
Shakespeare.
- 3 To cover with glass; to glaze.
Boyle.
- GLA'SSFURNACE, s.* [glass and furnace.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.
Locke.
- GLA'SSGAZING, a.* [glass and gazing.] Finitical, often contemplating himself in a mirror.
Shakespeare
- GLA'SSGRINDER, s.* [glass and grinder.] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.
- GLA'SSHOUSE, s.* [glass and house.] A house where glass is manufactured.
Addison.
- GLA'SSMAN, s.* [glass and man.] One who sells glass.
Swift.
- GLA'SSMETAL, s.* [glass and metal.] Glass in fusion.
Bacon.

GLE

GLASSWORK, *s.* [*glass and work.*] Manufactory of glass. *Bacon.*
GLASSWORT, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
GLASSY, *a.* [*from glass.*]
 1 Made of glass; vitreous. *Bacon.*
 2 Resembling glass, as in smoothness, or lustre, or brittleness. *Sandys.*
GLA'STONBURY *Thorn*, *s.* A species of medlar.
GLAUCO'MA, *s.* [*γλαυκωμα, glaucome, Fr.*] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour. *Quincy.*
GLAVE, *s.* [*glaive, Fr.*] A broad sword; a falchion. *Fairfax.*
GLA'VIE, *s.* [*glaive, Fr.*] A broad sword; a falchion. *Fairfax.*
To GLA'VER, *v. n.* [*glave, Welsh, flattery.*] To flatter; to wheedle. *L'Estrange.*
To GLAZE, *v. a.* [*to glass, only accidentally varied.*]
 1 To furnish with windows of glass. *Bacon.*
 2 To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware.
 3 To overlay with something shining and pellucid. *Grew.*
GLA'ZIER, *s.* [*corrupted from glasier.*] One whose trade is to make glass windows. *Gay.*
GLA'ZING, *s.* [*from glaze.*] The act of putting glass into windows; the act of overlaying with something smooth and shining; that with which any thing is glazed; enamel. *Ash.*
GLEAM, *s.* [*gelioma, Sax.*] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness. *Milton.*
To GLEAM, *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
 1 To shine with sudden coruscation. *Thomson.*
 2 To shine. *Thomson.*
GLE'AMING, *s.* A gleam; a sudden shoot of light. *Ash.*
GLE'AMY, *a.* [*from gleam.*] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light. *Pope.*
To GLEAN, *v. a.* [*glaner, Fr.*]
 1 To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind. *Dryden.*
 2 To gather any thing thinly scattered. *Shakes.*
GLEAN, *s.* [*from the verb.*] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees. *Dryden.*
GLE'ANER, *s.* [*from glean.*]
 1 One who gathers after the reapers. *Thomson.*
 2 One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously. *Locke.*
GLE'ANING, *s.* [*from glean.*] The act of glean- ing, or thing gleaned. *Atterbury.*
GLEBE, *s.* [*gleba, Lat.*]
 1 Turf; soil; ground. *Dryden.*
 2 The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice. *Spelman.*
GLE'BOSE, *s.* [*from glebe.*] Turfy. *Prior.*
GLE'BOUS, *s.* [*from glebe.*] Turfy. *Prior.*
GLE'BY, *s.* [*from glebe.*] Turfy. *Prior.*
GLE'BULENT, *a.* Glebous; cloddy. *Scott.*
GLEDE, *s.* [*glidaglide, Sax.*] A kind of hawk. *Deuteronomy.*
GLEE, *s.* [*gligge, Sax.*] Joy; merriment; gaiety. *Gay.*
GLEED, *s.* [*from glowan, Sax. to glow.*] A hot glowing coal.
GLE'EFUL, *a.* [*glee and full.*] Gay; merry; cheerful. *Shakespeare.*
GLE'EFULLY, *ad.* [*from gleeful.*] Joyfully; merrily. *Ash.*
GLE'EFULNESS, *s.* [*from gleeful.*] Gladness; joyfulness. *Scott.*
GLEEK, *s.* [*gligge, Sax.*] Musick; or musician. *Shakespeare.*
To GLEEK, *v. a.* [*gligman, in Sax.*] To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon. *Shakespeare.*
To GLEEN, *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. *Prior.*
GLEET, *s.* [*glidan, Sax.*] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor from a sore. *Wiseman.*
To GLEET, *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
 1 To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor. *Wiseman.*
 2 To run slowly. *Cheyne.*
GLE'ETY, *a.* [*from gleet.*] Ichorous; thinly sanious. *Wiseman.*
GLEN, *s.* [*gleann, Erse.*] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills. *Spenser.*
GLEW, *s.* [*gluten, Lat.*] A viscous cement made

GLO

by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the jelly.
GLIB, *a.* [*from λαος, Skinner.*]
 1 Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved. *Burnet.*
 2 Smooth; voluble. *Shakespeare.*
GLIB, *s.* Thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. *Spenser.*
To GLIB, *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*] To castrate. *Shakespeare.*
GLI'BLY, *ad.* [*from glib.*] Smoothly; volubly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
GLI'BNESS, *s.* [*from glib.*] Smoothness; slipperiness. *Chapman.*
To GLIDE, *v. n.* [*glidan, Sax.*]
 1 To flow gently and silently. *Fairfax.*
 2 To pass on without change of step. *Dryden.*
 3 To move swiftly and smoothly along. *Shakespeare.*
GLIDE, *s.* [*from the verb.*] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly. *Shakespeare.*
GLI'DER, *s.* [*from glide.*] One that glides.
GLIKE, *s.* [*glig, Sax.* See GLEEK.] A sneer; a scoff. *Shakespeare.*
To GLI'MMER, *v. n.* [*glimmer, Dan.*]
 1 To shine faintly. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly. *Wotton.*
GLI'MMER, *s.* [*from the verb.*]
 1 Faint splendour; weak light.
 2 A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*
GLI'MMERING, *s.* [*from glimmer.*] The act of putting forth a faint light; a glimmer; a faint appearance. *Ash.*
GLIMPSE, *s.* [*glimmen, Dutch.*]
 1 A weak faint light. *Locke.*
 2 Quick flashing light. *Milton.*
 3 Transitory lustre. *Dryden.*
 4 Short fleeting enjoyment. *Prior.*
 5 A short transitory view. *Hakewill.*
 6 The exhibition of a faint resemblance. *Shakespeare.*
To GLI'STEN, *v. n.* [*glittan, German.*] To shine; to sparkle with light. *Thomson.*
To GLI'STER, *v. n.* [*glisteren, Dutch.*] To shine; to be bright. *Spenser.*
GLI'STER, *s.* See CLYSTER.
To GLI'TTER, *v. n.* [*glitnian, Sax.*]
 1 To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam. *Dry.*
 2 To be specious; to be striking. *Young.*
GLI'TTER, *s.* [*from the verb.*] Lustre; bright show. *Collier.*
GLI'TTERAND, *part.* Shining; sparkling.
GLI'TTERING, *s.* [*from glitter.*] The act of sending forth splendour; glitter; brightness. *Ash.*
GLI'TTERINGLY, *ad.* [*from glitter.*] With shining lustre.
To GLOAR, *v. a.* [*gloren, Dutch.*] To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*
To GLOAT, *v. n.* To cast side glances at a timorous lover. *Rowe.*
GLO'BARD, *s.* [*from glow.*] A glow-worm.
GLO'BATED, *a.* [*from globe.*] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.
GLOBE, *s.* [*globe, Fr. globus, Lat.*]
 1 A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.
 2 The terraqueous ball. *Stepney.*
 3 A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky. *Creech.*
 4 A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.
GLOBE Amaranth, or Everlasting Flower, *s.* A flower.
GLOBE Daisy, *s.* A kind of flower.
GLOBE fish, *s.* A kind of orbicular fish.
GLOBE Thistle, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
GLOBO'SE, *a.* [*giobosus, Lat.*] Spherical; round. *Milton.*
GLOBO'SITY, *s.* [*from globose.*] Sphericity; sphericalness. *Ray.*
GLO'BOUS, *a.* [*globosus, Lat.*] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLO

- GLOBULAR**, *a.* [*globosus*, Lat.] In form of a small sphere; round; spherical.
- GLOBULARIA**, *s.* [Lat. *globulaire*, Fr.] A flosculous flower. *Miller.*
- GLOBULE**, *s.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Latin.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood. *Newton.*
- GLOBULOUS**, *a.* [from *globule*.] In form of a small sphere; round. *Boyle.*
- To GLOMERATE**, *v. a.* [*glomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball.
- GLOMERATION**, *s.* [from *glomerate*.] A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*
- GLOMEROUS**, *a.* [*glomerosus*, Lat.] Gathered in a ball or sphere.
- GLOOM**, *s.* [*glomang*, Saxon, twilight.]
- 1 Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light. *Milton.*
 - 2 Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.
- To GLOOM**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To shine obscurely, as the twilight. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To be cloudy; to be dark.
 - 3 To be melancholy; to be sullen.
- GLOOMILY**, *ad.* [from *gloomy*.]
- 1 Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.
 - 2 Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden.*
- GLOOMINESS**, *s.* [from *gloomy*.]
- 1 Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.
 - 2 Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy. *Collier.*
- GLOOMY**, *a.* [from *gloom*.]
- 1 Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Dark of complexion. *Milton.*
 - 3 Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.
- GLO'RIED**, *a.* [from *glory*.] Illustrious; honourable: not in use. *Milton.*
- GLORIFICATION**, *s.* [*glorification*, Fr. from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory. *Taylor.*
- To GLORIFY**, *v. a.* [*glorifier*, Fr.]
- 1 To procure honour or praise to one. *Daniel.*
 - 2 To pay honour or praise in worship. *Hooker.*
 - 3 To praise; to honour; to extol. *Donne.*
 - 4 To exalt to glory or dignity. *Romans.*
- GLORIOUS**, *a.* [*gloriosus*, Lat.]
- 1 Noble; illustrious; excellent. *Addison.*
 - 2 Boastful; proud; haughty. *Bacon.*
- GLORIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously. *Pope.*
- GLORY**, *s.* [*gloria*, Lat.]
- 1 Praise paid in adoration. *Luke.*
 - 2 The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God. *Milton.*
 - 3 Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney.*
 - 4 Splendour; magnificence. *Matthew.*
 - 5 Lustre; brightness. *Pope.*
 - 6 A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures. *South.*
 - 7 Pride; boastfulness; arrogance. *Young.*
 - 8 Generous pride. *Sidney.*
- To GLORY**, *v. n.* [*glorior*, Lat.] To boast in; to be proud of. *Sidney.*
- To GLOSE**, *v. a.* To flatter; to colloque.
- GLOSS**, *s.* [*γλωσσα*; *glose*, Fr.]
- 1 A scholium; a comment. *Davies.*
 - 2 An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Superficial lustre. *Addison.*
- To GLOSS**, *v. n.* [*gloser*, Fr.]
- 1 To comment. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To make sly remarks. *Prior.*
- To GLOSS**, *v. a.*
- 1 To explain by comment. *Donne.*
 - 2 To palliate by specious exposition or representation. *Hooker.*
 - 3 To embellish with superficial lustre. *Dryden.*
- GLOSSARIST**, ** s.* The writer of a glossary. *Ash.*
- GLOSSARY**, *s.* [*glossarium*, Lat.] A dictionary of obscure and antiquated words. *Baker.*

GLU

- GLOSSATOR**, *s.* [*glossateur*, Fr.] A writer of glosses; a commentator. *Ayliffe.*
- GLOSSER**, *s.* [*glossarius*, Lat.]
- 1 A scholiast; a commentator.
 - 2 A polisher.
- GLOSSINESS**, *s.* [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish superficial lustre. *Boyle.*
- GLOSSOGRAPHER**, *s.* [*γλωσσα* and *γραφω*.] A scholiast; a commentator.
- GLOSSOGRAPHY**, *s.* [*γλωσσα* and *γραφω*.] The writing of commentaries.
- GLOSSY**, *a.* [from *gloss*.] Shining; smoothly polished. *Dryden.*
- GLOVE**, *s.* [*glofe*, Sax.] Cover of the hands. *Drayton.*
- To GLOVE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove. *Cleaveland.*
- GLOVER**, *s.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves. *Shakespeare.*
- To GLOUT**, *v. n.* To pout; to look sullen. *Chap.*
- To GLOW**, *v. n.* [*glowan*, Sax.]
- 1 To be heated so as to shine without flame. *Hakewill.*
 - 2 To burn with vehement heat. *Smith.*
 - 3 To feel heat of body. *Addison.*
 - 4 To exhibit a strong bright colour. *Milton.*
 - 5 To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy. *Prior.*
 - 6 To rage or burn as a passion. *Shadwell.*
- To GLOW**, *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- GLOW**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Shining heat.
 - 2 Vehemence of passion.
 - 3 Brightness or vividness of colour. *Shak.*
- GLOW-WORM**, *s.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A small creeping grub with a luminous tail. *Waller.*
- To GLOZE**, *v. n.* [*glesan*, Sax.]
- 1 To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn. *South.*
 - 2 To comment. *Shakespeare*
- GLOZE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Flattery; insinuation. *Shakespeare*
 - 2 Specious show; gloss. *Sidney.*
- GLUE**, *s.* [*glu*, Fr.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly; a cement. *Blackmore.*
- To GLUE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To join with a viscous cement. *Ecclus.*
 - 2 To hold together. *Newton.*
 - 3 To join; to unite; to inviscate. *Tillotson.*
- GLUE-BOILER**, *s.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make glue.
- GLUER**, *s.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.
- GLUINESS**, ** s.* [from *glue*.] Viscidity; likeness to glue. *Scott.*
- GLUM**, *a.* [a low cant word.] Sullen; stubbornly grave. *Guardian.*
- To GLUT**, *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.; *glutio*, Lat.]
- 1 To swallow; to devour. *Milton.*
 - 2 To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency. *Bacon.*
 - 3 To feast or delight even to satiety. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To overfill; to load. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 5 To saturate. *Boyle.*
- GLUT**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 That which is gorged or swallowed. *Milton.*
 - 2 Plenty, even to loathing and satiety. *Milton.*
 - 3 More than enough; overmuch. *B. Jonson.*
 - 4 Any thing that fills up a passage. *Woodward.*
- To GLUTINATE**, ** v. a.* [*glutino*, to glue, Lat.] To join with glue; to cement. *Bailey.*
- GLUTINATIVE**, ** a.* [*glutineux*, Fr.] Gluy; viscous; tenacious. *Bac.*
- GLUTINOUS**, *s.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*
- GLUTTON**, *s.* [*glouton*, Fr.]
- 1 One who indulges himself too much in eating. *Prior.*
 - 2 One eager of any thing to excess. *Cowley.*
- To GLUTTONISE**, *v. a.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton.
- GLUTTONOUS**, *a.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive feeding. *Raleigh.*
- GLUTTONOUSLY**, *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GO

GLUTTONY, *s.* [*glouttonnerie*, Fr.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table. *Arbutnot.*
GLU'Y, *a.* [from *glue*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Addison.*
GLYN, *s.* [Irish.] A hollow between two mountains; a glen. *Spenser.*
To GNAR, *v. n.* [*gnyrran*, Sax.] To growl; *Spenser.*
To GNARL, *v. n.* to murmur; to snarl. *Spenser.*
GNARR, *s.* [*gnirian*, Sax.] A hard knot in timber; a large knot in a tree. *Ash.*
GNARLED, *a.* Knotty. *Shakespeare.*
To GNASH, *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash. *Dryden.*
To GNASH, *v. n.*
 1 To grind or collide the teeth. *Matthew.*
 2 To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl. *Dryden.*
GNA'SHING, *s.* [from the verb.] The act of grinding the teeth; anguish expressed by a collision of the teeth. *Ash.*
GNAT, *s.* [*gnæt*, Sax.]
 1 A small winged stinging insect. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Any thing proverbially small. *Matthew.*
GNA'TFLOWER, *s.* [from *gnat* and *flower*.] The bee-flower.
GNA'TSNAPPER, *s.* [from *gnat* and *snapper*.] A bird so called. *Hakewill.*
To GNAW, *v. a.* [*gnagan*, Sax.]
 1 To eat by degrees, to devour by slow corrosion. *Dryden.*
 2 To bite in agony or rage. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To wear away by biting. *Sandys.*
 4 To fret; to waste; to corrode.
 5 To pick with the teeth. *Dryden.*
To GNAW, *v. n.* To exercise the teeth. *Shaks.*
GNA'WER, *s.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.
GNO'MON, *s.* [*γνῶμων*.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Brown.*
GNOMONIC, *a.* [from *gnomon*.] Belonging to a dial; belonging to the Art of dialling. *Ash.*
GNOMONICAL, *a.* ing to a dial; belonging to the Art of dialling. *Ash.*
GNOMONICKS, *s.* [*γνῶμονικα*.] A science which teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials.
To GO, *v. n. pret.* *I went; I have gone.* [*gan*, Sax.]
 1 To walk; to move step by step. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To move; not to stand still. *Matthew.*
 3 To walk solemnly. *Hooker.*
 4 To walk leisurely; not to run. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To travel; to journey afoot. *Milton.*
 6 To proceed; to make a progress. *Dryden.*
 7 To remove from place to place. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To depart from a place; to move from a place. *Cowley.*
 9 To move or pass in any manner, or to any end. *Herbert.*
 10 To pass in company with others. *Temple.*
 11 To proceed in any course of life, good or bad. *Ezekiel.*
 12 To proceed in mental operation. *Digby.*
 13 To take any road. *Deuteronomy.*
 14 To march in a hostile or warlike manner. *Sh.*
 15 To change state or opinion for better or worse: affairs *go* to ruin. *Knolles.*
 16 To apply one's self: he *went* to his studies. *Bentley.*
 17 To have recourse to. *Corinthians.*
 18 To be about to do: I am *going* to live. *Locke.*
 19 To shift; to pass life not quite well: I *go* forward as I can. *Locke.*
 20 To decline; to tend towards death or ruin: we thought his credit *going*. *Shakespeare.*
 21 To be in party or design. *Dryden.*
 22 To escape. *Maccabees.*
 23 To tend to any act. *Shakespeare.*
 24 To be uttered. *Addison.*
 25 To be talked of; to be known. *Addison.*
 26 To pass; to be received. *Sidney.*
 27 To move by mechanism. *Otway.*
 28 To be in motion from whatever cause. *Shaks.*
 29 To move in any direction. *Shakespeare.*
 30 To flow; to pass; to have a course.
 31 To have any tendency. *Dryden.*
 32 To be in a state of compact or partnership. *L'Estrange.*

GOB

33 To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Sprat.*
 34 To be pregnant: women *go* commonly nine months. *Bacon.*
 35 To pass; not to remain. *Judges.*
 36 To pass; not to be retained. *Shakespeare.*
 37 To be expended. *Felton.*
 38 To be in order of time or place: this name *goes* first. *Watts.*
 39 To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.*
 40 To extend to consequences. *L'Estrange.*
 41 To reach by effects. *Wilkins.*
 42 To extend in meaning. *Dryden.*
 43 To spread; to be dispersed; to reach further. *Tate.*
 44 To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value. *Temple.*
 45 To be rated one with another; to be considered, with regard to greater or lesser worth. *Arb.*
 46 To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient. *Collier.*
 47 To fall out, or terminate; to succeed. *Shaks.*
 48 To be in any state. *Chronicles.*
 49 To proceed in train or consequence. *Shaks.*
 50 *To go about.* To attempt; to endeavour. *Sh.*
 51 *To go aside.* To err; to deviate from the right. *Numbers.*
 52 *To go between.* To interpose; to moderate between two. *Shakespeare.*
 53 *To go by.* To pass away unnoticed. *Shaks.*
 54 *To go by.* To find or get in the conclusion. *Milt.*
 55 *To go by.* To observe as a rule. *Sharp.*
 56 *To go down.* To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Dryden.*
 57 *To go in and out.* To do the business of life. *Psalms.*
 58 *To go in and out.* To be at liberty. *John.*
 59 *To go off.* To die; to go out of life; to decrease. *Tatler.*
 60 *To go off.* To depart from a post. *Shakespeare.*
 61 *To go on.* To make attack. *Ben Jonson.*
 62 *To go on.* To proceed. *Sidney.*
 63 *To go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another party. *Swift.*
 64 *To go out.* To go upon an expedition. *Shaks.*
 65 *To go out.* To be extinguished. *Bacon.*
 66 *To go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute. *Sidney.*
 67 *To go through.* To suffer; to undergo. *Arbut.*
GO-TO, *int.* Come, come; take the right course. A scornful exhortation. *Spenser.*
GO-BY, *s.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach. *Collier.*
GO-CART, *s.* [from *go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children are enclosed to teach them to walk. *Prior.*
GOAD, *s.* [*gad*, Sax.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward. *Pope.*
To GOAD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To prick or drive with a goad.
 2 To incite; to stimulate; to instigate. *Dryden.*
GOAL, *s.* [*gaule*, Fr.]
 1 The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run. *Milton.*
 2 The starting post. *Dryden.*
 3 The final purpose; the end to which a design tends. *Pope.*
GOAR, *s.* [*goror*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it.
GOAT, *s.* [*gat*, Sax.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep. *Peacham.*
GOA'TBEARD, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
GOA'TCHAFER, *s.* A kind of beetle.
GOA'THERD, *s.* [*gat* and *hyrd*, Saxon.] One whose employment is to tend goats. *Spenser.*
GOA'TMARJORAM, *s.* Goatbeard.
GOA'TRUE, *s.* A plant. *Hill.*
GOA'T'STHORN, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
GOA'TISH, *a.* [from *goat*.] Resembling a goat in any quality, as rankness, lust. *More.*
GOB, *s.* [*gobe*, Fr.] A small quantity.
GO'BKET, *s.* [*gobe*, Fr.] A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once. *Sandys.*
To GO'BKET, *v. a.* To swallow at a mouthful. *L'Estrange.*

GOL

To GOBBLE, *v. a.* [*gober*, Fr.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise. *Prior.*
GOBBLER, *s.* [*from gobble*.] One that devours in haste; a gormand; a greedy eater.
GO-BETWEEN, *s.* [*go* and *between*.] One that transacts business by running between two parties. *Shakespeare.*
GOBLET, *s.* [*goblet*, Fr.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught. *Denham.*
GOBLIN, *s.* [*Fr. gobeline*, Lat.]
 1 An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke.*
 2 A fairy; an elf. *Shakespeare.*
GOD, *s.* [*god*, Sax. which likewise signifies good.]
 1 The Supreme Being. *John.*
 2 A false god; an idol. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Any person or thing deified or too much honoured. *Shakespeare.*
To GOD, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shakespeare.*
GO'DCHILD, *s.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a christian.
GO'DDAUGHTER, *s.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.
GO'DDESS, *s.* [*from god*.] A female divinity. *Dryden.*
GO'DDESS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a goddess. *Pope.*
GO'DFATHER, *s.* [*god* and *father*.] The sponsor at the font. *Bacon.*
GO'DHEAD, *s.* [*from god*.]
 1 Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature.
 2 A deity in person; a god or goddess. *Dryden.*
GO'DLESS, *a.* [*from god*.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Dryden.*
GO'DLIKE, *a.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent. *Milton.*
GO'DLILY, ** ad.* [*from godly*.] Religiously; devoutly. *Scott.*
GO'DLING, *s.* [*from god*.] A little divinity.
GO'DLINESS, *s.* [*from godly*.]
 1 Piety to God.
 2 General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion. *Hooker.*
GO'DLY, *a.* [*from god*.]
 1 Pious toward God. *Common Prayer.*
 2 Good; righteous; religious. *Psalms.*
GO'DLY, *ad.* Piously; righteously. *Hooker.*
GO'DLYHEAD, *s.* [*from godly*.] Goodness; righteousness. *Spenser.*
GO'DMOTHER, *s.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.
GO'DSHIP, *s.* [*from god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*
GO'DSON, *s.* [*god* and *son*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. *Shakespeare.*
GO'DWARD, *a.* To Godward is toward God.
GO'DWIT, *s.* [*god*, good, and *wita*, Sax.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley.*
GO'DYELD, *ad.* [*corrupted from God shield*,
GO'DYIELD, *or protect*.]
GO'EL, *a.* [*goler*, Sax.] Yellow. *Tusser.*
GO'ER, *s.* [*from go*.]
 1 One that goes; a runner. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. *Wotton.*
GOFF, ** s.* A sort of play with a ball. *Bailey.*
To GO'GGLE, *v. n.* To look askint. *Hudibras.*
GO'GGLE-EYED, *a.* [*goegl egen*, Sax.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight. *Ascham.*
GO'ING, *s.* [*from go*.]
 1 The act of walking. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Pregnancy. *Grew.*
 3 Departure. *Milton.*
GO'LA, *s.* The same with CYMATIUM.
GOLD, *s.* [*gold*, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welsh.]
 1 Gold is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by sea-salt; but it is injured by no other salt. Gold is frequently found native, and very rare in a state of ore. *Hill.*
 2 Money. *Shakespeare.*

GOO

GOLD, ** a.* [*from the noun*.] Golden; made of gold. *Ash.*
GO'LD BEATER, *s.* [*gold* and *beat*.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold.
GO'LD BEATER'S SKIN, *s.* The intestine rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*
GO'LD BOUND, *a.* [*gold* and *bound*.] Encompassed with gold. *Shakespeare.*
GO'LDEN, *a.* [*from gold*.]
 1 Made of gold; consisting of gold. *Dryden.*
 2 Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent. *Crashaw.*
 3 Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Mortimer.*
 4 Excellent; valuable. *Dryden.*
 5 Happy; resembling the age of gold. *Shakes.*
GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE, *s.* [*chrysoplenium*, Lat.] A plant growing on a marshy soil, and in shady woods. *Miller.*
GO'LDENLY, *ad.* [*from golden*.] Delightfully; splendidly. *Shakespeare.*
GOLDEN-RULE, ** s.* The rule of proportion, so called on account of its general use in arithmetical calculations. *Ash.*
GO'LD FINCH, *s.* [*goldfinc*, Sax.] A singing bird, so named from its golden colour. *Dryden.*
GO'LD FINDER, *s.* [*gold* and *find*.] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes. *Swift.*
GO'LD HAMMER, *s.* A kind of bird.
GO'LDING, *s.* A sort of apple.
GOLD-LACE, ** s.* [*gold* and *lace*.] A lace made of gold thread. *Ash.*
GOLD-LACED, ** a.* Trimmed with gold lace. *Ash.*
GO'LDNEY, *s.* A sort of fish.
GO'LD PLEASURE, *s.* A herb.
GO'LD SIZE, *s.* A glue of a golden colour.
GO'LD SMITH, *s.* [*gold* and *smith*, Sax.]
 1 One who manufactures gold. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A banker, one who keeps money for others.
GO'LDY LOCKS, *s.* A plant.
GOLF, ** s.* A game played with a bat and ball.
GOLL, *s.* Hands; paws. *Sidney.*
GOME, *s.* The black and oily grease of a cart wheel. *Bentley.*
GOMPHOSIS, *s.* [*γομφος*, a nail.] A particular form of articulation, by which the teeth stand in the jaw. *Wiseman.*
GO'NDOLA, *s.* [*gondole*, Fr.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat. *Spenser.*
GONDOLIER, *s.* [*from gondola*.] A boatman; one that rows a gondola. *Shakespeare.*
GONE, *part. pret.* [*from go*.]
 1 Advanced; forward in progress. *Swift.*
 2 Ruined; undone. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Past. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Lost; departed. *Holder.*
 5 Dead; departed from life. *Oldham.*
GO'NFALON, *s.* [*gonfanon*, Fr.] An ensign;
GO'NFANON, *or a standard.* *Milton.*
GONFALONIER, ** s.* The pope's standard bearer. *Scott.*
GONORRHOEA, *s.* [*γορρος* and *ρρω*.] A morbid running of venereal hurts. *Woodward.*
GOOD, *a.* comp. better; superl. best. [*god*, Sax. goed, Dutch.]
 1 Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired; not bad; not evil. *Dryden.*
 2 Proper; fit; convenient. *Bacon.*
 3 Uncorrupted; undamaged. *Locke.*
 4 Wholesome; salubrious. *Prior.*
 5 Medicinal; salutary. *Bacon.*
 6 Pleasant to the taste. *Bacon.*
 7 Complete; full. *Addison.*
 8 Useful; valuable. *Collier.*
 9 Sound; not false; not fallacious. *Atterbury.*
 10 Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.
 11 Confirmed; attested; valid. *Smith.*
 12 Sufficient; not too little. *Clarendon.*
 13 Well qualified; not deficient. *Locke.*
 14 Skilful; ready; dexterous. *South.*
 15 Happy; prosperous. *Psalms.*
 16 Honourable. *Pope.*

GOR

- 17 Cheerful; gay. *Pope.*
 18 Considerable; not small though not very great. *Bacon.*
 19 Elegant; decent; delicate: with breeding. *Addison.*
 20 Real; serious; earnest. *Shakespeare.*
 21 Religious; virtuous; pious. *Matthew.*
 22 Kind; soft; benevolent. *Sidney.*
 23 Favourable; loving. *Samuel.*
 24 Companionable; sociable; merry. *Clarendon.*
 25 Hearty; earnest; not dubious. *Sidney.*
 26 In good time. Not too fast. *Collier.*
 27 In good sooth. Really; seriously. *Shakespeare.*
 28 To make good. To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. *Dryden.*
 29 To make good. To confirm; to establish. *Smalridge.*
 30 To make good. To perform. *Waller.*
 31 To make good. To supply. *L'Estrange.*
GOOD, s.
 1 That which physically contributes to happiness; the contrary to evil. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Prosperity; advancement. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 Earnest; not jest. *L'Estrange.*
 4 Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety. *South.*
GOOD, ad.
 1 Well; not ill; not amiss.
 2 As good. No worse.
GOOD, interj. Well; right.
GOOD-CONDITIONED, a. Without ill qualities or symptoms. *Sharp.*
GOOD-NOW, interj.
 1 In good time: a low word. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A soft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*
GOODLINESS, s. [from goodly.] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Sidney.*
GOODLY, a. [from good.]
 1 Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. *Shaks.*
 2 Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid. *Dryden.*
 3 Happy; desirable; gay. *Spenser.*
GOODLY, ad. Excellently: obsolete. *Spenser.*
GOODMAN, s. [good and man.]
 1 A slight appellation of civility. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A rustick term of compliment; gaffer.
GOODNESS, s. [from good.] Desirable qualities either moral or physical. *Hooker.*
GOODS, s. [from good.] 1 Moveables in a house.
 2 Personal or moveable estate. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Wares; freight; merchandise. *Raleigh.*
GOODWILL, s. 1 Kindness. 2 A premium.
GOODY, s. [corrupted from good wife.] A low term of civility used to mean persons. *Gay.*
GOOSE, s. plural geese. [gos, Sax.]
 1 A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness. *Peacham.*
 2 A tailor's smoothing iron. *Shakespeare.*
GOOSEBERRY, s. A tree and fruit.
GOOSEBERRY-WINE, s. [gooseberry and wine.] A wine made of gooseberries. *Goldsm.*
GOOSECAP, s. A silly person.
GOOSEFOOT, s. [chenopus, Lat.] Wild orach. *Miller.*
GOOSEGRASS, s. Clivers: an herb.
GO'BELLIED, a. [from gorbelly.] Fat; big-bellied. *Shakespeare.*
GO'BELLY, s. [from gor, Sax. dung, and belly.] A big paunch; a swelling belly.
GORD, s. An instrument of gaming. *Warbur.*
GO'RDIAN, s. Intricate. *Milton.*
GORE, s. [gore, Sax.]
 1 Blood effused from the body. *Spenser.*
 2 Blood clotted or congealed. *Milton.*
To GORE, v. a. [geborian, Sax.]
 1 To stab; to pierce. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To pierce with a horn. *Dryden.*
GORGE, s. [gorge, Fr.]
 1 The throat; the swallow. *Sidney.*
 2 That which is gorged or swallowed. *Spenser.*
To GORGE, v. n. [gorger, Fr.]
 1 To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate. *Addison.*
 2 To swallow: as, the fish has gorged the hook.
GO'RGEOUS, a. [gorgias, old Fr.] Fine; glittering in various colours; showy; splendid; magnificent; gaudy. *Milton.*

GOV

- GO'RGEOUSLY, ad.** [from gorgeous.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *Wotton.*
GO'RGEOUSNESS, s. [from gorgeous.] Splendour; magnificence; show.
GO'RGET, s. [from gorge.] The piece of armour that defends the throat. *Knolles.*
GO'RAGON, s. [γοργων.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.
GO'RMAND, s. [gourmand, Fr.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.
To GO'RMANDIZE, v. n. [from gormand.] To feed ravenously; to eat greedily.
GORMANDIZER, s. [from the verb.] A voracious eater.
GORSE, s. [gors, Sax.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub.
GO'RY, a. [from gore.]
 1 Covered with congealed blood. *Spenser.*
 2 Bloody; murderous; fatal. *Shakespeare.*
GO'SHAWK, s. [gos goose, and hafoc Sax. hawk.] A hawk of a large kind. *Fairfax.*
GO'SLING, s. [from goose.]
 1 A young goose; a goose not yet full grown. *Sw.*
 2 A catkin on nut-trees and pines.
GO'SPEL, s. [godesspel, Sax. God's or good tidings; ευαγγελιον.]
 1 God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation. *Waller.*
 2 Divinity; theology.
To GO'SPEL, v. n. [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. *Shakespeare.*
GO'SPELLER, s. [from gospel.] A name of the followers of Wicklif, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papists in reproach. *Kowc.*
GO'SSAMER, s. [gossipium, low Lat.] The down of plants. *Shakespeare.*
GO'SSIP, s. [from god and syl, relation, Sax.]
 1 One who answers for a child in baptism.
 2 A tipling companion. *Shakespeare.*
 3 One who runs about tattling like women at a lying in. *Dryden.*
To GO'SSIP, v. n. [from the noun.]
 1 To chat; to prate; to be merry. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To be a pot-companion. *Shakespeare.*
GO'SSIPRED, s. [gossipry, from gossip.] Gossiped or compaternity, by the canon law, is spiritual affinity. *Davies.*
GO'STING, s. An herb.
GOT, pret. and part. pass. of get.
GO'TTEN, part. pass. of get.
GOUD, s. Woad: a plant.
GOUGE, s. [Fr.] A chisel having a round edge.
GOUL, s. An evil demon; an impure spirit.
GOURD, s. [courage, Fr.] A plant. *Milton.*
GOU'RDINESS, s. [from gourd.] A swelling in a horse's leg. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
GOU'RDY, s. Swelled in the legs; swelled with hard usage; greasy. *Ash.*
GOU'RNET, s. A fish.
GOUT, s. [goutte, Fr.]
 1 The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain. *A-buthnot.*
 2 A drop. *Shakespeare.*
GOUT, s. [Fr.] A taste. *Woodward.*
GO'UTINESS, s. [from gout.] The state or condition of being gouty. *Scott.*
GO'UTWORT, s. An herb.
GO'UTY, a. [from gout.]
 1 Afflicted or diseased with the gout. *Dryden.*
 2 Relating to the gout. *Blackmore.*
GOVE, s. A mow. *Tusser.*
To GOVE, v. n. To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. *Tusser.*
To GO'VERN, v. n. [gouverner, Fr.]
 1 To rule as a chief magistrate. *Spenser.*
 2 To regulate; to influence; to direct. *Atterno.*
 3 To manage; to restrain. *Shakespeare.*
 4 (In grammar.) To have force with regard to syntax: as, amo governs the accusative case.
 4 To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.
To GO'VERN, v. n. To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness. *Dryden.*
GO'VERNABLE, a. [from govern.] Submissive to authority; subject to rule. *Locke.*

GRA

- GOVERNANCE**, *s.* [from *govern*.]
 1 Government; rule; management. *Maccabees*.
 2 Controul, as that of a guardian. *Spenser*.
 3 Behaviour; manners: obsolete.
- GOVERNANT**, * *s.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] A lady
- GOVERNANTE**, *s.* who has the care of young girls of quality.
- GOVERNESS**, *s.* [*gouvernesse*, old Fr.]
 1 A female invested with authority. *Shakespeare*.
 2 A tutoress; a woman that has the care of young ladies. *Clarendon*.
 3 An instructress; a directress. *More*.
- GOVERNMENT**, *s.* [*gouvernement*, Fr.]
 1 Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority. *Temple*.
 2 An establishment of legal authority. *Dryden*.
 3 Administration of public affairs. *Young*.
 4 Regularity of behaviour. *Shakespeare*.
 5 Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. *Shakespeare*.
 6 Management of the limbs or body. *Spenser*.
 7 (In grammar.) Influence with regard to construction.
- GOVERNOUR**, *s.* [*gouverneur*, Fr.]
 1 One who has the supreme direction.
 2 One who is invested with supreme authority in a state. *South*.
 3 One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. *Shakespeare*.
 4 A tutor; one who has care of a young man. *Shakespeare*.
 5 Pilot; regulator; manager. *James*.
- GOWN**, *s.* [*gonna*, Ital.]
 1 A long upper garment. *Abbot*.
 2 A woman's upper garment. *Pope*.
 3 The long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law. *Young*.
 4 The dress of peace. *Dryden*.
- GO'WNED**, *a.* Dressed in a gown. *Dryden*.
- GO'WNMAN**, *s.* A man devoted to the arts of
- GO'WNSMAN**, * *s.* peace; a member of a college.
- To GRA'BLE**, *v. n.* To grope. *Arbutnot*.
- To GRA'BLE**, *v. n.* To lie prostrate on the ground.
- GRACE**, *s.* [*grâce*, Fr.]
 1 Favour; kindness. *Sidney*.
 2 Favourable influence of God on the human mind. *Milton*.
 3 Virtue; effect of God's influence. *Pope*.
 4 Pardon; mercy. *Milton*.
 5 Favour conferred. *Prior*.
 6 Privilege. *Dryden*.
 7 A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty. *Prior*.
 8 Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming. *Temple*.
 9 Adventitious or artificial beauty. *Dryden*.
 10 Natural excellence. *Hooker*.
 11 Embellishment; recommendation; beauty. *Dryden*.
 12 Single beauty. *Dryden*.
 13 Ornament; flower; highest perfection. *Shak*.
 14 Single virtue. *Shakespeare*.
 15 Virtue physical. *Shakespeare*.
 16 The title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the same as *your goodness*, or *your clemency*. *Bacon*.
 17 A short prayer said before and after meat. *Swift*.
- GRACE-CUP**, *s.* [from *grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after grace. *Prior*.
- To GRACE**, *v. a.*
 1 To adorn; to dignify; to embellish. *Pope*.
 2 To dignify or raise by an act of favour. *Shak*.
 3 To favour. *Dryden*.
- GRACED**, *a.* [from *grace*.] Not in use.
 1 Beautiful; graceful. *Sidney*.
 2 Virtuous; regular; chaste. *Shakespeare*.
- GRACEFUL**, *a.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity. *Pope*.
- GRACEFULLY**, *ad.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity. *Swift*.
- GRACEFULNESS**, *s.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty. *Dryden*.
- GRACELESS**, *a.* [from *grace*.] Without grace; wicked; abandoned. *Spenser*.

GRA

- GRACELESSLY**, * *ad.* In a graceless manner. *South*.
- GRACES**, *s.* Good graces for favour is seldom used in the singular. *Hudibras*.
- GRACILE**, *a.* [*gracilis*, Lat.] Slender; small.
- GRACILENT**, *a.* [*gracilentus*, Lat.] Lean.
- GRACILITY**, *s.* [*gracilitas*, Lat.] Slenderness, smallness.
- GRACIOUS**, *a.* [*gracieux*, Fr.]
 1 Merciful; benevolent. *South*.
 2 Favourable; kind. *2 Kings*.
 3 Acceptable; favoured. *Clarendon*.
 4 Virtuous; good. *Shakespeare*.
 5 Excellent. *Hooker*.
 6 Graceful; becoming. *Camden*.
- GRACIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *gracious*.]
 1 Kindly; with kind condescension. *Dryden*.
 2 In a pleasing manner.
- GRACIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *gracious*.]
 1 Kind condescension. *Clarendon*.
 2 Pleasing manner.
- GRADATION**, *s.* [*gradation*, Fr.]
 1 Regular progress from one degree to another. *L' Estrange*.
 2 Regular advance step by step. *Shakespeare*.
 3 Order; arrangement. *Shakespeare*.
 4 Regular process of argument. *South*.
- GRADATORY**, *s.* [*gradus*, Lat.] Steps from the cloister into the church.
- GRADIENT**, *a.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking; moving by steps. *Wilkins*.
- GRADUAL**, *a.* [*graduel*, Fr.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step. *Milton*.
- GRADUAL**, *s.* [*gradus*, Lat.] An order of steps. *Dryden*.
- GRADUALITY**, *s.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression. *Brown*.
- GRADUALLY**, *ad.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular progression. *Newton*.
- To GRADUATE**, *v. a.* [*graduier*, Fr.]
 1 To dignify with a degree in the university. *Carew*.
 2 To mark with degrees. *Derham*.
 3 To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals, a chymical term. *Bacon*.
 4 To heighten; to improve. *Brown*.
- GRADUATE**, *s.* [*gradué*, Fr.] One dignified with an academical degree. *Bramston*.
- GRADUATION**, *s.* [*graduation*, Fr.]
 1 Regular progression by succession by degrees. *Grew*.
 2 Exaltation of qualities. *Brown*.
 3 The act of conferring academical degrees.
- GRAFF**, *s.* A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon*.
- GRAFF**, *s.* [*greffe*, Fr.] A small branch inserted
- GRAFT**, *s.* into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon. *Pope*.
- To GRAFF**, *v. a.* [*greffer*, Fr.]
 1 To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another. *Dryden*.
 2 To propagate by insertion or inoculation.
 3 To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Romans*.
 4 To fill with an adscititious branch. *Shakespeare*.
 5 To join one thing so as to receive support from another. *Swift*.
- GRAFFING**, * *s.* The act of inserting the branch
- GRAFTING**, * *s.* of one tree into the stock of another. *Ash*.
- GRAFTER**, *s.* [from *graff*, or *graft*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting. *Evelyn*.
- GRAIL**, *s.* [*gréle*, Fr.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenser*.
- GRAIN**, *s.* [*graine*, Fr. *granum*, Lat.]
 1 A single seed of corn. *Shakespeare*.
 2 Corn. *Dryden*.
 3 The seed of any fruit.
 4 Any minute particle; any single body. *Shak*.
 5 The smallest weight, of which in physick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a pennyweight, and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. *Holder*.
 6 Any thing proverbially small. *Wisdom*.

GRA

- 7 *Grain of allowance.* Something indulged or remitted. *Watts.*
 8 The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shakespeare.*
 9 The body of the wood. *Dryden.*
 10 The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles. *Bro.*
 11 Dyed or stained substance. *Spenser.*
 12 Temper; disposition; inclination; humour. *Hudibras.*
 13 The heart; the bottom. *Hayward.*
 14 The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness. *Newton.*
 To GRAIN, * *v. a.* To form or dress leather so as to make the grain appear; to cause a kind of roughness. *Ash.*
 GRA'INED, *a.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth. *Shakespeare.*
 GRAINS, *s.* (without a singular.) The husks of malt exhausted in brewing. *Ben Jonson.*
 GRA'INY, *a.* [from *grain*.]
 1 Full of corn.
 2 Full of grains or kernels.
 GRAME'RCY, *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obsolete expression of surprise. *Shakespeare.*
 GRAMI'NEOUS, *a.* [*gramineus*, Lat.] Grassy.
 GRAMINI'VOROUS, *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Lat.] Grass-eating. *Sharp.*
 GRA'MMAR, *s.* [*grammaire*, Fr. *grammatica*, Lat.]
 1 The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other. *Locke.*
 2 Propriety or justness of speech. *Dryden.*
 3 The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.
 GRA'MMAR School, *s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke.*
 GRAMMA'RIAN, *s.* [*grammairien*, Fr. from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologist. *Holder.*
 GRAMMA'TICK, * } *a.* [grammatical, Fr.]
 GRAMMA'TICAL, }
 1 Belonging to grammar. *Sidney.*
 2 Taught by grammar. *Dryden.*
 GRAMMA'TICALLY, *ad.* [from *grammatical*.]
 According to the rules or science of grammar. *Watts.*
 GRAMMATICA'STER, } *s.* [Lat.] A verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Rymer.*
 GRA'MMATIST, * }
 GRA'MPLE, *s.* A crab-fish.
 GRA'MPUS, *s.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.
 GRA'NARY, *s.* [*granarium*, Lat.] A storehouse for thrashed corn. *Addison.*
 GRA'NATE, *s.* [*granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble so called. See GRANITE.
 GRAND, *a.* [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.]
 1 Great; illustrious; high in power. *Raleigh.*
 2 Great; splendid; magnificent. *Young.*
 3 Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.
 4 It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.
 GRA'NDAM, } *s.* [from *grand* and *dam* or
 GRA'NDAME, * } *dame*.]
 1 Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An old withered woman. *Dryden.*
 GRAN'DCHILD, *s.* [*grand* and *child*.] The son or daughter of a son or daughter.
 GRA'NDAUGHTER, *s.* [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a son or daughter.
 GRANDE'E, *s.* [*grand*, Fr.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity. *Wotton.*
 GRANDE'VITY, *s.* [*grandævus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dictionary.*
 GRANDE'VOUS, *a.* [*grandævus*, Lat.] Long lived; of great age. *Dictionary.*
 GRA'NDEUR, *s.* [Fr.]
 1 State; splendour of appearance; magnificence. *South.*
 2 Elevation of sentiment or language.
 GRANDFATHER, *s.* [*grand* and *father*]
 father of my father or mother.

GRA

- GRANDI'FICK, *a.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dictionary.*
 GRA'NDINOUS, *a.* [*grando*, Lat.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Dictionary.*
 GRA'NDITY, *s.* [*grandis*, Lat.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. *Camden.*
 GRA'NDMOTHER, *s.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The father's or mother's mother. *Timothy.*
 GRAN'DSIRE, *s.* [*grand* and *sire*.]
 1 Grandfather. *Denham.*
 2 Any ancestor, poetically. *Pope.*
 GRA'NDSON, *s.* [*grand* and *son*.] The son of a son or daughter. *Swift.*
 GRANGE, *s.* [*grange*, Fr.] A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours. *Ben Jonson.*
 GRANI'FEROUS, * *a.* [*granum* a grain, and *fero*, Lat. to bear.] Bearing grain; bearing seeds like grain. *Ash.*
 GRA'NITE, *s.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted. The white granite with black spots, commonly called moorstone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. *Hill.*
 GRANI'VOROUS, *a.* [*granum* and *voro*, Latin.] Eating grain; living upon grain. *Arbutnot.*
 GRA'NNUM, *s.* [for *grandmother*.] Grandmother. *Gay.*
 To GRANT, *v. a.* [*gratia* or *gratificor*, Lat.]
 1 To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. *Addison.*
 2 To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right. *Pope.*
 GRANT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of granting or bestowing.
 2 The thing granted; a gift; a boon. *Dryden.*
 3 (In law.) A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only. *Cowell.*
 4 Admission of something in dispute. *Dryden.*
 GRA'NTABLE, *a.* [from *grant*.] That may be granted. *Ayliffe.*
 GRANTE'E, *s.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made. *Swift.*
 GRAN'TOR, *s.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made. *Ayliffe.*
 GRA'NULARY, *a.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed. *Broome.*
 To GRA'NULATE, *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr.] To be formed into small grains. *Swatt.*
 To GRA'NULATE, *v. a.*
 1 To break into small masses.
 2 To raise into small asperities. *Ray*
 GRANULA'TION, *s.* [*granulation*, Fr.]
 1 The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain. *Quincy.*
 2 The act of shooting or breaking in small masses. *Sharp.*
 GRA'NULE, *s.* [*granum*, Lat.] A small compact particle. *Boyle.*
 GRA'NULOUS, *a.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.
 GRAPE, *s.* [*grappe*, Fr. *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.
 GRA'PE-SHOT, * *s.* [*grape* and *shot*.] A large kind of shot. *Ash.*
 GRA'PHICAL, *a.* [*γραφικω*.] Well delineated. *Bacon.*
 GRA'PHICALLY, *ad.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation. *Brown.*
 GRA'PNEL, *s.* [*grappin*, Fr.]
 1 A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.
 2 A grappling iron with which in fight one ship is fastened on another.
 To GRA'PPLE, *v. n.* [*krappeln*, Ger.]
 1 To contend by seizing each other. *Milton.*
 2 To contest in close fight. *Dryden.*

GRA

To GRA'PPLE, v. a.
 1 To fasten; to fix. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To seize; to lay fast hold of. *Heylyn.*
GRA'PPLE, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Contest in which the combatants seize each other. *Milton.*
 2 Close fight. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden.*
GRA'PPLEMENT, s. [from *grapple*.] Close fight. *Spenser.*
GRAPPLING-IRON,* s. An instrument by which one ship is fastened to another in an engagement. *Ash.*
GRA'SHOPPER, s. [*grass and hop*.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass.
GRA'SIER. See **GRAZIER**.
To GRASP, v. a. [*graspere, Ital.*]
 1 To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Sidney.*
 2 To seize; to catch at. *Clarendon.*
To GRASP, v. n.
 1 To catch; to endeavour to seize. *Swift.*
 2 To struggle; to strive: not in use. *Shakes.*
 3 To gripe; to encroach. *Dryden.*
GRASP, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The gripe or seizure of the hand. *Milton.*
 2 Possession; hold. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Power of seizing. *Clarendon.*
GRASPER, s. [from *grasp*.] One that grasps.
GRASS, s. [*græs, Sax.*] The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed. *Temple.*
GRASS of Parnassus, s. [*parnassia, Lat.*] A plant. *Miller.*
To GRASS, v. n. To breed grass. *Tusser.*
GRASS-PLOT, s. [*grass and plot*.] A small level covered with short grass. *Mortimer.*
GRA'SSINESS, s. [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in grass.
GRA'SSY, a. [from *grass*.] Covered with grass; abounding in grass. *Dryden.*
GRATE, s. [*crates, Lat.*]
 1 A partition made with bars placed near to one another. *Addison.*
 2 The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator.*
To GRATE, v. a. [*gratter, Fr.*]
 1 To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. *Spenser.*
 2 To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. *Swift.*
 3 To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies. *Milton.*
To GRATE, v. n.
 1 To rub so as to injure or offend. *L'Estrange.*
 2 To make a harsh noise. *Hooker.*
GRA'TEFUL, a. [*gratus, Lat.*]
 1 Having a due sense of benefits. *Milton.*
 2 Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon.*
GRA'TEFULLY, ad. [from *grateful*.]
 1 With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits. *Dryden.*
 2 In a pleasing manner. *Watts.*
GRA'TEFULNESS, s. [from *grateful*.]
 1 Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert.*
 2 Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.
GRA'TER, s. [*grattoir, Fr.*] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.
GRATIFICATION, s. [*gratificatio, Lat.*]
 1 The act of pleasing. *South.*
 2 Pleasure; delight. *Rogers.*
 3 Reward; recompence.
GRATIFICATION,* s. [from *gratify*.] One that gratifies. *Scott.*
To GRA'TIFY, v. a. [*gratificor, Lat.*]
 1 To indulge; to please by compliance. *Dryden.*
 2 To delight; to please. *Addison.*
 3 To requite with a recompence.
GRA'TING,* s. A kind of grate work; bars set near each other. *Ash.*
GRA'TINGLY, ad. [from *grate*.] Harshly; offensively.
GRA'TIS, ad. [*Lat.*] For nothing; without a recompence. *Arbuthnot.*
GRA'TITUDE, s. [*gratitudo, low Lat.*]

GRA

1 Duty to benefactors. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Desire to return benefits. *South.*
GRATU'ITOUS, a. [*gratuitus, Lat.*]
 1 Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Asserted without proof. *Ray.*
GRATU'ITOUSLY, ad. [from *gratuitous*]
 1 Without claim or merit.
 2 Without proof. *Cheyne.*
GRATU'ITY, s. [*gratuité, Fr.*] A present or acknowledgement; a free gift. *Swift.*
To GRA'TULATE, v. a. [*gratulator, Lat.*]
 1 To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To declare joy for. *Ben Jonson.*
GRATULA'TION, s. [*gratulatio, Lat.*] Salutations made by expressing joy. *Hooker.*
GRA'TULATORY, a. [from *gratulate*.] Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.
GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Sax. *græf*, a grove or cave. *Gibson.*
GRAVE, s. [*græf, Sax.*] The place in the ground in which the dead are deposited. *Milton.*
GRA'VE-CLOTHS, s. [*grave and cloths*.] The dress of the dead. *Spenser.*
GRA'VE-STONE, s. [*grave and stone*.] The stone that is laid over the grave. *Shakespeare.*
To GRAVE, v. a. pret. graved; part. pass. graven, [*graver, Fr. γράφω*.]
 1 To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance. *Prior.*
 2 To carve or form. *Hebrews.*
 3 [From the noun.] To entomb. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*
To GRAVE, v. n. To write or delineate on hard substances. *Exodus.*
GRAVE, a. [*grave, Fr.*]
 1 Solemn; serious; sober. *More.*
 2 Not futile; credible. *Grew.*
 3 Not showy; not tawdry.
 4 Not sharp of sound; not acute. *Holder.*
GRA'VEL, s. [*graveel, Dutch.*]
 1 Hard sand. *Woodward.*
 2 [From *gravelle, Fr.*] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*
To GRA'VEL, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To pave or cover with gravel. *Bacon.*
 2 To stick in the sand. *Camden.*
 3 To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand. *Shakes.*
 4 (In horsemanship.) To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.
GRA'VELESS, a. [from *grave*.] Wanting a tomb; unburied. *Shakespeare.*
GRA'VELLY, a. [*graveleux, Fr.*] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Harvey.*
GRA'VELY, ad. [from *grave*.]
 1 Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness. *Spectator.*
 2 Without gaudiness or show.
GRA'VEN,* part. Copied on wood or metal; carved; inscribed in deep characters. *Ash.*
GRA'VENESE, s. [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety. *Denham.*
GRA'VEOLENT, a. [*graveolens, Lat.*] Strong scented.
GRA'VEUR, s. [*graveur, Fr.*]
 1 One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper. *Dry.*
 2 The style or tool used in graving. *Boyle.*
GRAVES,* s. Sediment of melted tallow.
GRAVI'DITY, s. [*gravidus, Lat.*] Pregnancy.
GRA'VING, s. [from *grave*.] Carved work. *Chr.*
To GRA'VITATE, v. n. [*gravis, Lat.*] To tend to the centre of attraction. *Bentley.*
GRAVITA'TION, s. [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre. *Pope.*
GRA'VITY, s. [*gravitas, Lat.*]
 1 Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Brown.*
 2 Atrociousness; weight of guilt. *Hooker.*
 3 Seriousness; solemnity. *Bacon.*
GRA'VY, s. The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire. *Arbuthnot.*
GRAY, a. [*græg, Sax. grau, Danish.*]
 1 White with a mixture of black. *Newton.*

GRE

- 2 White or hoary with old age. *Walton.*
 3 Dark, like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes. *Guy.*
GRAY, *s.* A badger.
GRAYBEARD, *s.* [from *gray* and *beard*.] An old man. *Shakespeare.*
GRAYLING, *s.* The umber, a fish. *Walton.*
GRAYNESS, *s.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.
To GRAZE, *v. n.* [from *grass*.]
 1 To eat grass; to feed on grass. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To supply with grass. *Bacon.*
 3 [From *raser*, *Fr.*] To touch lightly. *Bacon.*
To GRAZE, *v. a.*
 1 To tend grazing cattle. *Daniel.*
 2 To feed upon. *Milton.*
 3 To supply with grass. *Swift.*
GRAZER, *s.* [from *graze*.] One that feeds on grass. *Philips.*
GRAZIER, *s.* [from *graze*.] One who feeds cattle. *Howel.*
GREASE, *s.* [*graisse*, *Fr.*]
 1 The soft part of the fat. *Shakespeare.*
 2 (In horsemanship.) A swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.
To GREASE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To smear or anoint with grease.
 2 To bribe; to corrupt with presents. *Dryden.*
GREASILY, ** ad.* In a greasy manner. *Ash.*
GREASINESS, *s.* [from *grease*.] Oiliness; fatness. *Boyle.*
GREASY, *s.* [from *grease*.]
 1 Oily; fat; unctuous. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Smeared with grease. *Mortimer.*
 3 Fat of body; bulky. *Shakespeare.*
GREAT, *a.* [*great*, *Sax.*]
 1 Large in bulk or number. *Locke.*
 2 Having any quality in a high degree. *Tillotson.*
 3 Considerable in extent or duration. *Samuel.*
 4 Important; weighty. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Chief; principal. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Of high rank; of large power. *Pope.*
 7 Illustrious; eminent. *Jeremiah.*
 8 Grand of aspect; of elevated mien. *Dryden.*
 9 Noble; magnanimous. *Sidney.*
 10 Swelling; proud. *Knolles.*
 11 Familiar; much acquainted. *Bacon.*
 12 Pregnant; teeming. *May.*
 13 It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as, *great* grandson is the son of my grandson. *Addison.*
 14 Hard; difficult; grievous. *Taylor.*
GREAT, *s.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump. *Raleigh.*
GREATBELLED, *a.* [from *great* and *belly*.] Pregnant; teeming. *Wilkins.*
To GREATEN, *v. a.* [from *great*.] To aggrandize; to enlarge. *Raleigh.*
GREATHEARTED, *a.* [from *great* and *heart*.] Highspirited; undejected. *Clarendon.*
GREATLY, *ad.* [from *great*.]
 1 In a great degree. *Milton.*
 2 Nobly; illustriously. *Dryden.*
 3 Magnanimously; generously; bravely. *Addison.*
GREATNESS, *s.* [from *great*.]
 1 Largeness of quantity or number.
 2 Comparative quantity. *Locke.*
 3 High degree of any quality. *Rogers.*
 4 High place; dignity; power; influence; empire. *Swift.*
 5 Swelling pride; affected state. *Bacon.*
 6 Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind. *Milton.*
 7 Grandeur; state; magnificence. *Pope.*
GREAVE, *s.* A grove. *Spenser.*
GREAVES, *s.* [*grèves*, *Fr.*] Armour for the legs. *Samuel.*
GRECISM, *s.* [*græcismus*, *Lat.*] An idiom of the Greek language.
GREE, *s.* Good will; favour. *Spenser.*
GREECE, *s.* [corrupted from *degree*.] A flight of steps: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
GREEDILY, *ad.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously. *Denham.*
GREEDINESS, *s.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenous-

GRE

- ness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire. *Denham.*
GRE'EDY, *a.* [*grædig*, *Sax.*]
 1 Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *King Charles.*
 2 Eager; vehemently desirous. *Fairfax.*
GREEN, *a.* [*grun*, *Ger.* *groen*, *Dutch.*]
 1 Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow. *Pope.*
 2 Pale; sickly. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Flourishing; fresh; undecayed. *Dryden.*
 4 New; fresh: as, a green wound. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Not dry. *Hooker.*
 6 Not roasted; half raw. *Watts.*
 7 Unripe; immature; young. *Shakespeare.*
GREEN, *s.*
 1 The green colour. *Dryden.*
 2 A grassy plain. *Milton.*
 3 Leaves; branches; wreaths. *Dryden.*
To GREEN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. *Thomson*
GRE'ENBROOM, *s.* A shrub. *Miller*
GRE'ENCLOTH, *s.* A board or court of justice held in the counting house of the king's house hold, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal.
GRE'ENEYED, *a.* [from *green* and *eye*.] Having eyes coloured with green. *Shakespeare.*
GRE'ENFINCH, *s.* A kind of bird. *Mortimer.*
GRE'ENFISH, *s.* A kind of fish.
GRE'ENGAGE, *s.* A species of plum.
GRE'ENHOUSE, *s.* [from *green* and *house*.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered. *Addison*
GREENISH, *a.* [from *green*.] Somewhat green tending to green. *Spenser*
GRE'ENLY, *ad.* [from *green*.]
 1 With a greenish colour.
 2 Newly; freshly.
 3 Immaturely.
 4 Wanly; timidly: not in use. *Shakespeare*
GRE'ENNESS, *s.* [from *green*.]
 1 The quality of being green; viridity.
 2 Immaturity; unripeness. *Sidney.*
 3 Freshness; vigour. *South.*
 4 Newness.
GRE'ENSICKNESS, *s.* [from *green* and *sickness*.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces. *Arbutnot.*
GRE'ENSWARD, *s.* [from *green* and *sward*.]
GRE'ENSWORD, *s.* The turf on which grass grows. *Swift.*
GRE'ENWEED, *s.* [from *green* and *weed*.] Dyer's weed.
GRE'ENWOOD, *s.* [from *green* and *wood*.] A wood considered as it appears in the spring of summer. *Dryden.*
To GREET, *v. a.* [*grator*, *Lat.* *gretan*, *Sax.*]
 1 To address at meeting. *Donne.*
 2 To address in whatever manner. *Shakespeare*
 3 To salute in kindness or respect. *Dryden.*
 4 To congratulate. *Spenser*
 5 To pay compliments at a distance. *Shak.*
 6 To meet as those do who go to pay congratulations. *Pope.*
To GREET, *v. n.* To meet and salute. *Shak.*
GRE'ETER, *s.* [from the verb.] He who greets.
GRE'ETING, *s.* [from *greet*.] Salutation at meeting, or compliment at a distance. *Shak.*
GREEZE, *s.* A flight of steps; a step: obsolete.
GRE'GAL, *a.* [*greg*, *gregis*, *Lat.*] Belonging to a flock. *Dictionary.*
GREGA'RIOUS, *a.* [*gregarius*, *Lat.*] Going in flocks or herds. *Rcy*
GRE'MIAL, *a.* [*gremium*, *Lat.*] Pertaining to the lap. *Dictionary.*
GRE'NADE, *s.* A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into shatters, to the damage of all that stands near. *Harris.*
GRE'NADIER, *s.* [*grenadier*, *Fr.* from *grenade*.] A tall foot-soldier of whom there is one company in every regiment.
GRENA'DO, *s.* See **GRENADE**. *Watts.*
GRE'NT, *s.* A kind of fossil body. *Grew.*

GRI

- GREW.** The preterite of *grow*.
- GREY, a.** [*gris*, Fr.] See **GRAY**.
- GREYHOUND, s.** [*grighund*, Sax.] A tall fleet dog that chases in sight. *Sidney.*
- GRICE, s.**
1 A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2 A step or greeze. *Shakespeare.*
- To GRIDE, v. n.** [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way by cutting. *Milton.*
- GRI'DELIN, s.** A colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*
- GRI'DIRON, s.** [*grind*, Islandick, a grate, and iron.] A portable grate. *Spectator.*
- GRIEF, s.** [from *grieve*.]
1 Sorrow; trouble for something past. *Addison.*
2 [From *grief*, Fr.] Disease; grievance; harm.
- GRIE'VANCE, s.** [from *grief*.]
1 Rate of uneasiness.
2 The cause of uneasiness. *Swift.*
- GRIEVE, v. a.** [*grever*, Fr.] To afflict; to hurt. *Psalms.*
- To GRIEVE, v. n.** To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. *Dryden.*
- GRIE'VINGLY, ad.** [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully. *Shakespeare.*
- GRIE'VOUS, a.** [*gravis*, Lat.]
1 Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. *Hooker.*
2 Such as causes sorrow. *Watts.*
3 Expressing a great degree of uneasiness. *Clarendon.*
4 Atrocious; heavy. *Shakespeare.*
- GRIE'VOUSLY, ad.** [from *grievous*.]
1 Painfully; with pain. *Spenser.*
2 With discontent; with ill-will. *Knolles.*
3 Calamitously; miserably. *Hooker.*
4 Vexatiously. *Ray.*
- GRIE'VOUSNESS, s.** [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain. *Isaiah.*
- GRI'FFIN, } s.** [*γρυψ*.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. *Peacham.*
- GRI'FFON, }**
- GRIG, s.** [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]
1 A small eel.
2 A merry creature (supposed from Greek.)
- To GRILL, v. n.** [*grille*, a grate, Fr.] To broil on a gridiron.
- GRI'LLADE, s.** [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on a gridiron.
- To GRI'LLY, v. a.** [from *grill*.] To harass; to hurt. *Hudibras.*
- GRIM, a.** [*grimma*, Sax.]
1 Having a countenance of terour; horrible; hideous; frightful. *Denham.*
2 Ugly; ill-looking. *Shakespeare.*
- GRIMA'CE, s.** [Fr. from *grim*.]
1 A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence. *South.*
2 Air of affectation. *Granville.*
- GRIMA'LKIN, s.** [*gris*, Fr. and *malkin*.] An old cat. *Philips.*
- GRIME, s.** [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated. *Woodward.*
- To GRIME, v. a.** [from the noun.] To dirt; to sully deeply. *Shakespeare.*
- GRI'MLY, ad.** [from *grim*.]
1 Horribly; hideously. *Shakespeare.*
2 Sourly; sullenly. *Shakespeare.*
- GRI'MNESS, s.** [from *grim*.] Horror; frightfulness of visage.
- To GRIN, v. n.** [*grenninan*, Sax.]
1 To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Shakespeare.*
2 To fix the teeth as in anguish. *Shakespeare.*
- GRIN, s.** [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth. *Watts.*
- GRIN, s.** [*gryn*, *gryene*, Sax.] A snare; a trap. *Job.*
- To GRIND, v. a.** preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground*. [*grindan*, Sax.]
1 To reduce any thing to powder by friction. *Bentley.*
2 To sharpen or smooth. *Herbert.*
3 To rub one against another. *Bacon.*
4 To harass; to oppress. *Addison.*

GRO

- To GRIND, v. n.** To perform the act of grinding; to be moved as in grinding. *Rowe.*
- GRI'NDER, s.** [from *grind*.]
1 One that grinds.
2 The instrument of grinding. *Sandys.*
3 The back tooth. *Bacon.*
- GRI'NDING, s.** The act of sharpening an edged tool by friction; the act of rubbing one thing against another; oppression. *Ash.*
- GRI'NDLESTONE, } s.** [*grind* and *stone*.] The
- GRI'NDSTONE, }** stone on which edged instruments are sharpened. *Hammond.*
- GRI'NNER, s.** [from *grin*.] He that grins. *Addison.*
- GRI'NNINGLY, ad.** [from *grin*.] With a grinning laugh.
- GRIP, s.** A small ditch.
- To GRIPE, v. a.** [*greipan*, Gothick.]
1 To hold with the fingers closed. *Drayton.*
2 [From *gripper*, Fr.] To catch eagerly; to seize. *Shakespeare.*
3 To close; to clutch. *Pope.*
4 To pinch; to press; to squeeze. *Dryden.*
- To GRIPE, v. n.** To feel the colick. *Locke.*
- GRIPE, s.** [from the verb.]
1 Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw. *Sha.*
2 Squeeze, pressure. *Dryden.*
3 Oppression; crushing power. *Shakespeare.*
4 Affliction; pinching distress. *Otway.*
5 (Plural.) Bellyache; colick. *Floyer.*
- GRI'PER, s.** [from *gripe*.] Oppressor; usurer; extortioner. *Burton.*
- GRI'PINGLY, ad.** [from *griping*.] With pain in the guts. *Bacon.*
- GRI'PLE, s.** A griping miser. *Spenser.*
- GRI'SAMBER, s.** Ambergrise. *Milton.*
- GRISE, s.** A step, or scale of steps. *Shak.*
- GRI'SKIN, s.** [*grisgin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebres of a hog broiled.
- GRI'SLY, ad.** [*grislu*, Sax.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful. *Addison.*
- GRIST, s.** [*grist*, Sax.]
1 Corn to be ground. *Tusser.*
2 Supply; provision. *Swift.*
- GRI'STLE, s.** [*gristle*, Sax.] A cartilage. *Ray.*
- GRI'STLY, a.** [from *gristle*.] Cartilaginous.
- GRIT, s.** [*grytta*, Sax.]
1 The coarse part of meal.
2 Oats husked, or coarsely ground.
3 Sand; rough hard particles. *Philips.*
4 *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. *Hill.*
- GRI'TTINES, s.** [from *gritty*.] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer.*
- GRI'TTY, a.** [from *grit*.] Full of hard particles. *Newton.*
- GRI'ZELIN, a.** [more properly *gridelin*.] Pale red. *Temple.*
- GRI'ZZLE, s.** [from *gris*, gray; *grisaille*, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray.
- GRI'ZZLED, a.** [from *grizzle*.] Interspersed with gray. *Dryden.*
- GRI'ZZLY, a.** [*gris*, gray, Fr.] Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*
- To GROAN, v. n.** [*granar*, Sax.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, or in pain or agony. *Pope.*
- GROAN, s.** [from the verb.]
1 Breath expired with noise and difficulty.
2 Any hoarse dead sound. *Shakespeare.*
- GRO'ANFUL, a.** [*groan* and *full*.] Sad; agonizing: not used. *Spenser.*
- GROAT, s.** [*groot*, Dutch.]
1 A piece valued at four pence.
2 A proverbial name for a small sum. *Swift.*
3 *Groats*. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsworth.*
- GRO'CER, s.** [from *gross*, a large quantity.] A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and plums, and spices, for gain. *Watts.*
- GRO'CERY, s.** [from *grocer*.] Grocers' ware, such as tea, sugar, spice. *Clarendon.*

GRO

- GRO'GERAM**, } *s.* [*gros grain*, French.] Stuff
GRO'GRAM, } woven with a large woof and a
GRO'GRAN, } rough pile.
GROIN, *s.* The part next the thigh. *Dryden.*
GRO'MWELL, *s.* Gromill, or graymill: a plant. *Miller.*
GROOM, *s.* [*grom*, Dutch.]
 1 A boy; a waiter; a servant. *Spenser.*
 2 A young man. *Fairfax.*
 3 A man newly married. *Dryden.*
GROOVE, *s.* [from *grave*.]
 1 A deep cavern, or hollow in mines. *Boyle.*
 2 A channel or hollow cut with a tool.
To GROOVE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow. *Swift.*
To GROPE, *v. n.* [*grapan*, Sax.] To feel where one cannot see. *Sandys.*
To GROPE, *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark. *Swift.*
GRO'PER, *s.* [from *grope*.] One that searches in the dark.
GROSS, *a.* [*gros*, Fr. *grosso*, Ital.]
 1 Thick; bulky. *Baker.*
 2 Shameful; unseemly. *Hooker.*
 3 Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined. *Smalridge.*
 4 Inelegant; disproportionate bulk. *Thomson.*
 5 Dense; not refined; not pure. *Bacon.*
 6 Stupid; dull. *Watts.*
 7 Coarse; rough: opposite to delicate. *Wotton.*
 8 Thick; fat; bulky. *Fell.*
GROSS, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 The main body; the main force. *Addison.*
 2 The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts. *Hooker.*
 3 Not individual, but a body together. *Shak.*
 4 The chief part; the main mass. *Bacon.*
 5 The number of twelve dozen. *Locke.*
GROSSLY, *ad.* [from *gross*.]
 1 Bulky; in bulky parts; coarsely.
 2 Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy. *Newton.*
GROSSNESS, *s.* [from *gross*.]
 1 Coarseness; thickness; density. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.
 3 Want of refinement; want of delicacy.
GROT, *s.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure. *Prior.*
GROTESQUE, *a.* [*grotesque*, Fr.] Distorted of figure; unnatural. *Pope.*
GRO'TTO, *s.* [*grotte*, Fr.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. *Woodward.*
GROVE, *s.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting above. *Glanville.*
To GRO'VEL, *v. n.* [*grufde*, Islandick, flat upon the face.]
 1 To lie prone; to creep low on the ground. *Spenser.*
 2 To be mean; to be without dignity. *Addison.*
GRO'VELLER,* *s.* [from *grovel*.] A person of a grovelling disposition. *Shenstone.*
GROUND, *s.* [*grund*, Sax.]
 1 The earth, considered as superficially extended. *Milton.*
 2 The earth as distinguished from air or water. *Dryden.*
 3 Land; country. *Hudibras.*
 4 Religion; territory. *Milton.*
 5 Farm; estate; possession. *Dryden.*
 6 The floor or level of a place. *Matthew.*
 7 Dregs; lees; feces. *Sharp.*
 8 The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterward painted. *Hakewill.*
 9 The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported. *Pope.*
 10 The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised. *Shakespeare.*
 11 First hint; first traces of an invention.
 2 The first principles of knowledge. *Milton.*
 3 The fundamental cause. *Sidney.*
 4 The field or place of action. *Daniel.*
 5 The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. *Dryden.*
 16 The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer. *Addison.*

GRO

- 17 The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors. *Atterbury.*
 18 State of progress or recession. *Dryden.*
 19 The foil to set a thing off. *Shakespeare.*
To GROUND, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To fix on the ground. *Rambler.*
 2 To found as upon cause or principle. *Dryden.*
 3 To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge. *Ephesians.*
GROUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *grind*.
GRO'UND-ASH, *s.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground. *Mortimer.*
GRO'UND-BAIT, *s.* A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown where you angle. *Walton.*
GRO'UND-FLOOR, *s.* The lower part of a house.
GRO'UND-IVY, *s.* Alehoof, or tunhoof.
GRO'UND-OAK, *s.* A saplin oak. *Mortimer.*
GRO'UND-PINE, *s.* A plant. *Hill.*
GRO'UND-PLATE, *s.* (In architecture.) The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. *Mortimer.*
GRO'UND-PLOT, *s.*
 1 The ground on which any building is placed. *Sidney.*
 2 The ichnography of a building.
GRO'UND-RENT, *s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.
GRO'UND-ROOM, *s.* A room on the level with the ground.
GRO'UNDEDLY, *ad.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles. *Glanville.*
GRO'UNDLESS, *a.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason. *Freeholder.*
GRO'UNDLESSLY, *ad.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without success. *Boyle.*
GRO'UNDLESSNESS, *s.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason. *Tillotson.*
GRO'UNDLING, *s.* [from *ground*.]
 1 A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water.
 2 One of the low vulgar. *Shakespeare.*
GRO'UNDLY, *ad.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham.*
GRO'UNDSEL, *s.* [*grund* and *sile*, the basis, Sax.] The timber next the ground. *Moxon.*
GRO'UNDSEL, *s.* [*senecio*, Lat.] A plant.
GRO'UNDWORK, *s.* [*ground* and *work*.]
 1 The ground; the first stratum. *Dryden.*
 2 The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. *Milton.*
 3 First principles; original reason. *Spenser.*
GROUP, *s.* [*groupe*, Fr.] A crowd; a cluster; a huddle. *Swift.*
To GROUP, *v. a.* [*groupper*, Fr.] To put into a crowd; to huddle. *Prior.*
GROUSE, *s.* A kind of fowl; a moorcock.
GROUT, *s.* [*grut*, Sax.]
 1 Coarse meal; pollard. *King.*
 2 That which purges off. *Dryden.*
 3 A kind of wild apple.
To GROW, *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [*growan*, Sax.]
 1 To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation. *Wisdom.*
 2 To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.*
 3 To shoot in any particular form. *Dryden.*
 4 To increase in stature. *Samuel.*
 5 To come to manhood from infancy. *Wake.*
 6 To issue, as plants from a soil. *Dryden.*
 7 To increase in bulk; to become greater.
 8 To improve; to make progress. *Pope.*
 9 To advance in any state. *Shakespeare.*
 10 To come by degrees. *Rogers.*
 11 To come forward; to gather ground.
 12 To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse. *Dryden.*
 13 To proceed as from a cause. *Hooker.*
 14 To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shakespeare.*
 15 To adhere; to stick together. *Walton.*
 16 To swell: a sea term. *Raleigh.*
GRO'WER, *s.* [from *grow*.] An increaser.
To GROWL, *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemish.]
 1 To snarl like an angry cur. *Ellis.*
 2 To murmur; to grumble. *Gay.*
GRO'WLER,* *s.* One of a sour and crabbed disposition; one given to grumbling.

GRU

- GROWLING,* s.** [from *growl*.]
 1 The act of snarling.
 2 The noise of wild beasts in anger. *Ash.*
- GROWN.** The participle passive of *grow*.
 1 Advanced in growth.
 2 Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. *Proverbs.*
 3 Arrived at full growth or stature. *Locke.*
- GROWTH, s.** [from *grow*.]
 1 Vegetation; vegetable life. *Atterbury.*
 2 Product; thing produced. *Milton.*
 3 Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.
 4 Increase of stature; advance to maturity.
 5 Improvement; advancement. *Hooker.*
- GROWTHEAD, } s.** [from *gross* or *great head*.]
GROWTNOL, }
 1 A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
 2 An idle lazy fellow. *Tusser.*
- To GRUB, v. a.** [*graban*, preter. *grób*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging. *Dryden.*
- GRUB, s.** [from *grubbing* or *mining*.]
 1 A small worm that eats holes in bodies. *Shak.*
 2 A short thick man; a dwarf. *Carew.*
- GRUBBING,* s.** The act of digging up. *Ash.*
To GRUBBLE, v. n. [*grubelen*, Ger.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*
- GRUBSTREET, s.** The name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*. *Gay.*
- GRUBSTREET,* a.** [from the noun.] Low; mean; fit only for the lowest class of readers. *Ash.*
- To GRUDGE, v. a.** [*grugnach*, Welsh.]
 1 To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent. *Sidney.*
 2 To give or take unwillingly. *Addison.*
- To GRUDGE, v. n.**
 1 To murmur; to repine. *Hooker.*
 2 To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Raleigh.*
 3 To be envious. *James.*
 4 To wish in secret. *Dryden.*
 5 To give or have uneasy remains. *Dryden.*
- GRUDGE, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 An old quarrel; inveterate malevolence. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Anger, ill-will. *Swift.*
 3 Unwillingness to benefit. *Ben Jonson.*
 4 Envy; odium; invidious censure.
 5 Remorse of conscience.
 6 Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*
- GRUDGING,* s.** [from *grudge*.] Reluctance; unwillingness; envy at the prosperity of others; a secret wish or desire; some remains of a disease. *Dryden.*
- GRUDGINGLY, ad.** [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly. *Dryden.*
- GRUEL, s.** [*gruelle*, Fr.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Arbuthnot.*
- GRUFF, a.** [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners. *Addison.*
- GRUFFLY, ad.** [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly. *Dryden.*
- GRUFFNESS, s.** [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice.
- GRUM, a.** [from *grumble*.] Sour; surly; severe. *Arbuthnot.*
- To GRUMBLE, v. n.** [*grommelen*, Dutch.]
 1 To murmur with discontent. *Prior.*
 2 To growl; to snarl. *Dryden.*
 3 To make a hoarse rattle. *Rowe.*
- GRUMBLER, s.** [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift.*
- GRUMBLING, s.** [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent. *Shakespeare.*
- GRUME, s.** [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid. *Quincy.*
- GRUMMLY, ad.** [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.
- GRUMOUS, a.** [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted. *Arbuthnot.*
- GRUMOUSNESS, s.** [from *grumous*.] Thick-ness of a coagulated liquor. *Wiscman.*

GUE

- GRUNSEL, s.** [usually *groundsil*.] The lower part of the building. *Milton.*
- To GRUNT, } v. a.** [*grunnio*, Lat.] To murmur
To GRUNTLE, } like a hog. *Gay.*
- GRUNT, s.** [from the verb.] The noise of a hog. *Dryden.*
- GRUNTER, s.** [from *grunt*.]
 1 He that grunts.
 2 A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- GRUNTING,* s.** [from *grunt*.] The common noise of swine. *Ash.*
- GRUNTLING, s.** [from *grunt*.] A young hog.
- To GRUTCH, v. n.** To envy; to repine; to be discontented. *Ben Jonson.*
- GRUTCH, s.** [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will. *Hudibras.*
- GRY, s.** Any thing of little value. *Dictionary.*
- GUAIA'CUM, s.** A physical wood.
- GUARANTE'E, s.** [*garant*, Fr.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed. *Sou.*
- To GUARANTY, v. a.** [*garantir*, Fr.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.
- GUARANTY,* s.** [from the verb.] Engagement to secure the performance of any articles. *Bolingbroke.*
- To GUARD, v. a.** [*garder*, Fr. from *ward*.]
 1 To watch by way of defence and security.
 2 To protect; to defend. *Waller.*
 3 To preserve by caution. *Addison.*
 4 To provide against objections. *Broome.*
 5 To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- To GUARD, v. n.** To be in a state of caution or defence. *Collier.*
- GUARD, s.** [*garde*, Fr.]
 1 A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch. *Milton.*
 2 A state of caution; vigilance. *Smalridge.*
 3 Limitation; anticipation of objection. *Atter.*
 4 An ornamental hem, lace, or border.
 5 Part of the hilt of a sword.
- GUA'RDAGE, s.** [from *guard*.] State of wardship: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- GUA'RDER, s.** One who guards.
- GUA'RDIAN, s.** [*gardien*, Fr.]
 1 One that has the care of an orphan. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A repository or storehouse: not used.
- GUARDIAN of the Spiritualities.** He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see.
- GUARDIAN, a.** Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendant. *Dryden.*
- GUARDIANSHIP, s.** [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian. *L'Estrange.*
- GUA'RDLESS, a.** [from *guard*.] Without defence. *Waller.*
- GUARDSHIP, s.** [from *guard*.]
 1 Care; protection. *Swift.*
 2 [*Guard and ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.
- GUAIA'VA, } s.** A plant. *Miller.*
GUA'VA, }
- GUBERNATION, s.** [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency. *Watts.*
- GU'DGEON, s.** [*goujon*, Fr.]
 1 A small fish found in brooks and rivers, and easily caught. *Pope.*
 2 A man easily cheated. *Swift.*
 3 Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage. *Shakespeare.*
- GUE'RDON, s.** [*guerdon*, Fr.] A reward; a recompence. *Knolles.*
- To GUESS, v. n.** [*ghissen*, Dutch.]
 1 To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment. *Raleigh.*
 2 To conjecture rightly. *Stillingfleet.*
- To GUESS, v. a.** To hit upon by accident.
- GUESS, s.** [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds. *Prior.*
- GUE'SSER, s.** [from *guess*.] Conjecture; one who judges without certain knowledge.
- GUE'SSINGLY, ad.** [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly. *Shakespeare.*

GUL

- GUEST**, *s.* [*gest, gist, Sax.*]
 1 One entertained in the house of another.
 2 A stranger; one who comes newly to reside. *Sidney.*
- GUESTCHAMBER**, *s.* Chamber of entertainment. *Mark.*
- TO GU'GGLE**, *v. n.* [*gorgogliare, Italian.*] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow-mouthed vessel.
- GUIDAGE**, *s.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide.
- GUIDANCE**, *s.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government. *Rogers.*
- TO GUIDE**, *v. a.* [*guider, Fr.*]
 1 To direct. *South.*
 2 To govern by counsel; to instruct. *Psalms.*
 3 To regulate; to superintend. *Decay of Piety.*
- GUIDE**, *s.* [*guide, Fr.*]
 1 One who directs another in his way.
 2 One who directs another in his conduct.
 3 Director; regulator. *Hooker.*
- GUIDELESS**, *a.* [from *guide*.] Without a guide. *Dryden.*
- GUIDER**, *s.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide. *South.*
- GUILD**, *s.* [*gildscip, Sax.*] A society; a corporation; a fraternity. *Cowell.*
- GU'LDER**, * *s.* A foreign coin of different value in different places. *Ash.*
- GUILDHALL**, * *s.* [*guild and hall*.] The hall belonging to a guild or company. *Ash.*
- GUILE**, *s.* [*guille, old Fr.*] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice. *Milton.*
- GUILEFUL**, *a.* [*guile and full*.]
 1 Wily; insidious; mischievously artful. *Dry.*
 2 Treacherous; secretly mischievous. *Shak.*
- GUILEFULLY**, *ad.* [from *guileful*.] Insidiously; treacherously. *Milton.*
- GUILEFULNESS**, *s.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.
- GUILELESS**, *a.* [from *guile*.] Free from deceit; without insidiousness.
- GUI'LER**, *s.* [from *guile*.] One that betrays into danger by insidious practices. *Spenser.*
- GUI'LT**, *s.* [*gilt, Sax.*]
 1 The state of a man justly charged with a crime. *Hammond.*
 2 A crime; an offence. *Shakespeare.*
- GUI'LTILY**, *ad.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence. *Shakespeare.*
- GUI'LTINESS**, *s.* [from *guilty*.] The state of being guilty; consciousness of crime. *Sidney.*
- GUI'LTLESS**, *a.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime. *Pope.*
- GUI'LTLESSLY**, *ad.* [from *guiltless*.] Without guilt; innocently.
- GUI'LTLESSNESS**, *s.* [from *guiltless*.] Innocence; freedom from crime. *King Charles.*
- GUI'LTY**, *a.* [*giltig, Sax.*]
 1 Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Wicked; corrupt. *Thomson.*
- GU'INEA**, *s.* [from *Guinea*, a country in Africa abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings. *Locke.*
- GU'NEADROPPER**, *s.* One who cheats by dropping guineas. *Gay.*
- GU'NEAHEN**, *s.* A small Indian hen.
- GU'NEAPEPPER**, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- GU'NEAPIG**, *s.* A small animal with a pig's snout.
- GUISE**, *s.* [*guise, Fr.*]
 1 Manner; mien; habit. *Fairfax.*
 2 Practice; custom; property. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 External appearance; dress. *Temple.*
- GUITA'R**, *s.* [*ghitara, Ital.*] A stringed instrument of musick. *Prior.*
- GULCH**, } *s.* [*gulo, Latin.*] A little glutton.
GU'LCHIN, }
- GULES**, *a.* [perhaps from *geule*, the throat.] Red: in heraldry. *Shakespeare.*
- GULF**, *s.* [*golfo, Ital.*]
 1 A bay; an opening into land. *Knolles.*
 2 An abyss; an unmeasurable depth. *Spenser.*
 3 A whirlpool; a sucking eddy. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Any thing insatiable. *Shakespeare.*

GUR

- GU'LFY**, *a.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Pope.*
- TO GULL**, *v. a.* [*guiller, French, to cheat.*] To trick; to cheat; to defraud. *Dryden*
- GULL**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A sea bird.
 2 A cheat; a fraud; a trick. *Shakespeare*
 3 A stupid animal; one easily cheated. *Shak*
- GU'LLCATCHER**, *s.* [*gull and catch*.] A cheat, a man of trick. *Shakespeare*
- GU'LLER**, *s.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impostor.
- GU'LLERY**, *s.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; imposture. *Ainsworth.*
- GU'LLET**, *s.* [*goulet, Fr.*] The throat; the œsophagus. *Denham*
- GU'LLY**, * *s.* Any hollow worn by water. *Hawkesworth.*
- TO GU'LLY**, *v. n.* To run with noise.
- GU'LLYHOLE**, *s.* The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.
- GULO'SITY**, *s.* [*gulosus, Latin.*] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. *Brown*
- TO GULP**, *v. a.* [*golpen, Dutch.*] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. *Gay.*
- GULP**, *s.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once. *More.*
- GUM**, *s.* [*gummi, Lat.*]
 1 A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstruums. *Quincy.*
 2 [*Goma, Sax.*] The fleshy covering that contains the teeth. *Swift*
- TO GUM**, *v. a.* To close with gum. *Wiseman*
- GU'MMATED**, * *a.* [from *gum*.] Smeared over with gum; glazed with gum. *Scott*
- GU'MMINESS**, *s.* [from *gummy*.] The state of being gummy. *Wiseman.*
- GUMMO'SITY**, *s.* [from *gummosus*.] The nature of gum; gumminess. *Floyer*
- GU'MMOUS**, *a.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*
- GU'MMY**, *a.* [from *gum*.]
 1 Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Dryden.*
 2 Productive of gum. *Milton.*
 3 Overgrown with gum. *Dryden.*
- GU'MPTION**, * *s.* Adroitness; cleverness; skill.
- GUN**, *s.* The general name for firearms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.
- GU'NNEL**, *s.* [corrupted for *gunwale*; which see.]
- GU'NNER**, *s.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whose employment it is to manage the artillery in a ship. *Shakespeare.*
- GU'NNERY**, *s.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.
- GU'NPOWDER**, *s.* [*gun and powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*
- GU'NSHOT**, *s.* [*gun and shot*.] The reach or range of a gun. *Dryden*
- GU'NSHOT**, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.
- GU'NSMITH**, *s.* [*gun and smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns. *Mortimer.*
- GU'NSTICK**, *s.* [*gun and stick*.] The rammer of a gun. *Stewart.*
- GU'NSTOCK**, *s.* [*gun and stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*
- GU'NSTONE**, *s.* [*gun and stone*.] The shot of cannon. *Shakespeare.*
- GU'NTER**, * } *s.* [from the name of the inventor.] A large plain scale of great use in solving several kinds of mathematical problems. *Ash.*
- GUNTER'S-SCALE**, * }
- GUNTER'S-LINE**, * *s.* [*Gunter and line*.] The line of numbers; a kind of logarithmic scale. *Ash.*
- GU'NWALE**, or **GU'NNEL** of a Ship, *s.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the fore-castle; this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no. *Harris.*
- GURGE**, *s.* [*gurgus, Lat.*] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*
- GU'RGION**, *s.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

GYM

- To **GU'RGLE**, *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with a noise, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*
- GU'RNARD**, } *s.* [*gournal*, Fr.] A kind of sea
GU'RNET, } fish. *Shakespeare.*
- To **GUSH**, *v. n.* [*gostelen*, Dutch.]
1 To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a larger body. *Thomson.*
2 To emit in a copious effluxion. *Pope.*
- GUSH**, *s.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once. *Harvey.*
- GU'SSET**, *s.* [*gousset*, Fr.] Any thing sewed on cloth, in order to strengthen it.
- GUST**, *s.* [*goust*, Fr. *gustus*, Lat.]
1 Sense of tasting. *Pope.*
2 Height of perception. *Milton.*
3 Love; liking. *Tillotson.*
4 Turn of fancy; intellectual taste. *Dryden.*
5 [From *guster*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind. *Shakespeare.*
- GU'STABLE**, *a.* [*gusto*, Lat.]
1 To be tasted. *Harvey.*
2 Pleasant to the taste. *Derham.*
- GUSTA'TION**, *s.* [*gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting. *Brown.*
- GU'STFUL**, *a.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-tasted. *Decay of Piety.*
- GU'STO**, *s.* [Ital.]
1 The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate. *Denham.*
2 Intellectual taste; liking. *Dryden.*
- GU'STY**, *a.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous. *Shakespeare.*
- GUT**, *s.* [*kutteln*, Ger.]
1 The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent. *Bacon.*
2 The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially. *Hudibras.*
3 Gluttony; love of gormandizing. *Hakewill.*
- To **GUT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1 To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate. *Spectator.*
2 To plunder of contents.
- GU'TTA SERE'NA**, * *s.* [*gutta* a drop, and *serena* clear, Lat.] A disease in the eye attended with a total privation of sight without any visible defect. *Ash.*
- GU'TTATED**, *a.* [*gutta*, Lat. a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped.
- GU'TTER**, *s.* [*guttur*, Lat. a throat.] A passage for water. *Addison.*
- To **GU'TTER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Sandys.*
- To **GU'TTLE**, *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. *Dryden.*
- To **GU'TTLE**, *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To swallow: a low word. *L'Estrange.*
- GU'TTLER**, *s.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.
- GU'TTULOUS**, *a.* [*guttula*, Lat.] In the form of a small drop. *Brown.*
- GU'TTURAL**, *a.* [*gutturalis*, Lat.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Hold.*
- GU'TTURALNESS**, *s.* [from *guttural*.] The quality of being guttural. *Dictionary.*
- GU'TWORT**, *s.* [*gut* and *wort*.] An herb.
- GUY**, *s.* [from *guide*.] A rope used to lift things into the ship. *Skinner.*
- To **GU'ZZLE**, *v. n.* [from *gut* or *gust*.] To gormandize; to feed immoderately. *Gay.*
- To **GU'ZZLE**, *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*
- GU'ZZLER**, *s.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandizer. *Dryden.*
- GYBE**. See **GIBE**. A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shakespeare.*
- To **GYBE**, *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt. *Spenser.*
- GYMNA'STICALLY**, *ad.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically: fitly for strong exercise. *Brown.*
- GYMNA'STICK**, *a.* [*γυμναστικός*.] Pertaining to athletick exercises. *Arbuthnot.*
- GYMNA'STICS**, * *s.* [from *gymnastic*.] That part of physic which teaches the preservation of health by exercise. *Ash.*
- GY'MNICK**, *a.* [*γυμνικός*.] Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.

HAC

- GYMNOSPE'RMIOUS**, *a.* [*γυμνός* and *σπέρμα*.] Having the seeds naked.
- GY'NECOCRASY**, [*γυναικράτεια*.] Petticoat government; female power.
- GYRA'TION**, *s.* [*gyrus*, Lat.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton.*
- GYRE**, *s.* [*gyrus*, Lat.] A circle described by any thing going in an orbit. *Sandys.*
- GYVES**, *s.* [*gebyn*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs. *Ben Jonson.*
- To **GYVE**, *v. a.* To fetter; to shackle. *Shakes.*
-
- H** Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word: as, *house*.
- H**, * as an old Latin numeral with a dash over it, stands for two hundred thousand. *Ash.*
- HA**, *inter.* [*ha*, Lat.]
1 An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion. *Shakespeare.*
2 An expression of laughter. *Dryden.*
- HAAK**, *s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
- HA'BEAS CORPUS**, [Lat.] A writ which a man, indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs. *Cowell.*
- HABERDA'SHER**, *s.* One who sells small wares; a pedlar. *Bacon.*
- HA'BERDASHERY**, * *s.* Small wares; the commodities usually sold by the haberdasher. *Ash.*
- HA'BERDINE**, *s.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*
- HA'BERGEON**, *s.* [*haubergeon*, Fr.] Armour to cover the neck and breast. *Hudibras.*
- HABI'LIMENT**, *s.* [*habilement*, Fr.] Dress; clothes; garment. *Swift.*
- To **HABI'LITATE**, *v. n.* [*habilter*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. *Bacon.*
- HABILITA'TION**, *s.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification. *Bacon.*
- HABI'LITY**, *s.* [*habilité*, Fr.] Faculty; power now ability.
- HA'BIT**, *s.* [*habitus*, Lat.]
1 State of any thing: as, *habit* of body. *Dryden.*
2 Dress; accoutrement. *Locke.*
3 *Habit* is a power in a man of doing any thing acquired by frequent doing. *South.*
4 Custom; inveterate use. *Clarendon.*
- To **HA'BIT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.
- HA'BITABLE**, *a.* [*habitable*, Fr.] Capable of being dwelt in. *Donne.*
- HA'BITABLENESS**, *s.* [from *habitable*.] Capacity of being dwelt in. *More.*
- HA'BITANCE**, *s.* [*habitatio*, Lat.] Dwelling; abode. *Spenser.*
- HA'BITANT**, *s.* [*habitant*, Fr.] Dweller; one that lives in any place. *Pope.*
- HABITA'TION**, *s.* [*habitation*, Fr.]
1 The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers. *Milton.*
2 Place of abode; dwelling.
- HABITA'TOR**, *s.* [Lat.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Broome.*
- HABI'TUAL**, *a.* [*habituel*, Fr.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate. *South.*
- HABI'TUALLY**, *ad.* [from *habitual*.] Customarily by habit. *Arbuthnot.*
- To **HABI'TUATE**, *v. a.* [*habiteur*, Fr.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition. *Tillot.*
- HA'BITUDE**, *s.* [*habitus*, Lat.]
1 Relation; respect. *Hale.*
2 Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse. *Dryden.*
3 Long custom; habit; inveterate use.
4 The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden.*
- HA'BNAB**, *ad.* [*hap ne hap*.] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Hudibras.*

HAI

- HACK,* s.** [from *hackney*.]
 1 A hired horse; a horse kept to be let out on hire; any thing commonly used; any thing used in common. *Ash.*
 2 A violent cut or fracture. *Shakespeare.*
To HACK, v. a. [*haccan*, Sax.]
 1 To cut into small pieces; to chop. *Sidney.*
 2 To speak unready, or with hesitation. *Shak.*
To HACK, v. n. To turn hackney or prostitute. *Shakespeare.*
HA'CKING,* s. The act of cutting with repeated blows; the act of speaking unready. *Ash.*
HA'CKLE, s. Raw silk; any filmy substance unspun. *Walton.*
HA'CKLE,* s. An instrument for dressing flax; a kind of loose feather. *Junius.*
To HA'CKLE, v. a. [from *hack*.] To dress flax.
HA'CKNEY, s. [*hacnai*, Welsh.]
 1 A pacing horse.
 2 A hired horse. hired horses being usually taught to pace. *Bacon.*
 3 A hireling; a prostitute. *Roscommon.*
 4 Any thing let out for hire. *Pope.*
 5 A thing much used; common. *Harvey.*
To HA'CKNEY, v. a. [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom to the road. *Sh.*
HA'CQUETON, s. [*haquet*, old Fr.] Some piece of armour. *Spenser.*
HAD. The preterite and part. pass. of *have*.
HA'DDOCK, s. [*hadot*, Fr.] A sea fish of the cod kind. *Carew.*
HÆMORRAGE,* s. [*αιμα* blood, and *γηνυμι* to burst.] A preternatural flowing of the blood, occasioned by the rupture of a vein or artery. *Ash.*
HÆMORRHO'IDAL,* a. (In anatomy.) Belonging to the branches of the mesenteric vein and artery. *Philips.*
HAFT, s. [*hæft*, Sax.] A handle; that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden.*
To HAFT, v. a. [from the noun.] To set in a haft.
HAG, s. [*hægesse*, a goblin, Sax.]
 1 A fury; a she monster.
 2 A witch; an enchantress. *Shakespeare.*
 3 An old ugly woman. *Dryden.*
To HAG, v. a. [from the noun.] To torment; to harass with terror. *Hudibras.*
HA'GARD, a. [*hagard*, Fr.]
 1 Wild; untamed; irreclaimable. *Spenser.*
 2 [From *hager*, German.] Lean; rugged; ugly. *L'Estrange.*
 3 Deformed with passion. *Smith.*
HA'GGARD, s.
 1 Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A species of hawk. *Sandys.*
HA'GGARDLY, ad. [from *haggard*.] Deformedly; uglily. *Dryden.*
HA'GGESS, s. [from *hog* or *hack*.] A mass of meat enclosed in a membrane.
HA'GGISH, a. [from *hag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid. *Shakespeare.*
To HA'GGLE, v. a. [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle. *Shakes.*
To HA'GGLE, v. n. To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.
HA'GGLER, s. [from *haggle*.]
 1 One that cuts.
 2 One that is tardy in bargaining.
HA'GGLING,* s. [from *haggle*.] The act of mangling; the act of making many words to a bargain.
HAGIO'GRAPH,* s. [*αγιος* holy, and *γραφω* to write.] The canonical books of scripture. *Ash.*
HA'GIOGRAPHER, s. [*αγιος* and *γραφω*.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the holy scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.
HAH, inter. An expression of sudden effort.
HAIL, s. [*hagel*, Sax.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*
To HAIL, v. n. To pour down hail. *Isaiah.*
HAIL, inter. [*hæl*, health, Sax.] A term of salutation; health. *Milton.*
To HAIL, v. a. [from the noun.] To salute; to call to. *Dryden.*

HAL

- HAILING,* s.** [from *hail*.] The act of saluting a ship at a distance. *Ash.*
HA'ILSHOT, s. [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail. *Hayward.*
HA'ILSTONE, s. [*hail* and *stone*.] A particle or single ball of hail. *Shakespeare.*
HA'ILY, a. [from *hail*.] Consisting of hail.
HAIR, s. [*hær*, Sax.]
 1 One of the common teguments of the body. With a microscope, we find that hairs have each a round bulbous root which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours; that each hair consists of five or six others, wrapped up in a common tegument. *Quincy.*
 2 A single hair. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Any thing proverbially small. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Course; order; grain. *Shakespeare.*
HA'IRBEL, s. The name of a flower; the hyacinth.
HA'IRBRAINED, a. [rather *harebrained*.] Wild; irregular. *Shakespeare.*
HA'IRBREADTH, s. [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very small distance. *Judges.*
HA'IRCLOTH, s. [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification. *Grew.*
HA'IRINESS, s. [from *hairy*.] The state of being covered with hair.
HAIRLA'C'E, s. [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which women tie up their hair. *Harvey.*
HA'IRLESS, a. [from *hair*.] Without hair.
HA'IRY, a. [from *hair*.]
 1 Overgrown with hair. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Consisting of hair. *Dryden.*
HAKE, s. A kind of fish. *Carew.*
HA'KOT, s. [from *hake*.] A kind of fish.
HAL, in local names, is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, i. e. a hall.
HA'LBARD, s. [*halebarde*, Fr.] A battle axe fixed to a long pole. *Pope.*
HA'LBARDIER, s. [*halebardier*, Fr.] One who is armed with a halberd. *Bacon.*
HA'LCYON, s. [*halcyo*, Lat.] A bird that breeds in the sea: there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shakespeare.*
HA'LCYON, } a. [from the noun.] Placid;
HALCYO'NIAN,* } quiet; still. Denham.
HALE, a. Healthy; sound; hearty. *Spenser.*
To HALE, v. a. [*halen*, Dutch.] To drag by force, to pull violently. *Sandys.*
HA'LER, s. [from *hale*.] He who pulls and hales.
HALF, s. [*healf*, Sax.]
 1 A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.
HALF, ad. In part; equally. *Dryden.*
HALF-BLOOD, s. One not born of the same father and mother. *Locke.*
HALF-BLOODED, a. Mean; degenerated. *Shakespeare.*
HALF-BRED,* a. [*half* and *bred*.] Mongrel; imperfect; half-strained. *Ash.*
HA'LF-BROTHER,* s. [*half* and *brother*.] A brother by father's or mother's side.
HALF-CROWN,* s. [*half* and *crown*.] A silver coin valued at two shillings and sixpence. *Swift.*
HALF-FA'CED, a. Showing only part of the face. *Shakespeare.*
HALF-GU'INEA,* s. [*half* and *guinea*.] A gold coin valued at ten shillings and sixpence. *Ash.*
HALF-HEARD, a. Imperfectly heard.
HALF-MOON, s. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.
HA'LF-PENNY, s. [plural *half-pence*.] A copper coin, of which two make a penny. *Dryden.*
HALF-PIKE, s. The small pike carried by officers. *Tatler.*
HALF-SEAS over. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk. *Dryden.*
HALF-SO'VEREIGN,* s. A gold coin, value 10s.
HALF-SPHERE, s. Hemisphere. *Ben Jonson.*
HALF-STRAINED, a. Half-bred; imperfect.
HALF-SWORD, s. Close fight. *Shakespeare.*

HAM

- HALF-WAY**, *ad.* In the middle. *Glanville.*
HALF-WIT, *s.* A blockhead; a foolish fellow. *Dryden.*
HA'LIBUT, *s.* A sort of fish.
HA'LIDOM, *s.* Our blessed lady. *Spenser.*
HA'LIMASS, *s.* [*halig*, Sax. and *mass*.] The feast of All Souls. *Shakespeare.*
HA'LITUOUS, *a.* [*halitus*, Lat.] Vapourous; fumous. *Boyle.*
HALL, *s.* [*hal*, Sax.]
 1 A court of justice.
 2 A manor house, so called because in it were held courts for the tenants. *Addison.*
 3 The publick room of a corporation.
 4 The first large room of a house. *Milton.*
To HALL, * *v. a.* [*haler*, Fr.] To lug; to pull by violence.
HALLELU'IAH, *s.* [Hebrew; *Praise ye the Lord*.] A song of thanksgiving. *Milton.*
HA'LLOO, *inter.* [*allons*, let us go! Fr.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on the game. *Dryden.*
To HA'LLOO, *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs. *Sidney.*
To HA'LLOO, *v. a.*
 1 To encourage with shouts. *Prior.*
 2 To chase with shouts. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To call or shout to. *Shakespeare.*
To HA'LLOW, *v. a.* [*halgian*, *halig*, Sax. holy.]
 1 To consecrate; to make holy. *Hooker.*
 2 To reverence as holy: as, *hallowed* be thy name.
HALLUCINATION, *s.* [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] Error; blunder; mistake. *Addison.*
HALM, *s.* [*healm*, Sax.] Straw.
HA'LO, *s.* A red circle round the sun or moon. *Newton.*
HA'LSENING, *a.* [*hals*, Ger.] Sounding harshly. *Carew.*
HA'LSER, *s.* [*hals*, neck, and *seel*, a rope, Sax.] A rope less than a cable.
To HALT, *v. n.* [*healt*, Sax. lame.]
 1 To limp; to be lame. *Dryden.*
 2 To stop in a march. *Addison.*
 3 To hesitate; to stand dubious. *Kings.*
 4 To fail; to falter. *Shakespeare.*
HALT, *a.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.
HALT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of limping; the manner of limping.
 2 [*Alte*, Fr.] A stop in a march. *Milton.*
HA'LTR, *s.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.
HA'LTR, *s.* [*healstre*, Sax.]
 1 A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A cord; a strong string. *Sandys.*
To HA'LTR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord. *Atterbury.*
To HALVE, *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts.
HALVES, *inter.* [from *half*.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.
HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon *ham*, a house, farm, or village.
HAM, *s.* [*ham*, Sax.]
 1 The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh. *Wiseman.*
 2 The thigh of a hog salted. *Pope.*
HA'MATED, *a.* [*hamatus*, Lat.] Hooked; set with hooks.
To HA'MBLE, *v. a.* [from *ham*.] To cut the sinews; to hamstring.
HA'MBLING, * *s.* [from *hamble*.] The act of hamstringing. *Ash.*
HAME, *s.* [*hama*, Sax.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.
HA'MLET, *s.* [*ham*, Sax. and the termination *let*.] A small village. *Bacon.*
To HA'MMEL, * *v. a.* [from *ham*.] To hamstring; to hough. *Scott.*
HA'MMER, *s.* [*hamer*, Sax.]
 1 The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Brown.*
 2 Any thing destructive. *Hakewill.*
To HA'MMER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To beat with a hammer. *Sandys.*
 2 To forge or form with a hammer. *Dryden.*

HAN

- 3 To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. *Shakespeare.*
To HA'MMER, *v. n.*
 1 To work; to be busy. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To be in agitation. *Shakespeare.*
HA'MMERER, *s.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.
HA'MMERHARD, *s.* [*hammer* and *hard*.] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Mozor.*
HA'MMERING, * *s.* [from *hammer*.] The act of working with a hammer; the act of forging with a hammer; the sound of hammers.
HA'MMOCK, *s.* [*hamaca*, Sax.] A swinging bed. *Temple.*
HA'MPER, *s.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat.] A large basket for carriage. *Swift.*
To HA'MPER, *v. a.*
 1 To shackle; to entangle in chains. *Herbert.*
 2 To ensnare; to inveigle. *Hudibras.*
 3 To complicate; to entangle. *Blackmore.*
 4 To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*
HA'MSTRING, *s.* [*ham* and *string*.] The tendon of the ham. *Shakespeare.*
To HA'MSTRING, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *hamstrung*. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*
HA'NAPER, *s.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat.] A treasury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*
HA'NCES, *s.* (In a ship.) Falls of the fiserails placed on banisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*
HA'NCES, *s.* (In architecture.) The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris.*
HAND, *s.* [*hand*, *hond*, Sax.]
 1 The palm with the fingers. *Berkley.*
 2 Measure of four inches.
 3 Side, right or left. *Exodus.*
 4 Part; quarter; side: it is allowed on all hands. *Swift.*
 5 Ready payment he had his money in hand, and gave no credit. *Tillotson.*
 6 Rate; price: he sold at a good hand. *Bacon.*
 7 Terms; conditions: this will be suffered at no hand. *Taylor.*
 8 Act; deed; external action: his hand went not with his wishes. *King Charles.*
 9 Labour; act of the hand. *Addison.*
 10 Performance. *Shakespeare.*
 11 Power of performance. *Addison.*
 12 Attempt; undertaking. *Spenser.*
 13 Manner of gathering or taking: he gathered his due with a gentle hand. *Bacon.*
 14 Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making. *Cheyne.*
 15 Manner of acting or performing. *Dryden.*
 16 Agency; part in action. *South.*
 17 The act of giving or presenting. *Samuel.*
 18 Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand. *Locke.*
 19 Care; necessity of managing. *Pope.*
 20 Discharge of duty. *Hooker.*
 21 Reach; nearness: as, at hand, within reach. *Boyle.*
 22 Manual management. *Dryden.*
 23 State of being in preparation. *Shakespeare.*
 24 State of being in present agitation. *Shakes.*
 25 Cards held at a game. *Bacon.*
 26 That which is used in opposition to another. *Hudibras.*
 27 Scheme of action. *Ben Jonson.*
 28 Advantage; gair; superiority. *Hayward.*
 29 Competition; contest. *Shakespeare.*
 30 Transmission; conveyance. *Collier.*
 31 Possession; power. *Hooker.*
 32 Pressure of the bridle. *Shakespeare.*
 33 Method of government; discipline; restraint. *Bacon.*
 34 Influence; management. *Daniel.*
 35 That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. *Locke.*
 36 Agent; person employed. *Swift.*
 37 Giver and receiver. *Tillotson.*
 38 An actor; a workman; a soldier.
 39 Catch or reach without choice. *Milton.*

HAN

- 40 Form or cast of writing. *Felton.*
 41 *Hand over head.* Negligently; rashly. *L'Estr.*
 42 *Hand to hand.* Close fight. *Shakespeare.*
 43 *Hand in hand.* In union; conjointly. *Swift.*
 44 *Hand in hand.* Fit; pat. *Shakespeare.*
 45 *Hand to mouth.* As want requires.
 46 *To bear in hand.* To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shakespeare.*
 47 *To be hand and glove.* To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.
 To HAND, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To give or transmit with the hand. *Brown.*
 2 To guide or lead by the hand. *Donne.*
 3 To seize; to lay hands on. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To manage; to move with the hand.
 5 To transmit in succession; to deliver down from one to another. *Woodward.*
 6 *Hand* is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand: as, a *hand-saw*; or borne in the hand: as, a *handbarrow*.
 HA'NDBARROW, *s.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground. *Tusser.*
 HAND-BASKET, *s.* A portable basket.
 HAND-BELL, *s.* A bell rung by the hand.
 HAND-BREADTH, *s.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. *Arbuthnot.*
 HA'NDCUFF, * *s.* [*hand and cuff.*] An iron instrument to confine the hand. *Ash.*
 To HAND CUFF, * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confine the hand by an iron instrument.
 HA'NDED, *a.* [from *hand.*]
 1 Having the use of the hand left or right. With hands joined. *Milton.*
 HA'NDER, *s.* [from *hand.*] Transmitter; conveyer in succession. *Dryden.*
 HA'NDFAST, *s.* [*hand and fast.*] Hold; custody: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 HA'NDFUL, *s.* [*hand and full.*]
 1 As much as the hand can gripe or contain. *Addison.*
 2 A palm; a hand's breadth. *Bacon.*
 3 A small number or quantity. *Clarendon.*
 HAND-GALLOP, *s.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. *Dryden.*
 HAND-GUN, *s.* A gun wielded by the hand.
 HA'NDICRAFT, *s.* [*hand and craft.*] Manual occupation. *Swift.*
 HANDICRAFTSMAN, *s.* [*handicraft and man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. *Swift.*
 HA'NDILY, *ad.* [from *handy.*] With skill; with dexterity.
 HA'NDINESS, *s.* [from *handy.*] Readiness; dexterity.
 HA'NDIWORK, *s.* [*handy and work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. *L'Estrange.*
 HA'NDKERCHIEF, *s.* [*hand and kerchief.*] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Arbuthnot.*
 To HA'NDLE, *v. a.* [*handelen, Dutch.*]
 1 To touch; to feel with the hand. *Locke.*
 2 To manage; to wield. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.*
 4 To treat in discourse. *Atterbury.*
 5 To deal with; to practise. *Jeremiah.*
 6 To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.*
 7 To practise upon; to do with. *Shakespeare.*
 HA'NDLE, *s.* [*handle, Sax.*]
 1 That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand. *Taylor.*
 2 That of which use is made. *South.*
 HA'NDLESS, *a.* Without a hand. *Shakesp.*
 HA'NDMAID, *s.* A maid that waits at
 HA'NDMAIDEN, * *s.* hand.
 HA'NDMILL, *s.* A mill moved by the hand.
 HANDS off. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear. *L'Estrange.*
 HA'NDSAILS, *s.* Sails managed by the hand.
 HA'NDSAW, *s.* A saw manageable by the hand. *Mortimer.*
 HA'NDSEL, *s.* [*hansel, Dutch.*] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale.

HAP

- To HA'NDSEL, *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time. *Cowley.*
 HA'NDSOME, *a.* [*handsaem, Dutch.*]
 1 Ready; gainly; convenient. *Spenser.*
 2 Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Addison.*
 3 Elegant; graceful. *Felton.*
 4 Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.
 5 Generous; noble: as, a *handsome* action.
 To HA'NDSOME, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat. *Donne.*
 HA'NDSOMELY, *ad.* [from *handsome.*]
 1 Conveniently; dexterously. *Spenser.*
 2 Beautifully; gracefully.
 3 Elegantly; neatly. *Wisdom.*
 4 Liberally; generously. *Addison.*
 HA'NDSOMENESS, *s.* [from *handsome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle.*
 HA'NDSPIKE, * *s.* [*hand and spike.*] A kind of wooden lever to move heavy bodies. *Ash.*
 HA'NDVICE, *s.* [*hand and vice.*] A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon.*
 HA'NDWRITING, *s.* A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.*
 HA'NDY, *a.* [from *hand.*]
 1 Executed or performed by the hand.
 2 Ready; dexterous; skilful. *Dryden.*
 3 Convenient. *Moxon.*
 HA'NDYDANDY, *s.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shakespeare.*
 To HANG, *v. a.* preter and part. pass. *hanged*, or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [*hangan, Sax.*]
 1 To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above. *South.*
 2 To place without any solid support. *Sandys.*
 3 To choke and kill by suspending by the neck. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To display; to show aloft. *Addison.*
 5 To let fall below the proper situation. *Dryden.*
 6 To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable. *Maccabees.*
 7 To adorn by hanging upon. *Dryden.*
 8 To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall. *Bacon.*
 To HANG, *v. n.*
 1 To be suspended; to be supported above, not below. *Spenser.*
 2 To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle. *Dryden.*
 3 To bend forward. *Addison.*
 4 To float; to play. *Prior.*
 5 To be supported by something raised above the ground. *Addison.*
 6 To rest upon by embracing. *Peacham.*
 7 To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.*
 8 To be loosely joined. *Shakespeare.*
 9 To drag; to be incommodiously joined.
 10 To be compact or united. *Addison.*
 11 To adhere. *Addison.*
 12 To rest. *Shakespeare.*
 13 To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty. *Deuteronomy.*
 14 To be delayed; to linger. *Milton.*
 15 To be dependant on. *Shakespeare.*
 16 To be fixed or suspended with attention.
 17 To have a steep declivity. *Mortimer.*
 18 To be executed by the halter. *Pope.*
 19 To decline; to tend down. *Pope.*
 HA'NGER, *s.* [from *hang.*] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot-hangers.
 HA'NGER, *s.* [from *hang.*] A short broad sword.
 HA'NGER-ON, *s.* [from *hang.*] A dependant. *Br.*
 HA'NGING, *s.* [from *hang.*] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms. *Dryden.*
 HA'NGING, *part. a.* [from *hang.*]
 1 Foreboding death by the halter. *Shakesp.*
 2 Requiring to be punished by the halter.
 HA'NGMAN, *s.* [*hang and man.*] The publick executioner. *Sidney.*
 HANK, *s.* [*hank, Islandick.*] A skein of thread.
 To HA'NKER, *v. n.* [*hankeren, Dutch.*] To long importunately. *Addison.*
 HA'NKERING, * *s.* [from *hanker.*] A longing desire; a continual wishing. *Shenstone.*
 HAN'T, for *has not*, or *have not*. *Addison.*
 HAP, *s.* [*anhap, in Welsh, is misfortune.*]
 1 Chance; fortune. *Hooker.*

HAR

- 2 That which happens by chance. *Sidney.*
 3 Accident; casual event. *Fairfax.*
HAP-HA'ZARD, s. Chance; accident; fortuitous event. *Locke.*
To HAP, v. n. [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen. *Bacon.*
HA'PLESS, a. [from *hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless. *Smith.*
HA'PLY, ad. [from *hap.*]
 1 Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. *Rowe.*
 2 By chance; by accident. *Milton.*
To HA'PPEN, v. n. [from *hap.*]
 1 To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.
 2 To light; to fall by chance. *Graunt.*
HA'PPILY, ad. [from *happy.*]
 1 Fortunately; luckily; successfully. *Dryden.*
 2 Addressfully; gracefully; without labour. *Pope.*
 3 In a state of felicity: as, he lives happily.
HA'PPINESS, s. [from *happy.*]
 1 Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. *Hooker.*
 2 Good luck; good fortune.
 3 Fortuitous elegance. *Denham.*
HA'PPY, a. [from *hap.*]
 1 Being in a state of felicity. *Sidney.*
 2 Lucky; successful; fortunate. *Boyle.*
 3 Addressful; ready. *Swift.*
HA'QUETON, s. A piece of armour. *Spenser.*
HARA'NGUE, s. [*harangue, Fr.*] A speech; a popular oration. *Swift.*
To HARA'NGUE, v. n. [*haranguer, Fr.*] To make a speech.
HARA'NGUER, s. [from *harangue.*] An orator; a publick speaker.
To HA'RASS, v. a. [*harasser, Fr.*] To weary; to fatigue. *Addison.*
HA'RASS, s. [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance. *Milton.*
HA'RBINGER, s. [*herberger, Dutch.*] A fore-runner; a precursor. *Dryden.*
HA'RBOUR, s. [*herberge, Fr.*]
 1 A lodging; a place of entertainment. *Dryden.*
 2 A port or haven for shipping. *Shakespeare.*
 3 An asylum; a shelter.
To HA'RBOUR, v. n. [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn. *Dryden.*
To HA'RBOUR, v. a.
 1 To entertain; to permit to reside. *Rowe.*
 2 To shelter; to secure. *Sidney.*
HA'RBOURAGE, s. [*herbergage, Fr.*] Shelter; entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
HA'RBOURER, s. [from *harbour.*] One that entertains another.
HA'RBOURLESS, a. [from *harbour.*] Wanting harbour; being without lodging.
HARD, a. [*heard, Sax. hard, Dutch.*]
 1 Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Difficult; not easy to the intellect. *Arbuth.*
 3 Difficult of accomplishment. *Dryden.*
 4 Painful; distressful; laborious. *Clarendon.*
 5 Cruel; oppressive; rigorous. *Atterbury.*
 6 Sour; rough; severe. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Unfavourable; untouched. *Dryden.*
 8 Insensible; unkind. *Dryden.*
 9 Unhappy; vexatious. *Temple.*
 10 Vehement; keen; severe: as, a hard winter.
 11 Unreasonable; unjust. *Swift.*
 12 Forced; not easily granted. *Burnet.*
 13 Powerful; forcible. *Watts.*
 14 Austere; rough, as liquids. *Bacon.*
 15 Harsh; stiff; constrained. *Dryden.*
 16 Not plentiful; not prosperous. *Dryden.*
 17 Avaricious; faultily sparing.
HARD, ad. [*hardo, very old German.*]
 1 Close; near. *Judges.*
 2 Diligently; laboriously; incessantly. *Dryden.*
 3 Uneasily; vexatiously. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Vehemently; distressfully. *L'Estrange.*
 5 Fast; nimbly. *L'Estrange.*
 6 With difficulty. *Bacon.*
 7 Tempestuously; boisterously. *Taylor.*
HA'RDBOUND, a. [*hard and bound.*] Costive. *Pope.*
To HA'RDEN, v. a. [from *hard.*]

HAR

- 1 To make hard; to indurate. *Woodward.*
 2 To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.
 3 To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate. *Addison.*
 4 To make insensible; to stupify. *Swift.*
 5 To make firm; to endue with constancy. *Dry.*
HA'RDENER, s. [from *harden.*] One that makes any thing hard.
HARDFA'VOURED, a. [*hard and favour.*] Coarse of feature. *Dryden.*
HARDHA'NDED, a. [*hard and hand.*] Coarse; mechanick. *Shakespeare.*
HA'RDHEAD, s. [*hard and head.*] Clash of heads. *Dryden.*
HARDHE'ARTED, a. [*hard and heart.*] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless. *Arbuthnot.*
HARDHE'ARTEDNESS, s. [from *hardhearted.*] Cruelty; want of tenderness.
HA'RDHEAD, s. [from *hardy.*] Stoutness;
HA'RDHOOD, s. bravery: obsolete. *Milton.*
HA'RDILY, *ad. [from *hardy.*] Boldly; stoutly. *Scott.*
HA'RDIMENT, s. [from *hardy.*] Courage; stoutness; bravery: not in use. *Fairfax.*
HA'RDINESS, s. [from *hardy.*]
 1 Hardship; fatigue. *Spenser.*
 2 Stoutness; courage; bravery. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Effrontery; confidence.
HA'RDISH, *a. [from *hard.*] Tending to hardness. *Scott.*
HARDLA'BOURED, a. [*hard and labour.*] Elaborate; studied. *Swift.*
HA'RDLY, ad. [from *hard.*]
 1 With difficulty; not easily. *South.*
 2 Scarcely; scant; not lightly. *Swift.*
 3 Grudgingly, as an injury. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.*
 5 Rigorously; oppressively. *Swift.*
 6 Unwelcomely; harshly. *Locke.*
 7 Not softly; not tenderly. *Dryden.*
HA'RDMOUTHED, a. [*hard and mouth.*] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit. *Dryden.*
HA'RDNESS, s. [from *hard.*]
 1 Durity; power of resistance in bodies.
 2 Difficulty to be understood. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Difficult to be accomplished. *Sidney.*
 4 Scarcity; penury. *Swift.*
 5 Obduracy; profligateness. *South.*
 6 Coarseness; harshness of look. *Ray.*
 7 Keeness; vehemence of weather or seasons. *Mortimer.*
 8 Cruelty of temper; savageness. *Shakesp.*
 9 Stiffness; harshness. *Dryden.*
 10 Faulty parsimony; stinginess.
HA'RDOCK, s. I suppose the same with *burdock.* *Shakespeare.*
HARDS, s. The refuse or coarser part of flax.
HA'RDSHIP, s. [from *hard.*]
 1 Injury; oppression. *Swift.*
 2 Inconvenience; fatigue. *Spratt.*
HA'RDWARE, s. [*hard and ware.*] Manufactures of metal.
HA'RDWAREMAN, s. A maker or seller of metalline manufactures. *Swift.*
HA'RDY, a. [*hardi, Fr.*]
 1 Bold; brave; stout; daring. *Bacon.*
 2 Strong; hard; firm. *South.*
HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord.
HARE, s. [*hara, Sax.*]
 1 A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity. *More.*
 2 A constellation. *Creech.*
To HARE, v. a. [*harier, Fr.*] To fright; to hurry with terror. *Locke.*
HA'REBELL, s. [*hare and bell.*] A blue flower campaniform. *Shakespeare.*
HA'REBRAINED, a. [from *hare, the verb, and brain.*] Unsettled; wild. *Bacon.*
HA'REFOOT, s. [*hare and foot.*]
 1 A bird. *Ainsworth.*
 2 An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HA'RELIP, s. A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance. *Quincy.*
HA'RESEAR, s. A plant. *Miller.*

HAR

- HARRIER**, *s.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsworth.*
- To HARK**, *v. n.* [contracted from *hearken*.] To listen. *Hudibras.*
- HARK**. [It is the imperative of the verb *hark*.] List! hear! listen!
- HARL**, *s.*
- 1 The filaments of flax.
 - 2 Any filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*
- HARLEQUIN**, *s.* [*Menage* derives it from a famous comedian that frequented *M. Harley's* house, whom his friend called *Harlequino*, little *Harley*.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jackpudding. *Prior.*
- HARLOT**, *s.* [*herlodes*, Welsh, a girl.] A whore; a strumpet. *Dryden.*
- HARLOTRY**, *s.* [from *harlot*.]
- 1 The trade of a harlot; fornication. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A name of contempt for a woman. *Shakes.*
- HARM**, *s.* [*hearm*, Sax.].
- 1 Injury; crime; wickedness.
 - 2 Mischief; detriment; hurt. *Swift.*
- To HARM**, *v. a.* To hurt; to injure. *Waller.*
- HARMFUL**, *a.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; mischievous. *Raleigh.*
- HARMFULLY**, *ad.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously. *Ascham.*
- HARMFULNESS**, *s.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness.
- HARMLESS**, *a.* [from *harm*.]
- 1 Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Shak.*
 - 2 Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*
- HARMLESSLY**, *ad.* Innocently; without hurt; without crime. *Walton.*
- HARMLESSNESS**, *s.* Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt. *Donne.*
- HARMONICAL**, *a.* [*αἰμονικός*; *harmonique*, Fr.]
- HARMONICK**, *j.* Adapted to each other; musical; concordant. *Pope.*
- HARMONICKS**, ** s.* [from *harmonick*.] That part of music which treats of the differences and proportions of sounds. *Perry.*
- HARMONIOUS**, *a.* [*harmonieux*, Fr. from *harmony*.]
- 1 Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Cowley.*
 - 2 Musical; symphonious. *Dryden.*
- HARMONIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *harmonious*.]
- 1 With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Bentley.*
 - 2 Musical; with concord of sounds.
- HARMONIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.
- To HARMONIZE**, *v. a.* [from *harmony*.] To adjust in fit proportions. *Dryden.*
- HARMONY**, *s.* [*αἰμονία*.]
- 1 The just adaptation of one part to another. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Just proportion of sound. *Watts.*
 - 3 Concord; correspondent sentiment. *Milton.*
- HARNESS**, *s.* [*harnois*, Fr.]
- 1 Armour; defensive furniture of war. *Shakes.*
 - 2 The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure. *Dryden.*
- To HARNESSE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To draw in armour. *Rowe.*
 - 2 To fix horses in their traces. *Hale.*
- HARP**, *s.* [*hearp*, Sax.]
- 1 A lyre; an instrument strung with wire, and struck with the finger. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A constellation. *Creech.*
- To HARP**, *v. n.* [*harper*, Fr.]
- 1 To play on the harp. *1 Corinthians.*
 - 2 To touch any passion. *Shakespeare.*
- HARPER**, *s.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp. *Tickel.*
- HARPING** *Iron*, *s.* [*harpago*, Lat.] A harpoon. *Waller.*
- HARPONEER**, *s.* [*harponeur*, Fr.] He that throws the harpoon.
- HARPOON**, *s.* [*harpon*, Fr.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.
- HARPSICHORD**, *s.* A musical instrument, strung with wire, and played by striking keys.
- HARPY**, *s.* [*harpia* Lat.]

HAS

- 1 The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women and foul long claws; very filthy creatures. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 A ravenous wretch. *Shakespeare.*
- HA'RQUEBUSS**, *s.* See **ARQUEBUSE**. A handgun.
- HA'RQUEBUSSIER**, *s.* [from *harquebuss*.] One armed with a harquebuss. *Knolles.*
- HA'RRIDAN**, *s.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, Fr. a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet. *Swift.*
- HA'RROW**, *s.* [*charroue*, Fr.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth. *Mortimer.*
- To HA'RROW**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To break with the harrow. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To tear up; to rip up. *Rowe.*
 - 3 To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. *Bacon.*
 - 4 [From *hergian*, Sax.] To invade; to harass with incursions: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 - 5 To disturb; to put into commotion. *Shakes.*
- HA'RROW**, *inter.* An exclamation of sudden distress: now out of use. *Spenser.*
- HA'RROWER**, *s.* [from *harrow*.]
- 1 He who harrows.
 - 2 A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
- To HA'RRY**, *v. a.* [*harer*, Fr.]
- 1 To tease; to hare; to ruffle. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, he *harried* a nest.
- HARSH**, *a.* [*hervische*, Ger. *Skinner*.]
- 1 Austere; roughly sour. *Denham.*
 - 2 Rough to the ear. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Crabbed; morose; peevish. *Taylor.*
 - 4 Rugged, or stiff to the touch. *Boyle.*
 - 5 Unpleasing; rigorous. *Dryden.*
- HA'RSHLY**, *ad.* [from *harsh*.]
- 1 Sourly; austere to the palate.
 - 2 With violence, in opposition to gentleness. *Milton.*
 - 3 Severely; morosely; crabbedly. *Addison.*
 - 4 Unpleasantly to the ear. *Shakespeare.*
- HA'RSHNESS**, *s.* [from *harsh*.]
- 1 Sourness; austere taste. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Roughness to the ear. *Pope.*
 - 3 Ruggedness to the touch. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Crabbedness; peevishness. *Shakespeare.*
- HART**, *s.* [*heort*, Sax.] A he deer; the male of the roe. *May.*
- HA'RT-ROYAL**, *s.* A plant.
- HA'RTSHORN**, *s.* Spirit drawn from horn.
- HA'RTSHORN**, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HA'RTSTONGUE**, *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
- HA'RTWORT**, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- HA'RVEST**, *s.* [*hærfest*, Sax.]
- 1 The season of ripening and gathering the corn. *L'Estrange.*
 - 2 The corn ripened, gathered and inneed. *Shak.*
 - 3 The product of labour. *Dryden.*
- HA'RVEST**, ** a.* [from the noun; chiefly used in composition.] Belonging to the harvest. *Ash.*
- HA'RVEST-HOME**, *s.*
- 1 The song which reapers sing at the feast made for having inneed the harvest. *Dryden.*
 - 2 The time of gathering harvest. *Dryden.*
 - 3 The opportunity of gathering treasure. *Shak.*
- HA'RVEST-LORD**, *s.* The head reaper at the harvest. *Tusser.*
- HA'RVESTER**, *s.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the harvest.
- HA'RVESTMAN**, *s.* A labourer in harvest.
- To HASH**, *v. n.* [*hacher*, Fr.] To mince; to chop into small pieces, and mingle. *Garth.*
- HASK**, *s.* This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Spenser.*
- HA'SLET**, *s.* [*hasla*, Islandick, a bundle; *has*]
- HA'RSLET**, *s.* [*tier*, Fr.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.
- HASP**, *s.* [*hæps*, Saxon.] A clasp folded on staple, and fastened on with a padlock. *Mortimer.*
- To HASP**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.
- HA'SSOCK**, *s.* [*haseck*, Ger.] A thick mat on which men kneel at church. *Addison.*
- HAST**. The second person singular of *have*.

HAT

- HASTE**, *s.* [*heste*, Fr.]
 1 Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation. *Dryden.*
 2 Passion; vehemence.
To HASTE, } *v. n.* [*haster*, Fr.]
To HA'STEN, }
 1 To make haste; to be in a hurry. *Jeremiah.*
 2 To move with swiftness. *Denham.*
To HASTE, } *v. a.* To push forward; to urge
To HA'STEN, } on; to precipitate; to drive a
 swifter pace. *Dryden.*
HA'STENER, *s.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens
 or hurries.
HA'STILY, *ad.* [from *hasty*.]
 1 In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly. *Spenser.*
 2 Rashly; precipitately. *Swift.*
 3 Passionately; with vehemence.
HA'STINESS, *s.* [from *hasty*.]
 1 Haste; speed. *Sidney.*
 2 Hurry; precipitation. *Dryden.*
 3 Rash eagerness.
 4 Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.
HA'STINGS, *s.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come
 early. *Mortimer.*
HA'STY, *a.* [*hastif*, Fr.]
 1 Quick; speedy. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Passionate; vehement. *Proverbs.*
 3 Rash; precipitate. *Eccles.*
 4 Early ripe. *Isaiah.*
HA'STY-PUDDING, *s.* A pudding made of milk
 and flour, boiled quick together.
HAT, *s.* [*hæt*, Sax.] A cover for the head. *Dry.*
HA'TBAND, *s.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string tied
 round the hat. *Bacon.*
HA'TCASE, } *s.* [*hat* and *case* or *box*.] A slight
HA'TBOX, * } box for a hat. *Addison.*
To HATCH, *v. a.* [*hecken*, Ger.]
 1 To produce young from eggs. *Milton.*
 2 To quicken the egg by incubation. *Addison.*
 3 To produce by precedent action. *Hooker.*
 4 To form by meditation; to contrive.
 5 [From *hacher*, Fr. to cut.] To shade by lines
 in drawing or graving. *Dryden.*
To HATCH, *v. n.*
 1 To be in a state of growing quick. *Boyle.*
 2 To be in a state of advance towards effect.
HATCH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A brood excluded from the egg.
 2 The act of exclusion from the egg.
 3 Disclosure; discovery. *Shakespeare.*
 4 [*Hæca*, Sax.] A half door. *Shakespeare.*
 5 (In the plural.) The doors or openings by which
 they descend from one deck or floor of a ship
 to another. *Dryden.*
 6 To be under hatches. To be in a state of igno-
 miny, poverty, or depression. *Locke.*
To HA'TCHEL, *v. a.* [*hatchelen*, Ger.] To beat
 flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brit-
 tle part. *Woodward.*
HA'TCHEL, *s.* [*hachel*, Ger.] The instrument
 with which flax is beaten.
HA'TCHELLER, *s.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of
 flax.
HA'THET, *s.* [*hachette*, Fr.] A small flax. *Crash.*
HA'TCHET-FACE, *s.* An ugly face. *Dryden.*
HA'TCHMENT, *s.* [corrupted from *atchievement*.]
 Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a
 funeral. *Shakespeare.*
HA'TCHWAY, *s.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way
 over or through the hatches.
To HATE, *v. a.* [*hatian*, Sax.] To detest; to ab-
 hor, to abominate. *Shakespeare.*
HATE, *s.* [*hate*, Sax.] Malignity; detestation.
Broome.
HA'TEFUL, *a.* [*hate* and *full*.]
 1 That causes abhorrence; odious. *Peacham.*
 2 Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevo-
 lent. *Dryden.*
HA'TEFULLY, *ad.* [from *hateful*.]
 1 Odiously; abominably.
 2 Malignantly; maliciously. *Chapman.*
HA'TEFULNESS, *s.* [from *hateful*.] Odiousness.
HATER, *s.* [from *hate*.] One that hates.
HATRED, *s.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; ma-
 liciousness; abhorrence. *South.*

HAV

- To HA'TTER**, *v. n.* To harass; to weary; to tire
 out. *Dryden.*
HA'TTER, *s.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.
HA'TTOCK, *s.* [*attock*, Erse.] A shock of corn.
Dictionary.
HAU'BERK, *s.* [*hauberg*, old Fr.] A coat of mail
 a breastplate. *Spenser.*
HAUGHT, *a.* [*haut*, Fr.]
 1 Haughty; insolent; proud. *Shakespeare.*
 2 High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenser.*
HA'UGHTILY, *ad.* [from *haughty*.] Proudly;
 arrogantly. *Dryden.*
HA'UGHTINESS, *s.* [from *haughty*.] Pride; ar-
 rogance. *Dryden.*
HA'UGHTY, *a.* [*hautaine*, Fr.]
 1 Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptu-
 ous. *Clarendon.*
 2 Proudly great. *Prior.*
 3 Bold; adventurous. *Spenser.*
To HAUL, *v. a.* [*haler*, Fr. to draw.] To pull; to
 draw; to drag by violence. *Pope.*
HAUL, *s.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in
 dragging. *Thomson.*
HAUM, *s.* [*healm*, Sax.] Straw. *Tusser.*
HAUNCH, *s.* [*hankle*, Dutch; *hanche*, Fr.]
 1 The thigh; the hip. *Locke.*
 2 The rear; the hind part. *Shakespeare.*
To HAUNT, *v. a.* [*hanter*, Fr.]
 1 To frequent; to be much about any place or
 person. *Sidney.*
 2 It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that
 comes unwelcome. *Swift.*
 3 It is eminently used of apparitions. *Pope.*
To HAUNT, *v. n.* To be much about; to appear
 frequently. *Shakespeare.*
HAUNT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Place in which one is frequently found.
 2 Habit of being in a certain place. *Arbuthnot.*
HA'UNTER, *s.* [from *haunt*.] Frequenter; one
 often found in any place. *Wotton.*
HA'UTBOY, *s.* [*haut* and *bois*, Fr.] A wind in-
 strument. *Shakespeare.*
HA'UTBOY Strawberry. See **STRAWBERRY**.
HAUT GOUT, * *s.* [Fr.] A high relish. *Scott.*
To HAVE, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *had*. [*habban*,
Sax. *hebben*, Dutch.]
 1 Not to be without; misers have money. *Acts.*
 2 To carry; to wear. *Sidney.*
 3 To make use of. *Judges.*
 4 To possess: he *has* it, if he can keep it. *Exod.*
 5 To bear; to carry; to be attended with or
 united to, as an accident or concomitant.
 6 To obtain; to enjoy. *John.*
 7 To take; to receive: this quality he *has* from
 his father. *Dryden.*
 8 To be in any state. *Samuel.*
 9 To put; to take. *Tusser.*
 10 To procure; to find. *Locke.*
 11 Not to neglect; not to omit: let him *have* at-
 tention. *Shakespeare.*
 12 To hold; to regard: he *has* his friend in esteem.
Psalms.
 13 To maintain; to hold opinion: they would
have the sun stand still. *Bacon.*
 14 To contain. *Shakespeare.*
 15 To require; to claim. *Dryden.*
 16 To be a husband or wife to another. *Shakes.*
 17 To be engaged, as in a task. *Addison.*
 18 To buy. *Collier.*
 19 It is most used in English, as in other Euro-
 pean languages, as an auxiliary verb to make
 the tenses: *have* the preterperfect, and *had* the
 preterpluperfect.
 20 *Have at*, or *with*, an expression denoting reso-
 lution to make some attempt. *Dryden.*
HA'VEN, *s.* [*haven*, Dutch.]
 1 A port; a harbour, a safe station for ships.
Denham.
 2 A shelter; an asylum. *Shakespeare.*
HA'VENER, *s.* [from *haven*.] An overseer of a
 port. *Carew.*
HA'VER, *s.* [from *have*.] Possessor; holder.
Shakespeare.
HA'VER is a common word in the northern coun-
 ties for oats. *Peacham.*
HA'VING, *s.* [from *have*.]

HE

- 1 Possession, estate; fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The act or state of possessing. *Sidney.*
 3 Behaviour; regularity. *Shakespeare.*
HA'VIOUR, *s.* [for *behaviour*.] Conduct; manners: not used. *Spenser.*
HA'VOCK, *s.* [*hafog*, Welsh.] Waste; wide and general devastation. *Addison.*
HA'VOCK, *inter.* A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Shakespeare.*
To HA'VOCK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy. *Milton.*
HAW, *s.* [*hag*, Sax.]
 1 The berry and seed of the hawthorn.
 2 An excrescence in the eye.
 3 [From *haga*, Sax.] A small piece of ground joining to a house. *Carew.*
HA'WTHORN, *s.* [*hæg thorn*, Sax.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Miller.*
To HAW, *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation. *L'Estrange.*
HAWK, *s.* [*hæbeg*, Welsh.]
 1 A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds. *Peacham.*
 2 [From *hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.
To HAWK, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To fly hawks at fowls. *Prior.*
 2 To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Dryden.*
 3 [From *hoch*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise. *Wiseman.*
 4 To sell by proclaiming in the streets.
HA'WKED, *a.* [from *hawk*.] Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*
HA'WKER, *s.* [*hock*, Ger.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. *Pope.*
HA'WKING, * *s.* [from *hawk*.] The diversion of catching game with a hawk; the effort of bringing up phlegm from the throat; the practice of offering goods to sale from place to place. *Ash.*
HA'WKWEED, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
HA'WSES, *s.* (Of a ship.) The round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass. *Harris.*
HAY, *s.* [*hiegh*, *hig*, Sax.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. *Camden.*
To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring. *Shakes.*
HAY, *s.* [*haie*, Fr.] A net which encloses the haunt of an animal. *Mortimer.*
HA'YCOCK, * *s.* A small heap of fresh hay. *Milton.*
HA'YMAKER, *s.* [*hay* and *make*.] One employed in drying grass for hay. *Pope.*
HA'YLOFT, * *s.* A repository for hay. *Perry.*
HA'YRICK, * *s.* A mow of hay laid up for the winter. *Ash.*
HA'YSTACK, * *s.* *Ash.*
HA'ZARD, *s.* [*hazard*, Fr.]
 1 Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Locke.*
 2 Danger; chance of danger. *Rogers.*
 3 A game at dice. *Swift.*
To HA'ZARD, *s.* [*hazarder*, Fr.] To expose to chance. *Hayward.*
To HA'ZARD, *v. n.*
 1 To try the chance. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To adventure. *Waller.*
HA'ZARDABLE, *a.* [from *hazard*.] Venturesome; liable to chance. *Brown.*
HA'ZARDER, *s.* [from *hazard*.] He who hazards.
HA'ZARDOUS, *a.* [*hazardieux*, Fr. from *hazard*.] Dangerous; exposed to chance.
HA'ZARDOUSLY, *ad.* [from *hazardous*.] With danger or chance.
HA'ZARDRY, *s.* [from *hazard*.] Temerity; precipitation. *Spenser.*
HAZE, *s.* Fog; mist.
To HAZE, *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.
To HAZE, *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsworth.*
HA'ZEL, *s.* A nut tree. *Miller.*
HA'ZEL, *a.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.
HA'ZELLY, *a.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. *Mortimer.*
HAZY, *a.* [from *haze*.] Dark; foggy; misty. *Burnet.*
HE, *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*. [*he*, Sax.]

HEA

- 1 The man that was named before. *Milton.*
 2 The man; the person. *Daniel.*
 3 Man, or male being. *Dryden.*
 4 Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. *Bacon.*
HEAD, *s.* [*heafod*, *heafd*, Sax.]
 1 That part of the animal that contains the brain, or the organ of sensation and seat of thought. *Dryden.*
 2 Person as exposed to any danger or penalty the penalty was on his head. *Milton.*
 3 Denomination of any animals: the head of oxen. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate. *Tillotson.*
 5 Place of honour; the first place. *Addison.*
 6 Place of command. *Addison.*
 7 Countenance; presence. *Dryden.*
 8 Understanding; faculties of the mind. *L'Est.*
 9 Face; front; forepart. *Dryden.*
 10 Resistance; hostile opposition. *South.*
 11 Spontaneous resolution. *Davies.*
 12 State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. *Shakespeare.*
 13 Individual. *Graunt.*
 14 The top of any thing bigger than the rest. *Watts.*
 15 Place of chief resort. *Clarendon.*
 16 The forepart of any thing, as of a ship. *Ral.*
 17 That which rises on the top. *Mortimer.*
 18 The blade of an axe. *Deuteronomy.*
 19 Upper part of a bed. *Genesis.*
 20 The brain. *Pope.*
 21 Dress of the head. *Swift.*
 22 Principal topick of discourse. *Atterbury.*
 23 Source of a stream. *Raleigh.*
 24 Crisis; pitch. *Addison.*
 25 Power; influence; force; strength; dominion they gather head. *South.*
 26 Body; conflux. *Bacon.*
 27 Power; armed force. *Shakespeare.*
 28 Liberty in running a horse. *Shakespeare.*
 29 It is very improperly applied to roots: as, a head of garlick. *Gay.*
 30 *Head and shoulders*. By force; violently. *Fel.*
To HEAD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Prior.*
 2 To behead; to kill by taking away the head. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenser.*
 4 To lop trees. *Mortimer.*
HEAD, * *a.* [from the noun; often used in composition.] Belonging to the head; principal; chief: as, *head* quarters. *Ash.*
HE'ADACH, *s.* Pain in the head. *Sidney.*
HE'ADBAND, *s.* [*head* and *band*.]
 1 A fillet for the head; a topknot. *Isaiah.*
 2 The band to each end of a book.
HE'ADBOROUGH, *s.* [*head* and *borough*.] A constable; a subordinate constable. *Camden.*
HE'ADDRESS, *s.* [*head* and *dress*.]
 1 The covering of a woman's head. *Pope.*
 2 Any thing resembling a headdress. *Addison.*
HE'ADER, *s.* [from *head*.]
 1 One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
 2 The first brick in the angle. *Moxon.*
HE'ADGARGLE, *s.* A disease in cattle.
HE'ADINESS, *s.* [from *heady*.] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy. *Spenser.*
HE'ADLAND, *s.* [*head* and *land*.]
 1 Promontory; cape. *Dryden.*
 2 Ground under hedges. *Tusser.*
HE'ADLESS, *a.* [from *head*.]
 1 Without a head; beheaded. *Spenser.*
 2 Without a chief. *Raleigh.*
 3 Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects. *Spenser.*
HE'ADLONG, *a.*
 1 Rash; thoughtless. *Sidney.*
 2 Sudden; precipitate.
HE'ADLONG, *ad.* [*head* and *long*.]
 1 With the head foremost. *Pope.*
 2 Rashly; without thought; precipitately. *Dryden.*

HEA

- 3 Hastily; without delay or respite. *Dryden.*
 4 It is very negligently used by Shakespeare.
HE'ADMOULD-SHOT, *s.* [from *head*, *mould*, and *shot*.] This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride, or have their edges shot, over one another. *Quincy.*
HE'ADPIECE, *s.* [from *head* and *piece*.]
 1 Armour for the head; helmet; morion. *Swift.*
 2 Understanding; force of mind. *Prideaux.*
HE'ADQUARTERS, *s.* [from *head* and *quarters*.] The place of general rendezvous or lodgment for soldiers. *Collier.*
HE'ADSHIP, *s.* [from *head*.] Dignity; authority; chief place.
HE'ADSMAN, *s.* [from *head* and *man*.] Executioner; one that cuts off heads. *Dryden.*
HE'ADSTALL, *s.* [from *head* and *stall*.] Part of the bridle that covers the head. *Shakespeare.*
HE'ADSTONE, *s.* [from *head* and *stone*.] The first or capital stone. *Psalms.*
HE'ADSTRONG, *a.* [from *head* and *strong*.] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable. *Hooker.*
HE'ADWORKMAN, *s.* [from *head* and *workman*.] The foreman. Properly two words. *Swift.*
HE'ADY, *a.* [from *head*.]
 1 Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent. *Addison.*
 2 Apt to affect the head. *Boyle.*
To HEAL, *v. a.* [*hælan*, Sax.]
 1 To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness. *Watts.*
 2 To cure a wound or distemper. *Wiseman.*
 3 To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize. *Wiseman.*
 4 To reconcile: as, he *healed* all dissensions.
To HEAL, *v. n.* To grow well. *Sharp.*
HE'ALER, *s.* [from *heal*.] One who cures or heals.
HE'ALING, *part. a.* [from *heal*.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive.
HEALTH, *s.* [*heel*, Sax.]
 1 Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.
 2 Welfare of mind; purity; goodness. *Bacon.*
 3 Salvation spiritual and temporal. *Psalms.*
 4 Wish of happiness in drinking. *Shakespeare.*
HE'ALTHFUL, *a.* [from *health* and *full*.]
 1 Free from sickness. *South.*
 2 Well disposed. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Wholesome; salubrious. *Bacon.*
 4 Salutary; productive of salvation. *Com. Pra.*
HE'ALTHFULLY, *ad.* [from *healthful*.]
 1 In health.
 2 Wholesomely.
HE'ALTHFULNESS, *s.* [from *healthful*.]
 1 State of being well.
 2 Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities. *Add.*
HE'ALTHILY, *ad.* [from *healthy*.] Without sickness or pain.
HE'ALTHINESS, *s.* [from *healthy*.] The state of health.
HE'ALTHLESS, *a.* [from *health*.]
 1 Weak; sickly; infirm. *Taylor.*
 2 Not conducive to health.
HE'ALTHSOME, *a.* [from *health*.] Wholesome; salutary. *Shakespeare.*
HE'ALTHY, *s.* [from *health*.]
 1 In health; free from sickness. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Conducive to health; wholesome. *Locke.*
HEAM, *s.* In beasts, the same as the afterbirth in women.
HEAP, *s.* [*heap*, Sax.]
 1 Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation. *Dryden.*
 2 A crowd; a rabble. *Bacon.*
 3 Cluster; number driven together. *Dryden.*
To HEAP, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. *Ezekiel.*
 2 To accumulate; to lay up. *Job.*
 3 To add to something else. *Shakespeare.*
HEA'PER, *s.* [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps.
HEA'PY, *a.* [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps. *Gay.*
To HEAR, *v. n.* [*hyran*, Sax.]
 1 To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished. *Holder.*
 2 To listen; to hearken. *Denham.*
 3 To be told; to have an account. *Acts.*

HEA

- To HEAR**, *v. a.*
 1 To perceive by the ear. *Chronicle.*
 2 To give an audience, or allowance to speak. *Acts.*
 3 To attend; to listen to; to obey. *Ezekiel.*
 4 To attend favourably. *Matthew.*
 5 To try; to attend judicially. *Deuteronomy.*
 6 To acknowledge a title. *Prior.*
HEARD signifies a keeper: as, *heard-bearht*, a glorious keeper. Now written *herd*. *Gibson.*
HE'ARER, *s.* [from *hear*.] One who attends to any doctrine or discourse. *Ben Jonson.*
HE'ARING, *s.* [from *hear*.]
 1 The sense by which sounds are perceived.
 2 Audience. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Judicial trial. *Addison.*
 4 Reach of the ear. *Hooker.*
To HE'ARKEN, *v. n.* [*hearcnian*, Sax.]
 1 To listen by way of curiosity. *Rogers.*
 2 To attend; to pay regard. *Pope.*
HE'ARKENER, *s.* [from *hearken*.] Listener; one that hearkens.
HE'ARSAY, *s.* [*hear* and *say*.] Report; rumour. *Raleigh.*
HEARSE, *s.* See *HERSE*.
 1 A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
 2 A temporary monument set over a grave. *Shakespeare.*
HEART, *s.* [*heort*, Sax.]
 1 The muscle which, by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion.
 2 The chief part; the vital part. *Bacon.*
 3 The inner part of any thing. *Abbot.*
 4 Person; character. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Courage; spirit. *Clarendon.*
 6 Seat of love. *Pope.*
 7 Affection; inclination. *Dryden.*
 8 Memory. *South.*
 9 Good-will; ardour of zeal. *Clarendon.*
 10 Passions; anxiety; concern. *Shakespeare.*
 11 Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. *Davies.*
 12 Disposition of mind. *Sidney.*
 13 A hard heart is cruelty. *Rowe.*
 14 To find in the heart. To be not wholly averse. *Sidney.*
 15 Secret meaning; hidden intention. *Shak.*
 16 Conscience; sense of good or ill. *Hooker.*
 17 Strength; power. *Bacon.*
 18 Utmost degree. *Shakespeare.*
 19 It is much used in composition for mind or affection.
HE'ART-ACH, *s.* Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind. *Shakespeare.*
HE'ART-BREAK, *s.* Overpowering sorrow. *Shak.*
HE'ART-BREAKER, *s.* A cant name for a woman's curls. *Hudibras.*
HEART-BREAKING, *a.* Overpowering with sorrow. *Spenser.*
HE'ART-BREAKING, *s.* Overpowering grief. *Hakewill.*
HE'ART-BURNED, *a.* Having the passions inflamed. *Shakespeare.*
HE'ART-BURN, *s.*
HE'ART-BURNING, *s.*
 1 Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour. *Woodward.*
 2 Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*
HE'ART-DEAR, *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shakes.*
HE'ART-EASE, *s.* Quiet; tranquillity. *Shakes.*
HE'ART-EASING, *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton.*
HE'ART-FELT, *a.* Felt in the conscience.
HE'ART-PEAS, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
HE'ART-QUELLING, *a.* Conquering the affection. *Spenser.*
HE'ART-RENDING, *a.* Killing with anguish. *Waller.*
HE'ART'S-EASE, *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
HE'ART-SICK, *a.*
 1 Pained in mind. *Taylor.*
 2 Mortally ill; hurt in the constitution. *Shak.*
HE'ART-STRING, *s.* The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Spenser.*
HE'ART-STRUCK, *a.*

HEA

- 1 Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Shocked with fear or dismay. *Milton.*
HE'ART-SWELLING, *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenser.*
HEART-WHOLE, *a.*
 1 With the affections yet unfixed. *Dryden.*
 2 With the vitals yet unimpaired.
HE'ART-WOUNDED, *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief. *Pope.*
HE'ARTED, *a.* It is only used in composition: as, hard *hearted*.
To HE'ARTEN, *v. a.* [from *heart*.]
 1 To encourage; to animate: to stir up. *Shak.*
 2 To meliorate with manure. *May.*
HEARTH, *s.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made. *Dryden.*
HE'ARTILY, *ad.* [from *heartly*.]
 1 From the heart; fully. *Prior.*
 2 Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously. *Atterbury.*
 3 Eagerly; with desire. *Addison.*
HE'ARTINESS, *s.* [from *heartly*.]
 1 Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. *Shakes.*
 2 Vigour; diligence; strength. *Taylor.*
HE'ARTLESS, *a.* [from *heart*.] Without courage; spiritless. *Cowley.*
HE'ARTLESSLY, *ad.* [from *heartless*.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.
HE'ARTLESSNESS, *s.* [from *heartless*.] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.
HE'ARTY, *a.* [from *heart*.]
 1 Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. *Cl.*
 2 In full health.
 3 Vigorous; strong. *Pope.*
 4 Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton.*
HE'ARTY-HALE, *a.* [*heartly* and *hale*.] Good for the heart. *Spenser.*
HEAT, *s.* [*heat*, *hæt*, Sax.]
 The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire. *Locke.*
 2 The cause of the sensation of burning.
 3 Hot weather. *Addison.*
 4 State of any body under the action of the fire. *Moxon.*
 5 One violent action unintermitted. *Dryden.*
 6 The state of being once hot. *Dryden.*
 7 A course at a race. *Dryden.*
 8 Pimples in the face; flush. *Addison.*
 9 Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action. *Sidney.*
 10 Faction; contest; party rage. *K. Charles.*
 11 Ardour of thought or elocution. *Addison.*
To HEAT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To make hot; to endue with the power of burning. *Daniel.*
 2 To cause to ferment. *Mortimer.*
 3 To make the constitution feverish. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. *Dryden.*
 5 To agitate the blood and spirits with action. *Dryden.*
HE'ATER, *s.* [from *heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron to smooth and plait linen.
HEATH, *s.* [*erica*, Lat.]
 1 A shrub of low stature. *Miller.*
 2 A place overgrown with heath. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon.*
HE'ATH-COCK, *s.* [*heath* and *cock*.] A large fowl that frequents heath. *Carew.*
HE'ATH-PEASE, *s.* A species of bitter vetch.
HE'ATH-ROSE, *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEATHEN, *s.* [*heyden*, Ger.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace. *Addison.*
HEATHEN, *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addison.*
HE'ATHENISH, *a.* [from *heathen*.]
 1 Belonging to the gentiles. *Hooker.*
 2 Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel. *South.*
HE'ATHENISHLY, *ad.* [from *heathen*.] After the manner of heathens.
HE'ATHENISM, *s.* [from *heathen*.] Gentilism; paganism. *Hammond.*
HEATHY, *a.* [from *heath*.] Full of heath.

HEB

- To HEAVE**, *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove* part. *heaved*, or *hoven*.
 1 To lift; to raise from the ground. *Milton.*
 2 To carry. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To raise; to lift. *Dryden.*
 4 To cause to swell. *Thomson.*
 5 To force up from the breast. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To exalt; to elevate. *Shakespeare.*
 7 To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*
To HEAVE, *v. n.*
 1 To pant; to breathe with pain. *Dryden.*
 2 To labour. *Atterbury.*
 3 To rise with pain; to swell and fall. *Dryden.*
 4 To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit.
HEAVE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Lift; exertion or effort upward. *Dryden.*
 2 Rising of the breast. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Effort to vomit.
 4 Struggle to rise. *Hudibras.*
HEAVE Offering, *s.* An offering among the Jews *Numbers.*
HE'AVEN, *s.* [*heofon*, Sax.]
 1 The regions above; the expanse of the sky. *Raleigh.*
 2 The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed. *Milton.*
 3 The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven. *Temple.*
 4 The pagan gods; the celestials. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Elevation; sublimity. *Shakespeare.*
HE'AVEN*, *a.* [from the noun; much used in composition.] Belonging to the heavens; heavenly. *Ash.*
HE'AVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions. *Dryden.*
HE'AVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakespeare.*
HE'AVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods. *Pope.*
HE'AVEN-DIRECTED.
 1 Raised toward the sky. *Pope.*
 2 Taught by the powers of heaven. *Pope.*
HE'AVENLY, *a.* [from *heaven*.]
 1 Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. *Sid.*
 2 Celestial; inhabiting heaven. *Dryden.*
HE'AVENLY, *ad.*
 1 In a manner resembling that of heaven.
 2 By the agency or influence of heaven.
HE'AVENWARD, *ad.* [*heaven* and *weard*, Sax.] Toward heaven. *Prior.*
HE'AVILY, *ad.* [from *heavy*.]
 1 With great ponderousness.
 2 Grievously; afflictively. *Collier.*
 3 Sorrowfully; with grief. *Clarendon.*
HE'AVINESS, *s.* [from *heavy*.]
 1 Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight. *Wilkins.*
 2 Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.
 3 Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 Oppression; crush; affliction.
 5 Deepness or richness of soil. *Arbuthnot.*
HE'AVY, *a.* [*heafig*, Sax.]
 1 Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre. *Wilkins.*
 2 Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Grievous; oppressive; afflictive. *Swift.*
 4 Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance. *Prior.*
 5 Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated. *Swift.*
 6 Wanting activity; indolent; lazy. *Dryden.*
 7 Drowsy; dull; torpid. *Luke.*
 8 Slow; sluggish. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Stupid; foolish. *Knolles.*
 10 Burdensome; troublesome; tedious. *Swift.*
 11 Loaded; incumbered; burdened. *Bacon.*
 12 Not easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*
 13 Rich in soil; fertile: as, *heavy* lands.
 14 Deep; cumbersome: as, *heavy* roads.
HE'AVY, *ad.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily. *Matthew.*
HE'BDOMAD, *s.* [*hebdomas*, Lat.] A week; or space of seven days. *Brown.*
HEBDO'MADAL, *a.* [*hebdomas*, Lat.] Weekly.
HEBDO'MADARY, *ly*; consisting of seven days. *Brown.*

HEE

- To HE'BETATE, *v. a.* [*hebetio*, Lat.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify. *Arbuthnot.*
- HEBETA'TION, *s.* [from *hebetate*.]
 1 The act of dulling.
 2 The state of being dulled.
- HE'BETUDE, *s.* [*hebetudo*, Lat.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness. *Harvey.*
- HE'BRAISM, *s.* [*hebraisme*, Fr. *hebraismus*, Lat.] A Hebrew idiom. *Addison.*
- HE'BRAIST, *s.* [*hebraeus*, Lat.] A man skilled in Hebrew.
- HE'BREW-WISE, * *ad.* After the manner of Hebrew; that is, backwards. *Prior.*
- HEBRI'CIAN, *s.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skilled in Hebrew. *Raleigh.*
- HE'CATOMB, *s.* [*hecatombe*, Fr.] A sacrifice of a hundred cattle. *Donne.*
- HE'CTICAL, } *a.* [*hectique*, Fr.]
 HE'CTICK, }
 1 Habitual; constitutional. *Donne.*
 2 Troubled with a morbid heat. *Taylor.*
- HE'CTICK, *s.* A hectick fever. *Shakespeare.*
- HE'CTOR, *s.* [from *Hector*, the great Homeric warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, pervicacious, noisy fellow. *Prior.*
- To HE'CTOR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent terms. *Arbuthnot.*
- To HE'CTOR, *v. n.* To play the bully.
- HEDERA'CEOUS, } *a.* [*hederaceus*, Lat.] Pro-
 HEDERI'FEROUS, } ducing ivy. *Dictionary.*
- HEDGE, *s.* [*hegge*, Sax.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes. *Pope.*
- HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean. *Swift.*
- To HEDGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To enclose with a hedge. *Bacon.*
 2 To obstruct. *Hosea.*
 3 To encircle for defence. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To shut up within an enclosure. *Locke.*
 5 To force into a place already full. *Dryden.*
- To HEDGE, *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head. *Shakespeare.*
- HEDGE-BORN, *a.* Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shakespeare.*
- HEDGE-FU'MITORY, *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- HE'DGE-HOG, *s.*
 1 An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge. *Ray.*
 2 A term of reproach. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A plant; trefoil. *Ainsworth.*
- HEDGE-HY'SSOP, *s.* A species of willowwort. *Hill.*
- HEDGE-MU'STARD, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- HEDGE-NE'TTLE, *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- HE'DGE-NOTE, *s.* A word of contempt for low writing. *Dryden.*
- HE'DGE-PIG, *s.* A young hedge-nog. *Shakes.*
- HE'DGE-ROW, *s.* The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures. *Milton.*
- HE'DGE-SPARROW, *s.* A sparrow that lives in bushes. *Shakespeare.*
- HE'DGING-BILL, *s.* [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting hook used in making hedges. *Sidney.*
- HE'DGER, *s.* [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges. *Locke.*
- To HEED, *v. a.* [*hedan*, Sax.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend. *Locke.*
- HEED, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Care; attention. *Addison.*
 2 Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Care to avoid. *Tillotson.*
 4 Notice; observation. *Bacon.*
 5 Seriousness; staidness. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Regard; respectful notice. *L'Estrange.*
- HE'EDFUL, *a.* [from *heed*.]
 1 Watchful; cautious; suspicious. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Attentive; careful; observing. *Pope.*
- HE'EDFULLY, *ad.* [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously. *Watts.*
- HE'EDFULNESS, *s.* [from *heedful*.] Caution; vigilance; attention.
- HE'EDILY, *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*
- HE'EDINESS, *s.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*
- HE'EDLESS, *a.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless. *Locke.*

HEL

- HE'EDLESSLY, *ad.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessly negligently. *Arbuthnot.*
- HE'EDLESSNESS, *s.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*
- HEEL, *s.* [*hele*, Sax.]
 1 The part of the foot that protuberates behind. *Wiseman.*
 2 The whole foot of animals. *Addison.*
 3 The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Estrange.*
 4 To be at the heels. To pursue closely; to follow hard. *Milton.*
 5 To lay by the heels. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves. *Hudibras.*
 6 The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase to be out at heels, to be worn out.
- To HEEL, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To dance. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To lean on one side: as, the ship heels.
- HE'ELER, *s.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.
- HE'EL-PIECE, *s.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.
- To HE'EL-PIECE, *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.
- HEFT, *s.* [from *heave*.]
 1 Heaving; effort. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [For *haft*.] Handle. *Waller.*
- HEGI'RA, *s.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622.
- HE'IFER, *s.* [*heahfore*, Sax.] A young cow. *Pope.*
- HEIGH HO, *interj.* An expression of slight languor or uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*
- HEIGHT, *s.* [from *high*.]
 1 Elevation above the ground. *Addison.*
 2 Altitude; space measured upward. *Dryden.*
 3 Degree of latitude. *Abbot.*
 4 Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place. *Dryden.*
 5 Elevation of rank, station of dignity. *Shak.*
 6 The utmost degree; full completion. *Bacon.*
 7 Utmost exertion. *Shakespeare.*
 8 State of excellence; advance towards perfection. *Addison.*
- To HE'IGHTEN, *v. a.* [from *height*.]
 1 To raise higher.
 2 To improve; to meliorate.
 3 To aggravate; to exalt. *Addison.*
 4 To improve by decorations. *Dryden.*
- HE'IGHTENING, * *s.* The act of raising higher improvement. *Ash.*
- HE'INOUS, *s.* [*haineux*, Fr.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree. *Tillotson.*
- HE'INOUSLY, *ad.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.
- HE'INOUSNESS, *s.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wickedness. *Rogers.*
- HEIR, *s.* [*heire*, old Fr.] One that is inheritor to any thing after the present possessor. *Swift.*
- To HEIR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit. *Dry.*
- HE'IRDOM, * *s.* [from *heir*.] Succession by inheritance. *Burke.*
- HE'IRESS, *s.* [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits. *Waller.*
- HE'IRLESS, *a.* [from *heir*.] Without an heir. *Shakespeare.*
- HE'IRLOOM, *s.* [*heir* and *geloma*, goods, Sax.] Any furniture or moveables decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold. *Swift.*
- HE'IRSHIP, *s.* [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir. *Ayliffe.*
- HE'ID, The pret. and part. pass. of *hold*.
- HE'LIACK, * } *a.* [*heliague*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.]
 HELI'ACAL, } Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it. *Brown.*
- HELI'ACALLY, * *ad.* [from *heliacal*.] In a state of emersion from the rays of the sun. *Ash.*
- HE'LICAL, *a.* [*helice*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.] Spirai; with many circumvolutions. *Wilkins.*
- HELIOCE'NTRICK, *a.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. *ἥλιος* and *κέντρον*.] Belonging to the centre of the sun. *Harris.*

HEL

HE'LIOD *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge toward the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HE'LIOSCOPE, *s.* [*helioscope*, French; ἥλιος and σκοπεω.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HE'LIOTROPE, *s.* [ἥλιος and τρεπω.] A plant that turns toward the sun; but more particularly the turnsol, or sunflower. *Gov. of Tongue.*

HE'LISPHERICAL, *a.* [*helix* and *sphere*.] The helispherical line is the rhomb line in navigation. *Harris.*

HE'LIX, *s.* [*helice*, Fr. ἑλῆξ.] A spirai line; a circumvolution. *Wilkins.*

HELL, *s.* [*helle*, Sax.]

1 The place of the devil and wicked souls. *Cow.*

2 The place of separate souls, whether good or bad. *Apostles' Creed.*

3 The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried. *Sidney.*

4 The place into which a tailor throws his shreds. *Hudibras.*

5 The infernal powers. *Cowley.*

HELL,* a. [from the noun.] (Mostly used in composition.) Belonging to hell; resembling hell. *Ash.*

HE'LL-BLACK, *a.* Black as hell. *Shakespeare.*

HE'LL-BROTH, *s.* A composition boiled up for infernal purposes. *Shakespeare.*

HE'LL-DOOMED, *a.* Consigned to hell. *Milton.*

HE'LL-HATED, *a.* Abhorred like hell. *Shak.*

HE'LL-HOUND, *s.* [*helle hund*, Sax.]

1 Dog of hell. *Dryden.*

2 Agent of hell. *Milton.*

HE'LL-KITE, *s.* Kite of infernal breed. *Shak.*

HE'LLBORE, *s.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Christmas flower. *Miller.*

HE'LLBORE *White*, *s.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HE'LLENISM, *s.* [ἑλληνισμός.] An idiom of the Greek. *Ainsworth.*

HE'LLISH, *a.* [from *hell*.]

1 Sent from hell; belonging to hell. *Sidney.*

2 Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked. *South.*

HE'LLISHLY, *ad.* [from *hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HE'LLISHNESS, *s.* [from *hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD, *ad.* [from *hell*.] Toward hell. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as, *eadhelm*, happy defence. *Gibson.*

HELM, *s.* [*helm*, Sax.]

1 A covering for the head in war. *Dryden.*

2 The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. *Camden.*

3 The upper part of a retort. *Boyle.*

4 [From *helma*, Saxon.] The steerage; the rudder. *Ben Jonson.*

5 The station of government. *Swift.*

To HELM, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Shakespeare.*

HE'LMED, *a.* [from *helm*.] Furnished with a headpiece. *Milton.*

HE'LMET, *s.* A helm; a headpiece. *Dryden.*

HELM'NTHICK, *a.* [ἑλμινθος.] Relating to worms.

To HELP, *v. a.* pret. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen*. [*helpan*, Sax.]

1 To assist; to support; to aid. *Fairfax.*

2 To remove or advance by help: the operation is *helped* by air. *Locke.*

3 To free from pain or disease: the pain is *helped* by medicine. *Locke.*

4 To cure; to heal. *Shakespeare.*

5 To remedy; to change for the better: you cannot *help* your former losses. *Shakespeare.*

6 To forbear; to avoid: he cannot *help* loving her. *Pope.*

HEN

7 **To help to.** To supply with; to furnish with. *Pope.*

To HELP, *v. n.*

1 To contribute assistance. *Dryden.*

2 To bring a supply. *Rymer.*

HELP, *s.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1 Assistance; aid; support; succour. *Locke.*

2 That which forwards or promotes. *Bacon.*

3 That which gives help. *Wilkins.*

4 Remedy. *Holder.*

HE'LPER, *s.* [from *help*.]

1 An assistant; an auxiliary. *Kings.*

2 One that administers remedy. *More.*

3 One that supplies with any thing wanted. *Shakespeare.*

4 A supernumerary servant. *Swift.*

HE'LPFUL, *a.* [*help* and *full*.]

1 Useful; that which gives assistance. *Dryden.*

2 Wholesome; salutary. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPLESS, *a.* [from *help*.]

1 Wanting power to succour one's self. *Dryden.*

2 Wanting support or assistance. *Pope.*

3 Irremediable; admitting no help. *Spenser.*

4 Unsupplied; void. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY, *ad.* [from *helpless*.] Without

ability; without succour.

HE'LPLESSNESS, *s.* [from *helpless*.] Want of

ability; want of succour.

HE'LTEK SKELTER, *ad.* In a hurry; without

order; tumultuously. *I. Estrange.*

HELVE, *s.* [*helfe*, Sax.] The handle of an axe. *Raleigh.*

To HELVE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with

a helve or handle.

HEM, *s.* [*hem*, Sax.]

1 The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to

keep the threads from spreading. *Wiseman.*

2 [From *hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by

a sudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Addison.*

To HEM, *v. a.*

1 To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double

border sewed together.

2 To border; to edge. *Spenser.*

3 To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut. *Fairfax.*

To HEM, *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a

noise by a violent expulsion of the breath.

HEM,* int. Expressing various emotions of the

mind. *Ash.*

HEMICRA'NION,* } s. [ἡμισ half, and κρανιον

the skull.] A pain that

affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE, *s.* [ἡμικυκλος.] A half round.

HE'MINA, *s.* An ancient measure: now used in

medicine to signify about ten ounces. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY, *s.* [ἡμισ half, and πλεσσω to

strike.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating

thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.

HE'MISPHERE, *s.* [ἡμισφαιριον.] The half of a

globe, where it is supposed to be cut through

its centre in the plane of one of its greatest

circles. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL, } *a.* [from *hemisphere*.]

HEMISPHE'RICK, } Half round; containing

half a globe. *Boyle.*

HE'MISTICK, *s.* [ἡμιστιχιον; *hemistiche*, Fr.]

Half a verse. *Dryden.*

HE'MLOCK, *s.* [*hemloc*, Sax.] An herb. *Miller.*

HE'MORRHAGE, } *s.* [αἱμορραγια.] A violent

HE'MORRHAGY, } flux of blood.

HE'MORRHIDS, *s.* [αἱμορροιδες.] The piles;

the emroids. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL, *a.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr.] Be-

longing to the veins in the fundament. *Ray.*

HEMP, *s.* [*hænep*, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch.] A

fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes

are made. *Mortimer.*

HEMP Agrimony, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HE'MPEN, *a.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.

HEN, *s.* [*henne*, Saxon and Dutch.]

1 The female of a house-cock.

2 The female of any land fowl. *Addison.*

HE'NBANE, *s.* [*hyoscyamus*, Lat.] A plant. *Mil.*

HE'NBIT, *s.* A plant. *Derham.*

HER

HE'N-DRIVER, *s.* [*hen and driver.*] A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HE'N-HARM, } *s.* A kind of kite. *Ainsworth.*
HEN-HA'RRIER, }

HEN-HEARTED, *a.* [*hen and heart.*] Dastardly; cowardly.

HE'N-PECKED, *a.* [*hen and pecked.*] Governed by the wife. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'N-ROOST, *s.* [*hen and roost.*] The place where the poultry rest. *Addison.*

HENCE, *ad. or int.* [*heonan, Saxon; hennes, old English.*]

- 1 From this place to another. *Roscommon.*
- 2 Away; to a distance. *Milton.*
- 3 At a distance; in another place. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 From this time; in the future. *Arbuthnot.*
- 5 For this reason; in consequence of this; because of this. *Tillotson.*
- 6 From this cause; from this ground. *Arbuthnot.*
- 7 From this source; from this original; from this store. *Suckling.*
- 8 From hence is a vitious expression.

To HENCE, *v. a.* [*from the adverb.*] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. *Sidney.*

HENCEFO'RTH, *ad.* [*henonforth, Sax.*] From this time forward. *Milton.*

HENCEFO'WARD, *ad.* [*hence and forward.*] From this time to futurity. *Dryden.*

HENCHMAN, *s.* [*hync, Sax. a servant, and man. Skinner.*] A page; an attendant. *Shakespeare.*

To HEND, *v. n.* [*hendan, Sax.*]

- 1 To seize; to lay hold on. *Fairfax.*
- 2 To crowd; to surround. *Shakespeare.*

HE'NDECAGON, *s.* [*ἐνδεκά and γωνία.*] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HEPA'TICAL, } *a.* [*hepaticus, Lat.*] Belonging
HEPA'TICK, } to the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

HEPS, *s.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly called hips. *Ainsworth.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR, *a.* [*ἑπτά and capsula, Lat.*] Having seven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON, *s.* [*ἑπτά and γωνία.*] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL, *a.* [*from heptagon.*] Having seven angles or sides.

HE'PTARCHY, *s.* [*ἑπτά ἀρχή.*] A sevenfold government. *Camden.*

HER, *pron.*

- 1 Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman. *Cowley.*
- 2 The oblique case of *she*.

HERS, *pron.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms as *hers*. *Cowley.*

HE'RALD, *s.* [*herault, Fr.*]

- 1 An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. *Ben Jonson.*
- 2 A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Sha.*
- 3 A proclaimer; a publisher. *Shakespeare.*

To HE'RALD, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To introduce as by a herald. *Shakespeare.*

HE'RALDRY, *s.* [*heraulderie, Fr.*]

- 1 The art or office of a herald. *Peacham.*
- 2 Registry of genealogies. *Denham.*
- 3 Blazonry. *Cleveland.*

HERB, *s.* [*herbe, Fr. herba, Lat.*] Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them: as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

HERB Christopher, or Bane-berries, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HERBA'CEOUS, *a.* [*herba, Lat.*]

- 1 Belonging to herbs. *Brown.*
- 2 Feeding on vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE, *s.* [*herbage, Fr.*]

- 1 Herbs collectively; grass; pasture. *Woodw.*
- 2 The tithe and right of pasture. *Ainsworth.*

HE'RBAGED, * *a.* [*from herbage.*] Covered with grass. *Thomson.*

HE'RBAL, *s.* [*from herb.*] A book containing the names and descriptions of plants. *Bacon.*

HERBALIST, *s.* [*from herbal.*] A man skilled in herbs. *Brown.*

HER

HE'RBARIST, *s.* [*herbarius, Lat.*] One skilled in herbs. *Boyle.*

HE'RBELET, *s.* [*diminutive of herb.*] A small herb. *Shakespeare.*

HERBE'SCENT, *a.* [*herbescens, Lat.*] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID, *a.* [*herbidus, Lat.*] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBOROUGH, *s.* [*herberg, Ger.*] Place of temporary residence. *Ben Jonson.*

HE'RBOUS, *a.* [*herbosus, Lat.*] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT, *a.* [*herbula, Lat.*] Containing herbs. *Dictionary.*

HE'RBWOMAN, *s.* [*herb and woman.*] A woman that sells herbs. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'RBY, *a.* [*from herb.*] Having the nature of herbs. *Bacon.*

HERCU'LEAN, * *a.* [*from Hercules.*] Of extraordinary strength. *Milton.*

HERD, *s.* [*heord, Sax.*]

- 1 A number of beasts together: *flocks* and *he-ds* are sheep and oxen or kine. *Addison.*
- 2 A company of men, in contempt or detestation. *Dryden.*
- 3 It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition: as, goat-*herd*.

To HERD, *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]

- 1 To run in herds or companies. *Dryden.*
- 2 To associate. *Walsh.*

To HERD, *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd.

HE'RDGROOM, *s.* [*herd and groom.*] A keeper of herds. *Spenser.*

HE'RDMAN, } *s.* [*herd and man.*] One em-
HE'RDSMAN, } ployed in tending herds.

HERE, *ad.* [*her, Sax.*]

- 1 In this place. *Milton.*
- 2 In the present state. *Bacon.*
- 3 It is often opposed to *there*. *Sprat.*

HEREABO'UTS, *ad.* [*here and about.*] About this place. *Addison.*

HEREA'FTER, *ad.* In a future state. *Shak.*

HEREA'FTER, *s.* A future state. *Addison.*

HEREA'T, *ad.* At this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY, *ad.* By this. *Watts.*

HERE'DITABLE, *a.* [*hæres, Lat.*] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance. *Locke.*

HE'REDITAMENT, *s.* [*hæredium, Lat.*] A law term denoting inheritance.

HERE'DITARILY, *ad.* [*from hereditary.*] By inheritance. *Pope.*

HERE'DITARY, *a.* [*hereditaire, Fr.*] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance. *Dryden.*

HEREI'N, *ad.* [*here and in.*] In this. *South.*

HEREI'NTO, *ad.* Into this. *Hooker.*

HEREO'F, *ad.* From this; of this. *Shakespeare.*

HEREO'N, *ad.* Upon this. *Brown.*

HEREO'UT, *ad.* Out of this place. *Spenser.*

HEREMI'TICAL, *a.* [*ἐρημος, a desert; heremitique, Fr.*] Solitary; suitable to a hermit. *Pope.*

HE'RESIARCH, *s.* [*heresiarque, Fr.*] A leader in heresy. *Stillingfleet.*

HE'RESY, *s.* [*heresie, Fr. hæresis, Lat.*] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church. *Bacon.*

HE'RETICK, *s.* [*heretique, Fr.*] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church. *Davies.*

HERE'TICAL, *a.* [*from heretick.*] Containing heresy. *Decay of Piety.*

HERE'TICALLY, *ad.* [*from heretical.*] With heresy.

HERETO, *ad.* [*here and to.*] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE, *ad.* [*hereto and fore.*] Formerly; anciently. *Sidney.*

HEREUNTO, *ad.* [*here and unto.*] To this. *Locke.*

HEREWI'TH, *ad.* With this. *Hayward.*

HE'RIOT, *s.* [*heregild, Sax.*] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. *Dryden.*

HE'RITABLE, *a.* [*hæres, Lat.*] Capable of being inherited. *Ha*

HE'RITAGE, *s.* [*heritage, Fr.*]

HET

- 1** Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general. *Rogers.*
2 (In divinity.) The people of God.
HERMA'PHRODITE, *s.* [from ἑρμης and ἀφροδιτη.] An animal uniting two sexes.
HERMAPHRODIT'ICAL, *a.* [from *hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both sexes. *Brown.*
HERME'TICAL, *a.* [from *Hermes* or *Mercury*.]
HERME'TICK, *s.* Chymical.
HERME'TICALLY, *ad.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chymick art.
HERMIT, *s.* [ἐρημιτης.]
1 A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion. *Add.*
2 A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. *Shakespeare.*
HERMITAGE, *s.* [*hermitage*, Fr.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Addison.*
HERMITESS, *s.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.
HERMIT'ICAL, *a.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.
HERMODACTYL, *s.* [ἐρμης and δακτυλος.] *Hermodactyl* is a root, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge. *Hill.*
HERN, *s.* [contracted from *Heron*, which see.]
HERNHILL, *s.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb.
HERNIA, *s.* [Lat.] Any kind of rupture.
HERO, *s.* [*heros*, Lat.]
1 A man eminent for bravery. *Cowley.*
2 A man of the highest class in any respect.
HEROESS, *s.* [from *hero*.] A heroine; a female hero: not in use. *Chapman.*
HERO'ICAL, *a.* [from *hero*.] Befitting a hero; heroick. *Dryden.*
HERO'ICALLY, *ad.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero. *Sidney.*
HERO'ICK, *a.* [from *hero*.]
1 Productive of heroes. *Shakespeare.*
2 Noble; suitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous. *Waller.*
3 Reciting the acts of heroes. *Cowley.*
HERO'ICKLY, *ad.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to a hero. *Milton.*
HEROINE, *s.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. *Addison.*
HEROISM, *s.* [*heroisme*, Fr.] The qualities or character of a hero. *Broome.*
HERON, *s.* [*heron*, Fr.] A bird that feeds upon fish. *Bacon.*
HERONRY, *s.* [from *heron*.] A place where herons breed. *Der.*
HERPES, *s.* [ἐρπης.] A cutaneous inflammation. *Wiscman.*
HERRING, *s.* [*hareng*, Fr. *hæring*, Saxon.] A small sea fish. *Swift.*
HERS, *pron.* The female possessive: as, this is her house, this house is hers. *Roscommon.*
HERSE, *s.* [*hersia*, low Lat.]
1 A temporary monument raised over a grave.
2 The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave. *Pope.*
To HERSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a herse. *Crashaw.*
HERSE'LF, *pron.* The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.
HERSE'LIKE, *a.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funeral; suitable to funerals. *Bacon.*
To HE'RY, *v. a.* [*herian*, Sax.] To guard as holy. *Spenser.*
HE'SITANCY, *s.* [from *hesitate*.] Dubiousness; uncertainty. *Atterbury.*
To HE'SITATE, *v. n.* [*hæsito*, Latin.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause. *Pope.*
HESITATION, *s.* [from *hesitate*.]
1 Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.
2 Intermission of speech; want of volubility. *Swift.*
HEST, *s.* [*hæst*, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction. *Shakespeare.*
HETEROCLITE, *s.* [*heteroclitum*, Lat.]
1 Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension. *Watts.*
2 Any thing or person deviating from the common rule

HID

- HETEROCLITE**, ** a.* [from the noun.] Singular. *Shenstone.*
HETEROCLI'TICAL, *a.* [from *heteroclitite*.] Deviating from the common rule. *Brown.*
HETERODOX, *a.* [ἑτερος and δοξα.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox. *Locke.*
HETERODOX, *s.* An opinion peculiar.
HETEROGE'NEAL, *a.* [*heterogene*, Fr. ἑτερος and γενος.] Not of the same nature; not kindred. *Newton.*
HETEROGENEITY, *s.* [from *heterogeneous*.]
1 Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities.
2 Opposite or dissimilar part. *Boyle.*
HETEROGE'NEOUS, *a.* [ἑτερος and γενος.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature. *Woodward.*
HETERO'SCIANS, *s.* [ἑτερος and σκια.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the tropick fall at noon always to the north.
To HEW, *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [*heawan*, Sax.]
1 To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack. *Hayward.*
2 To chop; to cut. *Dryden.*
3 To fell as with an axe. *Sandys.*
4 To form or shape with an axe. *Addison.*
5 To form laboriously. *Dryden.*
HE'WER, *s.* [from *hew*.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone. *Brown.*
HE'XAGON, *s.* [ἑξ and γωνια.] A figure of six sides or angles, the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice, and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.
HEXA'GONAL, *a.* [from *hexagon*.] Having six sides. *Brown.*
HEXA'GONY, *s.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of six angles. *Bramhall.*
HEXA'METER, *s.* [ἑξ and μετρον.] A verse of six feet. *Dryden.*
HEXA'METER, ** a.* [from the noun.] Consisting of six feet. *Warton.*
HEXA'NGULAR, *a.* [ἑξ and *angulus*, Latin.] Having six corners. *Woodward.*
HE'XAPOD, *s.* [ἑξ and ποδες.] An animal with six feet. *Ray.*
HEXA'STICK, *s.* [ἑξ and στιχος.] A poem of six lines.
HEY, *int.* [from *high*.] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation. *Prior.*
HE'YDAY, *int.* [for *high day*.] An expression of frolick and exultation. *Hudibras.*
HE'YDAY, *s.* A frolick; wildness. *Shakespeare.*
HE'YDEGIVES, *s.* A wild frolick dance: obsolete. *Spenser.*
HIA'TION, *s.* [*hio*, Lat.] The act of gaping. *Brown.*
HIA'TUS, *s.* [*hiatus*, Lat.]
1 An aperture; a breach. *Woodward.*
2 The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.*
HIBE'RNAL, *a.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*
HICCIUS DOCCIUS, *s.* A cant word for juggler; one that plays fast and loose. *Hudib.*
HI'CCOUGH, *s.* [*hicken*, Dan.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs. *Cleveland.*
To HI'CCOUGH, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sob with convulsions of the stomach.
To HI'CKUP, *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To sob with a convulsed stomach. *Hudibras.*
HI'CKWALL, *s.*
HI'CKWAY, *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
HID, *s.*
HI'DDEN, *s.* The part. pass. of *hide*.
To HIDE, *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. pass. *hid*, or *hidden*. [*hidan*, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
To HIDE, *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*
HIDE and SEEK, *s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them

HIG

HIDE, *s.* [*hythe*, Sax. *haude*, Dutch.]
 1 The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. *Pope.*
 2 The human skin, in contempt. *Dryden.*
 3 A certain quantity of land. *Wotton.*
HIDBOU'ND, *a.* [*hide* and *bound*.]
 1 A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
 2 (In trees.) Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth. *Swift.*
 3 Harsh; untractable. *Hudibras.*
HIDE'OUS, *a.* [*hideux*, Fr.] Horrible; dreadful; shocking. *Woodward.*
HIDE'OUSLY, *ad.* [from *hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully. *Shakespeare.*
HIDE'OUSNESS, *s.* [from *hideous*.] Horribleness; dreadfulness; terror.
HID'ER, *s.* [from the verb.] He that hides.
TO HIE, *v. n.* [*hiegan*, Sax.] To hasten; to go in haste. *Dryden.*
HIE'ERARCH, *s.* [*ἱερος* and *ἀρχη*.] The chief of a sacred order. *Milton.*
HIE'ERARCHAL,* } *a.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Be-
HIE'ERARCHICAL, } longing to sacred or ecclesiastical government. *Milton.*
HIE'ERARCHY, *s.* [from *hierarch*.]
 1 A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings. *Fairfax.*
 2 Ecclesiastical government. *South.*
HIE'ROGLYPH, } *s.* [*hieroglyphe*, Fr. *ἱερος*,
HIE'ROGLYPHICK, } sacred, and *γλυφω* to carve.]
 1 An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Pope.*
 2 The art of writing in picture. *Swift.*
HIE'ROGLYPHICAL, } *a.* [*hieroglyphique*, Fr.]
HIE'ROGLYPHICK, } Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Sandys.*
HIE'ROGPY'PHICALLY, *ad.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically. *Brown.*
HIE'RO'GRAPHER,* *s.* [from *hierography*.] A writer of divinity. *Ash.*
HIE'ROGRA'PHIC,* } *a.* [from *hierography*.]
HIE'ROGRA'PHICAL,* } Belonging to sacred writings. *Ash.*
HIE'RO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*ἱερος* and *γραφω*.] Holy writing.
HIE'ROPHANT, *s.* [*ἱεροφάντης*.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest. *Hale.*
TO HIGGLE, *v. n.*
 1 To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. *Hale.*
 2 To go selling provisions from door to door.
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, *ad.* A cant word corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass.
HIGGLE, *s.* [from *higgle*.] One who sells provisions by retail.
HIGH, *a.* [*heah*, Sax.]
 1 Long upwards; rising above. *Burnet.*
 2 Elevated in place; raised aloft. *Locke.*
 3 Exalted in nature. *Baxter.*
 4 Elevated in rank or condition. *Dryden.*
 5 Exalted in sentiment. *Milton.*
 6 Difficult; abstruse. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Boastful; ostentatious. *Clarendon.*
 8 Arrogant; proud; lofty. *Clarendon.*
 9 Severe; oppressive. *Bacon.*
 10 Noble; illustrious. *Shakespeare.*
 11 Violent; tempestuous; loud: applied to the wind. *Denham.*
 12 Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable. *Dry.*
 13 Full; complete. *Clarendon.*
 14 Strong-tasted; gustful. *Baker.*
 15 Advancing in latitude from the line. *Abbot.*
 16 At the most perfect state; in the meridian. *Genesis.*
 17 Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown.*
 18 Dear; exorbitant in price. *South.*
 19 Capital; great, opposed to *little* as, *high* treason, in opposition to *petty*.
HIGH, *s.* High place; elevation; superiour region. *Dryden.*
HIGH,* *ad.*

HIN

1 Aloft. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Eminently. *Milton.*
 3 Supremely. *Shakespeare.*
 4 With deep thought. *Milton.*
ON HIGH, *ad.* Aloft; above; into superiour regions. *Dryden.*
HIGH-BLEST, *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*
HIGH-BLOWN, *a.* Swelled much with wind much inflated. *Shakespeare.*
HIGHBORN, *a.* Of noble extraction. *Rowe.*
HIGH-COLOURED, *a.* Having a deep or glaring colour. *Floyer.*
HIGH-DESIGNING, *a.* Having great schemes. *Dryden.*
HIGH-FED, *a.* Pampered. *L'Estrange.*
HIGH-FLI'ER, *s.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift.*
HIGH-FLOWN, *a.*
 1 Elevated; proud. *Denham.*
 2 Turgid; extravagant. *L'Estrange.*
HIGH-FLY'ING, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*
HIGH-HE'APED, *a.* Covered with high piles. *Pope.*
HIGH-METTLED, *a.* Proud or ardent of spirit. *Garth.*
HIGH-MI'NDED, *a.* Proud; arrogant. *Shak.*
HIGH-RED, *a.* Deeply red. *Boyle.*
HIGH-SE'ASONED, *a.* Piquant to the palate. *Locke.*
HIGH-SPI'RITED, *a.* Bold; daring; insolent.
HIGH-STO'MACHED, *a.* Obstinate; lofty.
HIGH-TA'STED, *a.* Gustful; piquant.
HIGH-VI'CED, *a.* Enormously wicked. *Shak.*
HIGH-WROUGHT, *a.* Accurately finished.
HIGHLAND, *s.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region. *Addison.*
HIGHLANDER, *s.* [from *highland*.] An inhabitant of mountains. *Addison.*
HIGHLY, *ad.* [from *high*.]
 1 With elevation as to place and situation.
 2 In a great degree. *Atterbury.*
 3 Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shak.*
 4 With esteem; with estimation. *Romans.*
HIGHMOST, *a.* Highest; topmost. *Shak.*
HIGHNESS, *s.* [from *high*.]
 1 Elevation above the surface; loftiness.
 2 Dignity of nature; supremacy. *Job.*
 3 The title of princes, anciently of kings.
HIGHT, *imperfect verb.* Used in the pret. only.
 1 Was named; was called. *Dryden.*
 2 Called; named. *Hubberd's Tale.*
HIGHWA'TER, *s.* [*high* and *water*.] The utmost flow of the tide. *Mortimer.*
HIGHWAY, *s.* [*high* and *way*.] Great road; publick path. *Child.*
HIGHWAYMAN, *s.* [*highway* and *man*.] A robber that plunders on the publick road.
HIGHWAY-RO'BBERY,* *s.* [*highway* and *robbery*.] A robbery committed on the highway. *Ash.*
HIGLAPER, *s.* An herb.
HILA'RITY, *s.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gaiety.
HILDING, *s.*
 1 A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shakespeare.*
 2 It is used likewise for a mean woman.
HILL, *s.* [*hil*, Sax.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain. *Granville.*
HILLOCK, *s.* [from *hill*.] A little hill. *Sidney.*
HILLY, *a.* [from *hill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the surface. *Howel.*
HILT, *s.* [*hilt*, Sax.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword. *Pope.*
HIM, *s.* [*him*, Sax.] The oblique case of *he*.
HIMSELF, *pron.* [*him* and *self*.]
 1 In the nominative, *he*. *Bacon.*
 2 In ancient authors, *itself*. *Shakespeare.*
 3 In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification. *Samuel.*
HIN, *s.* [Hebrew.] A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exodus.*
HIND, *a.* compar. *hinder*; superlative, *hindmost*. [*hyndan*, Sax.] Backward; contrary in position to the face. *Ray.*
HIND, *s.* [*hinde*, Sax.]

HIR

- 1 The she to a stag. *Spenser.*
 2 [From *hine*, Sax.] A servant. *Shakespeare.*
 3 [From *hineman*, Sax.] A peasant; a boor. *Dryden.*
- HINDBERRIES**, *s.* The same as raspberries.
To HINDER, *v. a.* [*hindrian*, Sax.] To obstruct; to stop; to impede. *Taylor.*
HINDER, *a.* [from *hind*.] That is in a position contrary to that of the face. *Sidney.*
HINDERANCE, *s.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; stop; obstruction. *Atterbury.*
HINDERER, *s.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders or obstructs. *May.*
HINDERLING, *s.* [from *hind*, or *hinder*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.
HINDERMOST, *a.* Hindmost; last; in the rear. *Shakespeare.*
HINDMOST, *a.* [*hind* and *most*.] The last; the lag. *Pope.*
- HINGE**, *s.*
 1 Joint upon which a gate or door turns. *Dryden.*
 2 The cardinal points of the world. *Creech.*
 3 A governing rule or principle. *Temple.*
 4 To be off the hinges. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder. *Tillotson.*
- To HINGE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To furnish with hinges.
 2 To bend as a hinge. *Shakespeare.*
- To HINT**, *v. n.* [*enter*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To bring to mind by a slight motion or remote allusion. *Pope.*
- To HINT at.** To allude to; to touch slightly upon. *Addison.*
- HINT**, *s.* [from the noun.]
 1 Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation. *South.*
 2 Suggestion; intimation. *Addison.*
- HIP**, *s.* [*hype*, Sax.]
 1 The joint of the thigh; the fleshy part of the thigh. *Brown.*
 2 To have on the hip. (A low phrase.) To have an advantage over another. *Shakespeare.*
- HIP**, *s.* [*heopa*, Sax.] The fruit of the briar. *Bac.*
- To HIP**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To sprain or shoot the hip. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Hip hop. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*. *Congreve.*
- HIP**, *int.* An exclamation, or calling to one. *Ainsworth.*
- HIP**, } *a.* A corruption of *hypochondriack*.
HIPPPISH, }
- HIPPOCENTAUR**, *s.* [*ἵπποκένταυρος*.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.
- HIPPOCRASS**, *s.* [*vinum Hippocratis*, Lat.] A medicated wine. *King.*
- HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve**, *s.* A woollen bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*
- HIPPOCRIFF**, *s.* [*ἵππος* and *γρύψ*.] A winged horse. *Milton.*
- HIPPOPO'TAMUS**, *s.* [*ἵππος* and *ποταμός*.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.
- HIPPOOF**,* *s.* [*hip* and *roof*.] A roof formed with hips instead of gable ends. *Ash.*
- HIPSHOT**, *a.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip. *L'Estrange.*
- HIPWORT**, *s.* A plant.
- HIRCINE**,* *a.* [from *hircus*.] Belonging to a goat; resembling a goat. *Cole.*
- To HIRE**, *v. a.* [*hyran*, Sax.]
 1 To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price. *Dryden.*
 2 To engage a man to temporary service for wages. *Isaiah.*
 3 To bribe. *Dryden.*
 4 To engage himself for pay. *Samuel.*
- HIRE**, *s.* [*hyre*, Sax.]
 1 Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.
 2 Wages paid for service. *Spenser.*
- HIRELING**, *s.* [from *hire*.]
 1 One who serves for wages. *Sanays.*
 2 A mercenary prostitute. *Pope.*
- HIRELING**, *a.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary. *Dryden.*

HIT

- HI'RER**, *s.* [from *hire*.] One who uses any thing, paying a recompence; one who employs others, paying wages.
- HIRSU'TE**, *a.* [*hirsutus*, Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*
- His**, *pronoun possessive.* [*hys*, Sax.]
 1 The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned. *Locke.*
 2 Anciently *its*. *Bacon.*
- To HISS**, *v. n.* [*hissen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. *Shakespeare*
- To HISS**, *v. a.* [*hiscean*, Sax.]
 1 To condemn by hissing; to explode. *Dryden.*
 2 To procure hisses or disgrace. *Shakespeare.*
- HISS**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The voice of a serpent. *Milton.*
 2 Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres. *Pope.*
- HI'SSING**,* *s.* [from the verb.] The act of making a noise as a serpent; an expression of contempt by hisses. *Ash.*
- HIST**, *interj.* An exclamation commanding silence. *Milton.*
- HISTO'RIAN**, *s.* [*historien*, Fr.] A writer of facts and events. *Pope.*
- HISTO'RICAL**, } *a.* [*historicus*, Lat.] Pertaining
HISTO'RICK, } to history. *Prior.*
- HISTO'RICALLY**, *ad.* In the manner of history; by way of narration. *Hooker.*
- To HISTO'RIFY**, *v. a.* [from *history*.] To relate; to record in history. *Brown.*
- HISTORIO'GRAPHER**, *s.* [*ἱστορία* and *γραφω*.] An historian; a writer of history. *Spenser.*
- HISTORIO'GRAPHY**, *s.* [*ἱστορία* and *γραφω*.] The art or employment of an historian.
- HISTORIO'LOGY**,* *s.* [*ἱστορία* history, and *λογος* a description.] The knowledge of history; the art of explaining historical facts. *Ash.*
- HI'STORY**, *s.* [*ἱστορία*.]
 1 A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope.*
 2 Narration; relation. *Wiseman.*
 3 The knowledge of facts and events.
- HI'STORY Piece**, *s.* A picture representing some memorable event. *Pope.*
- HISTRIO'NICAL**, } *a.* [*histrion*, Lat.] Befitting
HISTRIO'NICK, } the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon.
- HISTRIO'NICALLY**, *ad.* [from *histrionical*.] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.
- To HIT**, *v. a.* [*hitte*, Danish.]
 1 To strike; to touch with a blow. *South.*
 2 To touch the mark; not to miss. *Sidney.*
 3 To attain; to reach the point. *Atterbury.*
 4 To strike a ruling passion. *Milton.*
 5 To hit off. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple.*
 6 To hit out. To perform by good luck.
- To HIT**, *v. n.*
 1 To clash; to collide. *Locke.*
 2 To chance luckily; to succeed by accident. *Bacon.*
 3 To succeed; not to miscarry. *Bacon.*
 4 To light on. *Tillotson.*
- HIT**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A stroke. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A lucky chance. *Glanville.*
- To HITCH**, *v. n.* [*hiegan*, Sax. or *hocher*, Fr.] To catch; to move by jerks. *Pope.*
- To HITCHEL**, *v. a.* See **HATCHEL**. To beat or comb flax or hemp.
- HITCHEL**, *s.* [*heckel*, Germ.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.
- HITHE**, *s.* [*hythe*, Sax.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: obsolete.
- HITHER**, *ad.* [*hither*, Sax.]
 1 To this place from some other. *Milton.*
 2 *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.
 3 To this end; to this design. *Tillotson.*
- HITHER**, *a.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; towards this part. *Hale.*
- HITHERMOST**, *a.* [of *hither*, adv.] Nearest on this side. *Hale.*
- HI'THERTO**, *ad.* [from *hither*.]
 1 To this time; yet. *Dryden.*

HOC

- 2 In any time till now. *Spenser.*
 3 At every time till now. *Dryden.*
 HI'THERWARD, } *ad.* [*hytherweard*, Sax.]
 HI'THERWARDS, } This way; towards this place. *Milton.*
 HIVE, *s.* [*hyfe*, Sax.]
 1 The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees. *Addison.*
 2 The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A company being together. *Swift.*
 To HIVE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To put into hives; to harbour. *Dryden.*
 2 To contain in hives. *Cleaveland.*
 To HIVE, *v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside collectively. *Pope.*
 HI'VER, *s.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives. *Mortimer.*
 HI'VING, * *s.* [from the verb.] The act or process of putting bees into hives. *Ash.*
 HO, } *interj.* [*eho!* Lat.] A call; a sudden
 HOA, } exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else. *Shakespeare.*
 HOAR, *a.* [*har*, Saxon.]
 1 White. *Fairfax.*
 2 Gray with age. *Pope.*
 HOAR-FROST, *s.* [*hoar* and *frost*.] The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass. *Arbuthnot.*
 HOARD, *s.* [*hord*, Sax.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure. *Shaks.*
 To HOARD, *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store. *Shakespeare.*
 To HOARD, *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to husband privily. *Rogers.*
 HOA'RDER, *s.* [from *hoard*.] One that stores up in secret. *Locke.*
 HO'ARHOUND, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
 HO'ARINESS, *s.* [from *hoary*.] The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair. *Dryden.*
 HOARSE, *a.* [*har*, Saxon.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound. *Shakespeare.*
 HO'ARSELY, *ad.* [from *hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice. *Dryden.*
 HOA'RSENESS, *s.* [from *hoarse*.] Roughness of voice. *Holder.*
 HO'ARY, *a.* [*har*, *harung*, Sax.]
 1 White; whitish. *Addison.*
 2 White or gray with age. *Rowe.*
 3 White with frost. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Mouldy; mossy; rusty. *Knolles.*
 HOBNOB. This is corrupted from *hab nab*.
 To HO'BBLE, *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hobble*, to *hobble*.]
 1 To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other. *Swift.*
 2 To move roughly or unevenly. *Prior.*
 HO'BBLE, *s.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait. *Swift.*
 HO'BBLER, * *s.* [from *hobble*.] One that hobbles.
 HO'BBLINGLY, *ad.* [from *hobble*.] Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.
 HO'BBY, *s.* [*hobereau*, Fr.]
 1 A species of hawk. *Bacon.*
 2 (From *hoppe*, Gothick.) An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse.
 3 A stick on which boys get astride, and ride. *Prior.*
 4 A stupid fellow. *Shakespeare.*
 HO'BBY-HORSE, * *s.* The person, thing, or occupation that pleases one most. *Shakespeare.*
 HOBGO'BLIN, *s.* A sprite; a fairy. *Shakes.*
 HO'BIT, *s.* A small mortar.
 HO'BNAIL, *s.* [from *hobby* and *nail*.] A nail used in shoeing a horse. *Shakespeare.*
 HO'BNAILLED, *a.* [from *hobnail*.] Set with hobnails. *Dryden.*
 HOCK, *s.* [the same with *hough*.] The joint between the knees and fetlock.
 To HOCK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disable in the hock.
 HOCK, } *s.* [from *Hockheim* on the
 HO'CKAMORE, } *Maine.* Old strong Rhenish. *Floyer.*
 HO'CKHERB, *s.* [*hock* and *herb*.] A plant the same with mallows.

HOL

- To HO'CKLE, *v. a.* [from *hock*.] To hamstring.
 HOCUS POCUS. [*Junius* derives it from *hoccet*, Welsh, a cheat, and *poke*, or *pocus*, a bag.] A juggle; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*
 HOD, *s.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons. *Tusser.*
 HODGE-PODGE, *s.* [*haché poché*, Fr.] A medley of ingredients boiled together. *Sandys.*
 HO'DIERNAL, *a.* [*hodiernus*, Lat.] Of to-day.
 HO'DMAN, *s.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar. *Bacon.*
 HODMANDO'D, *s.* A fish.
 HODOME'TRICAL, * *a.* [*ὁδος* a way, and *μετρον* a measure.] Belonging to the method of finding the longitude at sea, from the way or course of the ship. *Cole.*
 HOE, *s.* [*houe*, Fr.] An instrument to cut up the earth. *Mortimer.*
 To HOE, *v. a.* [*houer* Fr.] To cut or dig with a hoe. *Mortimer.*
 HOE'ING, * *s.* [from the verb.] The method or process of clearing ground by cutting up weeds or superfluous plants with a hoe. *Ash.*
 HOG, *s.* [*hwch*, Welsh.]
 1 The general name of swine. *Pope.*
 2 A castrated boar.
 3 To bring hogs to a fine market. To fail of one's design. *Spectator.*
 HO'GCOTE, *s.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A house for hogs. *Mortimer.*
 HO'GGEREL, *s.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsw.*
 HO'GGISH, *a.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; selfish. *Sidney.*
 HO'GGISHLY, *ad.* [from *hoggish*.] Greedily; selfishly.
 HO'GGISHNESS, *s.* [from *hoggish*.] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.
 HOGH, *s.* [otherwise written *ho*, from *hoog*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground. *Spenser.*
 HO'GHERD, *s.* [*hog* and *hyrd*, Saxon, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*
 HO'GSBEANS, }
 HO'GSBREAD, } *s.* Plants. *Ainsworth*
 HO'GSMUSHROOMS, }
 HO'GSFENNEL, }
 HO'GSHEAD, *s.* [*hog* and *head*.]
 1 A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Any large barrel. *Swift.*
 HO'GSTY, *s.* [*hog* and *sty*.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Swift.*
 HO'GWASH, *s.* [*hog* and *wash*.] The draff which is given to swine. *Arbuthnot.*
 HO'IDEN, *s.* [*hoeden*, Welsh.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.
 To HO'IDEN, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently. *Swift.*
 To HOISE, } *v. a.* [*hausser*, Fr.] To raise up on
 To HOIST, } high. *Chapman.*
 To HOLD, *v. a.* pret. *held*; part. pass. *held*, or *holden*. [*haldan*, Sax.]
 1 To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To keep; to retain; to gripe fast. *Spenser.*
 3 To connect; to keep together. *Exodus.*
 4 To have within; to contain.
 5 To have capacity of contents: as, the barrel holds ten gallons.
 6 To maintain as an opinion. *Locke.*
 7 To consider as good or bad; to hold in regard. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To have any station. *Milton.*
 9 To possess; to enjoy. *Knolles.*
 10 To possess in subordination. *Knolles.*
 11 To suspend; to refrain. *Crashaw.*
 12 To stop; to restrain. *Denham.*
 13 To fix in any condition. *Shakespeare.*
 14 To preserve; to keep. *Shakespeare.*
 15 To confine to a certain state as, he was held in exile. *Esdras.*
 16 To detain. *Acts.*
 17 To retain; to continue: he holds his purpose. *Dryden.*
 18 To solemnize; to celebrate: he holds a parliament. *Samuel.*
 19 To offer; to propose. *Temple.*

HOL

- 20 To converse; not to violate. *Dryden.*
 21 To manage; to handle intellectually; not to intermit: he holds his speed. *Bacon.*
 22 To maintain: he holds his claim. *Maccabees.*
 23 To form; to plan. *Matthew.*
 24 To carry on; to continue: he held his way. *Abbot.*
 25 To hold forth. To offer; to exhibit.
 26 To hold in. To govern by the bridle.
 27 To hold in. To restrain in general.
 28 To hold off. To keep at a distance.
 29 To hold on. To continue; to protract.
 30 To hold out. To extend; to stretch forth. *Esther.*
 31 To hold out. To offer; to propose.
 32 To hold out. To continue to do or suffer. *Shakespeare.*
 33 To hold up. To raise aloft. *Locke.*
 34 To hold up. To sustain; to support.
 To HOLD, v. n.
 1 To stand; to be right; to be without exception *Stillingfleet.*
 2 To continue unbroken or unsubdued. *Shaks.*
 3 To last; to endure. *Bacon.*
 4 To remain unchanged: he held long in his resolution.
 5 To refrain he held from tears. *Dryden.*
 6 To stand up for; to adhere: he holds to his friends. *Hale.*
 7 To be dependant on. *Ascham.*
 8 To derive right: he holds from his ancestors. *Dryden.*
 9 To hold forth. To harangue; to speak in publick. *L'Estrange.*
 10 To hold in. To restrain one's self.
 11 To hold in. To continue in luck.
 12 To hold off. To keep at a distance without closing with offers. *Decay of Piety.*
 13 To hold on. To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift.*
 14 To hold on. To proceed. *L'Estrange.*
 15 To hold out. To last; to endure.
 16 To hold out. Not to yield; not to be subdug. *Collier.*
 17 To hold together. To be joined. *Dryden.*
 18 To hold together. To remain in union.
 19 To hold up. To support himself.
 20 To hold up. Not to be foul weather.
 21 To hold up. To continue the same speed. *Collier.*
 HOLD, interj. Forbear; stop; be still.
 HOLD, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. *Spenser.*
 2 Something to be held; support. *Bacon.*
 3 Catch; power of seizing or keeping. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Prison; place of custody. *Hooker.*
 5 Custody. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Power; influence. *Dryden.*
 7 Hold of a ship. All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. *Harris.*
 8 A lurking-place.
 9 A fortified place; a fort *Spenser.*
 HO'LDER, s. [from hold.]
 1 One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand. *Mortimer.*
 2 A tenant; one that holds land under another. *Carew.*
 HOLDERFO'RTH, s. [hold and forth.] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick. *Addison.*
 HO'LDFAST, s. [hold and fast.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray.*
 HO'LDING, s. [from hold.]
 1 Tenure; farm. *Carew.*
 2 It sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song. *Shakespeare.*
 HOLE, s. [hol, Dutch; hole, Sax.]
 1 A cavity, narrow or long, either perpendicular or horizontal. *Bacon.*
 2 A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity. *Boyle.*
 3 A cave; a hollow place. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A cell of an animal. *Addison.*
 5 A mean habitation. *Dryden.*
 6 Some subterfuge or shift.
 HO'LJDAM, s. Blessed lady. *Hanmer.*

HOM

- HO'LILY, ad. [from holy.]
 1 Piously; with sanctity. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney.*
 HO'LINESS, s. [from holy.]
 1 Sanctity; piety; religious goodness. *Rogers.*
 2 The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
 3 The title of the pope. *Addison.*
 HO'LLA, interj. [hola, Fr.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance. *Milton.*
 To HO'LLA, v. n. [from the interjection.] To cry out loudly. *Shakespeare.*
 HO'LLAND, s. Fine linen made in Holland.
 HO'LLOW, a. [from hole.]
 1 Excavated; having a void space within; not solid. *Dryden.*
 2 Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity. *Dryden.*
 3 Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears. *Hudibras.*
 HO'LLOW, s.
 1 Cavity; concavity. *Bacon.*
 2 Cavern; den; hole. *Prior.*
 3 Pit. *Addison.*
 4 Any opening or vacuity. *Genesis.*
 5 Passage; canal. *Addison.*
 To HO'LLOW, v. a. [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate. *Spectator.*
 To HO'LLOW, v. n. To holla; to shout; to hoot. *Dryden.*
 HO'LOWLY, ad. [from hollow.]
 1 With cavities.
 2 Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.
 HO'LOWNESS, s. [from hollow.]
 1 Cavity; state of being hollow. *Hawes.*
 2 Deceit; insincerity; treachery. *South.*
 HO'LOWROOT, s. A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 HO'LLY, s. [holteyn, Saxon.] A tree. *Gaz.*
 HO'LLYHOCK, s. [holihoc, Sax.] Rose-mallow. *Mortimer.*
 HO'LLYROSE, s. A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 HOLME, s.
 1 Holme or howme. [holme, Sax.] A river island.
 2 The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Tusser.*
 HOLO'CAUST, s. [ολος and καω.] A burn, sacrifice. *Brown.*
 HOLP. The old pret. and part. pass. of help. *Shakespeare.*
 HO'LPEN. The old part. pass. of help.
 HO'LSTER, s. [heolster, Sax.] A case for a horseman's pistol. *Butler.*
 HOLT, s. [holt, Sax.] A wood. *Gibson.*
 HO'LY, a. [halig, Sax.]
 1 Good; pious; religious. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. *Dryden.*
 3 Pure; immaculate. *South.*
 4 Sacred. *Shakespeare.*
 HO'LY-THURSDAY, s. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.
 HO'LYWATER, s. [holy and water.] The water with which papists sprinkle themselves when they enter their places of worship. *Ash.*
 HO'LY-WEEK, s. The week before Easter.
 HO'LYDAY, s. [holy and day.]
 1 The day of some ecclesiastical festival.
 2 Anniversary feast. *Waller.*
 3 A day of gaiety and joy. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A time that comes seldom. *Dryden.*
 HO'MAGE, s. [hommage, Fr; homagium, low Latin.]
 1 Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or a superiour lord. *Davies.*
 2 Obeisance; respect paid by external action. *Denham.*
 To HO'MAGE, v. a. [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty
 HO'MAGER, s. [homager, Fr.] One who holds by homage of a superior lord. *Bacon.*
 HOME, s. [ham, Sax.]
 1 His own house; the private dwelling. *Dryden.*
 2 His own country. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The place of constant residence. *Prior.*
 4 United to a substantive, it signifies domestick. *Bacon.*

HON

HOME,* a. Domestick; belonging to one's own country; belonging to one's own house; efficacious. *Ash.*
HOME, ad. [from the noun.]
 1 To one's own habitation. *Locke.*
 2 To one's own country.
 3 Close to one's own breast or affairs. *Addison.*
 4 To the point designed. *Sanderson.*
 5 United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy. *Stillington.*
HO'MEBORN, a. [home and born.]
 1 Native; natural. *Donne.*
 2 Domestick; not foreign. *Pope.*
HO'MEBRED, a. [home and bred]
 1 Native; natural. *Hammond.*
 2 Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
 3 Domestick, not foreign. *Spenser.*
HO'MEFELT, a. [home and felt.] Inward; private. *Pope.*
HO'MELINESS, s. [from homely.] Plainness; rudeness; coarseness. *Addison.*
HO'MELY, a. [from home.] Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse. *South.*
HO'MELILY,* ad. Plainly; coarsely; rudely;
HO'MELY, } inelegantly. *Dryden.*
HO'MELIN, s. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
HO'MEMADE, a. [home and made.] Made at home. *Locke.*
HO'MER, s. A Hebrew measure of about three pints. *Leviticus.*
HO'MESPUN, a. [home and spun.]
 1 Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. *Swift.*
 2 Not made in foreign countries. *Addison.*
 3 Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sandys.*
HO'MESPUN, s. A coarse inelegant rustick. *Shakespeare.*
HO'MESTALL, } s. [ham and stede, Sax.] The
HO'MESTEAD, } place of the house. *Dryden.*
HO'MEWARD, } ad. [ham and weard, Saxon.]
HO'MEWARDS, } Towards home; towards the native place. *Sidney.*
HOMICIDAL, a. [from homicide.] Murderous; bloody. *Pope.*
HO'MICIDE, a. [homicidium, Lat.]
 1 Murdering; manquesting. *Hooker.*
 2 Destruction. *Dryden.*
 3 [From homicidia, Lat.] A murderer; a man-slayer.
HOMILE'TICAL, a. [ὁμιλητικός.] Social; conversable. *Atterbury.*
HO'MILY, s. [ὁμιλία.] A discourse read to a congregation. *Hammond.*
HOMOGENEAL, } a. [ὁμογενής.] Having the
HOMOGENEAL, } same nature or principles. *Newton.*
HOMOGENEALNESS, } s. Participation of
HOMOGENEITY, } the same principles
HOMOGENEALNESS, } of nature; similitude of kind. *Cheyne.*
HO'MOGENY, s. [ὁμογενία.] Joint nature: not used. *Bacon.*
HOMO'LOGOUS, a. [ὁμολογός.] Having the same manner or proportions.
HOMO'LOGY,* s. [ὁμός like, and λόγος proportion.] Similitude of proportion. *Scott.*
HOMO'NYMOUS, a. [ὁμωνυμικός.] Denominating different things; equivocal.
HOMO'NYMY, s. [ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.
HOMO'TONOUS, a. [ὁμοτονός.] Equable: said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension. *Quincy.*
HONE, s. [hæn, Sax.] A whetstone for a razor. *Tusser.*
To HONE, v. n. [hongian, Sax.] To pine; to long for any thing.
HONEST, a. [honestus, Lat.]
 1 Upright; true; sincere. *Watts.*
 2 Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Just; righteous; giving to every man his due. *Tate.*
HO'NESTLY, ad. [from honest.]

HOO

1 Uprightly; justly. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 With chastity; modestly.
HO'NESTY, s. [honestus, Lat.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity. *Temple.*
HONEY, s. [hunig, Sax.]
 1 A viscous substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the finest is virgin honey, the first produce of the swarm. The second is thicker than the first, often almost solid, procured from the combs by pressure; and the worst is the common yellow honey. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Sweetness; lusciousness. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Sweet; a name of tenderness. *Shakespeare.*
To HO'NEY, v. n. [from the noun.] To talk fondly. *Shakespeare.*
HO'NEY-BAG, s. The honey-bag of the bee is the stomach. *Grew.*
HO'NEY-COMB, s. The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey. *Dryden.*
HO'NEY-COMBED, a. Flawed with little cavities. *Wiseman.*
HO'NEY-DEW, s. Sweet dew. *Garth.*
HO'NEY-FLOWER, s. [melanthus, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
HO'NEY-GNAT, s. An insect. *Ainsworth.*
HO'NEYLESS, a. [from honey.] Without honey. *Shakespeare.*
HO'NEY-MOON, s. The first month after marriage. *Addison.*
HO'NEY-SUCKLE, s. Woodbine. *Shakespeare.*
HO'NEY-WORT, s. [cerinthe, Lat.] A plant.
HO'NIED, a. [from honey.]
 1 Covered with honey. *Milton.*
 2 Sweet; luscious. *Milton.*
HO'NORARY, a. [honorarius, Lat.]
 1 Done in honour. *Addison.*
 2 Conferring honour without gain. *Addison.*
HO'NOUR, s. [honor, Lat.]
 1 Dignity; high rank
 2 Reputation; fame. *Bacon.*
 3 The title of a man of rank. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Subject of praise. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Nobleness of mind; magnanimity. *Rogers.*
 6 Reverence; due veneration. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Chastity. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Dignity of mien. *Milton.*
 9 Glory; boast. *Burnet.*
 10 Public mark of respect. *Wake.*
 11 Privileges of rank or birth. *Shakespeare.*
 12 Civilities paid. *Pope.*
 13 Ornament; decoration. *Dryden.*
To HO'NOUR, v. a. [honoro, Lat.]
 1 To reverence; to regard with veneration. *Pope.*
 2 To dignify; to raise to greatness. *Exodus.*
HO'NOURABLE, a. [honorable, Fr.]
 1 Illustrious; noble. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Great; magnanimous; generous. *Shakes.*
 3 Conferring honour. *Dryden.*
 4 Accompanied with tokens of honour. *Spenser.*
 5 Requiring respect. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Without taint; without reproach. *Maccabees.*
 7 Honest; without intention of deceit. *Hayw.*
 8 Equitable.
HO'NOURABLENESS, s. [from honourable.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.
HO'NOURABLY, ad. [from honourable.]
 1 With tokens of honour. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Magnanimously; generously. *Bacon.*
 3 Reputably; with exemption from reproach. *Dryden.*
HO'NOURER, s. [from honour.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.
HOOD, in composition, is derived from the Saxon *had*, in German, *heit*, in Dutch, *heid*. It denotes quality, character: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity.
HOOD, s. [hod, Saxon.]
 1 The upper covering of a woman's head.
 2 Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapped round it. *Wotton.*
 3 A covering put over the hawk's eyes.

HOP

- 4 An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.
- To HOOD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To dress in a hood. *Pope.*
 - 2 To blind as with a hood. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To cover. *Dryden.*
- HOO'DMAN'S *Blind*, *s.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name: blindman's buff. *Shakespeare.*
- To HO'ODWINK, *v. a.* [hood and wink.]
- 1 To blind with something bound over the eyes. *Sidney.*
 - 2 To cover; to hide. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To deceive; to impose upon. *Sidney.*
- HOOF, *s.* [*hof*, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals. *More.*
- HOOF-BOUND, *a.* [*hoof* and *bound*.] A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the forefeet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horns of the quarters, which straighten the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
- HO'OFED, *a.* [from *hoof*.] Furnished with hoofs. *Grew.*
- HOOK, *s.* [*hoco*, Saxon.]
- 1 Any thing bent so as to catch hold.
 - 2 The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A snare, a trap. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 A sickle to reap corn. *Mortimer.*
 - 5 An iron to seize the meat in the caldron. *Spenser.*
 - 6 An instrument to cut or lop with. *Pope.*
 - 7 The part of the hinge fixed to the post.
 - 8 *Hook*. (In husbandry.) A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*
 - 9 *Hook or Crook*. One way or other; by any expedient. *Hudibras.*
- To HOOK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To catch with the hook. *Addison.*
 - 2 To entrap; to ensnare.
 - 3 To draw as with a hook. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To fasten as with a hook.
 - 5 To draw by force or artifice. *Norris.*
- HO'OKED, *a.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curvated. *Brown.*
- HO'OKEDNESS, *s.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.
- HOOKNO'SED, *a.* [*hook* and *nose*.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle. *Shakes.*
- HOOP, *s.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]
- 1 Any thing circular by which something else is bound; particularly casks or barrels.
 - 2 The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats. *Swift.*
 - 3 Any thing circular. *Addison.*
- To HOOP, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To bind or enclose with hoops. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To encircle; to clasp; to surround. *Shaks.*
- To HOOP, *v. n.* [*wopyan*, Gothick; or *houpper*, Fr.] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.
- To HOOP, *v. a.*
- 1 To drive with a shout. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To call by a shout.
- HO'OPER, *s.* [from *hoop*.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.
- HO'OPING-COUGH, *s.* [from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.
- To HOOT, *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welsh.]
- 1 To shout in contempt. *Sidney.*
 - 2 To cry as an owl. *Shakespeare.*
- To HOOT, *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts. *Shakespeare.*
- HOOT,* } *s.* [*huée*, French; from the *v. rb.*]
- HO'OTING, } Clamour; shout. *Glanville.*
- To HOP, *v. n.* [*hoppan*, Sax.]
- 1 To jump; to skip lightly. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To leap on one leg. *Abbot.*
 - 3 To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To move; to play. *Spenser.*
- HOP, *s.* [from the verb.]

HOR

- 1 A jump; a light leap.
 - 2 A jump on one leg.
 - 3 A place where meaner people dance.
- HOP, *s.* [*hop*, Dutch.] A plant.
- To HOP, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops.
- HOP,* *a.* [from the noun; frequently used in composition.] Belonging to hops; appropriated to the culture of hops.
- HOPE, *s.* [*hopa*, Sax.]
- 1 Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure. *Locke.*
 - 2 Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 That which gives hope. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 The object of hope. *Dryden.*
- HOPE, *s.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*
- To HOPE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To live in expectation of some good. *Taylor.*
 - 2 To place confidence in futurity. *Psalms.*
- To HOPE, *v. a.* To expect with desire. *Dryden.*
- HO'PEFUL, *a.* [*hope* and *full*.]
- 1 Full of qualities which produce hope; promising. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Full of hope; full of expectation of success. *Boyle.*
- HO'PEFULLY, *ad.* [from *hopeful*.]
- 1 In such manner as to raise hope. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 With hope; without despair. *Glanville.*
- HO'PEFULNESS, *s.* [from *hopeful*.] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed. *Wotton.*
- HO'PELESS, *a.* [from *hope*.]
- 1 Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing. *Shakespeare.*
- HO'PER, *s.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations. *Swift.*
- HO'PINGLY, *ad.* [from *hope*.] With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*
- HO'PPER, *s.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one leg.
- HO'PPERS, *s.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.
- HO'PPER, *s.* [so called because it is always hopping.]
- 1 The box or open frame of wood into which corn is put to be ground. *Grew.*
 - 2 A basket for carrying seed.
- HO'RAL, *a.* [*hora*, Lat.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*
- HO'RARY, *a.* [*horarius*, Lat.]
- 1 Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.*
 - 2 Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*
- HORDE, *s.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. *Thomson.*
- HO'RIZON, *s.* [*ὁρίζων*.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real; the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere.
- HORIZO'NTAL, *a.* [*horizontal*, Fr.]
- 1 Near the horizon. *Milton.*
 - 2 Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Arbuthnot.*
- HORIZO'NTALLY, *ad.* [from *horizontal*.] In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Bentley.*
- HORN, *s.* [*haurn*, Gothick; *horn*, Saxon.]
- 1 The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons. *Bentley.*
 - 2 An instrument of wind-musick made of horn. *Dryden.*
 - 3 The extremity of the waxing or waning moon. *Dryden.*
 - 4 The feelers of a snail. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 A drinking cup made of horn.
 - 6 Antler of a cuckold. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 *Horn mad*. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.
- HORNBE'AK, } *s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- HORNFI'SH, }
- HORNBEAM, *s.* [*horn* and *boem*, Dutch.] A tree. *Miller.*
- HO'RNBOOK, *s.* [*horn* and *book*.] The first book

HOR

- of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled. *Locke.*
- HOR'NED**, *a.* [from *horn.*] Furnished with horns. *Derham.*
- HOR'NER**, *s.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn and sells horns. *Grew.*
- HOR'NET**, *s.* [*hyrnette*, Sax.] A very large strong stinging fly. *Derham.*
- HOR'NFOOT**, *a.* [*horn and foot.*] Hoofed.
- HOR'NOWL**, *s.* A kind of owl. *Ainsworth.*
- HOR'NPIPE**, *s.* [*horn and pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *Ben Jonson.*
- HOR'NSTONE**, *s.* A kind of blue stone.
- HOR'NWORK**, *s.* A kind of angular fortification.
- HOR'NY**, *a.* [from *horn.*]
- 1 Made of horn.
 - 2 Resembling horn. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 3 Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.*
- HORO'GRAPHY**, *s.* [*ωρα and γραφω.*] An account of the hours.
- HOR'OLOGE**, *s.* [*horologium*, Lat.] Any instrument that tells the hour: as, a clock; a watch. *Brown.*
- HOR'ROLOGY**, *s.* [from *horologe.*] An instrument that shows the hour. *Ash.*
- HORO'METER**, *s.* [*ωρα an hour, and μετρον a measure.*] An instrument to measure time by hours; an instrument to measure the hours. *Ash.*
- HOR'OSCOPE**, *s.* [*ωροσκοπος.*] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Dryden.*
- HOR'RIBLE**, *a.* [*horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous. *South.*
- HOR'RIBLENESS**, *s.* [from *horrible.*] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness.
- HOR'RIBLY**, *ad.* [from *horrible.*]
- 1 Dreadfully; hideously. *Milton.*
 - 2 To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*
- HOR'RID**, *a.* [*horridus*, Lat.] Hideous; dreadful; shocking. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Shocking; offensive; unpleasing. *Pope.*
 - 3 Rough; rugged. *Dryden.*
- HOR'RIDLY**, *ad.* [from *horrid.*] Shamefully; shockingly. *Ash.*
- HOR'RIDNESS**, *s.* [from *horrid.*] Hideousness; enormity; roughness. *Hammond.*
- HORRI'FICK**, *a.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Causing horror. *Thomson.*
- HORRI'SONOUS**, *a.* [*horisonus*, Lat.] Sound-ing dreadfully. *Dictionary.*
- HOR'ROR**, *s.* [*horror*, Lat.]
- 1 Terror mixed with detestation. *Swift.*
 - 2 Gloom; dreariness. *Pope.*
 - 3 (In medicine.) Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking. *Quincy.*
- HORSE**, *s.* [*hors*, Saxon.]
- 1 A neighing quadruped, used in war, draught, and carriage. *Creech.*
 - 2 It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry. *Clarendon.*
 - 3 Something on which any thing is supported: as, a horse to dry linen on.
 - 4 A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment.
 - 5 Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse: as, horseface, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.
- TO HORSE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To mount upon a horse. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To carry one on the back.
 - 3 To ride any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To cover a mare. *Mortimer.*
- HOR'SEBACK**, *s.* [*horse and back.*] The seat of the rider; the state of being on a horse. *Brown.*
- HORSEBEA'N**, *s.* [*horse and bean.*] A small bean usually given to horses. *Mortimer.*
- HORSEBLOCK**, *s.* [*horse and block.*] A block on which they climb to a horse.
- HORSEBOAT**, *s.* [*horse and boat.*] A boat used in ferrying horses.

HOS

- HORSEBO'Y**, *s.* [*horse and boy.*] A boy employed in dressing horses; a stableboy. *Knolles.*
- HOR'SEBREAKER**, *s.* [*horse and break.*] One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle. *Creech.*
- HORSECHE'SNUT**, *s.* A tree. *Miller.*
- HOR'SECLOTH**, *s.* [*horse and cloth.*] A cloth to throw over a horse. *Ash.*
- HOR'SECOURSER**, *s.* [*horse and courser.*]
- 1 One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.
 - 2 A dealer in horses. *Wiseman.*
- HOR'SECRAB**, *s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- HORSECUCU'MBER**, *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
- HOR'SEDUNG**, *s.* [*horse and dung.*] The excrement of horses. *Peacham.*
- HOR'SEEMMET**, *s.* [*horse and emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.
- HOR'SEFLESH**, *s.* [*horse and flesh.*] The flesh of horses. *Bacon.*
- HOR'SEFLY**, *s.* [*horse and fly.*] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.
- HOR'SEFOOT**, *s.* An herb. The same with colts-foot. *Ainsworth.*
- HOR'SEHAIR**, *s.* [*horse and hair.*] The hair of horses. *Dryden.*
- HOR'SEHAIR**, *a.* Made of horsehair. *Ash.*
- HOR'SEHEEL**, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HOR'SELAUGH**, *s.* [*horse and laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh. *Pope.*
- HOR'SELEECH**, *s.* [*horse and leech.*]
- 1 A great leech that bites horses. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 A farrier. *Ainsworth.*
- HOR'SELITTER**, *s.* [*horse and litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses; on which the person carried lies along. *Maccabees.*
- HOR'SEMAN**, *s.* [*horse and man.*]
- 1 One skilled in riding. *Dryden.*
 - 2 One that serves in wars on horseback.
 - 3 A rider; a man on horseback. *Prior.*
- HOR'SEMANSHIP**, *s.* [from *horseman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse. *Wotton.*
- HOR'SEMARTEN**, *s.* A kind of large bee.
- HOR'SEMATCH**, *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- HOR'SEMEAT**, *s.* [*horse and meat.*] Provender *Bacon.*
- HOR'SEMINT**, *s.* A large coarse mint.
- HOR'SEMUSCLE**, *s.* A large muscle. *Bacon.*
- HOR'SEPLAY**, *s.* [*horse and play.*] Coarse, rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*
- HOR'SEPOND**, *s.* [*horse and pond.*] A pond for watering horses.
- HOR'SERA'CE**, *s.* [*horse and race.*] A match of horses in running. *Bacon.*
- HOR'SERADISH**, *s.* [*horse and radish.*] A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvy-grass. *Floyer.*
- HOR'SESHOE**, *s.* [*horse and shoe.*]
- 1 A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HOR'SESTEAL'ER**, *s.* [*horse and steal.*] A thief who takes away horses. *Shakespeare.*
- HOR'SETA'IL**, *s.* A plant.
- HOR'SETONGUE**, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HOR'SETWITCHERS**, *s.* [*horse and twitches.*] An instrument to hold an unruly horse by the nostrils. *Ash.*
- HOR'SEWAY**, *s.* [*horse and way.*] A way by which horses may travel. *Shakespeare.*
- HORTA'TION**, *s.* [*hortatio*, Lat.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.
- HORTATIVE**, *s.* [*hortor*, Lat.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*
- HORTATORY**, *a.* [*hortor*, Lat.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing.
- HORTICULTURE**, *s.* [*hortus and cultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating gardens.
- HORTULAN**, *a.* [*hortulanus*, Lat.] Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*
- HOSANNA**, *s.* [*Ὡσαννα.*] An exclamation of praise to God. *Fiddes.*

HOT

- HOSE**, *s.* plur. *hosen*. [*hosa*, Sax.] Breeches. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Stockings; coverings for the legs. *Gay.*
HO'SIER, *s.* [from *hose*.] One who sells stockings. *Swift.*
HOSPITABLE, *a.* [*hospitabilis*, Lat.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers. *Dryden.*
HOSPITABLY, *ad.* [from *hospitable*.] With kindness to strangers. *Prior.*
HOSPITAL, *s.* [*hospital*, Fr. *hospitalis*, Lat.]
 1 A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor. *Addison.*
 2 A place for shelter or entertainment.
HOSPITALITY, *s.* [*hospitalite*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers. *Hooker.*
HOSPITALLER, *s.* [*hospitalarius*, low Lat. from *hospital*.] One residing in a hospital in order to receive the poor or strangers. *Ayliffe.*
TO HOSPITATE, *v. n.* [*hospitor*, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another. *Grew.*
HOSPITICIDE, ** s.* [*hospes* a guest, and *cædo*, Lat. to kill.] One who kills his guest; one who kills his host. *Scott.*
HOST, *s.* [*hoste*, Fr. *hospes*, *hospitis*, Lat.]
 1 One who gives entertainment to another.
 2 The landlord of an inn. *Shakespeare.*
 3 [From *hostis*, Lat.] An army; numbers assembled for war. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Any great number. *Shakespeare.*
 5 [From *hostia*, Lat.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church.
TO HOST, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To take up entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To encounter in battle. *Milton.*
 3 To review a body of men; to muster.
HOSTAGE, *s.* [*ostage*, Fr.] One given in pledge or security for performance of conditions. *Arbuthnot.*
HOSTEL, *s.* [*hostel*, *hostelerie*, Fr.] An inn.
HOSTELRY, *s.* inn.
HOSTESS, *s.* [*hostesse*, Fr.] A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.
HOSTESS-SHIP, *s.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an hostess. *Shakespeare.*
HOSTILE, *a.* [*hostilis*, Lat.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy. *Dryden.*
HOSTILITY, *s.* [*hostilité*, Fr. from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war. *Hayward.*
HOSTING, ** s.* [from the verb.] An encounter in battle; a muster. *Milton.*
HOSTLER, *s.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*, Fr.] One who has the care of horses at an inn. *Spenser.*
HOSTRY, *s.* [corrupted from *hostelry*.] A place where the horses of guests are kept.
HOT, *a.* [*hat*, Sax.]
 1 Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Newton.*
 2 Lustful; lewd. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Violent; furious; dangerous. *Clarendon.*
 4 Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Denham.*
 5 Eager; keen in desire. *Locke.*
 6 Piquant; acrid.
HOTBATH, ** s.* [*hot and bath*.] A place filled with hot water to bathe in. *Ash.*
HOTBED, *s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*
HOTBRAINED, *a.* [*hot and brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious. *Dryden.*
HOTCH-POTCH, *s.* [*haché en poche*, Fr.] A mingled hash; a mixture. *Camden.*
HOTCOCKLES, *s.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him. *Arbuthnot.*
HOTHEADED, *a.* [*hot and head*.] Vehement; violent; passionate. *Arbuthnot.*
HOTHOUSE, *s.* [*hot and house*.]
 1 A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.
 2 A brothel.
HOTLY, *ad.* [from *hot*.]
 1 With heat; not coldly.
 2 Violently; vehemently. *Sidney.*
 3 Lustfully. *Dryden.*
HOTMOUTHED, *s.* [*hot and mouth*.] Headstrong; ungovernable. *Dryden.*

HOU

- HOTNESS**, *s.* [from *hot*.] Heat; violence; fury.
HOTSPUR, *s.* [*hot and spur*.]
 1 A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady. *Burton.*
 2 A kind of pea of speedy growth. *Mortimer.*
HOTSPURRED, *a.* [from *hotspur*.] Vehement; rash; heady. *Peacham.*
HOUGH, *s.* [*hog*, Sax.]
 1 The lower part of the thigh. *Esdras.*
 2 [From *huë*, Fr.] An adz; an hoe. *Stillingfleet.*
TO HOUGH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. *Joshua.*
 2 To cut up with a hough or hoe.
HOULET, *s.* The vulgar name for an owl.
HOULT, *s.* [*holt*, Sax.] A small wood.
HOUND, *s.* [*hund*, Saxon.] A dog used in the chase. *Prior.*
TO HOUND, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To set on the chase. *Bramhall.*
 2 To hunt; to pursue. *L'Estrange.*
HOUNDFISH, *s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
HOUNDSTONGUE, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
HOUNDTREE, *s.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*
HOUP, *s.* [*upupa*, Lat.] The puet. *Ainsworth.*
HOURL, *s.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.]
 1 The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A particular time. *Dryden.*
 3 The time as marked by the clock. *Shakespeare.*
HOURLGLASS, *s.* [*hour and glass*.]
 1 A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.
 2 Space of time. *Bacon.*
HOURLHAND, ** s.* [*hour and hand*.] The index of a clock which points to the hour. *Ash.*
HOURLY, *a.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. *Dryden.*
HOURLY, *ad.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently. *Dryden.*
HOURLPLATE, *s.* [*hour and plate*.] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of the clock are inscribed. *Locke.*
HOUSE, *s.* [*hus*, Sax.]
 1 A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode. *Watts.*
 2 Any place of abode. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Places in which religious or studious persons live in common. *Addison.*
 4 The manner of living; the table. *Swift.*
 5 Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered. *Stillingfleet.*
 6 Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race. *Dryden.*
 7 A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered. *King Charles.*
TO HOUSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To harbour; to admit to residence. *Dryden.*
 2 To shelter; to keep under a roof. *Evelyn.*
TO HOUSE, *v. n.*
 1 To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To have an astrological situation in the heavens. *Dryden.*
HOUSEBREAKER, *s.* [*house and break*.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal. *L'Estrange.*
HOUSEBREAKING, *s.* [*house and break*.] Burglary. *Swift.*
HOUSEDOG, *s.* [*house and dog*.] A mastiff kept to guard the house. *Addison.*
HOUSEHOLD, *s.* [*house and hold*.]
 1 A family living together. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Family life; domestick management. *Shak.*
 3 It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family. *Swift.*
HOUSEHOLD, ** a.* [from the noun.] Domestick; belonging to the house. *Ash.*
HOUSEHOLDER, *s.* [from *household*.] Master of a family. *Matthew.*
HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, *s.* [*household and stuff*.] Furniture of any house; utensils convenient for a family. *L'Estrange.*
HOUSEKEEPER, *s.* [*house and keep*.]

HOW

- 1 Householder; master of a family. *Locke.*
 2 One who lives in plenty. *Wotton.*
 3 One who lives much at home. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants. *Swift.*
 5 A housedog. *Shakespeare.*
 HO'USEKEEPING, *a.* [house and keep.] Domestic; used to a family. *Carew.*
 HO'USEKEEPING, *s.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table. *Prior.*
 HO'USEL, *s.* [husl, Sax.] The holy eucharist: obsolete.
 To HO'USEL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist: obsolete.
 HO'USELAMB,* *s.* [house and lamb.] A lamb kept to be fatted; the flesh of the most delicate fat lamb. *Ash.*
 HO'USELEEK, *s.* [house and leek.] A plant.
 HO'USELESS, *a.* [from house.] Without abode; wanting habitation. *West.*
 HO'USEMAID, *s.* [house and maid.] A maid employed to keep the house clean. *Swift.*
 HO'USEROOM, *s.* [house and room.] Place in a house. *Dryden.*
 HO'USESNAIL, *s.* A kind of snail.
 HO'USEWARMING, *s.* [house and warm.] A feast of merrymaking on going into a new house.
 HO'USEWIFE, *s.* [house and wife.]
 1 The mistress of a family. *Pope.*
 2 A female economist. *Spenser.*
 3 One skilled in female business. *Addison.*
 HO'USEWIFELY, *a.* [from housewife.] Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.
 HO'USEWIFELY, *ad.* [from the noun.] With the economy of a housewife.
 HO'USEWIFERY, *s.* [from housewife.]
 1 Domestick or female business; management. *Chapman.*
 2 Female economy. *Taylor.*
 HO'USING, *s.* [from house.]
 1 Quantity of inhabited building. *Graunt.*
 2 [From *houseaux*, Fr.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.
 HO'USLING, *a.* [from house.] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming. *Spenser.*
 HOUSS, *s.* [houseaux, Fr.] Housings.
 HOVE. The preterite of *heave*.
 HO'VEL, *s.* [diminutive of *hove*, house, Sax.]
 1 A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead. *Tusser.*
 2 A mean habitation; a cottage. *Ray.*
 To HO'VEL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in a hovel. *Shakespeare.*
 HO'VEN, *part. pass.* [from *heave*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied. *Tusser.*
 To HO'VE, *v. n.* [*hovie*, to hang over, Welsh.]
 1 To hang in the air overhead. *Prior.*
 2 To stand in suspense or expectation. *Spenser.*
 3 To wander about one place. *Addison.*
 HOW, *ad.* [hu, Sax.]
 1 To what degree. *Boyle.*
 2 In what manner. *L'Estrange.*
 3 For what reason; for what cause. *Shakespeare.*
 4 By what means. *Bacon.*
 5 In what state. *Dryden.*
 6 It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence: by *how* much a man is wiser, by *so* much he should be better. *Hayward.*
 7 It is much used in exclamation: and then he talk'd, ye gods! *how* he would talk. *Lee.*
 HOWBE'IT, *ad.* [how be it.] Nevertheless;
 HO'WBE, } notwithstanding; yet; how-
 ever: not now in use. *Hooker.*
 HOWDY'E. [contracted from *how do ye*.] In what state is your health. *Pope.*
 HOWE'VE, *ad.* [how and ever.]
 1 In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree. *Shakespeare.*
 2 At all events; happen what will; at least. *Tillotson.*
 3 Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. *Swift.*
 To HOWL, *v. n.* [*huglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]
 1 To cry as a wolf or a dog. *Shakespeare.*

HUL

- 2 To utter cries in distress. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To speak with a belluine cry or tone.
 4 It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.
 HOWL, } *s.* [from the verb.]
 HO'WLING,* }
 1 The cry of a wolf or dog. *Swift.*
 2 The cry of a human being in horror.
 HOWSOE'VE, *ad.* [how and soever.]
 1 In what manner soever. *Raleigh.*
 2 Although. *Shakespeare.*
 To HOX, *v. a.* [hog, Sax.] To hough; to hamstring. *Knolles.*
 HOY, *s.* [hou, old Fr.] A large boat sometimes with one deck. *Watts.*
 HO'YDENING,* *s.* Rumping freedoms. *Gray.*
 HU'BBUB, *s.* A tumult; a riot. *Clarendon.*
 HU'CKABACK, *s.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.
 HU'CKLEBACKED, *a.* [*hocker*, Ger. a bunch.] Crooked in the shoulders.
 HU'CKLEBONE, *s.* [*hucken*, Dut.] The hipbone.
 HU'CKSTER, } *s.* [*hoch*, German, a pedlar.]
 HU'CKSTERER, }
 1 One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities. *South.*
 2 A trickish mean fellow. *Hubberd's Tale.*
 To HU'CKSTER, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*
 To HU'DDLE, *v. a.* [probably from *hood*.]
 1 To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mobble.
 2 To put on carelessly in a hurry. *Swift.*
 3 To cover up in haste.
 4 To perform in a hurry. *Dryden.*
 5 To throw together in confusion. *Locke.*
 To HU'DDLE, *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry. *Milton.*
 HU'DDLE, *s.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion. *Addison.*
 HUE, *s.* [*hieve*, Sax.]
 1 Colour; die. *Milton.*
 2 [From *huée*, Fr.] A clamour; a legal pursuit. *Arbuthnot.*
 HU'ER, *s.* [*huer*, Fr. to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others. *Carew.*
 HUFF, *s.* [from *hove*, or *hoven*, swelled.]
 1 Swell of sudden anger or arrogance. *Hudibras.*
 2 A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value. *South.*
 To HUFF, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To swell; to puff. *Grew.*
 2 To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance. *Etchard.*
 To HUFF, *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce. *Roscommon.*
 HU'FFER, *s.* [from *huff*.] A blusterer: a bully. *Hudibras.*
 HU'FFISH, *a.* [from *huff*.] Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.
 HU'FFISHLY, *ad.* [from *huffish*.] With arrogant petulance.
 HU'FFISHNESS, *s.* Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.
 To HUG, *v. a.* [*hegian*, Sax.]
 1 To press close in an embrace. *L'Estrange.*
 2 To fondle; to treat with tenderness. *Milton.*
 3 To hold fast. *Atterbury.*
 HUG, *s.* [from the verb.] Close embrace.
 HUGE, *a.* [*hoogh*, high, Dutch.]
 1 Vast; immense. *Abbot.*
 2 Very great. *Milton.*
 3 Great even to deformity or terribleness. *Shak.*
 HU'GELY, *ad.* [from *huge*.]
 1 Immensely; enormously. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Greatly; very much. *Swift.*
 HU'GENESS, *s.* [from *huge*.] Enormous bulk; greatness. *Shakespeare.*
 HU'GGERMUGGER, *s.* [corrupted perhaps from *hugger morcker*, or hug in the dark. *Morcker* in the Danish is darkness, whence *murky*.] Secrecy; by-place. *Hudibras.*
 HU'GY, *a.* See HUGE. Vast; great; huge: not in use. *Carew.*
 HUK, *s.* [*huk*, Fr.] A cloak. *Bacon.*
 HULK, *s.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; *hulc*, Sax.]

HUM

- 1 The body of a ship. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Shakespeare.*
To HULK, *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to hulk a hare. *Ainsworth.*
HULL, *s.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]
 1 The husk or integument of any thing; the outer covering.
 2 The body of a ship; the hulk. *Grew.*
To HULL, **v. a.* [from the noun.] To take off the husks; to clear from the outward covering. *Ash.*
To HULL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. *Sidney.*
HULLY, *a.* [from *hull*.] Siliquose; husky.
HULLVER, *s.* Holly. *Tusser.*
To HUM, *v. n.* [*hommelen*, Dutch.]
 1 To make the noise of bees. *Dryden.*
 2 To make any inarticulate and buzzing sound. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath. *L' Estrange.*
 4 To sing low. *Glanville.*
 5 To applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a *hum*, about a century ago. *Spectator.*
HUM, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The noise of bees or insects. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The noise of bustling crowds. *Milton.*
 3 Any low dull noise. *Pope.*
 4 A pause with an inarticulate sound. *Dryden.*
 5 In *Hudibras* it seems used for *ham*.
 6 An expression of applause. *Spectator.*
HUM, *int.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shakespeare.*
HUMAN, *a.* [*humanus*, Lat.]
 1 Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.*
 2 Belonging to a man. *Milton.*
HUMA'NE, *a.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Sprat.*
HUMA'NELY, *ad.* [from *humane*.] Kindly; with good-nature. *Shakespeare.*
HUMANIST, *s.* [*humaniste*, Fr.] A philologer; a grammarian.
HUMANITY, *s.* [*humanitas*, Lat.]
 1 The nature of man. *Sidney.*
 2 Human kind; the collective body of human kind. *Glanville.*
 3 Benevolence; tenderness. *Locke.*
 4 Philology; grammatical studies.
To HUMANIZE, *v. a.* [*humaniser*, Fr.] To soften; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence. *Wotton.*
HU'MANKIND, *s.* [*human* and *kind*.] The race of man. *Pope.*
HU'MANLY, *ad.* [from *human*.]
 1 After the notions of men. *Atterbury.*
 2 Kindly; with good-nature. *Pope.*
HU'MBIRD, *s.* [*hum* and *bird*.] The humming bird. *Brown.*
HU'MBLE, *a.* [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.]
 1 Not proud; modest; not arrogant. *Shak.*
 2 Low; not high; not great. *Cowley.*
To HU'MBLE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1 To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility. *Rogers.*
 2 To crush; to break; to subdue. *Milton.*
 3 To make to condescend. *Locke.*
 4 To bring down from a height. *Hakewill.*
HU'MBLEBEE, *s.* [from *hum* and *bee*.] A buzzing wild bee. *Atterbury.*
HU'MBLEBEE, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HU'MBLEBEE Eater, *s.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth.*
HU'MBLENESS, *s.* [from *humble*.] Humility; absence of pride. *Bacon.*
HU'MBLEMOUTHED, *a.* [*humble* and *mouth*.] Mild; meek. *Shakespeare.*
HU'MBLEPLANT, *s.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer.*
HU'MBLER, *s.* [from *humble*.] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.
HU'MBLES, *s.* Entrails of a deer.
HU'MBLESS, *s.* [from *humble*.] Humbleness; humility: obsolete. *Spenser.*

HUN

- HU'MBLY**, *ad.* [from *humble*.]
 1 Without pride; with humility. *Addison.*
 2 Without height; without elevation.
HU'MDRUM, *a.* [from *hum* and *drone*.] Dull; dronish; stupid. *Hudibras.*
To HUME'CT, } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat. *humec-*
To HUME'CTATE, } *ter*, Fr.] To wet, to moisten. *Wiseman.*
HUMECTA'TION, *s.* [*humectation*, Fr.] The act of wetting; moistening. *Brown.*
HU'MERAL, *a.* [*humerus*, Lat.] Belonging to the shoulder. *Sharp.*
HUMICUBA'TION, *s.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Latin.] Lying on the ground. *Bramhall.*
HU'MID, *a.* [*humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moist; watery. *Newton.*
HUMI'DITY, *s.* [from *humid*.] Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. *Quincy.*
HUMI'FEROUS, **a.* [*humus* the moist earth, and *fero*, Latin, to bring.] Producing moisture. *Bailey.*
HUMI'FIC, **a.* [*humus* the moist ground, and *facio*, Latin, to make.] Moistening; causing dampness. *Scott.*
HUMILIA'TION, *s.* [Fr.]
 1 Descent from greatness; act of humility. *Hooker.*
 2 Mortification; external impression of sin and unworthiness. *Milton.*
 3 Abatement of pride. *Swift.*
HUMI'LITY, *s.* [*humilité*, Fr.]
 1 Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance. *Hooker.*
 2 Act of submission. *Davies.*
HU'MMER, *s.* [from *hum*.] That which hums; an applauder. *Ainsworth.*
HU'MORAL, *a.* [from *humour*.] Proceeding from humour. *Harvey.*
HU'MORIST, *s.* [*humoristo*, Italian.]
 1 One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour. *Watts.*
 2 One who has violent and peculiar passions. *Bacon.*
HU'MOROUS, *a.* [from *humour*.]
 1 Full of grotesque or odd images. *Addison.*
 2 Capricious; irregular. *Dryden.*
 3 Pleasant; jocular. *Prior.*
HU'MOROUSLY, *ad.* [from *humorous*.]
 1 Merrily; jocosely. *Swift.*
 2 With caprice; with whim. *Calamy.*
HU'MOROUSNESS, *s.* [from *humorous*.] Fickleness; capricious levity.
HU'MORSOME, *a.* [from *humour*.]
 1 Peevish; petulant.
 2 Odd; humorous. *Swift.*
HU'MORSOMELY, *ad.* [from *humorsome*.] Peevishly; petulantly.
HU'MOUR, *s.* [*humor*, Lat.]
 1 Moisture. *Ray.*
 2 The different kinds of moisture in man's body; phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy. *Milton.*
 3 General term or temper of mind. *Sidney.*
 4 Present disposition. *Dryden.*
 5 Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment. *Temple.*
 6 Diseased or morbid disposition. *Temple.*
 7 Petulance; peevishness. *South.*
 8 A trick; a practice. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. *Bac.*
To HU'MOUR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To gratify; to sooth by compliance. *Shak.*
 2 To fit; to comply with. *Addison.*
HUMP, *s.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*.] A crooked back. *Tatler.*
HU'MPBACK, *s.* [*hump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high shoulders. *Tatler.*
HU'MPBACKED, *a.* Having a crooked back.
HUMPSHOULDERED, **a.* [*humo* and *shoulder*.] Having round shoulders. *Scott.*
To HUNCH, *v. a.* [*husch*, German.]
 To strike or punch with the fists. *Arbuthnot.*

HUR

- 2 [From *hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*
HUNCHBACKED, *a.* [hunch and back.] Having a crooked back. *Arbuthnot.*
HUNDRED, *a.* [hund, hundred, Sax.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten. *Shak.*
HUNDRED, *s.*
 1 A company or body consisting of a hundred. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 [From *hundredum*, low Lat.] A canton or division of a country, perhaps once containing a hundred manors. *Bacon.*
HUNDREDTH, *a.* [hundreonteogowa, Sax.] The ordinal of a hundred.
HUNDREDWEIGHT, * *s.* [hundred and weight.] A weight consisting of one hundred and twelve pounds. *Ash.*
HUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *hang*.
HUNGER, *s.* [hunger, Sax.]
 1 Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting. *Arb.*
 2 Any violent desire. *Decay of Piety.*
HUNGER, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To feel the pain of hunger. *Cowley.*
 2 To desire with great eagerness. *Milton.*
HUNGERBIT, } *a.* [hunger and bit.] Pain-
HUNGERBITTEN, } ed or weakened with hunger. *Milton.*
HUNGERLY, *a.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nourishment. *Shakespeare.*
HUNGERLY, *ad.* With keen appetite. *Shak.*
HUNGERSTARVED, *a.* [hunger and starved.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*
HUNGERED, *a.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food. *Bacon.*
HUNGRILY, *ad.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite. *Dryden.*
HUNGRY, *a.* [from *hunger*.]
 1 Feeling pain for want of food. *Locke.*
 2 Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw than to impart used of lands or persons. *Mortimer.*
HUNKS, *s.* [hunskur, sordid, Islandick.] A covetous sordid wretch; a miser. *Addison.*
HUNT, *v. a.* [huntian, Sax.]
 1 To chase wild animals. *Addison.*
 2 To pursue; to follow close. *Harvey.*
 3 To search for. *Spenser.*
 4 To direct or manage hounds in the chase. *Add.*
HUNT, *v. n.*
 1 To follow the chase. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To pursue or search. *Locke.*
HUNT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*
 2 A chase. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Pursuit. *Shakespeare.*
HUNTER, *s.* [from *hunt*.]
 1 One who chases animals for pastime or food. *Milton.*
 2 A dog that scents game or beasts of prey. *Shakespeare.*
HUNTING, * *a.* Used in the chase; belonging to the chase. *Ash.*
HUNTING, * *s.* [from the verb.] The diversion of the chase. *Somerville.*
HUNTINGHORN, *s.* [hunting and horn.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.
HUNTRESS, *s.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the chase. *Broome.*
HUNTSMAN, *s.* [hunt and man.]
 1 One who delights in the chase. *Waller.*
 2 The servant whose business is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange.*
HUNTSMANSHIP, *s.* [from *hunter*.] The qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*
HURDLE, *s.* [hyrdel, Sax.] A texture of sticks woven together; a crate. *Dryden.*
HURDS, *s.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsw.*
HURL, *v. a.* [hourlt, to throw down, Island.]
 1 To throw with violence; to drive impetuously. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 To utter with vehemence. [hurler, Fr. to make a howling or hideous noise.] Not in use. *Spem.*
 3 To play at a kind of game. *Carew.*
HURL, *s.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion.

HUS

- HURLBAT**, *s.* [hurl and bat.] Whirlbat.
HURLER, *s.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at hurling. *Carew.*
HURLWIND, *s.* [hurl and wind.] A whirlwind; a violent gust. *Sandys.*
HURLY, } *s.* Tumult; commotion;
HURLYBURLY, } bustle. *Shakespeare.*
HURRICANE, } *s.* [huracan, Span.] A violent
HURRICANO, } storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere. *Dryden.*
HURRY, *v. a.* [hergian, to plunder, Saxon.] To hasten; to put into precipitation and confusion. *Pope.*
HURRY, *v. n.* To move on with precipitation. *Dryden.*
HURRY, *s.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion. *Addison.*
HURRYSKURRY, * *ad.* Wildly. *Gray.*
HURST, *s.* [hyrst, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*
HURT, *v. a.* pret. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt*. [hyrt, wounded, Sax.]
 1 To mischief; to harm. *Milton.*
 2 To wound; to pain by some bodily harm. *Wal.*
HURT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Harm; mischief. *Baker.*
 2 Wound or bruise. *Hayward.*
HURTER, *s.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.
HURTFUL, *a.* [hurt and full.] Mischievous; pernicious. *Dryden.*
HURTFULLY, *ad.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievously; perniciously.
HURTFULNESS, *s.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; perniciousness.
HURTTLE, *v. n.* [heurter, Fr.] To skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle. *Shak.*
HURTTLE, *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity. *Spenser.*
HURTTLEBERRY, *s.* [hiort bar, Dan.] Bilberry; whortleberry.
HURTTLESS, *a.* [from *hurt*.]
 1 Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm. *Spenser.*
 2 Receiving no hurt.
HURTTLESSLY, *ad.* [from *hurtless*.] Without harm. *Sidney.*
HURTTLESSNESS, *s.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.
HUSBAND, *s.* [hossband, master, Dan.]
 1 The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman. *Locke.*
 2 The male of animals. *Dryden.*
 3 An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit.
 4 A tiller of the ground; a farmer. *Dryden.*
HUSBAND, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To supply with a husband. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To manage with frugality. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon.*
HUSBANDLESS, *a.* [from *husband*.] Without a husband. *Shakespeare.*
HUSBANDLY, *a.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty. *Tusser.*
HUSBANDMAN, *s.* [husband and man.] One who works in tillage. *Broome.*
HUSBANDRY, *s.* [from *husband*.]
 1 Tillage; manner of cultivating land. *Shak.*
 2 Thrift; frugality; parsimony. *Swift.*
 3 Care of domestick affairs. *Shakespeare.*
HUSH, *int.* [without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise! *Shakespeare.*
HUSH, *a.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet. *Shakespeare.*
HUSH, *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent. *Spenser.*
HUSH, *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease. *Otway.*
HUSH up, *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pope.*
HUSHMONEY, *s.* [hush and money.] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift.*
HUSK, *s.* [huldsch, Dutch.] The outmost integument of fruits. *Bacon.*
HUSK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.

HYD

HU'SKED, *a.* [from *husk*.] Bearing a husk; covered with a husk.
HU'SKY, *a.* [from *husk*.] Abounding in husks; consisting of husks. *Philips.*
HU'SSY, *s.* [corrupted from *housewife*.] A sorry or bad woman. *Southern.*
HU'STINGS, *s.* [husting, Sax.] A council; a court held.
To HU'STLE, *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together in confusion.
HU'SWIFE, *s.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]
 1 A bad manager; a sorry woman. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An economist; a thrifty woman. *Shakespeare.*
To HU'SWIFE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*
HU'SWIFERY, *s.* [from *huswife*.]
 1 Management good or bad. *Tusser.*
 2 Management of rural business committed to women. *Tusser.*
HUT, *s.* [hutte, Sax. hute, Fr.] A poor cottage. *Swift.*
HUTCH, *s.* [hwæcca, Sax. huche, Fr.] A corn chest. *Mortimer.*
To HUIZZ, *v. n.* To buzz; to murmur.
HUIZZA', *inter.* A shout; a cry of acclamation. *L' Estrange.*
To HUIZZA', *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter exclamation. *King.*
To HUIZZA', *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation. *Addison.*
HY'ACINTH, *s.* [ὑακινθός.]
 1 A flower. *Miller.*
 2 The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lyncurios*. It is a less showy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. *Hill.*
HYACINTHINE, *a.* [ὑακινθίνος.] Made of hyacinths.
HY'ADES, *s.* [ὑάδες.] A watery constellation.
HY'ADS, *s.* *Dryden.*
HYÆ'NA, *s.* See *HYENA*.
HY'ALINE, *a.* [ὑάλινος.] Glassy; chrystalline. *Milton.*
HYBE'RNAL, *a.* [hybernus, Lat. winter.] Belonging to winter. *Scott.*
HY'BRIDOUS, *a.* [ὑβρις; hybridra, Lat.] Begotten between animals of different species. *Ray.*
HYDA TIDES, *s.* [ὑδῶρ.] Little transparant bladders of water in any part, most common in dropsical persons. *Quincy.*
HY DRA, *s.* [Lat.] A monster with many heads, slain by Hercules. *Dryden.*
HYDRAGO'GA, *s.* [ὑδῶρ and ἄγω; hydragogue, Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the strongest catharticks. *Quincy.*
HYDRAU'LICAL, *a.* [from *hydraulicks*.] Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham.*
HYDRAU'LICKS, *s.* [ὑδῶρ, water, and αἰλός, a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.
HYDROCE'LE, *s.* [ὑδροκελή; hydrocele, Fr.] A watery rupture.
HYDROCE'PHALUS, *s.* [ὑδῶρ and κεφαλή.] A dropsy in the head. *Arbuthnot.*
HYDRO'GRAPHER, *s.* [ὑδῶρ and γραφῶ.] One who draws maps of the sea. *Boyle.*
HYDROGRA'PHICAL, *a.* [from *hydrography*.] Belonging to hydrography; belonging to a description or map of the seas. *Ash.*
HYDRO'GRAPHY, *s.* [ὑδῶρ and γραφῶ.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.
HY'DROMANCY, [ὑδῶρ and μαντεία.] Prediction by water. *Ayliffe.*
HY'DROMEL, *s.* [ὑδῶρ and μέλι.] Honey and water. *Arbuthnot.*
HYDRO'METER, *s.* [ὑδῶρ and μέτρον.] An instrument to measure the extent of water.
HYDRO'METRY, *s.* [ὑδῶρ and μέτρον.] The act of measuring the extent of water.
HYDROPHO'BIA, *s.* [ὑδροφοβία.] Dread of water.
HY'DROPHOBY, *s.* water. *Quincy.*

HYP

HYDRO'PICAL, *a.* [ὑδροπικός.] Dropsical; dis-
HYDRO'PICK, *a.* [ὑδροπικός.] eased with extravasated water. *Arbuthnot.*
HY'DROPS, *s.* [ὑδῶρ water, and ὥψ an appearance.] The dropsy. *Ash.*
HYDROSTA'TICK, *a.* [ὑδῶρ and στατική.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics. *Bentley.*
HYDROSTA'TICAL, *a.* [ὑδῶρ and στατική.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics. *Bentley.*
HYDROSTA'TICALLY, *ad.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to hydrostatics. *Bentley.*
HYDROSTA'TICKS, *s.* [ὑδῶρ and στατική; hydros-tatique, Fr.] The science of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids.
HYDRO'TICK, *s.* [ὑδῶρ.] Purger of water or phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*
HYE'MAI, *a.* [hyems, Lat. winter.] Belonging to winter. *Ash.*
HY'EN, *s.* [hyene, Fr. hyæna, Lat.] An animal like a wolf.
HYE'NA, *s.* [hyene, Fr. hyæna, Lat.] An animal like a wolf.
HYGRO'METER, *s.* [ὑγρός and μέτρον.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture. *Arbuthnot.*
HY'GROSCOPE, *s.* [ὑγρός and σκοπεῖν.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either. *Quincy.*
HYM, *s.* A species of dog. *Shakespeare.*
HY'MEN, *s.* [ὑμην.]
 1 The god of marriage.
 2 The virginal membrane.
HYMENE'AL, *s.* [ὑμεναίος.] A marriage song. *Pope.*
HYMENE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Pope.*
HYMENE'AL, *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Pope.*
HYMN, *s.* [hymne, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being. *Spenser.*
To HYMN, *v. a.* [ὑμνεῖν.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns. *Milton.*
To HYMN, *v. n.* To sing hymns. *Scott.*
HY'MNICK, *a.* [ὑμνικός.] Relating to hymns.
To HYP, *v. a.* [from *hypocondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit. *Spectator.*
HY'PALLAGE, *s.* [ὑπαλλαγή.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.
HY'PER, *s.* A hypercritic. *Prior.*
HYPERBOLA, *s.* [ὑπερ and βάλλω.] A section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. *Harris.*
HYPERBOLE, *s.* [ὑπερβολή.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or decreased beyond the exact truth. *He was so gaunt, the case of a flagelet was a mansion for him.* *Shakespeare.*
HYPERBO'LICAL, *a.* [from *hyperbola*.]
HYPERBO'LICK, *a.* [from *hyperbola*.]
 1 Belonging to the hyperbola. *Grew.*
 2 [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. *Boyle.*
HYPERBO'LICALLY, *ad.* [from *hyperbolical*.]
 1 In form of an hyperbola.
 2 With exaggeration or extenuation.
HYPERBO'LIFORM, *a.* [hyperbola and forma, Lat.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.
HYPERBO'REAN, *a.* [hyerboreus, Lat.] Northern.
HYPERCRI'TICK, *s.* [ὑπερ and κριτικός.] A critick exact or copious beyond use or reason. *Dry.*
HYPERCRI'TICAL, *a.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond use. *Swift.*
HYPE'RMETER, *s.* [ὑπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires. *Addison.*
HYPERSARCO'SIS, *s.* [ὑπερσαρκωσις.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh. *Wiseman.*
HY'PHEN, *s.* [ὑφεν.] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue, ever-living.*
HYPNO'TICK, *s.* [ὑπνος.] Any medicine that induces sleep.
HYPOCHO'NDRES, *s.* [ὑποχονδριον.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*

IAM

- HYPOCHO'NDRIAC**, * s. [from *hypochondres*.] One affected with melancholy: one disordered in the hypochondria. *Ash.*
- HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL**, } a. [from *hypochondres*.]
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK, }
 1 Melancholy; disordered in the imagination. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 Producing melancholy. *Bacon.*
- HY'POCIST**, s. [ὕποκισις.] An inspissated juice in large flat masses, hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour when broken. An astringent medicine. *Hill.*
- HYPO'CRISY**, s. [*hypocrisie*, Fr. ὑποκρισις.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character. *Dryden.*
- HY'POCRITE**, s. [ὕποκριτης.] A dissembler in morality or religion. *Philips.*
- HYPOCRIT'ICAL**, } a. [from *hypocrite*.] Dissemin-
HYPOCRIT'ICK, } bling; insincere; appear-
 ing differently from the reality.
- HYPOCRIT'ICALLY**, ad. [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation; without sincerity. *Government of the Tongue.*
- HYPOGAS'TRICK**, a. [ὕπο and γαστήρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. *Wiseman.*
- HYPOGE'UM**, s. [ὕπο and γη.] A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults. *Harris.*
- HYPO'STASIS**, s. [ὕποστασις.]
 1 Distinct substance.
 2 Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. *Hammond.*
- HYPOSTAT'ICAL**, a. [*hypostatique*, Fr. from *hypostasis*.]
 1 Constitutive; constituent as a distinct ingredient. *Boyle.*
 2 Personal; distinctly personal.
- HYPOTHENU'SE**, s. [ὕποθενσας.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense. *Locke.*
- HYPOTHESIS**, s. [ὕποθεσις.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principles not proved. *South.*
- HYPOTHE'TICAL**, } a. [*hypothetique*, Fr. from
HYPOTHE'TICK, } *hypothesis*.] Including
 supposition; conditional. *Watts.*
- HYPOTHE'TICALLY**, ad. [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition; conditionally.
- HYRST**, }
HURST, } Are all from the Saxon *hyrst*, a wood
HERST, } or grove. *Gibson.*
- HY'SON**, * s. (In commerce.) A kind of fine tea. *Ash.*
- HY'SON**, * a. [from the noun.] Belonging to a fine kind of tea. *Ash.*
- HY'SSOP**, s. [*hyssopus*, Lat.] A plant. It hath been a great dispute whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Milton.*
- HYSTE'RICAL**, } a. [ὕστερικος.]
HYSTE'RICK, }
 1 Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.*
 2 Proceeding from disorders in the womb. *Arb.*
- HYSTE'RICKS**, s. [ὕστερικος.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant. *I* has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; or a short sound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*.

- I**, pronoun personal. [*ik*, Gothick; *ic*, Sax.] *I*, gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us*.
 1 The pronoun of the first person *myself*.
 2 *I*; is more than once, in Shakespeare, written for *ay*, or *yes*.
- IA'MBICK**, s. [*iambicus*, Lat.] Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately. *Dry.*

IDI

- IATROLE'PTICK**, a. [*iatroleptique*, Fr. ιατρος and ἀλειφω.] That cures by anointing.
- I'BIS**, * s. (In ornithology.) A tall bird in Egypt said to have eaten up the serpents that infested that country, and therefore worshipped by the inhabitants. *Ash.*
- ICE**, s. [*is*, Sax. *eyse*, Dutch.]
 1 Water or other liquor made solid by cold. *Locke.*
 2 Concreted sugar.
 3 To break the ice. To make the first opening to any attempt. *Peacham.*
- To ICE, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To cover with ice; to turn to ice.
 2 To cover with concreted sugar.
- I'CEHOUSE**, s. [*ice* and *house*.] A house in which ice is repositied.
- ICHNE'UMON**, s. [ἰχνεύμων.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.
- ICHNEUMONFLY**, s. A sort of fly. *Derham.*
- ICHNO'GRAPHY**, s. [ἰχνος and γραφή.] The groundplot. *Moxon.*
- I'CHOR**, [ἰχὼρ.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*
- I'CHOROUS**, a. [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; undigested. *Harvey.*
- ICHTHYO'GRAPHY**, * [ἰχθύς a fish, and γραφή to write.] A description of fishes. *Ash.*
- ICHTHYO'LOGIST**, * s. One skilled in ichthyology. *Ash.*
- ICHTHYO'LOGY**, s. [ἰχθυολογία.] The doctrine of the nature of fishes. *Brown.*
- ICHTHYO'PHAGIST**, * s. [from *ichthyophagy*.] A fish eater; one that lives on fish. *Ash.*
- ICHTHYO'PHAGY**, s. [ἰχθῦς and φάγω.] Diet of fish.
- I'CICLE**, s. [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice hanging down. *Woodward.*
- I'CINESS**, s. [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.
- I'CON**, s. [εἰκων.] A picture or representation. *Hakewill.*
- ICO'NOCLAST**, s. [*iconoclaste*, Fr. εἰκονοκλάστης.] A breaker of images.
- ICONO'LOGY**, s. [*iconologie*, Fr. εἰκων and λεγω.] The doctrine of picture or representation.
- ICTE'RICAL**, a. [*icterus*, Lat.]
 Afflicted with the jaundice. *Floyer.*
 2 Good against the jaundice.
- ICY**, a. [from *ice*.]
 1 Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty. *Pope.*
 2 Cold; free from passion. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Frigid; backward. *Shakespeare.*
- I'D**. Contracted for *I would*.
- IDE'A**, s. [ἰδέα.] Mental image. *Dryden.*
- IDE'AL**, a. [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses. *Cheyne.*
- IDE'ALLY**, ad. [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally. *Brown.*
- IDENTICAL**, } a. [*identique*, Fr.] The same;
IDENTICK, } implying the same thing. *Till.*
- IDENTICALLY**, * ad. [from *identical*.] With sameness; in an identical manner. *Ash.*
- IDENTITY**, s. [*identitas*, school Lat.] Sameness; not diversity. *Prior.*
- IDES**, s. [*idus*, Latin.] A term anciently used among the Romans. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in others four days.
- IDIO'CRASY**, s. [ἰδιος and κρασις.] Peculiarity of constitution.
- IDIOCRA'TICAL**, a. [from *idiocracy*.] Peculiar in constitution.
- I'DIOCY**, s. [ἰδιωτία.] Want of understanding.
- I'DIOM**, s. [ἰδιωμα.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase. *Dryden.*
- IDIOMA'TICAL**, } a. [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to
IDIOMA'TICK, } a tongue; phraseological. *Spectator.*
- IDIOMA'TICALLY**, * ad. [from *idiomatically*.] In the manner of an idiom. *Ash.*
- IDIO'PATHY**, s. [ἰδιος and παθος.] A primary

IGN

- disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*
- IDIOSY'NCRASYS**, *s.* [ἰδιος, συγ. and κρασις.] A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another. *Quincy.*
- IDIOT**, *s.* [ἰδιωτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling. *Sandys.*
- IDIOTISM**, *s.* [ἰδιωτισμος.]
- 1 Peculiarity of expression. *Hale.*
 - 2 Folly; natural imbecility of mind.
- IDLE**, *a.* [*ydel*, Sax.]
- 1 Lazy; averse from labour. *Bull.*
 - 2 Not busy; at leisure. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Unactive; not employed. *Addison.*
 - 4 Useless; vain; ineffectual. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Worthless; barren; not productive of good. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 Trifling; of no importance. *Hooker.*
- To IDLE**, *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and inactivity. *Prior.*
- IDLEHEAD**, *a.* [*idle* and *head*.]
- 1 Foolish; unreasonable. *Carew.*
 - 2 Delirious; infatuated. *L'Estrange.*
- IDLENESS**, *s.* [from *idle*.]
- 1 Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour. *South.*
 - 2 Absence of employment. *Sidney.*
 - 3 Omission of business. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Unimportance; trivialness. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Inefficacy; uselessness.
 - 6 Barrenness; worthlessness.
 - 7 Unreasonableness; want of judgement.
- IDLER**, *s.* [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a slug-gard. *Raleigh.*
- IDLY**, *ad.* [from *idle*.]
- 1 Lazily; without employment. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Foolishly; in a trifling manner. *Prior.*
 - 3 Carelessly; without attention. *Prior.*
 - 4 Ineffectually; vainly. *Hooker.*
- IDOL**, *s.* [εἰδωλον; *idolum*, Lat.]
- 1 An image worshipped as God. *Maccabees.*
 - 2 A counterfeit. *Zechariah.*
 - 3 An image. *Dryden.*
 - 4 A representation. *Spenser.*
 - 5 One loved or honoured to adoration. *Denham.*
- IDO'LATER**, *s.* [*idolatra*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God. *Bentley.*
- IDO'LATRESS**,* *s.* [from *idolater*.] A woman who worships idols. *Milton.*
- To IDO'LATRIZE**, *v. n.* [from *idolater*.] To wor-ship idols. *Ainsworth.*
- IDO'LATROUS**, *a.* [from *idolater*.] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry. *Peacham.*
- IDO'LATROUSLY**, *ad.* [from *idolatrous*.] In an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*
- IDO'LATRY**, *s.* [*idololatria*, Lat.] The worship of images. *South.*
- IDOLISM**,* *s.* [from *idol*.] The worship of idols. *Milton.*
- IDOLIST**, *s.* [from *idol*.] A worshipper of images. *Milton.*
- To IDOLIZE**, *v. a.* [from *idol*.] To love or reve-rence to adoration. *Denham.*
- IDO'NEOUS**, *a.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] Fit; proper; con-venient. *Boyle.*
- IDYL**, *s.* [εἰδύλλιον.] A small short poem.
- I. E.* for *id est*, or *that is*.
- IF**, *conjunction.* [*gif*, Sax.]
- 1 Suppose that, allowing that. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Whether or no: I know not if I may speak. *Prior.*
 - 3 Though I doubt whether; suppose it be granted that. *Boyle.*
- IGNEOUS**, *a.* [*igneus*, Lat.] Fiery; containing fire, emitting fire. *Glanville.*
- IGNI'FEROUS**,* *a.* [Lat. *ignis* fire, and *fero* to bring.] Producing fire; bringing fire. *Ash.*
- IGNI'POTENT**, *a.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Pre-siding over fire. *Pope.*
- IGNIS FA'TUUS**, *s.* [Lat.] A Will with the whip; Jack with the lantern.
- To IGNITE**, *v. a.* [*ignis*, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Grew.*
- IGNITION**, *s.* [*ignition*, Fr.] The act of kindling, or setting on fire. *Boyle.*

ILL

- IGNI'TIBLE**, *a.* [from *ignite*.] 1 Flammable; capable of being set on fire. *Brown.*
- IGNI'VOMOUS**, *a.* [*ignivomus*, Lat.] Vomiting fire. *Derham.*
- IGNO'BLE**, *a.* [*ignobilis*, Lat.]
- 1 Mean of birth; not noble. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Worthless, not deserving honour. *Shakes.*
- IGNO'BLY**, *ad.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably. *Dryden.*
- IGNOMI'NIOUS**, *a.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominio-sus*, Lat.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dis-honourable.
- IGNOMI'NIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *ignominious*.] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shame-fully; reproachfully. *South.*
- IGNOMINY**, *s.* [*ignominia*, Lat.] Disgrace; re-proach; shame. *Milton.*
- IGNORA'MUS**, *s.* [Lat.]
- 1 *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest impannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their con-sideration, when they dislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the pre-sentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered. *Cow.*
 - 2 A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. *South.*
- IGNORANCE**, *s.* [*ignorance*, Fr.]
- 1 Want of knowledge; unskilfulness; unlearn-edness. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural. *Common Prayer.*
- IGNORANT**, *a.* [*ignorans*, Lat.]
- 1 Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstruct-ed; unenlightened. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Unknown; undiscovered. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Without knowledge of some particular.
 - 4 Unacquainted with. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Ignorantly made or done. *Shakespeare.*
- IGNORANT**, *s.* One untaught, unlettered, un-instructed. *Denham.*
- IGNORANTLY**, *ad.* [from *ignorant*.] Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information. *Dryden.*
- To IGNO'RE**, *v. a.* [*ignorere*, Fr.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Boyle.*
- IGNO'SCIBLE**, *a.* [*ignoscibilis*, Lat.] Capable of pardon.
- IL**, Before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.
- ILE**, *s.* [*aisle*, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. *Pope.*
- ILE**, *s.* [*aisle*, Fr.] An ear of corn.
- IL'LEUS**, *s.* [Lat.] The twisting of the guts. *Arb.*
- IL'LEX**, *s.* [Lat.] The scarlet oak.
- ILI'ACAL**,* *a.* [*iliacus*, Lat.] Relating to the lower bowels. *Floyer.*
- IL'LIACK**, *s.* A kind of nervous colick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted.
- IL'LIAD**,* *s.* [from *Ilium*.] The title of one of Homer's heroic poems. *Pope.*
- ILK**, *ad.* [*calc*, Sax.] Eke; also. It is still re-tained in Scotland: *ilk* one of you, every one of you. It also signifies the same: as, *Mack-intosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same.
- ILL**, *a.* [contracted from *evil*.]
- 1 Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Sick; disordered; not in health. *Temple.*
- ILL**, *s.*
- 1 Wickedness. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Misfortune; misery. *Tate.*
- ILL**, *ad.*
- 1 Not well; not rightly in any respect. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Not easily; with pain. *Milton.*
- ILL**, substantive or adverb, is used in composi-tion to express any bad quality or condition.
- ILLA'CHRYMABLE**, *a.* [*illachrymabilis*, Lat.] Incapable of weeping. *Dictionary.*
- ILLA'PSE**, *s.* [*illapsus*, Lat.]
- 1 Gradual immission or entrance of any thing into another. *Norris.*
 - 2 Sudden attack; casual coming. *Thomson.*

ILL

To ILLA'QUEATE, *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare. *More.*
 ILLAQUEA'TION, *s.* [from *illaqueate*.]
 1 The act of catching or ensnaring. *Brown.*
 2 A snare; any thing to catch another.
 ILLA'TION, *s.* [*illatio*, Lat.] Inference; conclusion from premises. *Locke.*
 ILLA'TIVE, *a.* [*illatus*, Lat.] Relating to illation or conclusion. *Watts.*
 ILLA'TIVELY, **ad.* [from *illative*.] By way of inference. *Scott.*
 ILLA'UDABLE, *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] Unworthy of praise or commendation. *Milton.*
 ILLA'UDABLY, *ad.* [from *illaudable*.] Unworthily; without deserving praise.
 ILLE'GAL, *a.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law. *Swift.*
 ILLEGA'LITY, *s.* [from *illegal*.] Contrariety to law. *Clarendon.*
 ILLE'GALLY, *ad.* [from *illegal*.] In a manner contrary to law.
 ILLE'GIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Lat.] What cannot be read. *Howel.*
 ILLEGITIMACY, *s.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of bastardy.
 ILLEGITIMATE, *a.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Lat.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleaveland.*
 ILLEGITIMATELY, *ad.* [from *illegitimate*.] Not in wedlock.
 ILLEGITIMATION, *s.* [from *illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.
 ILLE'VIABLE, *a.* [*lever*, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*
 ILLFA'VOURED, *a.* Deformed. *Shakespeare.*
 ILLFA'VOUREDLY, *ad.* With deformity.
 ILLFA'VOUREDNESS, *s.* Deformity.
 ILLI'BERAL, *a.* [*illiberalis*, Lat.];
 1 Not noble; not ingenuous. *King Charles.*
 2 Not munificent; not generous; sparing. *Wood.*
 ILLIBERA'LITY, *s.* [from *illiberal*.] Parsimony; niggardliness. *Bacon.*
 ILLI'BERALLY, *ad.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*
 ILLI'CIT, *a.* [*illicitus*, Lat. *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful; as, an *illicit* trade.
 To ILLI'GHTEN, *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh.*
 ILLI'MITABLE, *a.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat.] That cannot be bounded or limited. *Brown.*
 ILLI'MITABLY, *ad.* [from *illimitable*.] Without susceptibility of bounds.
 ILLI'MITED, *a.* [*illimité*, Fr.] Unbounded; interminable.
 ILLI'MITEDNESS, *s.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon.*
 ILLI'TERATE, *a.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned. *Wotton.*
 ILLI'TERATENESS, *s.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.
 ILLI'TERATURE, *s.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*
 I'LLNESS, *s.* [from *ill*.]
 1 Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.*
 2 Sickness; malady; disorder of health. *Atter.*
 3 Wickedness. *Shakespeare.*
 ILLNATURE, *s.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity. *South.*
 ILLNATURED, *a.* [from *illnature*.]
 1 Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous. *South.*
 2 Untractable; not yielding to culture.
 ILLNATUREDLY, *ad.* [from *illnatured*.] In a peevish, froward manner.
 ILLNATUREDNESS, *s.* [from *illnatured*.] Want of kindly disposition.
 ILLO'GICAL, *a.* [*in* and *logical*.]
 1 Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning. *Walton.*
 2 Contrary to the rules of reason. *D. of Piety.*
 ILLO'GICALLY, *ad.* [from *illogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.
 To ILLU'DE, *v. a.* [*illudo*, Lat.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenser.*
 To ILLU'MINE, *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

IMA

1 To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To brighten; to adorn. *Thomson.*
 ILLU'MINABLE, **a.* [from *illumine*.] Capable of being illuminated. *Ash.*
 To ILLU'MINATE, *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]
 1 To enlighten; to supply with light. *Spenser.*
 2 To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.
 3 To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Sandys.*
 4 To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
 5 To illustrate. *Watts.*
 ILLUMINA'TION, *s.* [*illuminatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of supplying with light.
 2 That which gives light. *Raleigh.*
 3 Festal lights hung out as a token of joy. *Dry.*
 4 Brightness; splendour. *Felton.*
 5 Infusion of intellectual light, knowledge, or grace. *Hooker.*
 ILLU'MINATIVE, *a.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate*.] Having the power to give light. *Dig.*
 ILLUMINA'TOR, *s.* [from *illuminate*.]
 1 One who gives light.
 2 One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton.*
 To ILLU'MINE, *v. a.* *illuminer*, Fr.]
 1 To enlighten; to supply with light. *Milton.*
 2 To decorate; to adorn. *Pope.*
 ILLU'SION, *s.* [*illusio*, Lat.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error. *Shak.*
 ILLU'SIVE, *a.* [*illusus*, Lat.] Deceiving by false show. *Blackmore.*
 ILLU'SORY, *a.* [*illusoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke.*
 To ILLU'STRATE, *v. a.* [*illustro*, Lat.]
 1 To brighten with light.
 2 To brighten with honour. *Milton.*
 3 To explain; to clear; to elucidate. *Brown.*
 ILLUSTRATION, *s.* [from *illustrate*.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. *L'Estrange.*
 ILLUSTRATIVE, *a.* [from *illustrate*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Brown.*
 ILLUSTRATIVELY, *ad.* [from *illustrative*.] By way of explanation. *Brown.*
 ILLU'STRIOUS, *a.* [*illustris*, Lat.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *South.*
 ILLU'STRIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *illustrious*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently. *Pope.*
 ILLU'STRIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *illustrious*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.
 I'M. Contracted, from *I am*.
 IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters.
 I'MAGE, *s.* [*image*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.]
 1 Any corporeal representation, generally a statue; a picture. *South.*
 2 An idol; a false god.
 3 A copy; representation; likeness. *Shakes.*
 4 Semblance; show; appearance. *Shakes.*
 5 An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind. *Watts.*
 To I'MAGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine. *Dryden.*
 I'MAGERY, *s.* [from *image*.]
 1 Sensible representations; pictures; statues. *Spenser.*
 2 Show; appearance. *Prior.*
 3 Copies of the fancy; ideas; imaginary phantasms. *Atterbury.*
 4 Representations in writing. *Dryden.*
 IMA'GINABLE, *a.* [*imaginable*, Fr.] Possible to be conceived. *Tillotson.*
 IMA'GINANT, *a.* [*imaginant*, Fr.] Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*
 IMA'GINARY, *a.* [*imaginaire*, Fr.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination. *Raleigh.*
 IMAGINATION, *s.* [*imaginatio*, Lat.]
 1 Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others. *Dennis.*
 2 Conception; image of the mind; idea. *Sidney.*
 3 Contrivance; scheme. *Lam.*
 4 An unsolid or fanciful opinion. *Locke.*

IMI

IMA'GINATIVE *a.* [*imaginatif*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fantastick; full of imagination. *Bacon.*
To IMA'GINE, *v. a.* [*imaginer*, Fr.]

- 1 To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Locke.*
- 2 To scheme; to contrive. *Psalms.*

IMA'GINER, *s.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*

IMBE'CILE, *a.* [*imbecilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE, *v. a.* To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences. *Taylor.*

IMBECI'LITY, *s.* [*imbecillité*, Fr.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body. *Hooker.*

To IMBI'BE, *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Lat.]

- 1 To drink in; to draw in. *Swift.*
- 2 To admit into the mind. *Watts.*
- 3 To drench; to soak. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER, *s.* [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or sucks. *Arbuthnot.*

IMBIBI'TION, *s.* [*imbibition*, Fr. from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in. *Bacon.*

To IMBI'TTER, *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]

- 1 To make bitter.
- 2 To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy. *Addison.*
- 3 To exasperate.

To IMBO'DY, *v. a.* [from *body*.]

- 1 To condense to a body.
- 2 To invest with matter; to make corporeal. *Dryden.*

3 To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate. *Shakespeare.*

4 To enclose: improper. *Woodward.*

To IMBO'DY, *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce. *Milton.*

To IMBO'IL, *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exestuate; to effervesce: not in use. *Spenser.*

To IMBO'LDEN, *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage. *Shakespeare.*

To IMBO'SOM, *v. a.* [from *bosom*.]

- 1 To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton.*
- 2 To admit to the heart, or to affection. *Sidney.*

To IMBO'UND, *v. a.* [from *bound*.] To close; to shut in. *Shakespeare.*

To IMBO'W, *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch; to vault. *Milton.*

To IMBO'WER, *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Thomson.*

IMBO'WMENT, *s.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault. *Bacon.*

IMBRA'CERY,* *a.* [A law term.] The crime of tampering with a jury. *Ash.*

To IMBRA'NGLE, *v. a.* To entangle. A low word. *Hudibras.*

I'MBRICATED, *a.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Indented with concavities.

IMBRICA'TION, *s.* [*imbrex*, Lat.] Concave indenture. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN, *v. a.* [from *brown*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Milton.*

To IMBRU'E, *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue*.]

- 1 To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. *Clarissa.*
- 2 To pour; to emit moisture: obsolete. *Spenser.*

To IMBRU'TE, *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBRU'TE, *v. n.* To sink down to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBU'E, *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die. *Boyle.*

To IMBU'RSE, *v. a.* [*bourse*, Fr.] To stock with money.

IMITABI'LITY, *s.* [*imitabilitas*, Lat.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*

IMITABLE, *a.* [*imitabilis*, Lat.]

- 1 Worthy to be imitated. *Raleigh.*
- 2 Possible to be imitated. *Atterbury.*

To I'MITATE, *v. a.* [*imitor*, Lat.]

- 1 To copy; to endeavour to resemble. *Cowley.*
- 2 To counterfeit. *Dryden.*
- 3 To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples. *Gay.*

IMITA'TION, *s.* [*imitatio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of copying; attempt to resemble.

IMM

2 That which is offered as a copy. *Dryden.*

3 A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE, *a.* [*imitativus*, Lat.]

- 1 Inclined to copy.
- 2 Aiming at resemblance.
- 3 Formed after some original. *Dryden.*

IMITA'TOR, *s.* [Lat. *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another. *Dryden.*

IMMA'ULATE, *a.* [*immaculatus*, Lat.]

- 1 Spotless; clear; undefiled. *Bacon.*
- 2 Pure; limpid: improper. *Shakespeare.*

To IMMA'NACLE, *v. a.* [from *manacle*.] To fetter; to confine. *Milton.*

IMMA'NE, *a.* [*immanis*, Lat.] Vast; prodigiously great.

I'MMANENT, *a.* [in and *maneo*, Lat.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST, *a.* [in and *manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain. *Brown.*

IMMA'NITY, *s.* [*immanitas*, Lat.] Barbarity; savageness. *Shakespeare.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE, *a.* [in and *marcesco*, Lat.] Unfading.

IMMA'RTIAL, *a.* [in and *martial*.] Not warlike. *Chapman.*

To IMMA'SK, *v. a.* [in and *mask*.] To cover; to disguise. *Shakespeare.*

IMMATE'RIAL, *a.* [*immateriel*, Fr.]

- 1 Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter. *Hooker.*
- 2 Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.

IMMATERIA'LITY, *s.* [from *immaterial*.] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter. *Watts.*

To IMMATE'RIALIZE,* *v. a.* [from *immaterial*.] To make void of matter; to make incorporeal. *Glanville.*

IMMATE'RIALLY, *ad.* [from *immaterial*.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATE'RIALIZED, *pa.* [from *in* and *materia*, Lat.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal. *Glanville.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS, *s.* [from *immaterial*.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE, *a.* [in and *materia*, Lat.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; without body. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE, *a.* [*immaturus*, Lat.]

- 1 Not ripe.
- 2 Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion. *Dryden.*
- 3 Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time. *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RELY, *ad.* [from *immature*.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS, } *s.* [from *immature*.] Un-

IMMATU'RITY, } ripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion. *Glanville.*

IMMEABI'LITY, *s.* [*immeabilis*, Lat.] Want of power to pass. *Arbuthnot.*

IMME'ASURABLE, *a.* [in and *measure*.] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive. *Hooker.*

IMME'ASURABLY, *ad.* [from *immeasurable*.] Immensely; beyond all measure.

IMMECHA'NICAL, *a.* [in and *mechanical*.] Not according to the laws of mechanics. *Cheyne.*

IMME'DIACY, *s.* [from *immediate*.] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. *Shakespeare.*

IMME'DIATE, *a.* [*immediate*, Fr. in and *medius*, Lat.]

- 1 Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them. *Burnet.*
- 2 Not acting by second causes. *Abbot.*
- 3 Instant; present with regard to time. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY, *ad.* [from *immediate*.]

- 1 Without the intervention of any other cause or event. *South.*

IMM

- 2 Instantly; at the time present; without delay. *Shakespeare.*
- IMME/DIATENESS, *s.* [from immediate.]
- 1 Presence with regard to time.
- 2 Exemption from second or intervening causes.
- IMME/DICABLE, *a.* [immedicabilis, Lat.] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*
- IMME/MORABLE, *a.* [immemorabilis, Latin.] Not worth remembering.
- IMMEMO'RIAL, *a.* [immemorial, Fr.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale.*
- IMME/NSE, *a.* [immense, Fr.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. *Greco.*
- IMME/NSELY, *ad.* [from immense.] Infinitely; without measure. *Bentley.*
- IMME/NSITY, *s.* [immensité, Fr.] Unbounded greatness; infinity. *Blackmore.*
- IMMENSURABI'LITY, *s.* [from immensurable.] Impossibility to be measured.
- IMME/NSURABLE, *a.* [in and mensurabilis, Lat.] Not to be measured.
- To IMME/RGE, *v. a.* [immergo, Lat.] To put under water.
- IMME/RIT, *s.* [immerito, Lat.] Want of worth; want of desert. *Suckling.*
- IMME/RSE, *a.* [immersus, Lat.] Buried; covered; sunk deep. *Bacon.*
- To IMME/RSE, *v. a.* [immersus, Lat.]
- 1 To put under water.
- 2 To sink or cover deep. *Woodward.*
- 3 To keep in a state of intellectual depression. *Atterbury.*
- IMMERSION, *s.* [immersio, Lat.]
- 1 The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface. *Addison.*
- 2 The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.
- 3 The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect. *Atterbury.*
- IMMETHO'DICAL, *a.* [in and methodical.] Confused; being without regularity; being without method. *Addison.*
- IMMETHO'DICALLY, *ad.* [from immethodical.] Without method; without order.
- To IMMIGRATE,* *v. n.* [in and migro, Lat. to wander.] To pass into; to come into. *Scott.*
- IMMINENCE, *s.* [from imminent.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. *Shakespeare.*
- IMMINENT, *a.* [imminent, Fr. imminens, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening. *Shakespeare.*
- To IMMI'NGLE, *v. a.* [in and mingle.] To mingle; to mix; to unite. *Thomson.*
- IMMINUTION, *s.* [imminuo, Lat.] Diminution; decrease. *Ray.*
- IMMISCIBI'LITY, *s.* [from immiscible.] Incapacity of being mingled.
- IMMI'SCIBLE, *a.* [in and miscible.] Not capable of being mingled. *Clarissa.*
- IMMI'SSION, *s.* [immissio, Lat.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.
- To IMMIT, *v. a.* [immitto, Lat.] To send in.
- To IMMI'X, *v. a.* [in and mix.] To mingle.
- IMMI'XABLE, *a.* [in and mix.] Impossible to be mingled. *Wilkins.*
- IMMOBILITY, *s.* [immobilité, Fr.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion. *Arbuthnot.*
- IMMO'DERATE, *a.* [immoderatus, Latin.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean. *Ray.*
- IMMO'DERATELY, *ad.* [from immoderate.] In an excessive degree. *Burnet.*
- IMMODERATION, *s.* [immoderation, French.] Want of moderation; excess.
- IMMO'DEST, *a.* [in and modest.]
- 1 Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Unchaste; impure. *Dryden.*
- 3 Obscene. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.
- IMMO'DESTLY,* *ad.* [from immodest.] Without modesty; impudently; obscenely. *Ash.*
- IMMO'DESTY, *s.* [immodestie, Fr.] Want of modesty or delicacy; indecency. *Pope.*

IMP

- To IMMOLATE, *v. a.* [immolo, Lat.] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice. *Boyle.*
- IMMOLA'TION, *s.* [immolation, Fr.]
- 1 The act of sacrificing. *Brown.*
- 2 A sacrifice offered. *Decay of Piety.*
- IMMO'MENT, *a.* [in and moment.] Trifling; of no importance or value. *Shakespeare.*
- IMMO'RAL, *a.* [in and moral.] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.
- IMMORA'LITY, *s.* [from immoral.] Dishonesty, want of virtue; contrariety to virtue. *Sw.*
- IMMO'RALLY,* *ad.* [from immoral.] In a manner contrary to morality; dishonestly; wickedly. *Ash.*
- IMMO'RTAL, *a.* [immortalis, Lat.]
- 1 Exempt from death; never to die. *Abbot.*
- 2 Never ending; perpetual. *Shakespeare.*
- IMMORTA'LITY, *s.* [from immortal.] Exemption from death; life never to end.
- To IMMORTALIZE, *v. a.* [immortaliser, Fr.] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death. *Davies.*
- To IMMORTALIZE, *v. n.* To become immortal. *Pope.*
- IMMO'RTALLY, *ad.* [from immortal.] With exemption from death; without end.
- IMMOVABLE, *a.* [in and moveable.]
- 1 Not to be forced from its place. *Brown.*
- 2 Not liable to be carried away; real in law. *Ayliffe.*
- 3 Unshaken; unaffected. *Dryden.*
- IMMOVABLY, *ad.* [from immovable.] In a state not to be shaken. *Atterbury.*
- IMMU'NITY, *s.* [immunité, Fr.]
- 1 Discharge from any obligation. *Hooker.*
- 2 Privilege; exemption. *Sprat.*
- 3 Freedom. *Dryden.*
- To IMMU'RE, *v. a.* [in and murus, Lat. emmur, old Fr.] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up. *Wotton.*
- IMMU'RE, *s.* [from the verb.] A wall; an enclosure. *Shakespeare.*
- IMMU'SICAL, *a.* [in and musical.] Unmusical; inharmonious. *Brown.*
- IMMUTABI'LITY, *s.* [immutabilitas, Lat.] Exemption from change; invariableness.
- IMMU'TABLE, *a.* [immutabilis, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. *Dryden.*
- IMMU'TABLY, *ad.* [from immutable.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.
- IMP, *s.* [imp, Welsh.]
- 1 A son; the offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
- 2 A subaltern devil; a puny devil. *Swift.*
- To IMP, *v. a.* [impio, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious. *Cleave.*
- To IMPA'CT, *v. a.* [impactus, Latin.] To drive close or hard. *Woodward.*
- To IMPA'INT, *v. a.* [in and paint.] To paint; to decorate with colours: not in use. *Shak.*
- To IMPA'IR, *v. a.* [empirer, Fr.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse. *Pope.*
- To IMPA'IR, *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out. *Spenser.*
- IMPA'IR, *s.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. *Brown.*
- IMPA'IRMENT, *s.* [from impair.] Diminution; injury. *Brown.*
- IMPA'LPABLE, *a.* [impalpable, Fr. in and palpable.] Not to be perceived by touch: an impalpable powder is that in which no roughness is perceived by the touch. *Boyle.*
- To IMPA'RADISE, *v. a.* [imparadisare, Ital.] To put in a state resembling paradise. *Donne.*
- IMPA'RITY, *s.* [imparitas, Lat.]
- 1 Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.*
- 2 Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. *Bro.*
- To IMPA'RK, *v. a.* [in and park.] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common.
- To IMPA'RT, *v. a.* [impartior, Lat.]
- 1 To grant; to give. *Dryden.*
- 2 To communicate. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPA'RTIAL, *a.* [impartial, Fr.] Equitable; free from regard or party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. *Dryden.*

IMP

IMPARTIALITY, *s.* [*impartialité*, Fr.] Equitableness; justice. *South.*
IMPARTIALLY, *ad.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest. *South.*
IMPARTIBLE, *a.* [*impartible*, Fr.] Communicable; that may be conferred or bestowed. *Dig.*
IMPASSABLE, *a.* [*in* and *passable*.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious. *Raleigh.*
IMPASSIBILITY, *s.* [*impassibilité*, Fr.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things. *Dryden.*
IMPASSIBLE, *a.* [*impassible*, Fr. *in* and *passio*, Lat.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes. *Hammond.*
IMPASSIBLENESS, *s.* [from *impassible*.] Impassibility; exemption from pain; exemption from external impression. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPASSIONED, *a.* [*in* and *passion*.] Seized with passion. *Milton.*
IMPASSIVE, *a.* [*in* and *passive*.] Exempt from the agency of external causes. *Pope.*
IMPASTED, *a.* [*in* and *paste*.] Covered as with paste. *Shakespeare.*
IMPATIENCE, *s.* [*impatience*, Fr.]
 1 Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.
 3 Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.
IMPATIENT, *a.* [*impatient*, Fr.]
 1 Not able to endure; incapable to bear. *Pope.*
 2 Furious with pain; unable to bear pain. *Dry.*
 3 Vehemently agitated by some painful passion. *Taylor.*
 4 Hot; hasty. *Addison.*
 5 Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay. *Pope.*
IMPATIENTLY, *ad.* [from *impatient*.]
 1 Passionately; ardently. *Clarendon.*
 2 Eagerly; with great desire.
TO IMPATRONIZE, *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, Fr. *in* and *patronize*.] To gain to one's self the power of any seignior; not usual. *Bacon.*
TO IMPAWN, *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn*.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge. *Shakespeare.*
TO IMPEACH, *v. a.* [*empecher*, Fr.]
 1 To hinder; to impede. *Dryden.*
 2 To accuse by public authority. *Addison.*
IMPEACH, *s.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; let; impediment: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
IMPEACHABLE, *a.* [from *impeach*.] Accusable; chargeable. *Grew.*
IMPEACHER, *s.* [from *impeach*.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
IMPEACHMENT, *s.* [from *impeach*.]
 1 Hinderance; let; impediment; obstruction. *Spenser.*
 2 Public accusation; charge preferred.
TO IMPEARL, *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl*.]
 1 To form in resemblance of pearls. *Milton.*
 2 To decorate as with pearls. *Digby.*
IMPECCABILITY, *s.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr.] Exemption from failure.
IMPECCANCE, *s.* [from *impeccance*.] Exemption from failure. *Pope.*
IMPECCABLE, *a.* [*impeccable*, Fr.] Exempt from possibility of sin. *Hammond.*
TO IMPEDE, *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPEDEMENT, *s.* [*impedimentum*, Lat.] Hinderance; let; impeachment; obstruction; opposition. *Hooker.*
TO IMPEL, *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on toward a point; to urge forward; to press on. *Pope.*
IMPELLENT, *s.* [*impellens*, Lat.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward. *Glan.*
TO IMPEND, *v. n.* [*impendo*, Lat.] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly. *Pope.*
IMPENDENCE, *s.* [from *impending*.] The state of hanging over; near approach. *Hale.*
IMPENDENT, *a.* [*impedens*, Lat.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. *Prior.*

IMP

IMPENETRABILITY, *s.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr.]
 1 Quality of not being pierceable. *Newton.*
 2 Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.
IMPE'NETRABLE, *a.* [*impenetrable*, Fr.]
 1 Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. *Dryden.*
 2 Impervious; not admitting entrance.
 3 Not to be taught; not to be informed.
 4 Not to be affected; not to be moved.
IMPE'NETRABLY, *ad.* [from *impenetrable*.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression. *Pope.*
IMPE'NITENCE, *s.* [*impenitence*, Fr.] Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy. *Rogers.*
IMPE'NITENT, *a.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate. *Hammond.*
IMPE'NITENTLY, *ad.* [from *impenitent*.] Obdurately; without repentance. *Hammond.*
IMPE'NNOUS, *a.* [*in* and *penna*, Lat.] Wanting wings. *Brown.*
IMPERATE, *a.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind. *South.*
IMPE'RATIVE, *a.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expressive of command. *Clarke.*
IMPE'RATIVELY, *ad.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.
IMPERCE'PTIBLE, *a.* [*imperceptible*, Fr.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle. *Dryden.*
IMPERCEPTIBILITY, *s.* [from *imperceptible*.]
IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, *s.* [from *imperceptible*.] The quality of eluding observation. *Hale.*
IMPERCE'PTIBLY, *ad.* [from *imperceptible*.] In a manner not to be perceived. *Addison.*
IMPE'RFECT, *a.* [*imperfectus*, Lat.]
 1 Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. *Boyle.*
 2 Frail; not completely good.
IMPERFE'CTION, *s.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral. *Addison.*
IMPE'RFECTLY, *ad.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure. *Locke.*
IMPE'RFORABLE, *a.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.
IMPE'RFORATE, *a.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole. *Sharp.*
IMPE'RIAL, *a.* [*imperial*, Fr.]
 1 Royal; possessing royalty. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical. *Dryden.*
IMPE'RIALIST, *s.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor. *Knolles.*
IMPE'RIOUS, *a.* [*imperieux*, Fr.]
 1 Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command. *Locke.*
 2 Powerful; ascendant; overbearing. *Tillotson.*
IMPE'RIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *imperious*.] With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority. *Garth.*
IMPE'RIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *imperious*.]
 1 Authority; air of command. *Sidney.*
 2 Arrogance of command. *Locke.*
IMPE'RISHABLE, *a.* [*imperissable*, Fr.] Not to be destroyed. *Milton.*
IMPE'RSO'NAL, *a.* [*impersonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the persons.
IMPE'RSO'NALLY, *ad.* [from *impersonal*.] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.
IMPE'RSUA'SIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *persuasibilis*, Lat.] Not to be moved by persuasion. *D. of Piety.*
IMPE'RTINENCE, *s.* [*impertinence*, Fr.]
IMPE'RTINENCY, *s.* [*impertinence*, Fr.]
 1 That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand. *Bacon.*
 2 Folly; rambling thought. *Shakespeare.*

IMP

3 Troublesomeness; intrusion. *Wotton.*
 4 Trifle; thing of no value. *Evelyn.*
IMPE'RTINENT, *a.* [*impertinent*, Fr. in and *pertinens*, Lat.]
 1 Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight. *Tillotson.*
 2 Importunate; intrusive; meddling.
 3 Foolish; trifling. *Pope.*
IMPE'RTINENT, *s.* A trifle; a meddler; an intruder. *L'Estrange.*
IMPE'RTINENTLY, *ad.* [from *impertinent*.]
 1 Without relation to the present matter.
 2 Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.
IMPERTRANSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*in* and *pertranseo*, Latin.] Impossibility to be passed through. *Hale.*
IMPE'RVIOUS, *a.* [*impervius*, Latin.] Unpassable; unpenetrable. *Boyle.*
IMPE'RVIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *impervius*.] The state of not admitting any passage.
IMPE'TIBLE, * *a.* [*in* contrary to, and *peto*, Lat. to fetch.] Incapable of being come at. *Scott.*
IMPETI'GINOUS, *a.* [*impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with small scabs.
I'MPETRABLE, *a.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat.] Possible to be obtained. *Dictionary.*
To I'MPETRATE, *v. a.* [*impetro*, Lat.] To obtain by intreaty.
IMPETRA'TION, *s.* [*impetratio*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. *Taylor.*
IMPETUO'SITY, *s.* [from *impetuous*.] Violence; fury; vehemence; force. *Clarendon.*
IMPE'TUOUS, *a.* [*impetueus*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]
 1 Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior.*
 2 Vehement; passionate. *Rowe.*
IMPE'TUOUSLY, *ad.* [from *impetuous*.] Violently; vehemently. *Aldison.*
I'MPE'TUOUSNESS, *s.* [from *impetuous*.] Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety.*
I'MPETUS, *s.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. *Bentley.*
IMPIE'RCEABLE, *a.* [*in* and *pierce*.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced. *Spenser.*
IMPI'ETY, *s.* [*impietas*, Lat.]
 1 Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Any act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. *Swift.*
To IMPI'GNORATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Lat.] To pawn; to pledge.
IMPIGNORATION, *s.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.
To IMPI'NGE, *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with. *New.*
To IMPI'NGUATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat. *Bacon.*
I'MPIOUS, *a.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. *Forbes.*
I'MPIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly. *Granville.*
IMPLACABI'LITY, *s.* [from *implacable*.] Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.
IMPLA'CABLE, *a.* [*implacabilis*, Lat.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity. *Addison.*
IMPLA'CABLY, *ad.* [from *implacable*.] With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.
To IMPLA'NT, *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Latin.] To infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft; to settle; to set. *Sidney.*
IMPLANTA'TION, *s.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant*.] The act of setting or planting; the act of infixing or settling.
IMPLA'USIBLE, *s.* [*in* and *plausible*.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.
I'MPLEMENT, *s.* [*implementum*, Lat.]
 1 Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants. *Hooker.*
 2 Tool; instrument of manufacture; vessel of a kitchen. *Brown.*
I'MPLE'TION, *s.* [*impleo*, Lat.] The act of filling; the state of being full. *Brown.*
I'MPLEX, *a.* [*implexus*, Lat.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *Spectator.*

IMP

To I'MPLICATE, *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to infold. *Boyl.*
IMPLICA'TION, *s.* [*implicatio*, Lat.]
 1 Involution; entanglement. *Boyle.*
 2 Inference not expressed, but tacitly connected. *Ayliffe.*
IMPLI'CIT, *a.* [*implicitus*, Lat.]
 1 Entangled; infolded; complicated. *Pope.*
 2 Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed. *Smalridge.*
 3 Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power. *Denham.*
IMPLI'CITLY, *ad.* [from *implicit*.]
 1 By inference comprised though not expressed. *Bentley.*
 2 By connexion with something else; dependently.
 3 With unreserved confidence or obedience. *Rogers.*
To IMPLO'RE, *v. a.* [*imploro*, Lat.]
 1 To call upon in supplication; to solicit.
 2 To ask; to beg. *Shakespeare.*
IMPLO'RE, *s.* [from the verb.] The act of begging: obsolete. *Spenser.*
IMPLO'RER, *s.* [from *implore*.] Solicitor.
IMPLU'MED, *a.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dictionary.*
To IMPLY, *v. a.* [*implico*, Lat.]
 1 To infold; to cover; to entangle. *Spenser.*
 2 To involve; or comprise as a consequence or concomitant. *Dryden.*
To IMPOI'SON, *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.]
 1 To corrupt with poison. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To kill with poison. *Shakespeare.*
IMPO'LARILY, *ad.* [*in* and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles. *Brown.*
IMPOLI'TE, * *a.* [*in* contrary to, and *politus*, Latin, polished.] Unpolished; rude; coarse. *Scott.*
IMPOLI'TELY, * *ad.* [from *impolite*.] In an unpolished manner; rudely; coarsely. *Scott.*
IMPOLI'TICAL, } *a.* [*in* and *politick*.] Imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast. *Hooker.*
IMPOLI'TICK, }
IMPOLI'TICALLY, } *ad.* [*in* and *political*.]
IMPO'LITICKLY, } Without art or forecast.
IMPO'NDEROUS, *a.* [*in* and *ponderous*.] Void of perceptible weight. *Brown.*
IMPORO'SITY, *s.* [*in* and *porous*.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness. *Bacon.*
IMPO'ROUS, *a.* [*in* and *porous*.] Without pores; free from vacuities or interstices.
To IMPO'RT, *v. a.* [*importo*, Lat.]
 1 To carry into any country from abroad.
 2 To imply; to infer. *Bacon.*
 3 To produce in consequence. *Shakespeare.*
 4 [From *importer*, Fr.] To be of moment.
IMPO'RT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Importance; moment; consequence. *Shak.*
 2 Tendency. *Boyle.*
 3 Any thing brought from abroad.
IMPO'RTABLE, *a.* [*in* and *portable*.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. *Spenser.*
IMPO'RTANCE, *s.* [Fr.]
 1 Thing imported or implied. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Matter; subject. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Consequence; moment. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Importunity: not proper. *Shakespeare.*
IMPO'RTANT, *a.* [*important*, Fr.]
 1 Momentous; weighty; of great consequence. *Wotton.*
 2 Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy.
 3 Importunate: not proper. *Shakespeare.*
IMPO'RTANTLY, * *ad.* [from *importance*.] With importance; with shew of importance. *Ash.*
IMPORTA'TION, *s.* [from *import*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Addison.*
IMPO'RTER, *s.* [from *import*.] One that brings in from abroad. *Swift.*
IMPO'RTLESS, *a.* [from *import*.] Of no moment or consequence. *Shakespeare.*
IMPO'RTUNATE, *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitation; not to be repulsed. *Smairidge.*

IMP

IMPO'RTUNATELY, *ad.* [from *importunate*.] With incessant solicitations; pertinaciously; in petition. *Duppa.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS, *s.* [from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.

To IMPO'RTUNE, *v. a.* [*importunus*, Lat.]

- 1 To disturb by reiteration of the same request.
- 2 To tease; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTUNE, *a.* [*importunus*, Lat.]

- 1 Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. *Bacon.*
- 2 Troublesome; vexatious. *Hammond.*
- 3 Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening, at a wrong time. *Milton.*

IMPO'RTUNELY, *ad.* [from *importune*.]

- 1 Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser.*
- 2 Unseasonably; improperly. *Sanderson.*

IMPO'RTUNITY, *s.* [*importunitas*, Latin.] Incessant solicitation. *Knolles.*

To IMPO'SE, *v. a.* [*imposer*, Fr.]

- 1 To lay on as a burden or penalty. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To enjoin as a duty or law. *Waller.*
- 3 To fix on; to impute to. *Brown.*
- 4 To obtrude fallaciously. *Dryden.*
- 5 To impose on. To put a cheat on; to deceive. *Locke.*
- 6 (Among printers.) To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPO'SE, *s.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'SEABLE, *a.* [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body. *Hammond.*

IMPO'SER, *s.* [from *impose*.] One who enjoins.

IMPO'SITION, *s.* [*imposition*, Fr.]

- 1 The act of laying any thing on another.
- 2 The act of annexing. *Boyle.*
- 3 Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.
- 4 Constraint; oppression. *Watts.*
- 5 Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

IMPO'SITOR, ** s.* [from *impose*.] One who puts the pages into proper form for the press. *Ash.*

IMPO'SSIBILITY, *s.* [*impossibilit *, Fr.]

- 1 Impracticability; the state of being not feasible. *Rogers.*
- 2 That which cannot be done. *Cowley.*

IMPO'SSIBLE, *a.* [*impossible*, Fr.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

I'MPOST, *s.* [*impost*, Fr.] A tax; a toll; custom paid. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STS, *s.* [*imposte*, Fr.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth.

To IMPO'STHUMATE, *v. n.* [from *imposthume*.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE, *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION, *s.* [from *imposthume*.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPO'STHUME, *s.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst. *Harvey.*

IMPO'STOR, *s.* [*imposteur*, Fr.] One who cheats by a fictitious character. *South.*

IMPO'STURE, *s.* [*impostura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; supposititiousness. *South.*

I'MPOTENCE, } *s.* [*impotentia*, Lat.]

I'MPOTENCY, }

- 1 Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness. *Bentley.*
- 2 Ungovernableness of passion. *Milton.*
- 3 Incapacity of propagation. *Pope.*

I'MPOTENT, *a.* [*impotens*, Lat.]

- 1 Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker.*
- 2 Disabled by nature or disease. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Without power of restraint. *Dryden.*
- 4 Without power of propagation. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENTLY, *ad.* [from *impotent*.] Without power. *Hooker.*

To IMPO'UND, *v. a.* [in and *pound*.]

- 1 To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine. *Bacon.*
- 2 To shut up in a pinfold. *Dryden.*

IMP

IMPRA'CTICABLE, *a.* [*impracticable*, Fr.]

- 1 Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Rogers.*
- 2 Untractable; unmanageable. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS, *s.* [from *impracticable*.] Impossibility. *Swift.*

To I'MPRECATE, *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECA'TION, *s.* [*imprecatio*, Lat.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished. *K. Charles.*

I'MPRECATORY, *a.* [from *imprecate*.] Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN, *v. a.* [in and *pr gno*, Lat.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality. *Milton.*

IMPRE'GNABLE, *a.* [*imprenable*, Fr.]

- 1 Not to be stormed; not to be taken.
- 2 Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.

IMPRE'GNABLY, *ad.* [from *imprenable*.] In such a manner as to defy force or hostility. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE, *v. a.* [in and *pr gno*, Lat.]

- 1 To fill with young; to make prolific.
- 2 [From *impregner*, Fr.] To fill; to saturate.

IMPREGNA'TION, *s.* [from *impregnate*.]

- 1 The act of making prolific; fecundation. *Bacon.*
- 2 That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham.*
- 3 Saturation. *Ainsworth.*

IMPREJU'DICATE, *a.* [in, *pr *, and *judico*, Lat.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION, *s.* [in and *preparation*.] Unpreparedness; want of preparation. *Hook.*

To IMPRESS, *v. a.* [*impressum*, Lat.]

- 1 To print by pressure; to stamp. *Derham.*
- 2 To fix deep. *Watts.*
- 3 To force into military service. *Clarendon.*

IMPRES'S, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 Mark made by pressure. *Woodward.*
- 2 Effects upon another substance. *Glanville.*
- 3 Mark of distinction; stamp. *South.*
- 4 Device; motto. *Milton.*
- 5 Act of forcing into service. *Shakespeare.*

IMPRES'SIBLE, *a.* [in and *pressum*, Latin.] What may be impressed. *Bacon.*

IMPRES'SION, *s.* [*impressio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of pressing one body upon another. *Locke.*
- 2 Mark made by pressure; stamp. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Image fixed in the mind. *Swift.*
- 4 Operation; influence. *Clarendon.*
- 5 Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing. *Dryden.*
- 6 Effect of an attack. *Wotton.*

IMPRES'SIVE, ** a.* [from *impress*.] Suited to make impression; making impression. *Ash.*

IMPRES'SURE, *s.* [from *impress*.] The mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression. *Shakespeare.*

IMPRIMIS, ** ad.* [Latin.] In the first place; before the rest. *Steele.*

To IMPRI'NT, *v. a.* [*imprimer*, Fr.]

- 1 To mark upon any substance by pressure. *Holder.*
- 2 To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.
- 3 To fix on the mind or memory. *Locke.*

To IMPRI'SON, *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr. in and *prison*.] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty. *Donne.*

IMPRI'SONMENT, *s.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr.] Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison. *Watts.*

IMPROBABI'LITY, *s.* [from *improbable*.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

IMPRO'BABLE, *a.* [*improbable*, Fr.] Unlikely; incredible. *Addison.*

IMPRO'BABLY, *ad.* [from *improbable*.]

- 1 Without likelihood.
- 2 In a manner not to be approved: obsolete. *Boyle.*

To I'MPROBATE, *v. a.* [in and *probo*, Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBA'TION, *s.* [*improbatio*, Lat.] Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth.*

IMP

- IMPRO'BITY**, *s.* [*improbitas*, Latin.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness. *Hooker.*
- To IMPROLI'FICATE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *prolific*.] To impregnate; to fecundate.
- IMPRO'MPTU**,* *s.* [Fr.] A short extemporaneous composition. *Shenstone.*
- IMPRO'PER**, *a.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Lat.]
- 1 Not well adapted; unqualified. *Burnet.*
 - 2 Unfit; not conducive to the right end.
 - 3 Not just; not accurate. *Dryden.*
- IMPRO'PERLY**, *ad.* [from *improper*.]
- 1 Not fitly; incongruously.
 - 2 Not justly; not accurately. *Dryden.*
- To IMPR O'PRIATE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Lat.]
- 1 To convert to private use; to seize to himself. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks. *Spelman.*
- IMPROPRIA'TION**, *s.* [from *impropriate*.] An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hand of a layman; and an appropriation is, when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house. *Ayliffe.*
- IMPROPRIA'TOR**, *s.* [from *impropriate*.] A layman that has possession of the lands of the church. *Ayliffe.*
- IMPROPRI'ETY**, *s.* [*improprius*, Lat.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness. *Brown.*
- IMPRO'SPEROUS**, *a.* [*in* and *prosperous*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful. *Dryden.*
- IMPRO'SPEROUSLY**, *ad.* [from *improsperous*.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune. *Boyle.*
- IMPRO'VABLE**, *a.* [from *improve*.] Capable of being advanced from a bad to a good, or from a good to a better state. *Grew.*
- IMPRO'VABLENESS**, *s.* [from *improvable*.] Capableness of being made better.
- IMPRO'VABLY**, *ad.* [from *improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.
- To IMPRO'VE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *probus*. *Quasi probum facere*.]
- 1 To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. *Pope.*
 - 2 To disprove. *Whitgift.*
- To IMPRO'VE**, *v. n.* To advance in goodness. *Atterbury.*
- IMPRO'VEMENT**, *s.* [from *improve*.]
- 1 Melioration; advancement from good to better. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Act of improving. *Addison.*
 - 3 Progress from good to better. *Addison.*
 - 4 Instruction; edification. *South.*
 - 5 Effect of melioration. *South.*
- IMPRO'VER**, *s.* [from *improve*.]
- 1 One that makes himself or any thing else better. *Pope.*
 - 2 Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer.*
- IMPROVI'DED**, *a.* [*improvisus*, Lat.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against. *Spen.*
- IMPRO-VIDENCE**, *s.* [from *improvident*.] Want of forethought; want of caution. *Hale.*
- IMPRO'VIDENT**, *a.* [*improvidus*, Lat.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide. *Claren.*
- IMPRO'VIDENTLY**, *ad.* [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care. *Donne.*
- PROVI'SION**, *s.* [*in* and *provision*.] Want of forethought. *Brown.*
- PRU'DENCE**, } *s.* [*imprudence*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.
- PRU'DENCY**,* } *Lat.* [*imprudencia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.
- IMPRU DENT**, *a.* [*imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent. *Tillotson.*
- IMPRU'DENTLY**,* *ad.* [from *imprudens*.] Without prudence; injudiciously; negligently. *Ash.*
- IMPUDENCE**, } *s.* [*impudence*, Fr. *impudentia*, Lat.] Shamelessness; immodesty. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPUDENCY**, } *Lat.* [*impudentia*, Latin.] Shamelessness; immodesty. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPUDENT**, *a.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudent*, Lat.] Shameless; wanting modesty. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPUDENTLY**, *ad.* [from *impudent*.] Shamelessly; without modesty. *Sandys.*

INA

- To IMPU'GN**, *v. a.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to assault. *South.*
- IMPU'GNER**, *s.* [from *impugn*.] One that attacks or invades.
- IMPUI'SSANCE**, *s.* [Fr.] Impotence; inability; feebleness. *Bacon.*
- IMPULSE**, *s.* [*impulsus*, Lat.]
- 1 Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. *South.*
 - 2 Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea. *Locke.*
 - 3 Hostile impression. *Prior.*
- IMPU'LSION**, *s.* [*impulsion*, Fr.]
- 1 The agency of body in motion upon body. *Ba.*
 - 2 Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton.*
- IMPU'LSIVE**, *a.* [*impulsif*, Fr.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent. *South.*
- IMPU'NITY**, *s.* [*impunité*, Fr.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment. *Davies.*
- IMPU'RE**, *a.* [*impurus*, Lat.]
- 1 Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy. *Donne.*
 - 2 Unchaste. *Addison.*
 - 3 Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.
- IMPU'RELY**, *ad.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.
- IMPU'RENESS**, } *s.* [*impuritas*, Lat. from *im-*
- IMPU'RITY**, } *pure*.]
- 1 Want of sanctity; want of holiness.
 - 2 Act of unchastity. *Atterbury.*
 - 3 Feculent admixture. *Arbuthnot.*
- To IMPU'RPLE**, *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple. *Milton.*
- IMPU'TABLE**, *a.* [from *impute*.]
- 1 Chargeable upon any one. *South.*
 - 2 Accusable; chargeable with a fault. *Ayliffe.*
- IMPU'TABLENESS**, *s.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*
- IMPUTA'TION**, *s.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impute*.]
- 1 Attribution of any thing; generally of ill. *Dry.*
 - 2 Sometimes of good. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Censure; reproach. *Addison.*
 - 4 Hint; reflection. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPU'TATIVE**, *a.* [from *impute*.] That which may impute. *Ainsworth.*
- To IMPU'TE**, *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.]
- 1 To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill, sometimes good. *Temple.*
 - 2 To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. *Milton.*
- IMPU'TER**, *s.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.
- IMP Utre'SCIBLE**,* *a.* [*in* contrary to, and *putresco*, Lat. to grow rotten.] Incorruptible. *Bailey.*
- IN**, *prep.* [*in*, Lat.]
- 1 Noting the place where any thing is present; in the house. *Fairfax.*
 - 2 Noting the state present at any time: he is in prosperity. *Smalridge.*
 - 3 Noting the time: it happened in that year. *Lo.*
 - 4 Noting power: in his choice. *Spenser.*
 - 5 Noting proportion: nine in ten. *Swift.*
 - 6 Concerning. *Locke.*
 - 7 A solemn phrase used thus, in the king's name. *Dryden.*
 - 8 Noting cause: in my behalf. *Shakespeare.*
 - 9 In that. Because. *Shakespeare.*
 - 10 In as much. Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*
- IN**, *ad.*
- 1 Within some place; not out. *South.*
 - 2 Engaged to any affair. *Daniel.*
 - 3 Placed in some state. *Pope.*
 - 4 Noting entrance. *Woodward.*
 - 5 Into any place. *Collier.*
 - 6 Close; home. *Tatler.*
- IN** has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; before *l* into *l*; and into *m* before some other consonants.
- INABI LITY**, *s.* [*in* and *ability*.] Impuissance; impotence; want of power. *Hooker.*
- INA BSTINENCE**, *s.* [*in* and *abstinence*.] Intemperance; want of power to abstain; prevalence of appetite. *Milton.*

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INACCESSIBLE, *a.* [*inaccessible*, Fr. *in* and *accessible*.] Not to be reached; not to be approached. *Ray.*
INA'CCURACY, *s.* [*from inaccurate*.] Want of exactness.
INA'CCURATE, *a.* [*in* and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accurate.
INA'CTION, *s.* [*inaction*, Fr.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*
INA'CTIVE, *a.* Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.
INA'CTIVELY, *ad.* [*from inactive*.] Idly; without labour; sluggishly. *Locke.*
INA'CTIVENESS,* *s.* [*in* and *activity*.] Idleness; rest; sluggishness. *Rogers.*
INA'DEQUATE, *a.* [*in* and *adæquatus*, Lat.] Not equal to the purpose; defective. *Locke.*
INA'DEQUATELY, *ad.* [*from inadequate*.] Defectively; not completely. *Boyle.*
INADVE'RTENCE, *s.* [*inadvertance*, Fr.]
 1 Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *South.*
 2 Act or effect of negligence. *Addison.*
INADVE'RTENT, *a.* [*in* and *advertens*, Latin.] Negligent; careless.
INADVE'RTENTLY, *ad.* [*from inadvertent*.] Carelessly; negligently. *Clarissa.*
INAFFABI'LITY,* *s.* [*from inaffable*.] Reservedness in conversation. *Scott.*
INAFFABLE,* *a.* [*in* contrary to, and *affabilis*, Lat. *affable*.] Reserved; sour; unpleasant in conversation. *Scott.*
INA'LIENABLE, *a.* [*in* and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated.
INALIME'NTAL, *a.* [*in* and *alimental*.] Affording no nourishment. *Bacon.*
INA'MIABLE,* *a.* [*in* contrary to, and *amiabilis*, Lat. *lovely*.] Unlovely; unworthy of love. *Scott.*
INAMI'SSIBLE, *a.* [*inamissible*, Fr.] Not to be lost. *Hammond.*
INA'NE, *a.* [*inanis*, Lat.] Empty; void. *Locke.*
To INA'NIMATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Lat.] To animate; to quicken. *Donne.*
INA'NIMATE, *a.* [*inanimatus*, Latin.] Void of life; without animation. *Bacon.*
INANI'TION, *s.* [*inanition*, Fr.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of an animal. *Arbuthnot.*
INA'NITY, *s.* [*inanis*, Lat.] Emptiness; void space. *Digby.*
INA'PPETENCY, *s.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.
INA'PPLICABLE, *a.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.
INAPPLICA'TION, *s.* [*inapplication*, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.
INA'PTITUDE,* *s.* [*in* and *aptitude*.] Unfitness. *Burke.*
INA'RABLE, *a.* [*in* and *aro*, Lat.] Not capable of tillage. *Dictionary.*
To INARCH, *v. a.* [*in* and *arch*.] *Inarching* is called grafting by approach; this is used when the stock and the tree may be joined. Take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch where the graft is to be united, so that they may join, that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upward in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; when they are joined, the tongue will prevent their slipping. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, figs, and pines. *Miller.*
INARTI'ULATE, *a.* [*inarticulé*, French, *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech. *Dryden.*

INC

INARTI'ULATELY, *ad.* [*from inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.
INARTI'CLATENESS, *s.* [*from inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.
INARTIFI'CIAL, *a.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.*
INARTIFI'CIALLY, *ad.* [*from inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*
INATTE'NTION, *s.* [*inattention*, Fr.] Disregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*
INATTE'NTIVE, *a.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Careless; negligent; regardless.
INATTE'NTIVELY,* *ad.* [*from inattentive*.] Carelessly; without attention. *Ash.*
INAU'DIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound. *Shakespeare.*
To INAU'GURATE, *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemnities. *Wotton.*
INAUGURA'TION, *s.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Lat.] Investiture by solemnities. *Howel.*
To INAU'RATE,* *v. a.* [*in* on, and *aurum*, Lat. *gold*.] To gild with gold. *Scott.*
INAURA'TION, *s.* [*inauro*, Lat.] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbuthnot.*
INAUSPI'CIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Crashaw.*
INBE'ING, *s.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness. *Watts.*
I'NBORN, *a.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*
INBRE'ATHED, *a.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inspired; infused by inspiration. *Milton.*
I'NBRED, *a.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced by birth and nature; hatched or generated within. *Mil.*
I'NCA,* *s.* The title of the native sovereigns of Peru. *Robertson.*
To INCA'GE, *v. a.* [*in* and *cage*.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. *Shakespeare.*
INCALE'SCENCE, *s.* [*incalesco*, Latin.] The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Ray.*
INCALE'SCENCY, *s.* [*incalesco*, Latin.] The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Ray.*
INCALE'SCENT,* *a.* Growing hot by some intestine motion; growing warm by fermentation. *Ash.*
INCANTA'TION, *s.* [*incantation*, Fr.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment. *Raleigh.*
INCA'NTATORY, *a.* [*incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*
To INCA'NTON, *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*
INCAPABI'LITY, *s.* [*from incapable*.] Inability natural; disqualification legal. *Suckling.*
INCA'PABLE, *a.* [*incapable*, Fr.]
 1 Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not able to receive any thing. *Clarendon.*
 3 Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Disqualified by law. *Swift.*
INCAPA'CIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *capacious*.] Narrow; of small content. *Burnet.*
INCAPA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [*from incapacious*.] Narrowness; want of containing space.
To INCAPA'CITATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate*.]
 1 To disable; to weaken. *Clarissa.*
 2 To disqualify. *Arbuthnot.*
INCAPA'CITY, *a.* [*incapacité*, Fr.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind. *Arbuth.*
To INCA'RCERATE, *v. a.* [*incarcerare*, Lat.] To imprison; to confine. *Harvey.*
INCARCERA'TION, *s.* [*from incarcerate*.] Imprisonment; confinement.
To INCA'RN, *v. a.* [*incarno*, Lat.] To cover with flesh. *Wiseman.*
To INCA'RN, *v. n.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*
To INCA'RNADINE, *v. a.* [*incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once. *Shakespeare.*
To INCA'RNATE, *v. a.* [*incarner*, Fr.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

INC

INCA'RNATE, *part. a.* [*incarnat*, Fr.] Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh. *Sanderson.*
INCARNATION, *s.* [*incarnation*, Fr.]
 1 The act of assuming body. *Taylor.*
 2 The state of breeding flesh. *Wiseman.*
INCA'RNATIVE, *s.* [*incarnatif*, Fr.] A medicine that generates flesh. *Wiseman.*
To INCA'SE, *v. a.* [*in* and *case*.] To cover; to enclose; to inwrap. *Pope.*
INCAU'TIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent; heedless. *Keil.*
INCAU'TIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *incautious*.] Unwarily, heedlessly; negligently. *Arbuthnot.*
INCAVATED,* *a.* [*in* and *cavo*, Latin, to hollow.] Made hollow. *Scott.*
INCE'NDIARY, *s.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Lat.]
 1 One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.
 2 One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels. *King Charles.*
INCENSE, *s.* [*incensum*, Lat. *encens*, Fr.] Perfume exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess. *Prior.*
To INCE'NSE, *v. a.* [*incensus*, Lat.] To enkindle; to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate. *Dryden.*
INCENSEMENT, *s.* [from *incense*.] Rage; heat; fury. *Shakespeare.*
INCEN'SION, *s.* [*incensio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*
INCE'NSOR, *s.* [Lat.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions. *Hayward.*
INCE'NSORY, *s.* [from *incense*.] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*
INCE'NTIVE, *s.* [*incentivum*, Lat.]
 1 That which kindles. *King Charles.*
 2 That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive, encouragement; spur. *Addison.*
INCE'NTIVE, *a.* Inciting; encouraging.
INCE'PTION, *s.* [*inceptio*, Lat.] Beginning. *Bacon.*
INCE'PTIVE, *a.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] Noting beginning. *Locke.*
INCE'PTOR, *s.* [Lat.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.
INCERA'TION, *s.* [*incero*, Lat.] The act of covering with wax.
INCE'RTITUDE, *s.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
INCE'SSANT, *a.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted. *Pope.*
INCE'SSANTLY, *ad.* [from *incessant*.] Without intermission; continually. *Addison.*
INCEST, *s.* [*inceste*, Fr. *incestum*, Lat.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited. *Shakespeare.*
INCE'STUOUS, *a.* [*incestueux*, Fr.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. *Sou.*
INCE'STUOUSLY, *ad.* [from *incestuus*.] With unnatural love. *Dryden.*
INCH, *s.* [*ince*, Sax. *uncia*, Lat.]
 1 A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. *Holder.*
 2 A proverbial name for a small quantity.
 3 A nice point of time. *Shakespeare.*
To INCH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To drive by inches. *Dryden.*
 2 To deal out by inches; to give sparingly.
To INCH, *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.
INCHED, *a.* (with a word of number before it.) Containing inches in length or breadth. *Shak.*
INCHIPIN, *s.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*
INCHMEAL, *s.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long. *Shakespeare.*
To INCHOATE, *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] To begin; to commence. *Roleigh.*
INCHOA'TION, *s.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning. *Hale.*
INCHOATIVE, *a.* [*inchoativus*, Lat.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

INC

To INCI'DE, *v. a.* [*incido*, to cut, Lat.] Medicines *incide* which consist of pointed particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided. *Quincy.*
INCIDENCE, } *s.* [*incido*, to fall, Lat. *incidence*,
INCIDENCY, } Fr.]
 1 The direction with which one body strikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. *Quincy.*
 2 [From *incidens*, Lat.] Accident; hap; casualty. *Shakespeare.*
INCIDENT, *a.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidens*, Lat.]
 1 Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design. *Watts.*
 2 Happening; apt to happen. *South.*
INCIDENT, *s.* [*incident*, Fr.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.
INCIDE'NTAL, *a.* Incident; casual; happening by chance. *Milton.*
INCIDE'NTALLY, *ad.* [from *incidental*.] Beside the main design; occasionally. *Sand.*
INCIDENTLY, *ad.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way. *Bacon.*
To INCI'NERATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Latin.] To burn to ashes. *Harvey.*
INCINERA'TION, *s.* [*incineration*, Fr.] The act of burning any thing to ashes. *Boyle.*
INCIRCUMSPE'CTION, *s.* [*in* and *circumspection*.] Want of caution; want of heed. *Brown.*
INCISED, *a.* [*incisus*, Lat.] Cut; made by cutting. *Wiseman.*
INCISION, *s.* [*incision*, Fr.]
 1 A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. *South.*
 2 Division of viscosities by medicines. *Bacon.*
INCISIVE, *a.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. *Boyle.*
INCISOR, *s.* [*incisor*, Lat.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.
INCISORY, *a.* [*incisoire*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.
INCISURE, *s.* [*incisura*, Lat.] A cut; an aperture. *Derham.*
INCITA'TION, *s.* [*incitatio*, Lat.] Incitement; incentive; motive. *Brown.*
To INCI'TE, *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on. *Swift.*
INCITEMENT, *s.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power. *Milton.*
INCIVIL, *a.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished.
INCIVI'LITY, *s.* [*incivilité*, Fr.]
 1 Want of courtesy; rudeness. *Tillotson.*
 2 Act of rudeness. *Taylor.*
INCLE'MENCY, *s.* [*inclementia*, Lat.] Unmercifulness; cruelty, severity; harshness; roughness. *Dryden.*
INCLE'MENT, *a.* [*in* and *clemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderness; harsh. *Milton.*
INCLI'NABLE, *a.* [*inclinabilis*, Lat.]
 1 Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing. *Hooker.*
 2 Having a tendency. *Bentley.*
INCLINA'TION, *s.* [*inclinaison*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Latin.]
 1 Tendency toward any point. *Newton.*
 2 Natural aptness. *Addison.*
 3 Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire. *Clarendon.*
 4 Love; affection. *Dryden.*
 5 Disposition of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 6 The tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.
 7 (In pharmacy.) The act by which a clear liquor is poured off by only stooping the vessel. *Quincy.*
INCLI'NATORILY, *ad.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other. *Brown.*
INCLI'NATORY, *a.* [from *incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.*
To INCLI'NE, *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat.]

INC

1 To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part. *Brown.*
 2 To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning. *Shakespeare.*
To INCLINE, v. a.
 1 To give a tendency or direction to any place or state. *Milton.*
 2 To turn the desire toward any thing. *Milton.*
 3 To bend; to incurvate. *Dryden.*
To INCLIP, v. a. [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to enclose; to surround. *Shakespeare.*
To INCLOISTER, v. a. [*in* and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.
To INCLOUD, v. a. [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure. *Shakespeare.*
To INCLUDE, v. a. [*includo*, Lat.]
 1 To enclose; to shut.
 2 To comprise; to comprehend. *Bacon.*
INCLU'SION, s. [*from include*.] The act of including; a rhetorical figure, in which the same word is repeated to give it the greater force. *Ash.*
INCLU'SIVE, a. [*inclusif*, Fr.]
 1 Enclosing; encircling. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Comprised in the sum or number.
INCLU'SIVELY, ad. [*from inclusive*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. From Sunday to Sunday *inclusively*; that is, taking both Sundays into the reckoning.
INCOAGULABLE, a. [*in* and *coagulable*.] Incapable of concretion.
INCOEXISTENCE, s. [*in* and *coexistence*.] The quality of not existing together. *Locke.*
INCOG, ad. [*corrupted by mutilation from incognitio*, Lat.] Unknown; in private. *Addis.*
INCOGITANCY, s. [*incogitantia*, Lat.] Want of thought. *Boyle.*
INCOGITATIVE, a. [*in* and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*
INCOGNITO, ad. [*incognitus*, Lat.] In a state of concealment. *Prior.*
INCOHERENCE, s. [*in* and *coherence*.]
INCOHERENCY, s. [*in* and *coherence*.]
 1 Want of connexion; incongruity; inconsequence; want of dependance of one part upon another. *Locke.*
 2 Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts. *Boyle.*
INCOHERENT, a. [*in* and *coherent*.]
 1 Inconsequential; inconsistent. *Locke.*
 2 Without cohesion; loose. *Woodward.*
INCOHERENTLY, ad. [*from incoherent*.] Inconsistently; inconsequentially. *Broome.*
INCOLUMITY, s. [*incolumitas*, Lat.] Safety; security. *Howel.*
INCOMBUSTIBILITY, s. [*from incombustible*.] The quality of resisting fire. *Ray.*
INCOMBUSTIBLE, a. [*incombustible*, Fr.] Not to be consumed by fire. *Wilkins.*
INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, s. [*from incombustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.
INCOME, s. [*in* and *come*.] Revenue; produce of any thing. *South.*
INCOMMENSURABILITY, s. [*from incommensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.
INCOMME'NSURABLE, a. [*in*, *con*, and *mensurabilis*, Lat.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both. *Watts.*
INCOMME'NSURATE, a. [*in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Lat.] Not admitting one common measure. *More.*
To INCOMMULATE, v. a. [*incommodo*, Lat.]
To INCOMMUDE, v. a. To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury. *Woodward.*
INCOMMODOUS, a. [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient to; vexatious without great mischief. *Hooker.*
INCOMMODOUSLY, ad. [*from incommodious*.] Inconveniently; not at ease.
INCOMMODOUSNESS, s. [*from incommodious*.] Inconvenience. *Burnet.*
INCOMMODY, s. [*incommodité*, Fr.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Wotton.*

INC

INCOMMUNICABILITY, s. [*from incommunicable*.] The quality of not being impartible.
INCOMMUNICABLE, a. [*incommunicable*, Fr.]
 1 Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality, of more than one. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 Not to be expressed; not to be told. *South.*
INCOMMUNICABLY, ad. [*from incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*
INCOMMUNICATING, a. [*in* and *communicating*.] Having no intercourse with each other. *Hale.*
INCOMPACT, a. [*in* and *compact*.] Not joined; not cohering. *Boyle.*
INCOMPARABLE, a. [*incomparable*, Fr.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition. *Sidney.*
INCOMPARABLY, ad. [*from incomparable*.]
 1 Beyond comparison; without competition. *Hooker.*
 2 Excellently to the highest degree. *Addison.*
INCOMPASSIONATE, a. [*in* and *compassionate*.] Void of pity.
INCOMPATIBILITY, s. [*in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconsistency of one thing with another. *Hale.*
INCOMPATIBLE, a. [*in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else. *Suckling.*
INCOMPATIBLY, ad. [*from incompatible*.] Inconsistently.
INCOMPETENCY, s. [*incompetence*, Fr.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification. *Boyle.*
INCOMPETENT, a. [*in* and *competent*, Fr.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. *Dryden.*
INCOMPETENTLY, ad. [*from incompetent*.] Unsuitably; unduly.
INCOMPLETE, a. [*in* and *complete*.] Not perfect; not finished. *Hooker.*
INCOMPLETE'NESS, s. [*from incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state. *Boyle.*
INCOMPLIANCE, s. [*in* and *compliance*.]
 1 Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper. *Tillotson.*
 2 Refusal of compliance. *Rogers.*
INCOMPOSED, a. [*in* and *composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. *Howel.*
IMPOSSIBILITY, s. [*from impossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something else. *More.*
IMPOSSIBLE, a. [*in*, *con*, and *possible*.] Not possible together.
IMPREHENSIBILITY, s. [*incomprehensibilité*, French; *from incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.
IMPREHENSIBLE, a. [*incomprehensible*, French.]
 1 Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood. *Hammond.*
 2 Not to be contained. *Hooker.*
IMPREHENSIBLENESS, s. [*from incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness. *Watts.*
IMPREHENSIBLY, ad. [*from incomprehensible*.] In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*
IMPRESSIBILITY, s. [*from incompressible*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.
IMPRESSIBLE, a. [*incompressible*, Fr.] Not capable of being forced into less space. *Cheyne.*
INCONCURRING, a. [*in* and *concur*.] Not concurring. *Brown.*
INCONCEALABLE, a. [*in* and *conceal*.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret. *Brown.*
INCONCEIVABLE, a. [*inconceivable*, Fr.] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Newton.*
INCONCEIVABLY, ad. [*from inconceivable*.] In a manner beyond comprehension.
INCONCEPTIBLE, a. [*in* and *conceptible*.] Not

INC

to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. *Hale.*
INCONCLU'DENT, *a.* [*in* and *concludens*, Lat.] Inferring no consequence. *Ayliffe.*
INCONCLU'SIVE, *a.* [*in* and *conclusive*.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.
INCONCLU'SIVELY, *ad.* [from *inconclusive*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.
INCONCLU'SIVENESS, *s.* [from *inconclusive*.] Want of rational cogency.
INCONCO'CT, *a.* [*in* and *concoct*.] Unripened; immature. *Hale.*
INCONCO'CTED, *s.* [from *inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*
INCO'NDITE, *a.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Philips.*
INCONDI'TIONAL, *a.* [*in* and *conditional*.] Having no exception, or limitation. *Brown.*
INCONDI'TIONATE, *a.* [*in* and *condition*.] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions. *Boyle.*
INCONFO'RMITY, *s.* [*in* and *conformity*.] Incompliance with the practice of others. *Hook.*
INCONFU'SION, *s.* [*in* and *confusion*.] Distinctness: not used. *Bacon.*
INCO'NGRUENCE, *s.* [*in* and *congruence*.] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*
INCONGRU'ITY, *s.* [*incongruité*, Fr.]
 1 Unsuitableness of one thing to another. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety. *Dryden.*
 3 Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. *Donne.*
INCONGRUOUS, *a.* [*incongru*, Fr.]
 1 Unsuitable; not fitting. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 Inconsistent; absurd.
INCONGRUOUSLY, *ad.* [from *incongruous*.] Improperly; unfitly.
INCONNE'XEDLY, *ad.* [*in* and *connex*.] Without any connexion or dependance. *Brown.*
INCONSCIONABLE, *a.* [*in* and *conscionable*.] Void of the sense of good and evil. *Spenser.*
INCONSEQUENCE, *s.* [*inconsequence*, Fr.;
INCONSEQUENCY, *s.* [*inconsequentia*, Latin.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference. *Stillingfleet.*
INCONSEQUENT, *a.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference. *Brown.*
INCONSI'DERABLE, *a.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant.
INCONSI'DERABLENESS, *s.* [from *inconsiderable*.] Small importance. *Tillotson.*
INCONSI'DERATE, *a.* [*inconsideratus*, Lat.]
 1 Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne.*
 2 Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety.*
INCONSI'DERATELY, *ad.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Negligently; thoughtlessly. *Addison.*
INCONSI'DERATENESS, *s.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. *Tillotson.*
INCONSIDERA'TION, *s.* [*inconsideration*, Fr.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor.*
INCONSI'STENCE, *s.* [from *inconsistent*.]
INCONSI'STENCY, *s.* [from *inconsistent*.]
 1 Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negative of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together. *South.*
 2 Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.
 3 Incongruity. *Swift.*
 4 Unsteadiness; changeableness.
INCONSI'STENT, *a.* [*in* and *consistent*.]
 1 Incompatible; incongruous. *Clarendon.*
 2 Contrary. *Locke.*
 3 Absurd.
INCONSI'STENTLY, *ad.* [from *inconsistent*.] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INC

INCONSI'STING, *a.* [*in* and *consist*.] Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*
INCO'NSOLABLE, *a.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *console*.] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort; unable to conquer grief. *Fiddes.*
INCO'NSONANCY, *s.* [*in* and *consonancy*.] Disagreement with itself.
INCONSPI'CUOUS, *a.* [*in* and *conspicuous*.] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.
INCO'NSTANCY, *s.* [*inconstantia*, Lat.] Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability. *Woodward.*
INCO'NSTANT, *a.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*, Latin.]
 1 Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection. *Sidney.*
 2 Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shakesp.*
INCO'NSTANTLY, *ad.* [from *inconstant*.] Without constancy. *Scott.*
INCONSU'MABLE, *a.* [*in* and *consume*.] Not to be wasted. *Brown.*
INCONSU'MPTIBLE, *a.* Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end. *Digby.*
INCONTE'STABLE, *a.* [*incontestable*, Fr.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontroversial. *Locke.*
INCONTE'STABLY, *ad.* [from *incontestable*.] Indisputably; uncontroversially.
INCONTI'GUOUS, *a.* [*in* and *contiguous*.] Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyle.*
INCONTINENCE, *s.* [*incontinentia*, Lat.] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity. *Milton.*
INCONTINENT, *a.* [*incontinens*, Lat.]
 1 Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure. *Sh.*
 2 Shunning delay; immediate. *Spenser.*
INCONTINENTLY, *ad.* [from *incontinent*.]
 1 Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.
 2 Immediately; at once; obsolete. *Spenser.*
INCONTROVE'RTIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *controvertible*.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.
INCONTROVE'RTIBLY, *ad.* [from *incontrovertible*.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. *Brown.*
INCONVE'NIENCE, *s.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]
INCONVE'NIENCY, *s.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]
 1 Unfitness; inexpedience. *Hooker.*
 2 Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty. *Tillotson.*
INCONVE'NIENT, *a.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]
 1 Incommodious; disadvantageous. *Smalridge.*
 2 Unfit; inexpedient.
INCONVE'NIENTLY, *ad.* [from *inconvenient*.]
 1 Unfitly; incommodiously.
 2 Unseasonably.
INCONVE'RSABLE, *a.* [*in* and *conversable*.] Incommunicative; unsocial. *More.*
INCONVE'RTIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *convertible*.] Not transmutable. *Brown.*
INCONVI'NCIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *convincible*.] Not to be convinced.
INCONVI'NCIBLY, *ad.* [from *inconvincible*.] Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*
INCO'NY, *a.* [from *in*, and *conn*, to know.]
 1 Unlearned; artless.
 2 In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky. *Shakespeare.*
INCO'RPORAL, *a.* [*in* and *corporal*.] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body. *Raleigh.*
INCORPORA'LITY, *s.* [*incorporalité*, Fr.] Immaterialness; distinctness from body.
INCO'RPORALLY, *ad.* [from *incorporal*.] Without matter; immaterially.
To INCO'RPORATE, *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.]
 1 To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass. *Bacon.*
 2 To conjoin inseparably. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To form into a corporation, or body politick. *Carew.*
 4 To unite; to associate. *Addison.*
 5 To embody. *Sidney.*
To INCO'RPORATE, *v. n.* To unite into one mass. *Boyle.*

INC

INCORPORATE, *a.* [*in* and *corporate*.] Immaterial; unbodied. *Raleigh.*
INCORPORATION, *s.* [*incorporation*, *Fr.*]
 1 Union of divers ingredients in one mass.
 2 Formation of a body politick.
 3 Adoption; union; association. *Hooker.*
INCORPOREAL, *a.* [*incorporalis*, *Latin*; *incorporel*, *French*; *in* and *corporeal*.] Immaterial; unbodied. *Bacon.*
INCORPOREALLY, *ad.* [*from incorporeal*.] Immaterially; without body. *Bacon.*
INCORPOREITY, *s.* [*in* and *corporeity*.] Immateriality; distinctness from body.
To INCORPSE, *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse*.] To incorporate: not used. *Shakespeare.*
INCORRECT, *a.* [*in* and *correct*.] Not nicely finished; not exact. *Pope.*
INCORRECTLY, *ad.* [*from incorrect*.] Inaccurately; not exactly.
INCORRECTNESS, *s.* [*in* and *correctness*.] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.
INCORRIGIBLE, *a.* [*incorrigible*, *Fr.*] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *More.*
INCORRIGIBLENESS, *s.* [*from incorrigible*.] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment. *Locke.*
INCORRIGIBLY, *ad.* [*from incorrigible*.] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*
INCORRUPT, *a.* [*in* and *corruptus*, *Latin*; *incorrompu*, *Fr.*]
 1 Free from foulness or deprivation. *Milton.*
 2 Pure of manners; honest; good.
INCORRUPTIBILITY, *s.* [*incorruptibilité*, *Fr.*] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay. *Hakewill.*
INCORRUPTIBLE, *a.* [*incorruptible*, *Fr.*] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.
INCORRUPTIBLY, ** ad.* [*from incorruptible*.] In a manner not to be corrupted. *Ash.*
INCORRUPTION, *s.* [*incorruption*, *Fr.*] Incapacity of corruption. *Corinthians.*
INCORRUPTNESS, *s.* [*in* and *corrupt*.]
 1 Purity of manners; honesty; integrity. *Woodward.*
 2 Freedom from decay or degeneration.
To INCRASSATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, *Lat.*] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown.*
INCRASSATION, *s.* [*from incrassate*.]
 1 The act of thickening.
 2 The act of growing thick. *Brown.*
INCRASSATIVE, *a.* [*from incrassate*.] Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*
To INCREASE, *v. n.* [*in* and *cresco*, *Lat.*] To grow more or greater. *Prior.*
To INCREASE, *v. a.* To make more or greater.
INCREASE, *s.* [*from the verb*.]
 1 Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater. *Pope.*
 2 Increment; that which is added to the original stock. *Leviticus.*
 3 Produce. *Denham.*
 4 Generation. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Progeny. *Pope.*
 6 The state of waxing. *Bacon.*
INCREASER, *s.* [*from increase*.] He who increases.
INCREATE, ** a.* Not created. *Cheyne.*
INCREATED, *s.*
INCREDIBILITY, *s.* [*incréibilité*, *Fr.*] The quality of surpassing belief. *Dryden.*
INCREDIBLE, *a.* [*incrédibilis*, *Lat.*] Surpassing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh.*
INCREDIBLENESS, *s.* [*from incredible*.] Quality of not being credible.
INCREDIBLY, *ad.* [*from incredible*.] In a manner not to be believed.
INCREDULITY, *s.* [*incrédulité*, *Fr.*] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief. *Raleigh.*
INCREDULOUS, *a.* [*incrédule*, *Fr.* *incrédulus*, *Lat.*] Hard of belief; refusing credit. *Bacon.*
INCREDULOUSNESS, *s.* [*from incredulous*.] Hardness of belief; incredulity.
INCREMABLE, *a.* [*in* and *cremo*, *Lat.*] Not consumable by fire. *Brown.*

IND

INCREMENT, [*incrementum*, *Lat.*]
 1 Act of growing greater. *Brown.*
 2 Increase; cause of growing more; part added. *Woodward.*
 3 Produce. *Philips.*
To INCREPATE, *v. a.* [*increpo*, *Lat.*] To chide to reprehend.
INCREPATION, *s.* [*increpatio*, *Lat.*] Reprehension; chiding. *Hammond.*
To INCRUST, *v. a.* [*incrusto*, *Lat.*] To cover with an additional coat. *Pope.*
INCRUSTATION, *s.* [*incrustation*, *Fr.*] An adherent covering; something superinduced. *Addison.*
To INCUBATE, *v. n.* [*incubo*, *Lat.*] To sit upon eggs.
INCUBATION, *s.* [*incubation*, *Fr.* *incubatio*, *Lat.*] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Arbutnot.*
INCUBUS, *s.* [*Latin*; *incube*, *Fr.*] The nightmare. *Floyer.*
To INCULCATE, *v. a.* [*inculco*, *Lat.*] To impress by frequent admonitions. *Broome.*
INCULCATION, *s.* [*from inculcate*.] The act of impressing by frequent admonition.
INCULPABLE, *a.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, *Lat.*] Unblameable. *South.*
INCULPABLY, *ad.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, *Lat.*] Unblameably. *South.*
INCULT, *a.* [*inculte*, *Fr.* *incultus*, *Lat.*] Uncultivated; untilld. *Thomson.*
INCUMBENCY, *s.* [*from incumbent*.]
 1 The act of lying upon another.
 2 The state of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*
INCUMBENT, *a.* [*incumbens*, *Lat.*]
 1 Resting upon; lying upon. *Boyle.*
 2 Imposed as a duty. *Sprat.*
INCUMBENT, *s.* [*incumbens*, *Lat.*] He who is in possession of a benefice. *Swift.*
To INCOMBER, *v. a.* [*encombrer*, *Fr.*] To embarrass. See **ENCUMBER**. *Dryden.*
To INCUR, *v. a.* [*incurro*, *Lat.*]
 1 To become liable to a punishment or reprehension. *Hayward.*
 2 To occur; to press on the senses. *South.*
INCURABILITY, *s.* [*incurabilité*, *Fr.*] Impossibility of cure. *Harvey.*
INCURABLE, *a.* [*incurable*, *Fr.*] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless. *Swift.*
INCURABLENESS, *s.* [*from incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.
INCURABLY, *ad.* [*from incurable*.]
 1 Without remedy. *Locke.*
 2 Inattentive. *Derham.*
INCURIOS, *a.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent.
INCURSION, *s.* [*incurro*, *Lat.*]
 1 Attack; mischievous occurrence. *South.*
 2 [*From incursion*, *Fr.*] Invasion without conquest. *Bacon.*
To INCURVATE, *v. a.* [*incurvo*, *Lat.*] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*
INCURVATION, *s.* [*from incurvate*.]
 1 The act of bending or making crooked.
 2 State of being bent; curvity; crookedness. *Glanville.*
 3 Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stillingfleet.*
INCURVITY, *s.* [*incurvus*, *Lat.*] Crookedness; the state of bending inward. *Brown.*
To INDAGATE, *v. a.* [*indago*, *Lat.*] To search to beat out.
INDAGATION, *s.* [*from indagate*.] Search; inquiry; examination. *Boyle.*
INDAGATOR, *s.* [*inagator*, *Lat.*] A searcher an enquirer; an examiner. *Boyle.*
To INDART, *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in. *Shakespeare.*
To INDEBT, *v. a.*
 1 To put into debt.
 2 To oblige; to put under obligation.
INDEBTED, *part. a.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obligated by something received; bound to restitution having incurred a debt. *Hooker.*
INDECENCY, *s.* [*indecence*, *Fr.*] Any thing un-

IND

becoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarce criminal. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT, *a.* [*indecent*, Fr.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. *South.*

INDE'CENTLY, *ad.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS, *a.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen. *Brown.*

INDECISION, *s.* [*in* and *decision*.] Want of determination. *Burke.*

INDECLI'NABLE, *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations. *Arbuthnot.*

INDE'COROUS, *a.* [*indecorus*, Lat.] Indecent; unbecoming. *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM, *s.* [Lat.] Indecency; something unbecoming. *Young.*

INDE'ED, *ad.* [*in* and *deed*.]

- 1 In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney.*
- 2 Above common rate; as, this day is a day indeed. *Davies.*
- 3 This is to be granted that: he is wise indeed, but he is not happy. *Wake.*
- 4 It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable. *Dryden.*
- 5 It is used to note concessions in comparisons: he is a greater man indeed, but not a better. *Bacon.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE, *a.* [*indefatigabilis*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY, *ad.* [from *indefatigable*.] Without weariness. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *indefectible*.] The quality of suffering no decay, of being subject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'ISIBLE, *a.* [*indefaisible*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *defensum*, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDE'FINITE, *a.* [*indefinitus*, Lat.]

- 1 Not determined; not limited; not settled. *Bacon.*
- 2 Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. *Specta.*

INDE'FINITELY, *ad.* [from *indefinite*.]

- 1 Without any settled or determinate limitation. *Hooker.*
- 2 To a degree indefinite. *Ray.*

INDEFI'NITUDE, *s.* [from *indefinite*.] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE, *a.* [*in* and *deliberate*.] Unpremeditated; done without consideration. *Bramhall.*

INDE'LIBLE, *a.* [*indelebilis*, Lat.]

- 1 Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Gay.*
- 2 Not to be annulled. *Sprat.*

INDE'LICACY, *s.* [*in* and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency. *Addison.*

INDE'PLICATE, *a.* [*in* and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, *s.* [from *indemnify*.]

- 1 Security against loss or penalty.
- 2 Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY, *v. a.* [*in* and *damnify*.]

- 1 To secure against loss or penalty.
- 2 To maintain unhurt. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY, *s.* [*indemnité*, Fr.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

To INDE'NT, *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequality like a row of teeth. *Woodward.*

To IND'ENT, *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT, *s.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incisure; indentation. *Shakespeare.*

INDENTA'TION, *s.* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.] An indenture; having a waving figure. *Woodward.*

IND

INDE'NTURE, *s.* [from *indent*.] A covenant so named because the counterparts are formed or cut by each other. *Ascham.*

INDEPE'NDENCE, *s.* [*independance*, Fr.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power. *Addison.*

INDEPE'NDENT, *a.* [*independant*, Fr.]

- 1 Not depending; not supported by any other not relying on another; not controlled. *South.*
- 2 Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior. *Bentley.*

INDEPE'NDENT, *s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church. *Sanderson.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY, *ad.* [from *independent*.] Without reference to other things.

INDESE'RT, *s.* [*in* and *desert*.] Want of merit. *Addison.*

INDE'SINENTLY, *ad.* [*indeseinenter*, Lat.] Without cessation. *Ray.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *destructible*.] Not to be destroyed. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE, *a.* [*in* and *determinable*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

INDETE'RMINATE, *a.* [*indeterminé*, Fr.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. *Newton.*

INDETE'RMINATELY, *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any settled manner. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATION, *s.* [*in* and *determination*.] Want of determination. *Bramhall.*

INDETE'RMINED, *a.* [*in* and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed. *Locke.*

INDEVO'TION, *s.* [*indevotion*, Fr.] Want of devotion; irreligion. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T, *a.* [*indevot*, Fr.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *Decay of Piety.*

IN'DEX, *s.* [Lat. pl. *indexes* or *indices*.]

- 1 The discoverer; the pointer out. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 The hand that points to any thing. *Bentley.*
- 3 The table of contents to a book. *Shakespeare.*

INDEXTE'RITY, *s.* [*in* and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness. *Harvey.*

I'NDIAN Arrow root, *s.* A plant, a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN Cress, *s.* [*amarola*, Lat.] A plant.

I'NDIAN Fig, *s.* [*opuntia*, Lat.] A plant.

I'NDIAN Reed, *s.* A kind of mineral earth.

I'NDICANT, *a.* [*indicans*, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that directs what is to be done in any disease.

To I'NDICATE, *v. a.* [*indico*, Lat.]

- 1 To show; to point out.
- 2 (In physick.) To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION, *s.* [*indication*, Fr.]

- 1 Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.
- 2 (In physick.) Indication is of four kinds; vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it while it is actually present, or lessening its effects. *Quincy.*
- 3 Discovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley.*
- 4 Explanation; display. *Bacon.*

INDI'CATIVE, *a.* [*indicativus*, Lat.]

- 1 Showing; informing; pointing out.
- 2 (In grammar.) A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDI'CATIVELY, *ad.* [from *indicative*.] In such a manner as shows or betokens.

To INDI'CK. See **ENDITE** and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION, *s.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Lat.]

- 1 Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*
- 2 (In chronology.) The *Indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is a cycle of tributes, for fifteen years, and by it accounts were kept. Afterward, in memory of the victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads; but by the *indiction*, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 513, Jan. 1.

IND

INDICTMENT, * *s.* [from *indict.*] An accusation or impeachment presented in a court of justice. *Ash.*

INDIFFERENCE, } *s.* [*indifference*, Fr.]

INDIFFERENCY, } *s.* [*indifference*, Fr.]

1 Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side. *Locke.*

2 Impartiality. *Whitgift.*

3 Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness. *Addison.*

4 State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDIFFERENT, *a.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Lat.]

1 Neutral; not determined to either side. *Add.*

2 Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless. *Tem.*

3 Not having such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other. *Dav.*

4 Impartial; disinterested. *Ascham.*

5 Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state. *Roscommon.*

6 In the same sense it has the force of an adverb: as, *indifferent* well. *Shakespeare.*

INDIFFERENTLY, *ad.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1 Without distinction; without preference. *New.*

2 Equally; impartially. *Common Prayer.*

3 In a neutral state; without wish or aversion. *Shakespeare.*

4 Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly. *Carew.*

INDIGENCE, } *s.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.]

INDIGENCY, } Want; penury; poverty.

INDIGENOUS, *a.* [*indigène*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.]

Native to a country. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGENT, *a.* [*indigens*, Lat.]

1 Poor; needy; necessitous. *Addison.*

2 In want; wanting. *Philips.*

3 Void; empty. *Bacon.*

INDIGEST, } *a.* [*indigeste*, Fr. *indigestus*, Lat.]

INDIGESTED, } Lat.]

1 Not separated into distinct parts. *Raleigh.*

2 Not formed or shaped. *Shakespeare.*

3 Not well considered and methodised. *Hooker.*

4 Not concocted in the stomach. *Dryden.*

5 Not brought to suppuration. *Wiseman.*

INDIGESTIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *digestible*.] Not

conquerable in the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGESTION, *s.* [*indigestion*, Fr.] The state

of meats unconcocted. *Temple.*

To INDIGITATE, *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point

out; to show. *Brown.*

INDIGITATION, *s.* [*from* *indigitate*.] The act

of pointing out or showing. *More.*

INDIGN, *a.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Lat.]

1 Unworthy; undeserving. *Bacon.*

2 Bringing indignity. *Shakespeare.*

INDIGNANT, *a.* [*indignans*, Lat.] Angry; rag-

ing; inflamed at once with anger and disdain. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGNATION, *s.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Lat.]

1 Anger mingled with contempt or disgust. *Cla.*

2 The anger of a superior. *Kings.*

3 The effect of anger. *Shakespeare.*

INDIGNITY, *s.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat.]

Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation

of right accompanied with insult.

INDIGO, *s.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the

Americans called anil, used in dying for a blue

colour. *Miller.*

INDIRECT, *a.* [*indirectus*, Lat.]

2 Not straight; not rectilinear.

3 Not tending otherwise than collaterally or con-

sequentially to a purpose. *Shakespeare.*

3 Not fair; not honest. *Daniel.*

INDIRECTION, *s.* [*in* and *direction*.]

1 Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

2 Dishonest practice. *Shakespeare.*

INDIRECTLY, *ad.* [*from* *indirect*.]

1 Not in a right line; obliquely.

2 Not in express terms. *Broome.*

3 Unfairly; not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, *s.* [*in* and *directness*.]

1 Obliquity.

2 Unfairness; dishonesty

IND

INDISCE'RNIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible; not discoverable. *Denham.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY, *ad.* [*from* *indiscernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY, *s.* [*from* *indiscerptible*.] Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *discerptible*.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCO'VERY, *s.* [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being hidden. *Brown.*

INDISCREET, *a.* [*indiscret*, Fr.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious. *Spec.*

INDISCREETLY, *ad.* [*from* *indiscreet*.] Without prudence. *Sandys.*

INDISCREETNESS, * } *s.* [*indiscretion*, Fr.] Im-

INDISCRE'TION, } prudence; rashness; inconsideration. *Hayward.*

INDISCRIMINATE, *a.* [*indiscriminatus*, Lat.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, *ad.* [*from* *indiscriminate*.] Without distinction.

INDISPE'NSABLE, *a.* [Fr.] Not to be remitted, not to be spared; necessary.

INDISPE'NSABLENESS, *s.* [*from* *indispensable*.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPE'NSABLY, *ad.* [*from* *indispensable*.] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily. *Addison.*

To INDISPO'SE, *v. a.* [*indisposer*, Fr.]

1 To make unfit. With *for*. *Atterbury.*

2 To disincline; to make averse. With *to*.

3 To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions. *Glanville.*

4 To disorder slightly with regard to health. *Wal.*

5 To make unfavourable. With *toward*. *Clar.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS, *s.* [*from* *indisposed*.] State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSITION, *s.* [*indisposition*, Fr.]

1 Disorder of health; tendency to sickness. *Hay.*

2 Disinclination; dislike. *Hooker.*

INDISPU'TABLE, *a.* [*in* and *disputable*.] Uncontrovertible; incontestable. *Rogers.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS, *s.* [*from* *indisputable*.] The state of being indisputable; certainty.

INDISPU'TABLY, *ad.* [*from* *indisputable*.]

1 Without controversy; certainly. *Brown.*

2 Without opposition. *Howel.*

INDISSOLVABLE, *a.* [*in* and *dissolvable*.]

1 Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts. *Newton.*

2 Not to be broken; binding for ever. *Ayliffe.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY, *s.* [*indissolubilité*, Fr.] Resistance of a dissolving power; firmness; stableness. *Locke.*

INDISSOLUBLE, *a.* [*indissoluble*, Fr. *indissolubilis*, Lat.]

1 Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable. *Boyle.*

2 Binding for ever; subsisting for ever.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, *s.* [*from* *indissoluble*.] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts. *Hale.*

INDISSOLUBLY, *ad.* [*from* *indissoluble*.]

1 In a manner resisting all separation.

2 For ever obligatory.

INDISTI'NCT, *a.* [*indistinct*, Fr.]

1 Not plainly marked; confused. *Dryden.*

2 Not exactly discerning. *Shakespeare.*

INDISTI'NCTION, *s.* [*from* *indistinct*.]

1 Confusion; uncertainty. *Brown.*

2 Omission of discrimination. *Sprat.*

INDISTI'NCTLY, *ad.* [*from* *indistinct*.]

1 Confusedly; uncertainly. *Newton.*

2 Without being distinguished. *Brown.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS, *s.* [*from* *indistinct*.] Con-

fusion; uncertainty. *Newton.*

INDISTU'R'BANCE, *s.* [*in* and *disturb*.] Calm-

ness; freedom from disturbance. *Temple.*

INDIVI'DUAL, *a.* [*individu*, *individuel*, Fr.]

1 Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one. *Watts.*

2 Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined. *Milton.*

IND

INDIVIDUA'LITY, *s.* [from *individual*.] Separate or distinct existence. *Arbutnot.*
INDIVI'DUALLY, *ad.* [from *individual*.] With separate or distinct existence; numerically. *Hooker.*
To INDIVI'DUATE, *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single. *More.*
INDIVIDUA'TION, *s.* [from *individuate*.] That which makes an individual. *Watts.*
INDIVIDU'ITY, *s.* [*individuus*, Lat.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.
INDIVI'NITY, *s.* [in and *divinity*.] Want of divine power: not in use. *Brown.*
INDIVISI'BLITY, } *s.* [from *indivisible*.] State
INDIV'USIBLNESS, } in which no more division can be made. *Locke.*
INDIVIS'IBLE, *a.* [*indivisible*, Fr.] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller. *Digby.*
INDIVIS'IBLY, *ad.* [from *indivisible*.] So as it cannot be divided.
INDOC'IBLE, *a.* [in and *docible*.] Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.
INDOC'IL, *a.* [*indocile*, Fr.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed. *Bentley.*
INDOC'ILITY, *s.* [*indocilité*, Fr.] Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.
To INDOC'TRINATE, *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old Fr.] To instruct; to tincture with any science or opinion. *Clarendon.*
INDOCTRINA'TION, *s.* [from *indoctrinate*.] Instruction; information. *Brown.*
INDOLENCE, } *s.* [in and *doleo*, Lat.]
INDOLENCY, }
 1 Freedom from pain. *Burnet.*
 2 Laziness; inattention; listlessness. *Dryden.*
INDOLENT, *a.* [Fr.]
 1 Free from pain.
 2 Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless. *Pope.*
INDOLENTLY, *ad.* [from *indolent*.]
 1 With freedom from pain.
 2 Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly. *Addison.*
To INDORSE,* *v. a.* [in and *dorsum*, Lat. the back.] To endorse; to write on the back. *Ash.*
INDORSEMENT,* *s.* [from *indorse*.] The writing on the back. *Ash.*
To INDOW, *v. a.* [*indotare*, Lat.] To portion; to enrich with gifts. See **ENDOW**.
INDRA'UGHT, *s.* [in and *draught*.]
 1 An opening in the land into which the sea flows. *Raleigh.*
 2 Inlet; passage inward.
To INDRENCH, *v. a.* [from *drench*.]
 1 To soak. *Bacon.*
 2 To drown. *Shakespeare.*
INDUBIOUS, *a.* [in and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain. *Harvey.*
INDUBITABLE, *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat.] Undoubted; unquestionable. *Watts.*
INDUPITABLY, *ad.* [from *indubitabile*.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably. *Sprat.*
INDUBITATE, *a.* [*indubitatus*, Lat.] Unquestioned; certain; evident. *Wotton.*
To INDUCE, *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Lat.]
 1 To persuade; to influence to any thing. *Hayward.*
 2 To produce by persuasion or influence. *Bacon.*
 3 To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning. *Brown.*
 4 To inculcate; to enforce. *Temple.*
 5 To cause extrinsically; to produce. *Bacon.*
 6 To introduce; to bring into view. *Pope.*
 7 To bring on; to superinduce. *Decay of Piety.*
INDUCEMENT, *s.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing. *Rogers.*
INDUCER, *s.* [from *induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.
To INDUCT, *v. a.* [*inductus*, Lat.]
 1 To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys.*
 2 To put into actual possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
INDUCTION, *s.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Lat.]
 1 Introduction; entrance. *Shakespeare.*

INE

2 Induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general. *Watts.*
 3 The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.
INDU'CTIVE, *a.* [from *induc*.]
 1 Leading; persuasive. With *to*. *Milton.*
 2 Capable to infer or produce. *Haie.*
To INDUE, *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.] To invest; to clothe. *Milton.*
To INDULGE, *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.]
 1 To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster. *Dryden.*
 2 To grant not of right, but favour. *Pope.*
To INDULGE, *v. n.* To be favourable.
INDUL'GENCE, } *s.* [*indulgence*, Fr.]
INDUL'GENCY, }
 1 Fondness; fond kindness. *Milton.*
 2 Forbearance; tenderness: opposite to rigour. *Hammond.*
 3 Favour granted. *Rogers.*
 4 Grant of the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*
INDUL'GENT, *a.* [*indulgent*, Fr.]
 1 Kind; gentle. *Rogers.*
 2 Mild; favourable. *Waller.*
 3 Gratifying; favouring; giving way to.
INDUL'GENTLY, *ad.* [from *indulgent*.] Without severity; without censure. *Hammond.*
INDU'LT, } *s.* [Ital. and Fr.] Privilege or exemption.
INDU'LT, }
To INDURATE, *v. n.* [*induro*, Lat.] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon.*
To INDURATE, *v. a.*
 1 To make hard. *Sharp.*
 2 To harden the mind.
INDURA'TION, *s.* [from *indurate*.]
 1 The state of growing hard. *Bacon.*
 2 The act of hardening.
 3 Obduracy: hardness of heart. *Decay of Piety.*
INDU'STRIOUS, *a.* [*industrius*, Lat.]
 1 Diligent; laborious. *Milton.*
 2 Designed; done for the purpose. *Watts.*
INDU'STRIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *industrious*.]
 1 Diligently; laboriously; assiduously. *Shak.*
 2 For the set purpose; with design. *Bacon.*
INDUSTRY, *s.* [*industria*, Lat.] Diligence; assiduity. *Shakespeare.*
To INEBRIATE, *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Scadys.*
To INEBRIATE, *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*
INEBRIA'TION, *s.* [from *inebriate*.] Drunkenness; intoxication. *Brown.*
INEFFABI'LITY, *s.* [from *ineffable*.] Unspeakableness.
INEFFABLE, *a.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable. *South.*
INEFFABLY, *ad.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed. *Milton.*
INEFFE'CTIVE, *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. in and *effective*.] That can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient. *Taylor.*
INEFFE'CTUAL, *a.* [in and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power. *Hooker.*
INEFFE'CTUALLY, *ad.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.
INEFFE'CTUALNESS, *s.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect. *Wake.*
INEFFICA'CIOUS, *a.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.
INEFFICACY, *s.* [in and *efficacia*, Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.
INEFFI'CIENT,* *a.* Ineffective. *Chesterfield.*
INE'LEGANCE, } *s.* [from *inelegant*.] Absence
INE'LEGANCY, } of beauty; want of elegance.
INE'LEGANT, *a.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]
 1 Not becoming; not beautiful: opposite to elegant. *Woodward.*
 2 Mean; despicable; contemptible.
INE'LEGANTLY,* *ad.* [from *inelegant*.] Without elegance. *Ash.*
INE'LOQUENT, *a.* [in and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical.
INE'PT, *a.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit; useless; trifling; foolish. *Hor.*

INE

INEPTLY, *ad.* [*ineptè*, Lat.] Triflingly; foolishly; unttly. *More.*
INEPTITUDE, *s.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness. *Wilkins.*
INEQUALITY, *s.* [from *inæqualitas*, and *inæqualis*, Lat.]
 1 Difference of comparative quantity. *Ray.*
 2 Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts. *Newton.*
 3 Disproportion to any purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness. *South.*
 4 Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself. *Bacon.*
 5 Difference of rank or station. *Hooker.*
INERRABILITY, *s.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error. *K. Charles.*
INERRABLE, *a.* [in and *err*.] Exempt from error. *Hammond.*
INERRABLENESS, *s.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error. *Hammond.*
INERRABLY, *s.* [from *inerrable*.] With security from error; infallibly.
INERRINGLY, *ad.* [in and *erring*.] Without error. *Glanville.*
INERT, *a.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless. *Blackmore.*
INERTLY, *ad.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully. *Pope.*
To INESCAPE,* *v. a.* [in with, *esca*, Lat. a bait.] To deceive; to catch as with a bait. *Bailey.*
INESCATION, *s.* [in and *esca*, Lat.] The act of baiting.
INESTIMABLE, *a.* [*inestimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price. *Boyle.*
INEVIDENT, *a.* [*inevident*, Fr. in and *evident*.] Not plain; obscure. *Brown.*
INEVITABILITY, *s.* [from *inevitable*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bramhall.*
INEVITABLE, *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Dryden.*
INEVITABLY, *ad.* [from *inevitable*.] Without possibility of escape. *Bentley.*
INEXCUSABLE, *a.* [*inexcusabilis*, Lat.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology. *Swift.*
INEXCUSABLENESS, *s.* [from *inexcusable*.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation. *South.*
INEXCUSABLY, *ad.* [from *inexcusable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.
INEXHALEABLE, *a.* [in and *exhale*.] That cannot evaporate. *Brown.*
INEXHAUSTED, *a.* [in and *exhausted*.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied. *Druden.*
INEXHAUSTIBLE, } *a.* Not to be spent.
INEXHAUSTIVE,* }
INEXISTENT, *a.* [in and *existent*.] Not having being; not to be found in nature. *Boyle.*
INEXISTENCE, *s.* [in and *existence*.] Want of being; want of existence. *Broome.*
INEXORABLE, *a.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Lat.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by entreaty. *Rogers.*
INEXPE'DIENCE, } *s.* [in and *expediency*.]
INEXPE'DIENCY, } Want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place. *Sandys.*
INEXPE'DIENT, *a.* [in and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper. *Smalridge.*
INEXPE'RIENCE, *s.* [*inexperience*, Fr.] Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton.*
INEXPE'RIENCED, *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.
INEXPE'RT, *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. in and *expert*.] Unskilful; unskilled. *Milton.*
INEXPIABLE, *a.* [*inexpiabile*, Fr.]
 1 Not to be atoned.
 2 Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton.*
INEXPIABLY, *ad.* [from *inexpiabile*.] To a degree beyond atonement. *Roscommon.*
INEXPLEABLY, *ad.* [in and *expleo*, Lat.] Insatiably.
INEXPLICABLE, *a.* [in and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained. *Newton.*

INEXPLICABLY, *ad.* [from *inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.
INEXPRESSIBLE, *a.* [in and *express*.] Not to be told; unutterable. *Stillingfleet.*
INEXPRESSIBLY, *ad.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.
INEXPU'GNABLE, *a.* [*inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued. *Ray.*
INEXTINGUISHABLE, *a.* [in and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquenchable. *Grew.*
INEXTRICABLE, *a.* [*inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared. *Blackm.*
INEXTRICABLY, *ad.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *Bentley.*
To INE'YE, *v. n.* [in and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insition of a bud into a foreign stock. *Philips.*
INFALLIBILITY, } *s.* [*infallibilité*, Fr.] In-
INFALLIBLENESS, } eriability; exemption from error. *Tillotson.*
INFALLIBLE, *a.* [*infallible*, Fr.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled, or deceived; certain. *South.*
INFALLIBLY, *ad.* [from *infallible*.]
 1 Without danger of deceit; with security from error. *Smalridge.*
 2 Certainly. *Rogers.*
To INFAME, *v. a.* [*infamo*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly. *Bacon.*
INFAMOUS, *a.* [*infamis*, Lat.] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured.
INFAMOUSLY, *ad.* [from *infamous*.]
 1 With open reproach; with public notoriety of reproach.
 2 Shamefully; scandalously.
INFAMOUSNESS, } *s.* [*infamia*, Lat.] Public
INFAMY, } reproach; notoriety of bad character. *King Charles.*
INFANCY, *s.* [*infantia*, Lat.]
 1 The first part of life. *Hooker.*
 2 Civil infancy reaching to twenty-one.
 3 First age of any thing; beginning; original. *Arbuthnot.*
INFANGTHEF. A privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowe.*
INFANT, *s.* [*infans*, Lat.]
 1 A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. *Roscommon.*
 2 (In law.) A young person to the age of one-and-twenty.
INFANTA, *s.* [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.
INFANTICIDE, *s.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod.
INFANTILE, } *a.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining
INFANTINE,* } to an infant. *Derham.*
INFANTRY, *s.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] The foot soldiers of an army. *Milton.*
INFARCTION, *s.* [in and *farctio*, Lat.] Stuffing; constipation. *Harvey.*
To INFATUATE, *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Lat.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. *Clarendon.*
INFATUATION, *s.* [from *infatuate*.] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason. *South.*
INFAUSTING, *s.* [*infaustus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*
INFEASIBLE, *a.* [in and *feasible*.] Impracticable; not to be done. *Glanville.*
To INFE'CT, *v. a.* [*infectus*, Lat.]
 1 To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion. *Milton.*
 2 To fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Shakespeare.*
INFECTIO, *s.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Lat.] Contagion; mischief by communication. *Shakespeare.*
INFECTIOUS, *a.* [from *infect*.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

INF

INFECTIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiously. *Shakespeare.*
INFECTIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *infectious*.] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.
INFECTIVE, *a.* [from *infect*.] Having the quality of contagion. *Sidney.*
INFECUND, *a.* [*infecundus*, Lat.] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derham.*
INFECUNDITY, *s.* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness.
INFELICITY, *s.* [*infelicitas*, Lat.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity. *Watts.*
To INFERR, *v. a.* [*infero*, Lat.]
 1 To bring; to induce. *Harvey.*
 2 To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke.*
 3 To offer; to produce. *Shakespeare.*
INFERENCE, *s.* [*inference*, Fr. from *infer*.] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments. *Watts.*
INFERRIBLE, *a.* [from *infer*.] Deducible from premised grounds. *Brown.*
INFERIORITY, *s.* [from *inferior*.] Lower state of dignity or value. *Dryden.*
INFRIOR, *a.* [*inferior*, Lat.]
 1 Lower in place.
 2 Lower in station or rank of life. *South.*
 3 Lower in value or excellency. *Dryden.*
 4 Subordinate. *Watts.*
INFRIOR, *s.* One in a lower rank or station than another. *South.*
INFERNAL, *a.* [*infernal*, Fr.] Hellish; tartarean. *Dryden.*
INFERNAL Stone, *s.* The lunar caustick, prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. *Hill.*
INFERTILE, *a.* [*infertile*, Fr.] Unfruitful; not productive; infecund. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
INFERTILITY, *s.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.
To INFEST, *v. a.* [*infesto*, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague. *Hooker.*
INFESTIVITY, *s.* [*in* and *festivity*.] Mourningfulness; want of cheerfulness.
INFESTRED, *s.* [*in* and *fester*.] Rankling; inveterate. *Spenser.*
INFUDATION, *s.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. *Hale.*
INFIDEL, *s.* [*infidelis*, Lat.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity. *Hooker.*
INFIDELITY, *s.* [*infidelité*, Fr.]
 1 Want of faith. *Taylor.*
 2 Disbelief of christianity. *Addison.*
 3 Treachery; deceit. *Spectator.*
INFINITE, *a.* [*infinitus*, Lat.]
 1 Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense. *Dennis.*
 2 It is hyperbolically used for large; great.
INFINITELY, *ad.* [from *infinite*.] Without limits; without bounds; immensely.
INFINITENESS, *s.* [from *infinite*.] Immensity; boundlessness; infinity. *Taylor.*
INFINITEIMAL, *a.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.
INFINITIVE, *a.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, but does not do it absolutely. *Clarke.*
INFINTITUDE, *s.* [from *infinite*.]
 1 Infinity; immensity. *Hale.*
 2 Boundless number. *Addison.*
INFINITY, *s.* [*infinité*, Fr.]
 1 Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited nature. *Raleigh.*
 2 Endless number. *Arbuthnot.*
INFIRM, *a.* [*infirmus*, Lat.]
 1 Weak; feeble; disabled of body. *Milton.*
 2 Weak of mind; irresolute. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Not stable; not solid. *South.*
To INFIRM, *v. a.* [*infirmo*, Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. *Raleigh.*
INFIRMARY, *s.* [*infirmarie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the sick. *Bacon.*

INF

INFIRMITY, *s.* [*infirmité*, Fr.]
 1 Weakness of sex, age, or temper. *Rogers.*
 2 Failing; weakness; fault. *Clarendon.*
 3 Disease; malady. *Hooker.*
INFIRMNESS, *s.* [from *infirm*.] Weakness; feebleness. *Boyle.*
To INFIX, *v. a.* [*infixus*, Lat.] To drive in; to fasten. *Spenser.*
To INFLAME, *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Lat.]
 1 To kindle; to set on fire. *Sidney.*
 2 To kindle desire. *Milton.*
 3 To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addison.*
 4 To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.
 5 To provoke; to irritate. *Decay of Piety.*
 6 To fire with passion. *Milton.*
To INFLAME, *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter. *Wise man.*
INFLAMER, *s.* [from *inflame*.] The thing or person that inflames. *Addison.*
INFLAMMABILITY, *s.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of catching fire. *Harvey.*
INFLAMMABLE, *a.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame. *Newton.*
INFLAMMABLENESS, *s.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of easily catching fire.
INFLAMMATION, *s.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of setting on flame. *Temple.*
 2 The state of being in flame. *Wilkins.*
 3 (In chirurgery.) *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and give it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
 4 The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*
INFLAMMATORY, *a.* [from *inflame*.] Having the power of inflaming. *Pope.*
To INFLATE, *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.]
 1 To swell with wind. *Ray.*
 2 To fill with the breath. *Dryden.*
INFLATION, *s.* [*inflatio*, Lat.; from *inflate*.] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence. *Arbuthnot.*
To INFLECT, *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Lat.]
 1 To bend; to turn. *Newton.*
 2 To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.
INFLECTION, *s.* [*inflectio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of bending or turning. *Hale.*
 2 Modulation of the voice. *Hooker.*
 3 Variation of a noun or verb. *Brerewood.*
INFLECTIVE, *a.* [from *inflect*.] Having the power of bending. *Derham.*
INFLEXIBILITY, *s.* [*inflexibilité*, Fr.]
INFLEXIBLENESS, *s.*
 1 Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.
 2 Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.
INFLEXIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *inflexibilis*, Lat.]
 1 Not to be bent or incurvated. *Brown.*
 2 Not to be prevailed on; immoveable. *Addison.*
 3 Not to be changed or altered. *Watts.*
INFLEXIBLY, *ad.* [from *inflexible*.] Inexorably; invariably. *Locke.*
To INFLICT, *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat.] To put in act or impose as a punishment. *Temple.*
INFLICTER, *s.* [from *inflict*.] He who punishes. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
INFLICTION, *s.* [from *inflict*.]
 1 The act of using punishments. *South.*
 2 The punishment imposed. *Rogers.*
INFLICTIVE, *a.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict*.] That imposes a punishment.
INFLUENCE, *s.* [*influence*, Fr.]
 1 Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs. *Prior.*
 2 Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. *Atterbury.*
To INFLUENCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose. *Newton.*
INFLUENT, *a.* [*influens*, Lat.] Flowing in. *Arbuthnot.*
INFLUENTIAL, *a.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville.*
INFLUX, *s.* [*influxus*, Lat.]
 1 Act of flowing into any thing. *Ray.*

INF

- 2 Infusion; intromission. *Hale.*
 3 Influence; power. *Bacon.*
INFLU'XIOUS, *a.* [from *influx*.] Influential.
To INFO'LD, *v. a.* [in and *fold*.] To involve;
 to inwrap; to enclose with involutions. *Pope.*
To INFO'LIATE, *v. a.* [in and *folium*, Lat.] To
 cover with leaves. *Howel.*
To INFO'RM, *v. a.* [*informo*, Latin.]
 1 To animate; to actuate by vital powers. *Dryden.*
 2 To instruct; to supply with new knowledge;
 to acquaint. *Clarendon.*
 3 To offer an accusation to a magistrate.
To INFO'RM, *v. n.* To give intelligence.
INFO'RMAL, *a.* [from *inform*.] Irregular;
 wanting legal formality. *Shakespeare.*
INFO'RMANT, *s.* [French.]
 1 One who gives information or instruction. *Watts.*
 2 One who exhibits an accusation.
INFORMATION, *s.* [*informatio*, Lat.]
 1 Intelligence given; instruction. *South.*
 2 Charge or accusation exhibited.
 3 The act of informing or actuating.
INFO'RMER, *s.* [from *inform*.] *Swift.*
 1 One who gives intelligence.
 2 One who discovers offenders to the magistrate. *L'Estrange.*
INFO'RMIDABLE, *a.* [in and *formidabilis*, Lat.]
 Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.
INFO'RMITY, *s.* [*informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness. *Brown.*
INFO'RMIOUS, *a.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Lat.]
 Shapeless; of no regular figure.
INFO'RTUNATE, *a.* [*infortunatus*, Lat.] Un-
 happy. *Bacon.*
To INFRA'CT, *v. a.* [*infractus*, Lat.] To break. *Thomson.*
INFRA'CTION, *s.* [*infractio*, Fr.] The act of
 breaking; breach; violation. *Waller.*
INFRAMU'NDANE,* *a.* [*infra* below, and *mundus*,
 Lat. the world.] Situated beneath the
 world. *Scott.*
INFRA'NGIBLE, *a.* [in and *frangible*.] Not to
 be broken. *Cheyne.*
INFRE'QUENCY, *s.* [*infrequentia*, Lat.] Un-
 commonness; rarity. *Broome.*
INFRE'QUENT, *a.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare;
 uncommon.
INFRICA'TION,* *s.* [in and *frico*, Lat. to
 rub.] The act of rubbing in. *Scott.*
To INFRI'GIDATE, *v. a.* [in and *frigidus*, Lat.]
 To chill; to make cold. *Boyle.*
To INFRI'NGE, *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]
 1 To violate; to break laws or contracts.
 2 To destroy; to hinder. *Waller.*
INFRI'NGEMENT, *s.* [from *infringe*.] Breach;
 violation. *Clarendon.*
INFRI'NGER, *s.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a
 violator. *Ayliffe.*
To INFU'MATE,* *v. a.* [in and *fumus*, Lat.
 smoke.] To dry in the smoke. *Scott.*
INFUMATION,* *s.* [from *infumate*.] The act
 of drying in the smoke. *Ash.*
INFUNDIBU'LIFORM, *a.* [*infundibulum* and
forma, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tun-
 dish.
INFU'RIATE, *a.* [in and *furia*, Lat.] Enraged;
 raging. *Milton.*
To INFU'SCATE,* *v. a.* [in and *fusco*, Lat.
 to make black.] To darken; to obscure. *Bailey.*
INFUSCA'TION, *s.* [*infuscatus*, Lat.] The act
 of darkening or blackening.
To INFU'SE, *v. n.* [*infuser*, Fr. *infusus*, Lat.]
 1 To pour in; to instil. *Derham.*
 2 To pour into the mind; to inspire. *Swift.*
 3 To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat. *Bacon.*
 4 Touncture; to saturate with any thing in-
 fused. *Bacon.*
INFU'SIBLE, *a.* [from *infuse*.]
 1 Possible to be infused. *Hammond.*
 2 Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to
 be melted. *Brown.*
INFU'SION, *s.* [*infusion*, Fr. *infusio*, Lat.]

ING

- 1 The act of pouring in; instillation. *Addison.*
 2 The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration. *Hooker.*
 3 Suggestion; whisper. *Swift.*
 4 The act of steeping any thing in moisture with-
 out boiling. *Bacon.*
 5 The liquor made by infusion. *Bacon.*
INFU'SIVE, *a.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power
 of infusion, or being infused. *Thomson.*
INGATE, *s.* [in and *gate*.] Entrance; passage
 in. *Spenser.*
INGANNA'TION, *s.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat;
 fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; impos-
 ture. *Brown.*
INGA'THERING, *s.* [in and *gathering*.] The
 act of getting in the harvest. *Exodus.*
INGE, in the name of places, signifies a meadow. *Gibson.*
To INGE'MINATE, *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] To
 double; to repeat. *Clarendon.*
INGEMINA'TION, *s.* [in and *geminatio*, Lat.]
 Repetition; reduplication.
INGE'NDERER, *s.* [from *ingender*.] He that
 generates. See **ENGENDER**.
INGE'NERABLE, *a.* [in and *generate*.] Not to
 be produced or brought into being. *Boyle.*
INGE'NERATE, *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
INGE'NERATED, *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
 1 Inborn; innate; inbred. *Wotton.*
 2 Unberotten. *Brown.*
INGE'NIOUS, *a.* [*ingeniosus*, Lat.]
 1 Witty; inventive; possessed of genius. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Mental; intellectual: not in use. *Shakes.*
INGE'NIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittily;
 subtly. *Temple.*
INGE'NIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *ingenious*.] Wit-
 tiness; subtilty. *Boyle.*
INGE'NITE, *a.* [*inginitus*, Lat.] Innate; in-
 born; native; ingenerate. *South.*
INGENU'ITY, *s.* [from *ingenuous*.]
 1 Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from
 dissimulation. *Wotton.*
 2 [From *ingenious*.] Wit; invention; genius;
 subtilty; acuteness. *South.*
INGE'NUOUS, *a.* [*ingenuus*, Lat.]
 1 Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke.*
 2 Freeborn; not of servile extraction. *King Charles.*
INGE'NUOUSLY, *ad.* [from *ingenuous*.] Open-
 ly; fairly; candidly; generously.
INGE'NUOUSNESS, *s.* [from *ingenuous*.] Open-
 ness; fairness; candour.
INGENY, *s.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit.
 not in use. *Boyle.*
To INGE'ST, *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Lat.] To throw
 into the stomach. *Brown.*
INGE'STION, *s.* [from *ingest*.] The act of throw-
 ing into the stomach. *Harvey.*
INGLO'RIOUS, *a.* [*inglorius*, Lat.] Void of
 honour; mean; without glory. *Howel.*
INGLO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *inglorious*.] With
 ignominy. *Pope.*
INGOT, *s.* [*lingot*, Fr.] A mass of metal. *Dryden.*
To INGRA'FF, *v. a.* [in and *graff*.]
 1 To propagate trees by incision. *May.*
 2 To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of
 another.
 3 To plant any thing not native. *Miller.*
 4 To fix deep; to settle. *Hooker.*
INGRA'FTMENT, *s.* [from *ingraft*.]
 1 The act of ingrafting.
 2 The sprig ingrafted.
INGRATE, *a.* [*ingratus*, Lat.]
INGRA'TEFUL, *a.* [*ingratus*, Lat.]
 1 Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Unpleasing to the sense. *Bacon.*
To INGRA'TIATE, *v. a.* [in and *gratia*, Lat.]
 To put in favour; to recommend to kindness.
INGRA'TITUDE, *s.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. in and
gratitude.] Retribution of evil for good; un-
 thankfulness. *Dryden.*
INGRE'DIENT, *s.* [*ingredient*, Fr. *ingredients*,
 Lat.] Component part of a body; consisting
 of different materials. *Milton.*

INH

INGRESS, *s.* [*ingres*, Fr. *ingressus*, Lat.] Entrance; power of entrance. *Arbuthnot.*
INGRESSION, *s.* [*ingressio*, Latin.] The act of entering. *Digby.*
INGUINAL, *a.* [*inguinal*, Fr. *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbuthnot.*
To INGU'LF, *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf*.] 1 To swallow up in a vast profundity. *Milton.*
 2 To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*
To INGU'RGITATE, *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Lat.] To swallow down. *Dictionary.*
INGURGITA'TION, *s.* [from *ingurgitate*.] The act of swallowing.
INGU'STABLE, *a.* [*in* and *gusto*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the taste. *Brown.*
INHA'BILE, *a.* [*inhabilis*, Lat.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.
To INHA'BIT, *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Isaiah.*
To INHA'BIT, *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Milton.*
INHA'BITABLE, *a.* [from *inhabit*.] 1 Capable of affording habitation. *Locke.*
 2 [From *inhabitable*, Fr.] Incapable of inhabitants; uninhabitable. *Shakespeare.*
INHA'BITANCE, *s.* [from *inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers. *Carew.*
INHA'BITANT, *s.* [from *inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives in a place. *Abbot.*
INHABITA'TION, *s.* [from *inhabit*.] 1 Abode; place of dwelling. *Milton.*
 2 The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*
 3 Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown.*
INHA'BITER, *s.* [from *inhabit*.] One that inhabits; a dweller. *Brown.*
INHALA'TION,* *s.* [from *inhale*.] The act of respiration. *Cole.*
To INHA'LE, *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Lat.] To draw in with air; to inspire. *Arbuthnot.*
INHARMO'NICAL,* } *a.* [*in* and *harmonious*.]
INHARMO'NIOUS, } Unmusical; not sweet of sound. *Felton.*
To INHE'RE, *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Lat.] To exist in something else. *Donne.*
INHE'RENCE,* *s.* [from *inhere*.] The state or quality of that which inheres.
INHE'RENT, *a.* [*inherent*, Fr. *inhærens*, Lat.] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; inborn. *Swift.*
To INHE'RIT, *v. a.* [*inheriter*, Fr.] 1 To receive or possess by inheritance. *Addison.*
 2 To possess; to obtain possession of. *Shak.*
INHE'RITABLE, *a.* [from *inherit*.] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession. *Carew.*
INHE'RITANCE, *s.* [from *inherit*.] 1 Patrimony; hereditary possession. *Milton.*
 2 The reception of possession by hereditary right. *Locke.*
 3 Possession. *Shakespeare.*
INHE'RITOR, *s.* [from *inherit*.] An heir; one who receives by succession. *Bacon.*
INHE'RITRESS, } *s.* [from *inheritor*.] An heiress.
INHE'RITRIX, } *Bacon.*
To INHE'RSE, *v. a.* [*in* and *herse*.] To enclose in a funeral monument. *Shakespeare.*
INHE'SION, *s.* [*inhæsis*, Lat.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.
To INHI'BIT, *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, Fr.] 1 To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.
 2 To prohibit; to forbid. *Clarendon.*
INHIBI'TION, *s.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Lat.] 1 Prohibition; embargo. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 2 (In law.) *Inhibition* is a writ to forbid a judge from further proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Cowell.*
To INHO'LD, *v. a.* [*in* and *hold*.] To have inherent; to contain in itself. *Raleigh.*
INHO'SPITABLE, *a.* [*in* and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers. *Dryden.*
INHO'SPITABLY, *ad.* [from *inhospitable*.] Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*
INHO'SPITABLENESS, } *s.* [*inhospitalité*, Fr.]
INHOSPITA'LITY, } Want of hospitality;
 want of courtesy to strangers.

INJ

INHU'MAN, *a.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Lat.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate. *Atterbury.*
INHUMA'NITY, *s.* [*inhumanité*, Fr.] Cruelty savageness; barbarity. *King Charles.*
INHU'MANLY, *ad.* [from *inhuman*.] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously. *Swift.*
To INHUMATE, } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr. *humo*, L.]
To INHU'ME, } To bury; to inter. *Pope.*
INHUMATION,* *s.* [from *inhumate*.] The act of putting into the ground; an interment; a process in chymistry. *Ash.*
INI'MICAL, *a.* [*inimicus*, Lat.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse.
INIMITABI'LITY, *s.* [from *inimitable*.] Incapacity to be imitated. *Norris.*
INI'MITABLE, *a.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat.] Above imitation; not to be copied. *Denham.*
INI'MITABLY, *ad.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope.*
INI'QUITOUS, *a.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity*.] Unjust; wicked.
INI'QUITY, *s.* [*iniquitas*, Lat.] 1 Injustice; unreasonableness. *Smalridge.*
 2 Wickedness; crime. *Hooker.*
INI'QUOUS,* *a.* [*iniquus*, Lat.] Unjust. *Shafis.*
INITIAL, *a.* [*initial*, Fr. *initium*, Lat.] 1 Placed at the beginning. *Pope.*
 2 Incipient; not complete. *Harvey.*
To INITIATE, *v. a.* [*initier*, Fr. *initio*, Latin.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society. *More.*
To INITIATE, *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*
INITIATE, *a.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiat*, Lat.] Unpractised. *Shakespeare.*
INITIA'TION, *s.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate*.] The act of entering a new member into any art or state. *Hammond.*
To INJE'CT, *v. a.* [*injectus*, Lat.] 1 To throw in; to dart in. *Glanvillz.*
 2 To throw up; to cast up. *Pope.*
INJE'CTION, *s.* [*injectio*, Lat.] 1 The act of casting in. *Boyle.*
 2 Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*
 3 The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their shapes and ramifications. *Quincy.*
To INJO'IN, *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.] 1 To command; to enforce by authority. See *Milton.*
ENJOIN. 2 To join. *Shakespeare.*
INJUCU'NDITY, *s.* [*in* and *jucundity*.] Unpleasantness.
INJU'DICABLE, *a.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.
INJUDI'CIAL, *a.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of law.
INJUDI'CIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; wanting judgment. *Tillotson.*
INJUDI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *injudicious*.] With ill judgment; not wisely.
INJU'NCTION, *s.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Lat.] 1 Command; order; precept. *Shakespeare.*
 2 (In law.) *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery. *Cowell.*
To INJURE, *v. a.* [*injurier*, Fr.] 1 To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong. *Temple.*
 2 To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience. *Milton.*
INJURER, *s.* [from the verb.] He that hurts another unjustly. *Ben Jonson.*
INJU'RIOUS, *a.* [*injurius*, Lat.] 1 Unjust; invasive of another's rights. *Shak.*
 2 Guilty of wrong or injury. *Milton.*
 3 Mischievous; unjustly hurtful. *Tillotson.*
 4 Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful. *Swift.*
INJU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice.

INN

INJU'RIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being injurious. *King Charles.*

INJURY, *s.* [*injuria*, Lat.]

- 1 Hurt without justice. *Hayward.*
- 2 Mischief; detriment. *Watts.*
- 3 Annoyance. *Mortimer.*
- 4 Contumelious language; reproachful appellation: not in use. *Bacon.*

INJU'STICE, *s.* [*injustice*, Fr. *injustitia*, Latin.] Iniquity; wrong. *Swift.*

INK, *s.* [*encre*, Fr. *inchiostro*, Ital.]

- 1 The black liquor with which men write.
- 2 Ink is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red ink; green ink.

To INK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink.

INKHO'RN, *s.* [*ink and horn*.] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn. *Shakespeare.*

INKLE, *s.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Gay.*

INKLING, *s.* Hint; whisper; intimation. *Clarendon.*

INKMAKER, *s.* [*ink and maker*.] He who makes ink.

INKSTAND,* *s.* [*ink and stand*.] An utensil for holding an inkglass and appendages. *Mason.*

INKY, *a.* [from *ink*.]

- 1 Consisting of ink. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Resembling ink. *Boyle.*
- 3 Black as ink. *Shakespeare.*

INLAND, *a.* [*in and land*.] Interior; lying remote from the sea. *Swift.*

INLAND, *s.* Interior or inland parts. *Shak.*

INLANDER, *s.* [from *inland*.] Dweller remote from the sea. *Brown.*

To INLA'PIDATE, *v. a.* [*in and lapido*, Latin.] To turn to stone. *Bacon.*

To INLA'Y, *v. a.* [*in and lay*.]

- 1 To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum. *Gay.*
- 2 To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate. *Milton.*

INLA'Y, *s.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid. *Milton.*

To INLA'W, *v. a.* [*in and law*.] To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

INLET, *s.* [*in and let*.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance. *Wotton.*

INLY, *a.* [*in and ly*.] Interior; internal; secret. *Shakespeare.*

INLY, *ad.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart. *Dryden.*

INMATE, *s.* [*in and mate*.] *Inmates* are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man. *Cowell.*

INMOST, *a.* [*in and most*.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface. *Shakespeare.*

INN, *s.* [*inn*, Sax. a chamber.]

- 1 A house of entertainment for travellers.
- 2 A house where students are boarded and taught. *Shakespeare.*

To INN, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging. *Donne.*

To INN, *v. a.* To house; to put under cover. *Shakespeare.*

INNA'TE, } *a.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Latin.] In-

INNA'TED, } born; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious. *Howel.*

INNA'TENESS, *s.* [from *innate*.] The quality of being innate.

INNA'VIGABLE, *a.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing. *Dryden.*

INNER, *a.* [from *in*.] Interior; not outward. *Spenser.*

INNERMOST, *a.* [from *inner*.] Remotest from the outward part. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER, *s.* [*inn and hold*.] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

INNINGS, *s.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

INNKE'EPER, *s.* [*inn and keeper*.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers. *Taylor.*

INNOCENCE, } *s.* [*innocentia*, Lat.]

INNOCENCY, }

INO

- 1 Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity. *Tillotson.*
- 2 Freedom from guilt imputed. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Harmlessness; innoxiousness. *Burnet.*
- 4 Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness. *Shakespeare.*

INNOCENT, *a.* [*innocens*, Lat.]

- 1 Pure from mischief. *Milton.*
- 2 Free from any particular guilt. *Dryden.*
- 3 Unhurtful; harmless in effects. *Pope.*

INNOCENT, *s.*

- 1 One free from guilt or harm. *Spenser.*
- 2 A natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*

INNOCENTLY, *ad.* [from *innocent*.]

- 1 Without guilt. *South.*
- 2 With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence. *Cowley.*
- 3 Without hurt.

INNO'CUOUS, *a.* [*innocuus*, Lat.] Harmless in effects. *Grew.*

INNO'CUOUSLY, *ad.* [from *innocuous*.] Without mischievous effect. *Brown.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS, *s.* [from *innocuous*.] Harmlessness. *Digby.*

To INNOVATE, *v. a.* [*innovo*, Lat.]

- 1 To bring in something not known before. *Ba.*
- 2 To change by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNOVATION, *s.* [*innovation*, Fr.] Change by the introduction of novelty. *Swift.*

INNOVATOR, *s.* [*innovateur*, Fr.]

- 1 An introducer of novelties. *Bacon.*
- 2 One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNO'XIOUS, *a.* [*innoxius*, Lat.]

- 1 Free from mischievous effects. *Digby.*
- 2 Pure from crimes. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *innoxious*.] Harmlessly. *Brown.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *innoxious*.] Harmlessness.

INNUE'NDO, *s.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Lat.] An oblique hint. *Swift.*

INNU'MERABLE, *a.* [*innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Milton.*

INNU'MERABLY, *ad.* [from *innumerable*.] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS, *a.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted. *Pope.*

To INO'CULATE, *v. n.* [*inoculo*, in and *oculus*, Lat.] To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. *May.*

To INO'CULATE, *v. a.* To yield a bud to another stock. *Cleaveland.*

INOCULATION, *s.* [*inoculatio*, Lat.]

- 1 Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmynes.
- 2 The practice of transplanting the small pox by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected. *Quincy.*

INOCULATOR, *s.* [from *inoculate*.]

- 1 One that practises the inoculation of trees.
- 2 One who propagates the small pox by inoculation. *Friend.*

INO'DOROUS, *a.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose. *Arbuthnot.*

INOFFE'NSIVE, *a.* [*in and offensive*.]

- 1 Giving no scandal; giving no provocation. *Fleetwood.*
- 2 Giving no pain; causing no terror.
- 3 Harmless; hurtless; innocent. *Milton.*
- 4 Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. *Milton.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY, *ad.* [from *inoffensive*.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, *s.* [from *inoffensive*.] Harmlessness.

INOFFI'CIOUS, *a.* [*in and officious*.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE, *a.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INO'PPORTU'NE, *a.* [*inopportunos*, Lat.] Unseasonable, inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY, *s.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; disorder. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE, *a.* [*in and ordinatus*, Lat.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

INS

INO'RDINATELY, *ad.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularly; not rightly. *Taylor.*
INO'RDINATENESS, *s.* [from *inordinate*.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.
INORDINA'TION, *s.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularly; deviation from right. *South.*
INORGA'NICAL, *a.* [*in* and *organical*.] Void of organs or instrumental parts. *Locke.*
To INO'SCULATE, *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Lat.] To unite by apposition or contact.
INOSCU'LATI'ON, *s.* [from *inosculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities. *Ray.*
INQUEST, *s.* [*enquete*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Lat.]
 1 Judicial enquiry or examination. *Atterbury.*
 2 (In law.) The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; in civil causes, after proof made on either side, so much as each party thinks good, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, and as they bring in their verdict, so judgment passes; for the judge saith, The jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. *Cowell.*
 3 Inquiry; search; study. *South.*
INQUI'ETUDE, *s.* [*inquietude*, Fr.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.
To INQUINATE, *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt. *Brown.*
INQUINA'TION, *s.* [*inquinatio*, Lat.] Corruption; pollution. *Bacon.*
INQUI'RABLE, *a.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.
To INQUI'RE, *v. n.* [*inquiro*, Lat.]
 1 To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion. *Swift.*
 2 To make examination. *Dryden.*
To INQUI'RE, *v. a.* To ask about; to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.
INQUI'RER, *s.* [from *inquire*.]
 1 Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive. *Locke.*
 2 One who interrogates; one who questions.
INQUI'RY, *s.* [from *inquire*.]
 1 Interrogation; search by question. *Act's.*
 2 Examination; search. *Locke.*
INQUISITION, *s.* [*inquisitio*, Lat.]
 1 Judicial inquiry. *Taylor.*
 2 Examination; discussion. *Esther.*
 3 (In law.) A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.
 4 The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.
INQUI'SITIVE, *a.* [*inquisitus*, Lat.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. *Watts.*
INQUI'SITIVELY, *ad.* [from *inquisitive*.] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.
INQUI'SITIVENESS, *s.* [from *inquisitive*.] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *Sidney.*
INQUI'SITOR, *s.* [*inquisitor*, Lat.]
 1 One who examines judicially. *Dryden.*
 2 An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.
To INRA'IL, *v. a.* [*in* and *rail*.] To enclose with rails. *Hooker.*
INROAD, *s.* [*in* and *road*.] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion. *Clarendon.*
INSA'NABLE, *a.* [*insanabilis*, Lat.] Incurable; irremediable.
INSA'NE, *a.* [*insanus*, Lat.]
 1 Mad.
 2 Making mad. *Shakespeare.*
INSA'NITY, * *s.* [from *insane*.] Want of sound mind. *Hale.*
INSA'TIABLE, *a.* [*insatiabilis*, Lat.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.
INSA'TIABLENESS, *s.* [from *insatiable*.] Greediness not to be appeased. *King Charles.*
INSA'TIABLY, *ad.* [from *insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased. *South.*
INSA'TIATE, *a.* [*insatiatus*, Lat.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied. *Philips.*
INSATI'ETY, * *s.* [from *insatiare*.] The state or quality of being unsatisfied. *Ash.*

INS

INSATISFA'CTION, *s.* [*in* and *satisfaction*.] Discontent; unsatisfied state. *Bacon.*
INSA'TURABLE, *a.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.
To INSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Lat.]
 1 To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something. *Pope.*
 2 To mark any thing with writing.
 3 To assign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryden.*
 4 To draw a figure within another. *Creech.*
INSCRI'PTION, *s.* [*inscription*, Fr.]
 1 Something written or engraved. *Dryden.*
 2 Title. *Brown.*
 3 Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.
INSCRU'TABLE, *a.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study. *Sandys.*
INSCRU'TABLY, * *ad.* [from *inscrutable*.] In a manner not to be found out. *Ash.*
To INSCU'LP, *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Lat.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakespeare.*
INSCU'LPTURE, *s.* [*in* and *sculpture*.] Any thing engraved. *Brown.*
To INSE'AM, *v. a.* [*in* and *seam*.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix. *Pope.*
INSECT, *s.* [*insecta*, Lat.]
 1 *Insects* are so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*
 2 Any thing small or contemptible. *Thomson.*
INSECTA'TOR, *s.* [*insector*, Lat.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.
INSE'CTILE, *a.* [from *insect*.] Having the nature of insects. *Bacon.*
INSECTO'LOGER, *s.* [*insect* and *λογος*.] One who studies or describes insects. *Derham.*
INSECU'RE, *a.* [*in* and *secure*.]
 1 Not secure; not confident of safety.
 2 Not safe.
INSECU'RELY, * *ad.* [from *insecure*.] Unsafely; in danger. *Ash.*
INSECU'RITY, *s.* [*in* and *security*.]
 1 Uncertainty; want of reasonable confidence. *Brown.*
 2 Want of safety; danger; hazard. *Hammond.*
INSECU'TION, *s.* [*insecution*, Fr.] Pursuit: not in use. *Chapman.*
INSEMINA'TION, *s.* [*insemination*, Fr.] The act of scattering seed on ground.
INSE'NSATE, *a.* [*insensato*, Ital.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility. *Milton.*
INSENSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*insensibilité*, Fr.]
 1 Inability to perceive. *Glanville.*
 2 Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.
 3 Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.
INSE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*insensible*, Fr.]
 1 Imperceptible; not discoverable by the sense. *Newton.*
 2 Slowly gradual. *Dryden.*
 3 Void of feeling, either mental or corporal. *Milton.*
 4 Void of emotion or affection. *Dryden.*
INSE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* [from *insensible*.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive. *Ray.*
INSE'NSIBLY, *ad.* [from *insensible*.]
 1 Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses. *Addison.*
 2 By slow degrees. *Swift.*
 3 Without mental or corporal sense.
INSEPARABI'LITY, } *s.* [from *inseparable*.]
INSE'PARABLENESS, } The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided. *Locke.*
INSE'PARABLE, *a.* [*inseparable*, Fr. *inseparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disjointed; united so as not to be parted. *Bacon.*
INSE'PARABLY, *ad.* [from *inseparable*.] With indissoluble union. *Bentley.*
To INSE'RT, *v. a.* [*inserer*, Fr. *insero*, *insertum*, Lat.] To place in or among other things. *Stillingfleet.*

INS

INSE'RTION, *s.* [*insertion*, Fr.]
 1 The act of placing any thing in or among other matter. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 The thing inserted. *Broome.*
To INSE'RV, *v. a.* [*inservio*, Lat.] To be of use to an end.
INSE'RVIENT, *a.* [*inserviens*, Lat.] Conducive; of use to an end.
To INSHE'LL, *v. a.* [*in* and *shell*.] To hide in a shell. *Shakespeare.*
To INSHIP, *v. a.* [*in* and *ship*.] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. *Shakespeare.*
To INSHRI'NE, *v. a.* [*in* and *shrine*.] To enclose in a shrine or precious case. *Milton.*
I'NSIDE, *s.* [*in* and *side*.] Interior part, part within. *Addison.*
INSIDIA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait.
INSI'DIOUS, *a.* [*insidieux*, Fr. *insidiosus*, Lat.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Atterbury.*
INSI'DIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
INSIGHT, *s.* [*insicht*, Dutch.] Inspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing. *Sidney.*
INSI'GNIA, *s. pl.* [Lat.] Ensigns; arms. *Ash.*
INSIGNI'FICANCE, *s.* [*insignificance*, Fr.]
INSIGNI'FICANCY, *s.* [*insignificance*, Fr.]
 1 Want of meaning; unmeaning terms. *Glanv.*
 2 Unimportance. *Addison.*
INSIGNI'FICANT, *a.* [*in* and *significant*.]
 1 Wanting meaning; void of signification. *Bla.*
 2 Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. *South.*
INSIGNI'FICANTLY, *ad.*
 1 Without meaning. *Hale.*
 2 Without importance or effect.
INSINCE'RE, *a.* [*insincerus*, Lat.]
 1 Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful.
 2 Not sound; corrupted. *Pope.*
INSINCE'RITY, *s.* [from *insincere*.] Want of truth or fidelity. *Broome.*
To INSI'NEW, *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew*.] To strengthen; to confirm. *Shakespeare.*
INSI'NUANT, *a.* [Fr.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton.*
To INSI'NUATE, *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Lat.]
 1 To introduce any thing gently. *Woodward.*
 2 To push gently into notice; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. *Clarendon.*
 3 To hint; to impart indirectly. *Swift.*
 4 To instill; to infuse gently. *Locke.*
To INSI'NUATE, *v. n.*
 1 To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. *Harvey.*
 3 To enfold; to wreath; to wind. *Milton.*
INSINUA'TION, *s.* [*insinuatio*, Latin.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections. *Clarendon.*
INSI'NUATIVE, *a.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
INSI'NUATOR, *s.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth.*
INSI'PID, *a.* [*insipidus*, Lat.]
 1 Without taste; without power of affecting the organs of gust. *Floyer.*
 2 Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden.*
INSIPI'DITY, *s.* [*insipidité*, Fr.]
INSI'PIDNESS, *s.* [*insipidité*, Fr.]
 1 Want of taste.
 2 Want of life or spirit. *Pope.*
INSI'PIDLY, *ad.* [from *insipid*.] Without taste; dully. *Locke.*
INSI'PIENCE, *s.* [*insipientia*, Lat.] Folly; want of understanding.
To INSI'ST, *v. n.* [*insister*, Fr. *insisto*, Lat.]
 1 To stand or rest upon. *Ray.*
 2 Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To dwell upon in discourse. *Decay of Piety.*

INS

INSI'STENT, *a.* [*insistens*, Lat.] Resting upon any thing. *Wotton.*
INSI'STURE, *s.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in Shakespeare to signify constancy or regularity: but not now used.
INSI'TIENCY, *s.* [*in* and *sitio*, Lat.] Exemption from thirst. *Grew.*
INSI'TION, *s.* [*insitio*, Lat.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another. *Ray.*
To INSNA'RE, *v. a.* [*in* and *snare*.]
 1 To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle. *Fenton.*
 2 To intangle in difficulties or perplexities. *Hooker.*
INSNA'RER, *s.* [from *insnare*.] He that in snares.
INSO'CIABLE, *a.* [*insociable*, Fr.]
 1 Averse from conversation. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton.*
INSOBRI'ETY, *s.* [*in* and *sobriety*.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety. *Decay of Piety.*
To I'NSOLATE, *v. a.* [*insolo*, Lat.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.
INSOLA'TION, *s.* [*insolation*, Fr.] Exposition to the sun. *Brown.*
I'NSOLENCE, *s.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, Lat.]
I'NSOLENCY, *s.* Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt. *Tillotson.*
To I'NSOLENCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult: improper. *King Charles.*
I'NSOLENT, *a.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing. *Atterbury.*
I'NSOLENTLY, *ad.* [*insolenter*, Lat.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely. *Addison.*
INSO'LVABLE, *a.* [*insolvable*, Fr.]
 1 Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explanation. *Watts.*
 2 That cannot be paid.
INSO'LUBLE, *a.* [*insoluble*, Fr.]
 1 Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.
 2 Not to be dissolved or separated. *Arbuthnot.*
INSO'LVENCY, *s.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts.
INSO'LVENT, *a.* [*in* and *solvo*, Lat.] Unable to pay. *Smart.*
INSOMU'CH, *conj.* [*in so much*.] So that; to such a degree that. *Addison.*
To INSPE'CT, *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.
INSPE'CTION, *s.* [*inspection*, Fr. *inspectio*, Lat.]
 1 Prying examination; narrow and close survey. *South.*
 2 Superintendence; presiding care. *Bentley.*
INSPE'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.]
 1 A prying examiner. *Dennis.*
 2 A superintendent. *Watts.*
INSPE'RSION, *s.* [*inspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling upon. *Ainsworth.*
INSPHE'RE, *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere*.] To place in an orb or sphere. *Milton.*
INSPI'RABLE, *a.* [from *inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath. *Harvey.*
INSPIRA'TION, *s.* [from *inspire*.]
 1 The act of drawing in the breath. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 The act of breathing into any thing.
 3 Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power. *Dennis.*
To INSPI'RE, *v. a.* [*inspiro*, Lat.] To draw in the breath. *Walton.*
To INSPI'RE, *v. a.*
 1 To breathe into. *Pope.*
 2 To infuse by breathing. *Wisdom.*
 3 To infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To animate by supernatural infusion. *Addison.*
 5 To draw in with the breath. *Harvey.*
INSPI'RER, *s.* [from *inspire*.] He that inspires.
To INSPI'RIT, *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit*.] To animate: to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to encourage. *Pope.*
To INSPI'SSATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick. *Arbuthnot.*

INS

INSPISSA'TION, *s.* [from *inspissate*.] The act of making any liquid thick. *Arbuthnot.*
INSTABI'LITY, *s.* [*instabilité*, Fr. *instabilis*, L.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addison.*
INSTA'BLE, *a.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing.
To INSTA'LL, *v. a.* [*installer*, Fr. *in* and *stall*.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition. *Wotton.*
INSTALLA'TION, *s.* [*installation*, Fr.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat. *Ayliffe.*
INSTA'LMENT, *s.* [from *install*.] 1 The act of installing. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The seat in which one is installed. *Shakespeare.*
INSTANCE, } *s.* [*instance*, Fr.]
INSTANCY, } 1 Importunity; urgency; solicitation; importuneness; persistency. *Hooker.*
 2 Motive; influence; pressing argument. *Ayliffe.*
 3 Prosecution or process of a suit. *Addison.*
 4 Example; document. *Hale.*
 5 State of any thing. *Rogers.*
 6 Occasion; act.
To INSTANCE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example. *Tillotson.*
INSTANT, *a.* [*instans*, Lat.] 1 Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. *Prior.*
 2 Immediate; without any time intervening; present. *Pope.*
 3 Quick; without any delay.
INSTANT, *s.* [*instant*, Fr.] 1 *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.*
 2 The present or current month. *Addison.*
INSTANTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*instantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession. *Burnet.*
INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, *ad.* In an indivisible point of time. *Derham.*
INSTANTLY, *ad.* [*instanter*, Lat.] 1 Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. *Bacon.*
 2 With urgent importunity.
To INSTA'TE, *v. a.* [*in* and *state*.] 1 To place in a certain rank or condition. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To invest: obsolete.
INSTAURA'TION, *s.* [*instauratio*, Lat.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.
INSTE'AD of, *prep.* [*of in* and *stead*, place.] 1 In room of; in place of. *Swift.*
 2 Equal to. *Tillotson.*
To INSTE'EP, *v. a.* [*in* and *steep*.] 1 To soak; to macerate in moisture. *Shak.*
 2 Lying under water. *Shakespeare.*
INST'EP, *s.* [*in* and *step*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*
To INSTIGATE, *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.
INSTIGA'TION, *s.* [*instigation*, Fr.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill. *South.*
INSTIGA'TOR, *s.* [*instigateur*, Fr.] Inciter to ill. *Decay of Piety.*
To INSTI'LL, *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat.] 1 To infuse by drops. *Milton.*
 2 To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse. *Calamy.*
INSTILLA'TION, *s.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instill*.] 1 The act of pouring in by drops.
 2 The act of infusing slowly into the mind.
 3 The thing infused. *Rambler.*
INSTI'NCT, *a.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. *Milton.*
INSTI'NCT, *s.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Natural desire or aversion; natural tendency. *Prior.*
INSTI'NCTED, *a.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. *Bentley.*
INSTI'NCTIVE, *a.* [from *instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice or reason. *Brown.*
INSTI'NCTIVELY, *ad.* [from *instinctive*.] By instinct; by the call of nature. *Shakespeare.*
To INSTITUTE, *v. a.* [*instituto*, Lat.]

INS

1 To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle. *Hale.*
 2 To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction. *Decay of Piety.*
INSTITUTE, *s.* [*institutum*, Lat.] 1 Established law; settled order. *Dryden.*
 2 Precept; maxim; principle. *Dryden.*
INSTITU'TION, *s.* [*institutio*, Lat.] 1 Act of establishing.
 2 Establishment; settlement. *Swift.*
 3 Positive law. *Atterbury.*
 4 Education. *Hammond.*
INSTITU'TIONARY, *a.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine. *Brown.*
INSTITUTIST, *s.* [from *institute*.] A writer of institutes, or elemental instructions. *Harvey.*
INSTITUTOR, *s.* [*institutor*, Lat.] 1 An establisher; one who settles. *Holder.*
 2 Instructor; educator. *Walker.*
To INSTO'P, *v. a.* [*in* and *stop*.] To close up; to stop.
To INSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [*instruo*, Lat.] 1 To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate. *Milton.*
 2 To model; to form. *Ayliffe.*
INSTRU'CTER, } *s.* [from *instruct*.] A teacher;
INSTRU'CTOR, } an institutor. *Addison.*
INSTRU'CTION, *s.* [from *instruct*.] 1 The act of teaching; information. *Locke.*
 2 Precepts conveying knowledge. *Young.*
 3 Authoritative information; mandate. *Shak.*
INSTRU'CTIVE, *a.* [from *instruct*.] Conveying knowledge. *Holder.*
INSTRU'CTRESS,* *s.* An instructing female, real or imaginary. *Akenside.*
INSTRUMENT, *s.* [*instrumentum*, Lat.] 1 A tool used for any work or purpose.
 2 A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds. *Dryden.*
 3 A writing containing any contract or order. *Tobit.*
 4 The agent or mean of any thing. *Locke.*
 5 One who acts only to serve the purposes of another. *Dryden.*
INSTRUME'NTAL, *a.* [*instrumental*, Fr.] 1 Conducive as means to some end; organical. *Smalridge.*
 2 Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful. *Swift.*
 3 Consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments; not vocal. *Milton.*
INSTRUMENTA'LITY, *s.* [from *instrumental*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. *Hale.*
INSTRUME'NTALLY, *ad.* [from *instrumental*.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. *Digby.*
INSTRUME'NTALNESS, *s.* [from *instrumental*.] Usefulness as means to an end.
INSU'FFERABLE, *a.* [*in* and *sufferable*.] 1 Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance. *Locke.*
 2 Detestable; contemptible. *Dryden.*
INSU'FFERABLY, *ad.* [from *insufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance. *South.*
INSUFFI'CIENCE, } *s.* [*insufficiency*, Fr.] In-
INSUFFI'CIENCY, } adequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power. *Atterbury.*
INSUFFI'CIENT, *a.* [*insufficient*, Fr.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit. *Rogers.*
INSUFFI'CIENTLY, *ad.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability.
INSUFFLA'TION, *s.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon. *Hammond.*
INSULAR, } *a.* [*insulaire*, Fr.] Belonging to an
INSULARY, } island. *Howel.*
INSULATED, *a.* [*insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous to any side.
INSU'LSE, *a.* [*insulsus*, Lat.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Dictionary.*
INSULT, *s.* [*insultus*, Lat.] 1 The act of leaping upon any thing. *Dryden.*
 2 Act of insolence or contempt. *Broom.*

INT

TO INSU'LT, v. a. [*insulto*, Lat.]
 1 To treat with insolence or contempt. *Pope.*
 2 To trample upon; to triumph over. *Shakes.*
INSU'LTR, s. [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph. *Rosce.*
INSU'LTINGLY, ad. [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*
INSUPERABI'LITY, s. [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.
INSUPERABLE, a. [*insuperabilis*, Lat.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Pope.*
INSUPERABLENESS, s. [from *insuperable*.] Invincibility; impossibility to be surmounted.
INSUPERABLY, ad. [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably. *Greiv.*
INSUPPOR'TABLE, a. [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.
INSUPPOR'TABLENESS, s. [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*
INSUPPOR'TABLY, ad. [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance. *Dryden.*
INSURMO'UNTABLE, a. [*insurmountable*, Fr. in and *surmountable*.] Insuperable; unconquerable. *Locke.*
INSURMO'UNTABLY, ad. [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.
INSURRE'CTION, s. [*insurgo*, Lat.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion. *Arbuth.*
INSUSURRA'TION, s. [*insusurro*, Lat.] The act of whispering into something.
INTA'CTIBLE, a. [in and *tactum*, Lat.] Not perceptible to the touch.
INTA'GLIO, s. [Ital.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground. *Addison.*
INTA'STABLE, a. [in and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.
I'NTEGER, s. [Lat.] The whole of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*
I'NTEGRAL, a. [*integral*, Fr.]
 1 Whole; applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. *Bacon.*
 2 Uninjured; complete; not defective.
 3 Not fractional; not broken into fractions.
I'NTEGRAL, s. The whole made up of parts.
INTE'GRITY, s. [*integritas*, Lat.]
 1 Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners. *Rogers.*
 2 Purity; genuine unadulterated state. *Hale.*
 3 Intireness; unbroken; whole. *Broome.*
INTE'GUMENT, s. [*integumentum*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another. *Add.*
I'NTELLECT, s. [*intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.
INTELLE'CTION, s. [*intellectio*, Lat.] The act of understanding. *Bentley.*
INTELLE'CTIVE, a. [*intellectif*, Fr.] Having power to understand. *Glanville.*
INTELLE'CTUAL, a. [*intellectuel*, Fr.]
 1 Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding. *Taylor.*
 2 Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind. *Watts.*
 3 Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses. *Cowley.*
 4 Having the power of understanding. *Milton.*
INTELLE'CTUAL, s. Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville.*
INTE'LLIGENCE, s. [*intelligentia*, Lat.]
INTE'LLIGENCY, s.
 1 Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. *Hayward.*
 2 Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another. *Bacon.*
 3 Spirit; unbodied mind. *Collier.*
 4 Understanding; skill. *Spenser.*
INTE'LLIGENCER, s. [from *intelligence*.] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages. *Howel.*
INTE'LLIGENT, a. [*intelligens*, Lat.]
 1 Knowing; instructed; skillful. *Milton.*
 2 Giving information. *Shakespeare.*

INT

INTELLIGE'NTIAL, a. [from *intelligence*.]
 1 Consisting of unbodied mind. *Milton.*
 2 Intellectual; exercising understanding.
INTELLIGIBI'LITY, s. [from *intelligible*.]
 1 Possibility to be understood.
 2 The power of understanding; intellection; no proper. *Glanville.*
INTE'LLIGIBLE, a. [*intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood. *Watts.*
INTE'LLIGIBLENESS, s. [from *intelligible*.] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.
INTE'LLIGIBLY, ad. [from *intelligible*.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.
INTE'MERATE, a. [*intemeratus*, Lat.] Unde-filed; unpolluted.
INTE'MPERAMENT, s. [in and *temperament*.] Bad constitution. *Harvey.*
INTE'MPERANCE, s. [*intemperantia*, Latin.]
INTE'MPERANCY, s. Want of moderation; excess in meat or drink, or any other gratifi-cation. *Hakewill.*
INTE'MPERATE, a. [*intemperatus*, Lat.]
 1 Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous. *South.*
 2 Passionate; ungovernable. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean: as, an *intemperate* climate.
INTE'MPERATELY, ad. [from *intemperate*.]
 1 With breach of the laws of temperance. *Tillotson.*
 2 Immoderately; excessively. *Spratt.*
INTE'MPERATENESS, s. [from *intemperate*.]
 1 Want of moderation.
 2 Unseasonableness of weather.
INTE'MPERATURE, s. [from *intemperate*.] Ex-cess of some quality.
TO INTE'ND, v. a. [*intendo*, Lat.]
 1 To stretch out: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 2 To enforce; to make intense. *Newton.*
 3 To regard; to attend; to take care of.
 4 To pay regard or attention to. *Bacon.*
 5 To mean; to design. *Dryden.*
INTE'NDANCY, s. [from *intend*.] The depart-ment or office of an intendant. *Ash.*
INTE'NDANT, s. [Fr.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business. *Arbuthnot.*
INTE'NDIMENT, s. Attention; patient hear-ing. *Spenser.*
INTE'NDMENT, s. [*entenaement*, Fr.] Inten-tion; design. *L'Estrange.*
TO INTE'NERATE, v. a. [in and *tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to soften. *Bacon.*
INTENERATION, s. [from *intenerate*.] The act of softening or making tender. *Bacon.*
INTE'NIBLE, a. [in and *tenible*.] That cannot hold: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
INTE'NSE, a. [*intensus*, Lat.]
 1 Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax. *Boyle.*
 2 Vehement; ardent. *Addison.*
 3 Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.
INTE'NSELY, ad. [from *intense*.] To a great de-gree. *Addison.*
INTE'NSENESS, s. [from *intense*.] The state
INTE'NSITY, s. of being enforced in a high degree; contrariety to laxity or remission. *Woodward.*
INTE'NSION, s. [*intensio*, Lat.] The act of forc-ing or straining any thing. *Taylor.*
INTE'NSIVE, a. [from *intense*.]
 1 Stretched or increased with respect to itself. *Hale.*
 2 Intent; unremitted. *Wotton.*
INTE'NSIVELY, ad. By increase of degree.
INTE'NT, a. [*intentus*, Lat.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application. *Watts.*
INTE'NT, s. [from *intend*.] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.
INTE'NTION, s. [*intentio*, Lat.]
 1 Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *South.*
 2 Design; purpose. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The state of being intense or strained.

INT

INTENTIONAL, *a.* [*intentionel*, Fr.] Designed; done by design. *Rogers.*
INTENTIONALLY, *ad.* [from *intentional*.]
 1 By design; with fixed choice. *Hale.*
 2 In will, if not in action. *Atterbury.*
INTENTIVE, *a.* [from *intent*.] Diligently applied; busily attentive. *Brown.*
INTENTIVELY, *ad.* [from *intensive*.] With application; closely.
INTENTLY, *ad.* [from *intent*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire. *Hammond.*
INTENTNESS, *s.* [from *intent*.] The state of being intent; anxious application. *Swift.*
To INTER, *v. a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury. *Shakespeare.*
INTERCALAR, *a.* [*intercalaris*, Lat.] Insert-
INTERCALARY, *s.* ed out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day.
To INTERCALATE, *v. a.* [*intercalo*, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.
INTERCALATION, *s.* [*intercalatio*, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. *Brown.*
To INTERCEDE, *v. n.* [*intercedo*, Lat.]
 1 To pass between. *Newton.*
 2 To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy.*
INTERCEDE, *s.* [from *intercede*.] One that intercedes; a mediator.
To INTERCEPT, *v. a.* [*interceptus*, Lat.]
 1 To stop and seize in the way. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated. *Newton.*
INTERCEPTION, *s.* [*interceptio*, Lat.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction. *Wotton.*
INTERCESSION, *s.* [*intercessio*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another.
INTERCESSOR, *s.* [*intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *South.*
To INTERCHAIN, *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together. *Shakespeare.*
To INTERCHANGE, *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.]
 1 To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To succeed alternately. *Sidney.*
INTERCHANGE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Howel.*
 2 Alternate succession. *Holder.*
 3 Mutual donation and reception.
INTERCHANGEABLE, *a.* [from *interchange*.]
 1 Given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*
 2 Following each other in alternate succession.
INTERCHANGEABLY, *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.
INTERCHANGEMENT, *s.* [*inter* and *change*.] Exchange; mutual transference.
INTERCIPIENT, *s.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage. *Wiseman.*
INTERCPTION, *s.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] Interruption. *Brown.*
INTERCLUDE, *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept. *Holder.*
INTERCLUSION, *s.* [*interclusus*, Lat.] Obstruction; interception.
INTERCOLUMNIATION, *s.* [*inter* and *columna*, Lat.] The space between the pillars.
To INTERCOMMON, *v. n.* [*inter* and *common*.] To feed at the same table. *Bacon.*
INTERCOMMUNITY, *s.* [*inter* and *community*.] A mutual communication or community.
INTERCOSTAL, *a.* [*inter* and *costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs. *More.*
INTERCOURSE, *s.* [*entrecours*, Fr.]
 1 Commerce; exchange. *Milton.*
 2 Communication. *Bacon.*
INTERCOURSE, *s.* [*intercurro*, Lat.] Pass-

age.

INT

INTERCOURSE, *a.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between. *Boyle.*
INTERDEAL, *s.* [*inter* and *deal*.] Traffick; intercourse. *Spenser.*
To INTERDICT, *v. a.* [*interdico*, Lat.]
 1 To forbid; to prohibit. *Tickel.*
 2 To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ayliffe.*
INTERDICT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Prohibition; prohibiting decree. *Bacon.*
 2 A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Wotton.*
INTERDICTION, *s.* [*interdictio*, Lat.]
 1 Prohibition; forbidding decree. *Milton.*
 2 Curse: from the papal *interdict*. *Shakespeare.*
INTERDICTIONARY, *a.* [from *interdict*.] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.*
To INTERESS, *v. a.* [*interessar*, Fr.] To concern; to affect; to give share in. *Dryden.*
To INTEREST, *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion.
INTEREST, *s.* [*interest*, Lat. *intérêt*, Fr.]
 1 Concern; advantage; good. *Hammond.*
 2 Influence over others. *Clarendon.*
 3 Share; part in any thing; participation.
 4 Regard to private profit. *Swift.*
 5 Money paid for use; usury. *Arbuthnot.*
 6 Any surplus of advantage. *Shakespeare.*
To INTERFERE, *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.]
 1 To interpose; to intermeddle. *Swift.*
 2 To clash; to oppose each other. *Smalridge.*
 3 A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or one leg hits another, and strikes off the skin. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
INTERFERENCE, *s.* [from *interfere*.] Interposition. *Burke.*
INTERFLUENT, *a.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between. *Boyle.*
INTERFULGENT, *a.* [*inter* and *fulgens*.] Shining between.
INTERFUSED, *a.* [*interfusus*, Lat.] Poured or scattered between. *Milton.*
INTERJACENCY, *s.* [*interjacens*, Lat.]
 1 The act or state of lying between. *Hale.*
 2 The thing lying between. *Brown.*
INTERJACENT, *a.* [*interjacens*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*
INTERJECTION, *s.* [*interjectio*, Lat.]
 1 A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!*
 2 Intervention; interposition; act of putting something between. *Bacon.*
INTERIM, *s.* [*interim*, Lat.] Mean time; intervening time. *Tatler.*
To INTERJOIN, *v. a.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shakespeare.*
INTERIOUR, *a.* [*interior*, Lat.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial. *Burnet.*
INTERKNOWLEDGE, *s.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*
To INTERLACE, *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another. *Hay.*
INTERLAPSE, *s.* [*inter* and *lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events. *Harvey.*
To INTERLARD, *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]
 1 To mix meat with bacon, or fat.
 2 To interpose; to insert between. *Carew.*
 3 To diversify by mixture. *Hale.*
To INTERLEAVE, *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.
To INTERLINE, *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.]
 1 To write in alternate lines. *Locke.*
 2 To correct by something written between the lines. *Dryden.*
INTERLINEATION, *s.* [*inter* and *lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift.*
INTERLINING, *s.* [from *interline*.] The act of writing between the lines; that which is written between the lines. *Ash.*
To INTERLINK, *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another. *Dryden.*

INT

INTERLOCUTION, *s.* [*interlocutio*, Lat.]
 1 Dialogue; interchange of speech. *Hooker.*
 2 Preparatory proceeding in law. *Ayliffe.*
INTERLOCUTOR, *s.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Lat.]
 Dialogist; one that talks with another.
INTERLOCUTORY, *a.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr.]
 1 Consisting of dialogue. *Fiddes.*
 2 Preparatory to decision.
INTERLOPE, *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch.]
 To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other. *Tatler.*
INTERLOPER, *s.* [from *interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.
INTERLU'CENT, *a.* [*interlucens*, Lat.] Shining between.
INTERLUDE, *s.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce. *Bacon.*
INTERLU'ENCY, *s.* [*interluo*, Lat.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood. *Hale.*
INTERLU'NAR, } *a.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Be-
INTERLU'NARY, } longing to the time when
 the moon, about to change, is invisible. *Mil.*
INTERMA'RRIAGE, *s.* [*inter* and *marriage*.]
 Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Addison.*
INTERMA'RRY, *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other. *Sw.*
INTERME'DDLE, *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*.]
 To interpose officiously. *Clarendon.*
INTERME'DDLE, *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mingle; to intermingle. *Spenser.*
INTERME'DDLER, *s.* [from *intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right. *L'Estrange.*
INTERME'DIACY, *s.* [from *intermediate*.] Interposition; intervention. *Derham.*
INTERME'DIAL, *a.* Intervening; lying between; intervenient. *Evelyn.*
INTERME'DIATE, *a.* [*intermédiaire*, Fr.] Intervening; interposed. *Newton.*
INTERME'DIATELY, *ad.* [from *intermediate*.]
 By way of intervention.
INTERME'LL, *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle; not in use. *Spenser.*
INTERMENT, *s.* [*interment*, Fr.] Burial; sepulture.
INTERMIGRATION, *s.* [*intermigration*, Fr.]
 Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other. *Hale.*
INTERMINABLE, *a.* [*in* and *termino*, Lat.] Immense; admitting no boundary. *Milton.*
INTERMINATE, *a.* [*interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman.*
INTERMINATION, *s.* [*intermino*, Lat.] Menace; threat. *Decay of Piety.*
INTERMINGLE, *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.]
 To mingle; to mix; to put some things among others. *Hooker.*
INTERMINGLE, *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.
INTERMISSION, *s.* [*intermissio*, Lat.]
 1 Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop. *Wilkins.*
 2 Intervient time. *Shakespeare.*
 3 State of being intermitted. *Ben Jonson.*
 4 The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest. *Milton.*
INTERMISSIVE, *a.* [from *intermit*.] Coming by fits; not continual. *Brown.*
INTERMIT, *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. *Rog.*
INTERMIT, *v. n.* To grow mild between fits or paroxysms.
INTERMITTENT, *a.* [*intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits. *Harvey.*
INTERMIX, *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.
INTERMIX, *v. n.* To be mingled together.
INTERMIXTURE, *s.* [*inter* and *mixture*, Lat.]
 1 Mass formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle.*
 2 Something additional mingled in a mass. *Bac.*
INTERMUNDANE, *a.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Lat.]

INT

Subsisting between worlds, or between orb, and orb. *Locke.*
INTERMURAL, *a.* [*inter* and *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*
INTERMUTUAL, *a.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel.*
INTER'N, *a.* [*internus*, Lat.] Inward; intestine; not foreign. *Howel.*
INTER'NAL, *a.* [*internus*, Lat.]
 1 Inward; not external. *Locke.*
 2 Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers.*
INTER'NALLY, *ad.*
 1 Inwardly.
 2 Mentally; intellectually. *Taylor.*
INTERNE'CINE, *a.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction. *Hudibras.*
INTERNE'CION, *s.* [*internecio*, Lat.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter. *Hale.*
INTERNU'NCIO, *s.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.
INTERPELLATION, *s.* [*interpellatio*, Lat.] A summons; a call upon. *Ayliffe.*
TO INTERPOLATE, *v. a.* [*interpolo*, Lat.]
 1 To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Pope.*
 2 To renew; to begin again; not used. *Hale.*
INTERPOLATION, *s.* [*interpolation*, Fr.] Something added or put into the original matter. *Cromwell.*
INTERPOLATOR, *s.* [Lat.] One that foists in counterfeit passages. *Swift.*
INTERPO'SAL, *s.* [from *interpose*.]
 1 Interposition; agency between two persons. *South.*
 2 Intervention. *Glanville.*
TO INTERPO'SE, *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat.]
 1 To place between; to make intervenient. *Bac.*
 2 To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Swift.*
 3 To offer as a succour or relief. *Woodward.*
TO INTERPO'SE, *v. n.*
 1 To mediate; to act between two parties.
 2 To put in by way of interpretation. *Boyle.*
INTERPO'SER, *s.* [from *interpose*.]
 1 One that comes between others. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An intervenient agent; a mediator.
INTERPOSITION, *s.* [*interpositio*, Lat.]
 1 Intervient agency. *Atterbury.*
 2 Mediation; agency between parties. *Addison.*
 3 Intervention; state of being placed between two. *Raleigh.*
 4 Any thing interposed. *Milton.*
TO INTERPRET, *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to. *Daniel.*
INTERPRETABLE, *a.* [from *interpret*.] Capable of being expounded. *Collier.*
INTERPRETATION, *s.* [*interpretatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of interpreting; explanation. *Shak.*
 2 The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. *Hooker.*
 3 The power of explaining. *Bacon.*
INTERPRETATIVE, *a.* [from *interpret*.] Collected by interpretation. *Hammond.*
INTERPRETATIVELY, *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*
INTERPRETER, *s.* [*interpretes*, Lat.]
 1 An expositor; an expounder. *Burnet.*
 2 A translator. *Sherborne.*
INTERPU'NCTION, *s.* [*interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or sentences.
INTERRE'GNUM, *s.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another. *Cowley.*
INTERRE'IGN, *s.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*
TO INTERROGATE, *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] To examine; to question.
TO INTERROGATE, *v. n.* To ask; to put questions. *Hammond.*
INTERROGATION, *s.* [*interrogatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of questioning.
 2 A question put; an inquiry. *Pope.*
 3 A note that marks a question: thus (?)
INTERROGATIVE, *a.* [*interrogativus*, Lat.] De-

INT

noting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, *s.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY, *ad.* In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, *s.* [from *interrogate*.] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY, *s.* [interrogatoire, Fr.] A question; an inquiry. *Shakespeare.*

INTERROGATORY, *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

To INTERRUPT, *v. a.* [interruptus, Lat.]

- 1 To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it. *Hale.*
- 2 To hinder one from proceeding by interposition. *Ecclesiasticus.*
- 3 To divide; to separate.

INTERRUPT, *a.* Containing a chasm. *Milton.*

INTERRUPTEDLY, *ad.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages. *Boy.*

INTERRUPTER, *s.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, *s.* [interruptio, Lat.]

- 1 Interposition; breach of continuity. *Hale.*
- 2 Intervention; interposition. *Dryden.*
- 3 Hinderance; stop; let; obstruction. *Shak.*
- 4 Intermission. *Addison.*

INTERSCAPULAR, *a.* [inter and scapula, Lat.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCI'ND, *v. a.* [inter and scindo, Lat.] To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE, *v. a.* [inter and scribo, Lat.] To write between.

INTERSCRIPTION, *s.* [from *interscribe*.] An interlineation. *Scott.*

INTERSE'CANT, *a.* [intersecans, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT, *v. a.* [interseco, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually. *Brown.*

To INTERSE'CT, *v. n.* To meet and cross each other. *Wiseman.*

INTERSE'CTION, *s.* [intersectio, Lat.] Point where lines cross each other. *Bentley.*

To INTERSE'RT, *v. a.* [intersero, Lat.] To put in between other things. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION, *s.* [from *intersert*.] An insertion or thing inserted between any thing. *Ham.*

To INTERSPERSE, *v. a.* [interspersus, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things. *Sw.*

INTERSPERSION, *s.* [from *intersperse*.] The act of scattering here and there. *Watts.*

INTERSTELLAR, *a.* [inter and stella, Lat.] Intervening between the stars. *Bacon.*

INTERSTICE, *s.* [interstitium, Lat.]

- 1 Space between one thing and another. *Arbuth.*
- 2 Time between one act and another. *Ayliffe.*

INTERSTICIAL, *a.* [from *interstice*.] Containing interstices. *Brown.*

INTERTEXTURE, *s.* [intertexto, Lat.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE, *v. a.* [inter and twine, or

To INTERTWIST, *v. a.* [inter and twist.] To unite by twisting one with another. *Milton.*

INTERVAL, *s.* [intervallum, Lat.]

- 1 Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant place. *Newton.*
- 2 Time passing between two assignable points. *Swift.*
- 3 Remission of a delirium or distemper. *Atter.*

To INTERVE'NE, *v. n.* [intervenio, Lat.]

- 1 To come between things or persons.
- 2 To make intervals. *Milton.*
- 3 To cross unexpectedly. *Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE, *s.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview: out of use. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT, *a.* [interveniens, Latin.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between. *Bac.*

INTERVE'NTION, *s.* [interventio, Lat.]

- 1 Agency between persons. *Atterbury.*
- 2 Agency between antecedents and consecutives. *L'Estrange.*
- 3 Interposition; the state of being interposed. *Holder.*

INT

To INTERVE'RT, *v. a.* [invertito, Lat.]

- 1 To turn to another course. *Wotton.*
- 2 To turn to another use.

INTERV'IEW, *s.* [entrevue, Fr.] Mutual sight sight of each other. *Hooker.*

To INTERVO'LTE, *v. a.* [intervolvo, Lat.] To involve one within another. *Milton.*

To INTERWE'AVE, *v. a.* pret. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [inter and weave.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle. *Milton.*

To INTERWISH, *v. a.* [inter and wish.] To wish mutually to each other. *Donne.*

INTE'STABLE, *a.* [intestabilis, Lat.] Disqualified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*

INTE'STATE, *a.* [intestatus, Lat.] Wanting a will: dying without a will. *Dryden.*

INTESTI'NAL, *a.* [intestinal, Fr. from intestine.] Belonging to the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'STINE, *a.* [intestin, Fr. intestinus, Lat.]

- 1 Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa.*
- 2 Contained in the body. *Milton.*
- 3 Domestick; not foreign. *Pope.*

INTE'STINE, *s.* [intestinum, Lat.] The gut; the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTHRA'LL, *v. a.* [in and thrall.] To enslave to shackle; to reduce to servitude. *Prior.*

INTHRA'LEMENT, *s.* [from *inthrall*.] Servitude; slavery. *Milton.*

To INTHRO'NE, *v. a.* [in and throne.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne. *Thomson.*

INTIMACY, *s.* [from *intimate*.] Close familiarity. *Rogers.*

INTIMATE, *a.* [intimus, Lat.]

- 1 Inmost; inward; intestine. *Tillotson.*
- 2 Near; not kept at distance. *South.*
- 3 Familiar; closely acquainted. *Roscommon.*

INTIMATE, *s.* [intime, Fr. intimus, Lat.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To INTIMATE, *v. a.* [intimer, Fr.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Loc.*

INTIMATELY, *ad.* [from *intimate*.]

- 1 Closely; with intermixture of parts. *Arbuth.*
- 2 Nearly; inseparably. *Addison.*
- 3 Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION, *s.* [from *intimate*.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction. *Addison.*

INTIME, *a.* Inward; being within the mass; internal: not used. *Digby.*

To INTI'MIDATE, *v. a.* [intimider, Fr.] To make fearful; to dastardize; to make cowardly. *Young.*

INTIMIDATION, *s.* [from *intimidate*.] The act of intimidating. *Scott.*

INTI'RE, *a.* [entier, Fr.] See **ENTIRE**. Whole; undiminished; unbroken. *Hooker.*

INTI'RELY, *ad.* [from *intire*.] Wholly; altogether. *Ash.*

INTI'RENESS, *s.* [from *intire*.] Wholeness; integrity. *Donne.*

INTO, *prep.* [in and to.]

- 1 Noting entrance with regard to place: he went into the house. *Wotton.*
- 2 Noting penetration beyond the outside: moisture sinks into the body. *Pope.*
- 3 Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause: he was brought into danger by rashness. *Boyle.*

INTO'LERABLE, *a.* [intolerabilis, Lat.]

- 1 Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born.
- 2 Bad beyond sufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS, *s.* Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY, *ad.* [from *intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTO'LERANCE, *s.* Want of candour to the opinions of others; not tolerating.

INTO'LERANT, *a.* Not enduring; persecuting.

To INTO'MB, *v. a.* [in and tomb.] To enclose in a funeral monument; to bury. *Dryden.*

To INTONATE, *v. a.* [intono, Lat.] To thunder

INTONATION, *s.* [intonation, Fr. from intonate.] The act of thundering.

To INTO'NE, *v. n.* [from *tone*.] To make a slow protracted noise.

INT

To INTO'RT, v. a. [*intortuo, Lat.*] To twist; to wreath; to wring. *Pope.*
To INTO'XICATE, v. a. [*in and toxicum, Lat.*] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*
INTOXICA'TION, s. [*from intoricate.*] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk. *South.*
INTRA'CTABLE, a. [*intractabilis, Lat.*] 1 Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate. *Rogers.*
 2 Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward.*
INTRA'CTABLENESS, s. Obstinacy; perverseness.
INTRA'CTABLY, ad. [*from intractable.*] Unmanageably; stubbornly.
INTRA'NEOUS,* a. [*intraneus, Lat. inward.*] Internal. *Scott.*
INTRANQUI'LLITY, s. [*in and tranquillity.*] Unquietness; want of rest. *Temple.*
INTRA'NSITIVE,* a. [*in contrary to, and transeo, Lat. to pass over.*] Incapable of passing over; having no object; neuter; belonging to those verbs which do not pass over or convey their force to any object. *Ash.*
INTRANSMU'TABLE, a. [*in and transmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other substance. *Ray.*
To INTRE'ASURE, v. a. [*in and treasure.*] To lay up as in a treasury. *Shakespeare.*
To INTRE'NCH, v. n. [*in and trencher, Fr.*] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *Dryden.*
To INTRE'NCH, v. a. 1 To break with hollows. *Milton.*
 2 To fortify with a trench. as, the allies were intrenched in their camp.
INTRE'NCHANT, a. Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible. *Shakespeare.*
INTRE'NCHMENT, s. [*from intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.
INTRE'PID, a. [*intrepide, Fr. intrepidus, Lat.*] Fearless; daring; bold; brave. *Thomson.*
INTREPI'DITY, s. [*from intrepidité, Fr.*] Fearlessness; courage; boldness. *Swift.*
INTRE'PIDLY, ad. [*from intrepid.*] Fearlessly; daringly. *Pope.*
INTRICACY, s. [*from intricate.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions. *Addison.*
INTRICATE, a. [*intricatus, Lat.*] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure. *Addison.*
To INTRICATE, v. a. [*from the adjective.*] To perplex; to darken: not proper, nor in use. *Camden.*
INTRICATELY, ad. [*from intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Swift.*
INTRICATENESS, s. [*from intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obscurity. *Sidney.*
INTRIGUE, s. [*intrigue, Fr.*] 1 A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged. *Addison.*
 2 Intricacy; complication. *Hale.*
 3 The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction. *Pope.*
To INTRI'GUE, v. n. [*intriguer, Fr.*] To form plots; to carry on private designs.
INTRI'GUER, s. [*intriguer, Fr.*] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women. *Addison.*
INTRI'GUINGLY, ad. [*from intrigue.*] With intrigue; with secret plotting.
INTRI'NSECAL, a. [*intrinsecus, Lat.*] 1 Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent. *Bentley.*
 2 Intimate; closely familiar: not used. *Wotton.*
INTRI'NSECALLY, ad. 1 Internally, naturally; really. *South.*
 2 Within; at the inside. *Wotton.*
INTRI'NSECATE, a. Perplexed; entangled: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
INTRI'NSICK, a. [*intrinsecus, Lat.*] Inward; internal; real; true. *Hammond.*

INT

2 Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Rogers.*
To INTRODU'CE, v. a. [*introducere, Lat.*] 1 To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person. *Locke.*
 2 To bring something into notice or practice. *Brown.*
 3 To produce; to give occasion to. *Locke.*
 4 To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.
INTRODU'CER, s. [*from introduce.*] 1 One who conducts another to a place or person.
 2 Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Wotton.*
INTRODU'CTION, s. [*introductio, Lat.*] 1 The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.
 2 The act of bringing any thing into notice or practice. *Clarendon.*
 3 The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.
INTRODU'CT,* F. a. [*introductif, Fr.*] Serving as means to something else. *South.*
INTRODU'CTORY, a. [*from introductus, Lat.*] Previous; serving as conveyance to something further. *Boyle.*
INTROGRE'SSION, s. [*introgressio, Lat.*] Entrance; the act of entering.
INTRO'IT, s. [*introit, Fr.*] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of publick devotions.
INTROMI'SSION, s. [*intromissio, Lat.*] The act of sending in. *Peachment.*
To INTRMIT, v. c. [*intromitto, Lat.*] 1 To send in; to let in; to admit.
 2 To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters. *Newton.*
To INTROSPE'CT, v. a. [*introspectus, Lat.*] To take a view of the inside.
INTROSPE'CTION, s. [*from introspect.*] A view of the inside. *Dryden.*
INTROVE'NIENT, a. [*inter and venio, Lat.*] Entering; coming in. *Brown.*
To INTRU'DE, v. n. [*intrudo, Lat.*] 1 To come in, unwelcome, by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission. *Watts.*
 2 To encroach; to force in, uncalled or unpermitted. *Colossians.*
To INTRU'DE, v. a. To force without right or welcome. *Pope.*
INTRU'DER, s. [*from intrude.*] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome. *Addison.*
INTRU'SION, s. [*intrusio, Lat.*] 1 The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state. *Locke.*
 2 Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance. *Wake.*
 3 Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. *Wotton.*
To INTRU'ST, v. a. [*in and trust.*] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value. *Arbuthnot.*
INTUITION, s. [*intuitus, Lat.*] 1 Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. *Gov. of Tongue.*
 2 Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object. *Glanville.*
INTU'ITIVE, a. [*intuitivus, Lat.*] 1 Seen by the mind immediately. *Locke.*
 2 Seeing, not barely believing. *Hooker.*
 3 Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination. *Hooker.*
INTU'ITIVELY, ad. [*intuitivement, Fr.*] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception. *Hooker.*
INTUME'SCENCE, } s. [*intumescence, Fr. intumescere, Lat.*] Swell; tumour. *Brown.*
INTUME'SCENCY, } mesco, Lat.]
INTURGE'SCENCE, s. [*in and turgesco, Lat.*] Swelling; the act or state of swelling. *Brown.*
INTU'SE, s. [*intusus, Lat.*] Bruise. *Spencer.*

INV

To INTWINE, v. a. [*in and twine.*] *Hooker.*
 1 To twist, or wreath together.
 2 To be inserted by being wreathed or twisted. *Dryden.*

To INU'MBRATE, v. a. [*inumbro, Lat.*] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dryden.*

INU'NCTION, s. [*inunctus, Lat.*] The act of smearing or anointing. *Ray.*

INUNDA'TION, s. [*inundatio, Lat.*]
 1 The overflow of waters; flood. *Dryden.*
 2 A confluence of any kind. *Spenser.*

To INU'RE, v. a. [*in and ure.*] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice; to accustom. *Addison.*

INU'REMENT, s. [*from inure.*] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. *Wotton.*

To INU'RN, v. a. [*in and urn.*] To intomb; to bury. *Shakespeare.*

INU'STION, s. [*inustio, Lat.*] The act of burning. *Dryden.*

INU'TILE, a. [*inutile, Fr. inutilis, Lat.*] Useless; unprofitable. *Bacon.*

INUT'LITY, s. [*inutilitas, Lat.*] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

To INVA'DE, v. a. [*invado, Lat.*]
 1 To attack a country; to make a hostile entrance. *Knolles.*
 2 To attack; to assail; to assault. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack. *Dryden.*

INVA'DER, s. [*invado, Lat.*]
 1 One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another. *Bacon.*
 2 An assailant.
 3 Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE, s. [*invalesco, Lat.*] Strength; health; force.

INVA'LID, a. [*invalidus, Lat.*] Weak; of no weight or cogency. *Milton.*

To INVA'LIDATE, v. a. [*from invalid.*] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALID, s. [*French.*] One disabled by sickness or hurts. *Prior.*

INVALIDITY, s. [*invalidité, Fr.*]
 1 Weakness; want of cogency.
 2 Want of bodily strength. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE, a. [*in and valuable.*] Precious above estimation; inestimable. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLE, a. [*invariable, Fr.*] Unchangeable; constant. *Brown.*

INVA'RIABLENESS, s. [*from invariable.*] Immutability; constancy.

INVA'RIABLY, ad. [*from invariable.*] Unchangeably; constantly. *Atterbury.*

INVA'SION, s. [*invasio, Lat.*]
 1 Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment. *Dryden.*
 2 Attack of a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE, a. [*from invade.*] Entering hostily upon other men's possessions. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVE, s. [*invective, Fr.*] A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation. *Hooker.*

INVE'CTIVE, a. [*from the noun*] Satirical; abusive. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY, ad. Satirically; abusively.

To INVE'IGH, v. a. [*inveho, Lat.*] To utter censure or reproach. *Arbuthnot.*

INVE'IGHER, s. [*from inveigh.*] Vehement railer. *Wiseman.*

To INVE IGLE, v. a. [*invogliare, Italian.*] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce. *Hudibras.*

NVE'IGLER, s. [*from inveigle.*] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Sandys.*

INVE'NDIBLE,* a. [*in and vendo, Lat. to sell.*] Unsaleable. *Scott.*

To INVE'NT, v. a. [*inventer, Fr.*]
 1 To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before. *Arbuth.*
 2 To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate. *Stillingfleet.*
 3 To feign; to make by the imagination. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To light on; to meet with: not used. *Spenser.*

NVE'NTER, s. [*inventeur, Fr.*]

INV

1 One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

2 A forger.

INVE'NTION, s. [*invention, Fr.*]
 1 Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new. *Dryden.*
 2 Discovery. *Ray.*
 3 Forgery; fiction. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The thing invented. *Milton.*

INVE'NTIVE, a. [*inventif, Fr.*]
 1 Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Ascham.*
 2 Having the power of excogitation or fiction. *Raleigh.*

INVE'NTOR, s. [*inventor, Lat.*]
 1 A finder out of something new. *Milton.*
 2 A contriver; a framer. *Shakespeare.*

INVENTO'RIAL,* a. [*from inventory.*] Belonging to an inventory. *Ash.*

INVENTO'RIALLY, ad. [*from inventory, whence perhaps inventorial.*] In manner of an inventory. *Shakespeare.*

I'NVENTORY, s. [*inventaire, Fr.*] An account or catalogue of moveables. *Addison.*

To I'NVENTORY, v. a. [*inventorier, Fr.*] To register; to place in a catalogue. *Shakespeare.*

INVE'NTRESS, s. [*inventrice, Fr. from inventor.*] A female that invents. *Burnet.*

INVE'RSE, a. [*inverse, Fr. inversus, Lat.*] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to direct.

INVE'RSE Proportion.* Is that kind of proportion in which the fourth term is so much less or greater than the third, as the second is greater or less than the first. *Ash.*

INVE'RSION, s. [*inversion, Fr. inversio, Lat.*]
 1 Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last. *Dryden.*
 2 Change of place, so that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT, v. a. [*inverto, Lat.*]
 1 To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Watts.*
 2 To place the last first. *Prior.*
 3 To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle; to convert. *Knolles*

INVE'RTEDLY, ad. [*from inverted.*] In contrary or reversed order. *Derham.*

To INVE'ST, v. a. [*investio, Lat.*]
 1 To dress; to clothe; to array. *Milton.*
 2 To place in possession of a rank or office. *Hooker.*
 3 To adorn; to grace. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To confer; to give. *Bacon.*
 5 To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INVE'STIENT, a. [*investiens, Lat.*] Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE, a. [*from investigate.*] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition. *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE, v. a. [*investigo, Lat.*] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGA'TION, s. [*investigatio, Lat.*]
 1 The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered. *Watts.*
 2 Examination. *Pope.*

INVE'STITURE, s. [*French.*]
 1 The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.*
 2 The act of giving possession.

INVE'STMENT, s. [*in and vestment.*] Dress; clothes; garment; habit. *Shakespeare.*

INVE'TERACY, s. [*inveteratio, Lat.*]
 1 Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Addison.*
 2 (In physick.) Long continuance of a disease.

INVE'TERATE, a. [*inveteratus, Lat.*]
 1 Old; long established. *Bacon.*
 2 Obstinate by long continuance. *Swift*

To INVE'TERATE, v. a. [*invetero, Lat.*] To fix and settle by long continuance. *Bacon.*

INVE'TERATENESS, s. [*from inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*

INV

- INVETERATION**, *s.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.
- INVIDIOUS**, *a.* [*invidiosus*, Lat.]
 1 Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*
 2 Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Swift.*
- INVIDIOUSLY**, *ad.*
 1 Malignantly; enviously.
 2 In a manner likely to provoke hatred.
- INVIDIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *invidious*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.
- To INVIGORATE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour*.] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce. *Addison.*
- INVIGORATION**, *s.* [from *invigorate*.]
 1 The act of invigorating.
 2 The state of being invigorated. *Norris.*
- INVINCIBLE**, *a.* [*invincible*, Fr.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Shakespeare.*
- INVINCIBLENESS**, *s.* Unconquerableness; insuperableness.
- INVINCIBLY**, *ad.* [from *invincible*.] Insuperably; unconquerably. *Milton.*
- INVIOLEABLE**, *a.* [*invioleable*, Fr.]
 1 Not to be profaned; not to be injured. *Milton.*
 2 Not to be broken. *Hooker.*
 3 Insusceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*
- INVIOLEABLY**, *ad.* [from *invioleable*.] Without breach; without failure. *Sprat.*
- INVIOLEATE**, *a.* [*invioleatus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Dryden.*
- INVIOUS**, *a.* [*invius*, Lat.] Impassable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*
- To INVISCATE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Lat.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*
- INVISIBILITY**, *s.* [*invisibilit *, Fr.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight. *Ray.*
- INVISIBLE**, *a.* [*invisible*, Fr.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen. *Sidney.*
- INVISIBLY**, *ad.* [from *invisible*.] Imperceptibly to the sight. *Denham.*
- INVITATION**, *s.* [*invitatio*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*
- INVITATORY**, *a.* [from *invito*, [Lat.] Using invitation; containing invitation. *Ash.*
- To INVITE**, *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat.]
 1 To bid; to ask to any place with intreaty and complaisance. *Swift.*
 2 To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure. *Bacon.*
- To INVITE**, *v. n.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*
- INVITER**, *s.* [from *invite*.] He who invites. *Smalridge.*
- INVITINGLY**, *ad.* [from *inviting*.] In such a manner as invites or allures. *Decay of Piety.*
- To INVOCATE**, *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. *Milton.*
- INVOCATION**, *s.* [*invocatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of calling upon in prayer. *Hooker.*
 2 The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being. *Addison.*
- INVOICE**, *s.* [perhaps corrupted from the French *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.
- INVOICE-BOOK**, *s.* [*invoice* and *book*.] A book into which the copies of invoices are copied. *Ash.*
- To INVOLVE**, *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to. *Sidney.*
- To INVOLVE**, *v. a.* [*involvero*, Lat.]
 1 To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. *Dryden.*
 2 To imply; to comprise. *Tillotson.*
 3 To intwist; to join. *Milton.*
 4 To take in; to catch. *Sprat.*
 5 To entangle. *Locke.*
 6 To complicate; to make intricate. *Locke.*
 7 To blend; to mingle together confusedly. *Milton.*

IRO

- INVOLUNTARILY**, *ad.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice; not spontaneously.
- INVOLUNTARY**, *a.* [*involontaire*, Fr.]
 1 Not having the power of choice. *Pope.*
 2 Not chosen; not done willingly. *Locke.*
- INVOLUTION**, *s.* [*involutio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of involving or inwrapping.
 2 The state of being entangled; complication. *Glanville.*
 3 That which is wrapped round any thing. *Brown.*
- INVULNERABLE**, *a.* [*invulnerable*, Fr.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound. *Shakesp.*
- To INWALL**, *v. a.* To enclose or fortify with a wall. *Spenser.*
- INWARD**, *ad.* [*inward*, Sax.]
 1 Toward the internal parts; within. *Bacon.*
 2 With inflection or incurvity; concavely. *Dry.*
 3 Into the mind or thought. *Hooker.*
- INWARD**, *a.*
 1 Internal; placed not on the outside but within. *Milton.*
 2 Reflecting; deeply thinking. *Prior.*
 3 Intimate; domestick; familiar. *Job.*
 4 Seated in the mind. *Shakespeare.*
- INWARD**, *s.*
 1 Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular. *Milton.*
 2 Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakespeare.*
- INWARDLY**, *ad.* [from *inward*.]
 1 In the heart; privately. *Shakespeare.*
 2 In the parts within; internally. *Arbutnot.*
 3 With inflection or concavity.
- INWARDNESS**, *s.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity. *Shakespeare.*
- To INWEAVE**, *pret. inwove*, or *inweaved*, *part. pass. inwove*, or *inwoven*. [*in* and *weave*.]
 1 To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture. *Pope.*
 2 To intertwine; to complicate. *Milton.*
- To INWOOD**, *v. a.* [*in* and *wood*.] To hide in woods: not used. *Sidney.*
- To INWRA P**, *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap*.]
 1 To cover by involution; to involve. *Spenser.*
 2 To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity. *Bacon.*
 3 To ravish; to transport. *Milton.*
- INWROUGHT**, *a.* [*in* and *wrought*.] Adorned with work. *Milton.*
- To INWREATH**, *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath*.] To surround as with a wreath. *Milton.*
- IPECACUANHA**, *s.* An Indian root, taken to procure vomits. *Hill.*
- IRASCIBLE**, *a.* [*irascibilis*, low Lat. *irascible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Digby.*
- IRE**, *s.* [French; *ira*, Lat.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred. *Dryden.*
- IREFUL**, *a.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious. *Dryden.*
- IREFULLY**, *ad.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.
- IRIS**, *s.* [Latin.]
 1 The rainbow. *Brown.*
 2 Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow. *Newton.*
 3 The circle round the pupil of the eye. *Milton.*
 4 The flower-de-luce.
- To IRK**, *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Islandick.] This word is used only impersonally: it *irks* me; it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. *Shakespeare.*
- IRKSOME**, *a.* [from *irk*.] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome. *Swift.*
- IRKSOMELY**, *ad.* Wearisomely; tediously.
- IRKSOMENESS**, *s.* [from *irksome*.] Tediousness; wearisomeness.
- IRON**, *s.* [*iren*, Sax.]
 1 A metal common to all parts of the world. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is considerably the hardest: and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, it is scarce malleable. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

IRR

2 Any instrument or utensil made of iron. as, a flat iron, or smoothing iron. *Pope.*
 3 Chain; shackle; manacle. *Psalms.*
IRON, a.
 Made of iron. *Mortimer.*
 5 Resembling iron in colour. *Woodward.*
 3 Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable. *Crashaw.*
 4 Indissoluble; unbroken. *Philips.*
 5 Hard; impenetrable. *Shakespeare.*
To I'RON, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To smooth with an iron.
 2 To shackle with irons.
IRO'NICAL, a. [from *irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries. *Brown.*
IRO'NICALY, ad. [from *ironical*.] By the use of irony. *Bacon.*
IRONING,* s. [from *iron*.] Smoothing with an iron. *Ash.*
IRONMO'NGER, s. [iron and *monger*.] A dealer in iron.
IRONMOULD,* s. [iron and *mould*.] A spot on linen occasioned by the rust of iron. *Ash.*
I'RONWOOD, s. A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.
I'RONWORK,* s. [iron and *work*.] That part of any thing which consists of iron. *Ash.*
I'RONWORT, s. [*sideritis*.] A plant. *Miller.*
I'RONY, a. [from *iron*.] Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Hammond.*
I'RONY, s. [*ironie*, Fr.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift.*
IRRA'DIANCE, } s. [*irradiance*, Fr.]
IRRA'DIANCY, }
 1 Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*
 2 Beams of light emitted. *Muton.*
To IRRA'DIATE, v. a. [*irradio*, Lat.]
 1 To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South.*
 2 To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton.*
 3 To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*
 4 To decorate with shining ornaments. *Pope.*
IRRADIA'TION, s. [*irradiation*, Fr.]
 1 The act of emitting beams of light. *Digby.*
 2 Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*
IRRA'TIONAL, a. [*irrationalis*, Lat.]
 1 Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discursive faculty. *Milton.*
 2 Absurd; contrary to reason. *Harvey.*
IRRATIONALITY, s. [from *irrational*.] Want of reason.
IRRA'TIONALLY, ad. [from *irrational*.] Without reason; absurdly.
IRRECLA'IMABLE, a. [in and *reclaimable*.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Addison.*
IRRECONCI'ABLE, a. [*irreconcilable*, Fr.]
 1 Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased. *Dryden.*
 2 Not to be made consistent. *Rogers.*
IRRECONCI'ABLENESS, s. [from *irreconcilable*.] Impossibility to be reconciled.
IRRECONCI'LABLY, ad. [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.
IRRECONCI'LED, a. [in and *reconciled*.] Not atoned. *Shakespeare.*
IRRECO'VERABLE, a. [in and *recoverable*.]
 1 Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired. *Rogers.*
 2 Not to be remedied. *Hooker.*
IRRECO'VERABLY, ad. [from *irrecoverable*.] Beyond recovery; past repair. *Milton.*
IRREDU'CIBLE, a. [in and *reducible*.] Not to be brought or reduced. *Boyle.*
IRREFRAGABI'LITY, s. [from *irrefragable*.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.
IRREFRA'GABLE, a. [*irrefragabilis*, Lat.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition. *Swift.*
IRREFRA'GABLY, ad. [from *irrefragable*.] With force above confutation. *Atterbury.*
IRREFU'TABLE, a. [*irrefutabilis*, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRR

IRREFU'TABLY,* ad. [from *irrefutable*.] In a manner not to be refuted. *Ash.*
IRREGU'LAR, a. [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Lat.]
 1 Deviating from rule, custom, or nature. *Prior.*
 2 Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. *Cowley.*
 3 Not being according to the laws of virtue.
IRREGULA'RITY, s. [*irregularité*, Fr.]
 1 Deviation from rule.
 2 Neglect of method and order. *Brown.*
 3 Inordinate practice. *Rogers.*
IRREGU'LARLY, ad [from *irregular*.] Without observation of rule or method. *Locke.*
To IRREGULATE, v. a. To make irregular; to disorder. *Brown.*
IRRE'LATIVE, a. [in and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected. *Brown.*
IRRE'LEVANT,* a. Not to the point. *Mason.*
IRRELI'GION, s. [*irreligion*, Fr.] Contempt of religion; impiety. *Rogers.*
IRRELI'GIOUS, a. [*irreligieux*, Fr.]
 1 Contemning religion; impious. *South.*
 2 Contrary to religion. *Swift.*
IRRELI'GIOUSLY, ad. [from *irreligious*.] With impiety; with irreligion.
IRRE'MEABLE, a. [*irremeabilis*, Lat.] Admitting no return. *Dryden.*
IRRE'MEDIABLE, a. [*irremediable*, Fr.] Admitting no cure; incurable. *Bacon.*
IRREME'DIABLY, ad. [from *irremediable*.] Without cure. *Taylor.*
IRREMI'SSIBLE, a. [*irremissible*, Fr.] Not to be pardoned.
IRREMI'SSIBLENESS, s. The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Hammond.*
IRREMI'SSIBLY,* ad. [from *irremissible*.] In a manner not to be pardoned. *Asu.*
IRREMO'VEABLE, a. [in and *remove*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed. *Shakespeare.*
IRREMU'NERABLE,* a. [in contrary to, and *munero*, Lat. to reward.] Incapable of being rewarded. *Ash.*
IRRENO'W'NED, a. [in and *renown*.] Void of honour. *Spenser.*
IRRE'PARABLE, a. [*irreparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.
IRRE'PARABLY, ad. Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle.*
IRREPLE'VIABLE, a. [in and *replevy*.] Not to be redeemed; a law term.
IRREP'EHENSIBLE, a. [*irreprehensibilis*, L.] Exempt from blame.
IRREP'EHENSIBLY, ad. [from *irreprehensibilis*.] Without blame.
IRREP'RESENTABLE, a. [in and *represent*.] Not to be figured by any representation. *Stillingfleet.*
IRREPRO'ACHABLE, a. [in and *reproachable*.] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atter.*
IRREPRO'ACHABLY, ad. [from *irreproachable*.] Without blame; without reproach.
IRREPRO'VEABLE, a. [in and *reproveable*.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.
IRREPRO'VEABLY,* ad. [from *irreproveable*.] In a manner to be reprov'd. *Ash.*
IRRESISTIBI'LITY, s. [from *irresistible*.] Power or force above opposition. *Hammond.*
IRRESI'STIBLE, a. [*irresistible*, Fr.] Superiour to opposition. *Hooker.*
IRRESI'STIBLY, ad. [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed. *Rogers.*
IRRE'SOLUBLE, a. [in and *resolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved. *Boyle.*
IRRE'SOLUBLENESS, a. [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to separation in the parts. *Boyle.*
IRRESO'LVEDLY, ad. [in and *resolved*.] Without settled determination. *Boyle.*
IRRE'SOLUTE, a. [in and *resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined. *Temple.*
IRRE'SOLUTELY, ad. [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.
IRRESOLU'TION, s. [*irresolution*, Fr.] Want of firmness of mind. *Addison.*

ISL

IRRESPECTIVE, *a.* [in and respective.] Having no regard to any circumstances. *Rogers.*
IRRESPECTIVELY, *ad.* [from *irrespective.*] Without regard to circumstances. *Hammond.*
IRRETRIEVABLE, *a.* [in and retrieve.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.
IRRETRIEVABLY, *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably. *Woodward.*
IRREVERENCE, *s.* [irreverentia, Lat.]
 1 Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect. *Pope.*
 2 State of being disregarded. *Clarendon.*
IRREVERENT, *a.* [irreverent, Fr.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect. *Ral.*
IRREVERENTLY, *ad.* Without due respect or veneration. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
IRREVERSIBLE, *a.* [in and reverse.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed. *Rogers.*
IRREVERSIBLY, *ad.* [from *irreversible.*] Without change. *Hammond.*
IRREVOCABLE, *a.* [irrevocabilis, Lat.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed. *Dryden.*
IRREVOCABLY, *ad.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall. *Boyle.*
To IRRIGATE, *v. a.* [irrigo, Lat.] To wet; to moisten; to water. *Ray.*
IRRIGATION, *s.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moistening. *Bacon.*
IRRIGUOUS, *a.* [from *irrigate.*]
 1 Watery; watered. *Milton.*
 2 Dewy; moist. *Philips.*
IRRISION, *s.* [irrisio, Lat.] The act of laughing at another. *Woodward.*
IRRITABLE, *a.* [from *irritate.*] Easily irritated. *Burke.*
To IRRITATE, *v. a.* [irrito, Lat.]
 1 To provoke; to tease. *Clarendon.*
 2 To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate. *Bacon.*
 3 To agitate; to enforce.
IRRITATION, *s.* [irritatio, Lat.]
 1 Provocation; exasperation.
 2 Stimulation; vellication. *Arbuthnot.*
IRRUPTION, *s.* [irruptio, Lat.]
 1 The act of any thing forcing an entrance. *Bur.*
 2 Inroad; burst of invaders into any place. *Add.*
IS, [is, Sax.] The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he is.
ISCHIA'DICK, *a.* [ισχιαδικος.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris.*
ISCHURETICK, *s.* [ischuretique, Fr.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.
ISCHURIA, *s.* [ισχυρια.] A stoppage of urine.
ISCHURY, *s.* [isc, Sax.]
 1 A termination added to an adjective to express diminution: as, *bluish*, tending to blue.
 2 It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*.
 3 It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive: as, *man*, *manish*.
ISICLE, *s.* [from *ice.*] A pendant shoot of ice: more properly *icicle*. *Dryden.*
ISINGLASS, *s.* [from *ice*, or *ise*, and *glass*, that is, matter congealed into glass.] *Isinglass* is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is a species of sturgeon. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*
ISINGLASS Stone, *s.* This fossil is one of the purest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses composed of thin flakes. The masses are brownish or reddish; but the plates separated, are perfectly pellucid. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. *Hill.*
ISLAND, *s.* [insula, Lat. *isola*, Ital.] It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water. *Thomson.*
ISLANDER, *s.* [from *island*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water. *Thomson.*

IVO

ISLE, *s.* [isle, Fr. pronounced *ile*.]
 1 An island; a country surrounded by water.
 2 A long walk in a church, or public building. *Pope.*
ISLET, *s.* [isleta, Span.] A little island. *Scott.*
ISOPERIMETRICAL, *s.* [ισος, περι, and μετρον.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences.
ISO'SCELES, *s.* That triangle which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*
ISSUE, *s.* [issue, Fr.]
 1 The act of passing out.
 2 Exit; egress, or passage out. *Proverbs.*
 3 Event; consequence. *Fairfax.*
 4 Termination; conclusion. *Broome.*
 5 Sequel deduced from premises. *Shakespeare.*
 6 A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours. *Wiseman.*
 7 Evacuation. *Matthew.*
 8 Progeny; offspring. *Dryden.*
 9 (In law.) *Issue* hath divers application: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Cowell.*
To ISSUE, *v. n.* [uscire, Ital.]
 1 To come out; to pass out of any place. *Pope.*
 2 To make an eruption. *Dryden.*
 3 To proceed as an offspring. *Kings.*
 4 To be produced by any fund. *Ayliffe.*
 5 To run out in lines. *Bacon.*
To ISSUE, *v. a.*
 1 To send out; to send forth. *Bacon.*
 2 To send out judicially or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*
ISSUELESS, *a.* [from *issue*.] Without offspring; without descendants.
ISTHMUS, *s.* [isthmus, Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the main continent. *Sandys.*
IT, pronoun. [hit, Sax.]
 1 The neutral demonstrative. *Cowley.*
 2 It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair. *Shakespeare.*
 3 It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis: as, she dances it well. *Loc.*
 4 Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely, to persons. *Shakespeare.*
ITALIC, *s.* [from *Italy*.] A letter in the Italian character. *Ash.*
ITCH, *s.* [gicha, Sax.]
 1 A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with thin serum, and raised by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur. *Hudibras.*
 2 The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.
 3 A constant teasing desire. *Pope.*
To ITCH, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing. *Dryden.*
 2 To long; to have continual desire. *Shak.*
ITCHY, *a.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.
ITEM, *ad.* [Lat.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.
ITEM, *s.*
 1 A new article. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A hint; an inuendo. *Glanville.*
To ITERATE, *v. a.* [itero, Lat.]
 1 To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker.*
 2 To do over again. *Milton.*
ITERANT, *a.* [iterans, Lat.] Repeating. *Bacon.*
ITERATION, *s.* [iteratio, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again. *Hammond.*
ITINERANT, *a.* [itinerant, Fr.] Wandering; not settled. *Addison.*
ITINERARY, *s.* [itinerarius, Lat.] A book of travels. *Addison.*
ITINERARY, *a.* [itinerarius, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey. *Bacon.*
ITSELF, *pron.* [it and self.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.
IVORY, *s.* [ivoire Fr.] Ivory is hard, of a white

JAC

colour; the elephant carries on each side a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these ivory tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height. *Hill.*

'VY, s. [*ifig*, Sax.] A plant. *Raleigh.*

J Has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade*, *jet*.

To JA'BBER, v. n. [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to chatter. *Swift.*

JA'BBERER, s. [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly. *Hudibras.*

JA'CENT, a. [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length. *Wotton.*

JA'GINTH, s. [for *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]

1 The same with hyacinth.

2 A gem of a deep reddish yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodw.*

JACK, s. [*Jaques*, Fr.]

1 The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows. *Shakespeare.*

2 The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots. *Watts.*

3 An engine which turns the spit. *Wilkins.*

4 A young pike. *Mortimer.*

5 [From *jaque*, Fr.] A coat of mail. *Hayward.*

6 A cup of waxed leather. *Dryden.*

7 A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bentley.*

8 A part of a musical instrument called a virginal. *Bacon.*

9 The male of animals. *Arbuthnot.*

10 A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth.*

11 The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

12 A cunning fellow. *Cleveland.*

JACK Boots, s. Boots which serve as armour.

JACK by the Hedge, s. An herb. *Mortimer.*

JACK Pudding, s. [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zany; a merry Andrew. *Guardian.*

JACK with a Lantern, s. An ignis fatuus.

JACKAL, s. [*chacal*, Fr.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

JACKALENT, s. A simple sheepish fellow. *Shakespeare.*

JA'CKANAPES, a. [*jack* and *ape*.]

1 Monkey; an ape.

2 A coxcomb; an impertinent. *Arbuthnot.*

JACKDA'W, s. A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice. *Watts.*

JA'CKET, s. [*jacquet*, Fr.]

1 A short coat; a close waistcoat. *Spenser.*

2 To beat one's jacket, is to beat the man. *L'Est.*

JACK-KE'TCH,* s. The common hangman in the city of London. *Ash.*

JA'COB's Ladder, s. The same with Greek valerian; an herb.

JA'COB's Staff, s.

1 A pilgrim's staff.

2 A staff concealing a dagger.

3 A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JA'COBINE, s. A pigeon with a high tuft.

JA'COBINE,* s.

1 A monk of a particular order. *Robertson.*

2 (So called from meeting at a monastery that had belonged to *Jacobine* Friars.) One of a faction in France that holds diabolical principles, and thinks it meritorious to murder any one, whose political opinions do not perfectly coincide with his own. To be permitted to do this with impunity is his idea of liberty. *Burke.*

JA'COBINISM,* s. The principles of a Jacobine. *Mason.*

To JA'COBINIZE,* v. a. To taint with Jacobinism. *Burke.*

JA'COBITE,* s. [*Jacobus*, Lat.] A partizan of King James II. after his abdication, and of his supposed male descendants. *Bolinbroke.*

JA'COBITE,* a. [from the noun.] Of the principles of Jacobites. *Bolinbroke.*

JAR

JA'COBITISM,* s. The principles of a Jacobite. *Mason.*

JACTITA'TION, s. [*jactito*, Lat.]

1 Tossing motion; restlessness. *Harvey.*

2 A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

JACULA'TION, s. [*jaculatio*, Lat.] The act of throwing missive weapons. *Milton.*

JA'CULATORY,* a. [*jaculor*, Latin, to dart.]

Thrown suddenly; thrown like a dart. *Ash.*

JADE, s.

1 A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag. *Pope.*

2 A sorry woman. *Swift.*

3 A young woman, in irony. *Addison.*

JADE, s. A species of the jasper. *Hill.*

To JADE, v. a. [from the noun.]

1 To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary. *Shakespeare.*

2 To overbear; to crush; to degrade. *Shak.*

3 To employ in vile offices. *Shakespeare.*

4 To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shakespeare.*

To JADE, v. n. To lose spirit; to sink. *South.*

JA'DISH, a. [from *jade*.]

1 Vitious; bad, as a horse. *Southern.*

2 Unchaste; incontinent. *L'Estrange.*

To JAGG, v. a. [*gagaw*, slits or holes, Welsh.]

To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw. *Watts.*

JAGG, s. [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. *Ray.*

JA'GGEDNESS, s. [from *jagged*.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peacham.*

JA'GGY, a. [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated. *Addison.*

JAIL, s. [*geol*, Fr.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. *Dryden.*

JA'ILBIRD, s. [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER, s. [from *jail*.] The keeper of a prison. *Sidney.*

JAKES, s. A house of office. *Swift.*

JA'LAP, s. [*jalap*, Fr. *jalapium*, low Lat.] A

firm and solid root, of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name

jalapium, or *jalapa*, from *Xelapa*, a town in

New Spain. It is an excellent purgative where

serous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill.*

JAM, s. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar

and water.

JAMB, s. [*jambe*, Fr.] Any supporter on either

side, as the posts of a door. *Moxon.*

To JAMB,* v. a. To confine as between two

posts. *Ash.*

To JA'NGLE, v. n. [*jangler*, Fr.] To altercate;

to quarrel; to bicker in words.

To JA'NGLE, v. a. To make to sound untune-

ably. *Prior.*

JA'NGLER, s. [from *jangle*.] A wrangling, chat-

tering, noisy fellow.

JA'NIZARY, s. [a Turkish word.] One of the

guards of the Turkish king. *Waller.*

JA'NNOCK, s. Oat bread.

JA'NTY, a. [*gentil*, Fr.] Showy; fluttering. *Spectator.*

JA'NUARY, s. [*Januarius*, Lat.] The first month

of the year. *Peacham.*

JAPA'N, s. [from *Japan* in *Asia*.] Work varnish-

ed and raised in gold and colours.

To JAPA'N, v. a. [from the noun.]

1 To varnish; to embellish with gold and raised

figures. *Swift.*

2 To black shoes. A low phrase. *Gay.*

JAPA'NNER, s. [from *japan*.]

1 One skilled in japan work. *Pope.*

2 A shoeblacker.

To JAR, v. n.

1 To strike together with a kind of short rattle. *Dryden.*

2 To strike or sound untuneably. *Roscommon.*

3 To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition. *Dryden.*

4 To quarrel; to dispute. *Spenser.*

JAR, s. [from the verb.]

1 A kind of rattling vibration of sound. *Holder*

2 Clash; discord; debate. *Spenser*

JEL

3 A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post. *Swift.*
 4 [From *giarro*, Ital.] An earthen vessel. *Dry.*
JARDES, *s.* [Fr.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. *Furrier's Dictionary.*
JARGON, *s.* [*jargon*, Fr.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish. *Bramhall.*
JARGONELLE, *s.* A species of pear.
JASHAWK, *s.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*
JASMINE, *s.* [*jasmin*, Fr.] A flower.
JASMINE, ** ad.* Belonging to Jasmine; consisting of Jasmine. *Thomson.*
JASMINE *Persian*, *s.* A plant.
JASPER, *s.* [*jaspe*, Fr. *iaspis*, Lat.] A hard stone of a beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white. *Hill.*
TO JAVEL, or **JABLE**, *v. a.* To bemire; to soil over with dirt.
JAVEL, *s.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow. *More.*
JAVELIN, *s.* [*javeline*, Fr.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. *Addison.*
JAUNDICE, *s.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood, and makes them look yellow. *Quincy.*
JAUNDICED, *a.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice. *Pope.*
TO JAUNT, *v. n.* [*janter*, Fr.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.
JAUNT, *s.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excursion. *Milton.*
JAUNTINESS, *s.* [from *jaunty*.] Airiness; flutter; genteelness. *Addison.*
JAW, *s.* [*joue*, a cheek, Fr.]
 1 The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. *Walton.*
 2 The mouth. *Rowe.*
JAY, *s.* A bird.
JAZEL, *s.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour.
JEALOUS, *a.* [*jaloux*, Fr.]
 1 Suspicious in love. *Dryden.*
 2 Emulous; full of competition. *Dryden.*
 3 Zealously cautious against dishonour.
 4 Suspiciously vigilant. *Clarendon.*
 5 Suspiciously careful. *Swift.*
 6 Suspiciously fearful. *Swift.*
JEALOUSLY, *ad.* [from *jealous*.] Suspiciously; emulously.
JEALOUSNESS, *s.* [from *jealous*.] The state of being jealous. *King Charles.*
JEALOUSY, *s.* [*jalousie*, Fr.]
 1 Suspicion in love. *Dryden.*
 2 Suspicious fear. *Clarendon.*
 3 Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.
TO JEER, *v. n.* To scoff; to flout; to make mock. *Herbert.*
TO JEER, *v. a.* To treat with scoffs. *Howel.*
JEER, *s.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout. *Swift.*
JEERER, *s.* [from *jeer*.] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.
JEERINGLY, *ad.* [from *jeering*.] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Derham.*
JEGGET, *s.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsworth.*
JEHOVAH, ** s.* [Heb. signifying self-subsisting.] The proper name of God; the Lord. *Ash.*
JEJUNE, *a.* [*jejuns*, Lat.]
 1 Wanting; empty; vacant. *Bacon.*
 2 Hungry; not saturated. *Brown.*
 3 Dry; unaffecting. *Boyle.*
JEJUNENESS, *s.* [from *jejune*.]
 1 Penury; poverty. *Bacon.*
 2 Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.
JELLIED, *a.* Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity. *Cleveland.*
JELLY, *s.* [*gelatinum*, Lat.] See **GELLY**.
 1 Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar. *Pope.*

JEW

JE'NNETING, *s.* [corrupted from *Juneting*.] A species of apple soon ripe. *Mortimer.*
JE'NNET, *s.* See **GENNET**. A Spanish horse. *Prior.*
TO JE'OPARD, *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger. *Maccabees.*
JE'OPARDOUS, *a.* [from *jeopardy*.] Hazardous; dangerous.
JE'OPARDY, [*jeu perdu*, Fr.] Hazard; danger, peril. *Bacon.*
TO JERK, *v. a.* [*gereccan*, Sax.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. *Swift.*
TO JERK, *v. n.* To strike up. *Dryden.*
JERK, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A smart quick lash. *Dryden.*
 2 A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or startles. *Ben Jonson.*
JE'RKEN, *s.* [*cyrtelkin*, Sax.] A jacket; a short coat. *South.*
JE'RKIN, *s.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
JE'RSEY, *s.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.
JERU'SALEM *Artichoke*, *s.* Sunflower, of which they are a species. *Mortimer.*
JESS, *s.* [*jecte*, Fr.] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.
JE'SSAMINE, *s.* See **JASMINE**. A fragrant flower. *Spenser.*
TO JEST, *v. n.* [*gesticular*, Lat.] To divert or make merry by words or actions; to act or speak not seriously. *Shakespeare.*
JEST, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; not earnest. *Tillotson.*
 2 The object of jest; a laughingstock. *Shakes.*
 3 Manner of doing or speaking feigned; not real. *Grew.*
JE'STER, *s.* [from *jest*.]
 1 One given to merriment and pranks. *Shakes.*
 2 One given to sarcasm. *Swift.*
 3 Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenser.*
JE'STING, ** s.* The act of talking in order to raise mirth. *Ephesians.*
JE'STINGLY, ** ad.* [from *jesting*.] In a jesting manner. *Ash.*
JESUITICAL, ** a.* Deceitful. *Cambridge.*
JET, *s.* [*gagat*, Sax. *gagates*, Lat.]
 1 Jet is a beautiful fossil, of a firm and even structure, and of a smooth surface; found in masses, lodged in clay; of a fine deep black colour, having a grain resembling that of wood. *Hill.*
 2 [From *jet*, Fr.] A spout or shoot of water. *Blackmore.*
TO JET, *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.]
 1 To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude, to jut out. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To jolt; to be shaken. *Wise man.*
JE'TSAM, *s.* [*jetter*, Fr.] Goods which having been cast overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore.
JE'TTY, ** s.* A pier, projecting into the sea.
JE'TTY, *a.* [from *jet*.]
 1 Made of jet.
 2 Black as jet. *Brown.*
JEW, ** s.* [from *Judah*.] A Hebrew; one who professes Judaism. *Ash.*
JEWESS, ** s.* [from *Jew*.] A Jewish woman.
JE'WEL, *s.* [*joyaux*, Fr. *jewelen*, Dutch.]
 1 Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones. *South.*
 2 A precious stone; a gem. *Pope.*
 3 A name of fondness. *Shakespeare.*
JEW'EL-HOUSE, or **Office**, *s.* The place where the regal ornaments are reposed.
JE'WELLER, *s.* [from *jewel*.] One who trafficks in precious stones. *Boyle.*
JE'WISH, ** a.* [from *Jew*.] Belonging to the Jews; pertaining to the Hebrew. *Ash.*
JEWS-EARS, *s.* [from its resemblance of the human ear. *Skinner*.] A fungus, tough and thin; naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup;

JOG

- from an inch to two inches in length, and about two-thirds of its length in breadth. People cure sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*
- JEW'S-HARP, s.** A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.
- JEW'S-MALLOW, s.** [*corchorus*, Lat.] An herb. *Miller.*
- JEW'S-STONE, s.** The clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering. *Hill.*
- JIG, s.** [*giga*, Ital.] A light careless dance, or tune. *Spenser.*
- To JIG, v. n.** [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance. *Locke.*
- JIGGER, s.** [from *jig*.] One who jigs. *Ash.*
- JIGGUMBOB, s.** (A cant word.) A trinket; a knick-knack; a slight contrivance in machinery. *Hudibras.*
- JIGMAKER, s.** [*jig* and *make*.] One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakespeare.*
- JILT, s.** [perhaps from *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman.]
- 1 A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. *Otway.*
 - 2 A name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*
- To JILT, v. a.** [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another. *Dryden.*
- To JILT, v. n.** To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceptions. *Congreve.*
- To JINGLE, v. n.** To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle. *Shakespeare.*
- JINGLE, s.** [from the verb.]
- 1 Any clink, or sharp rattle.
 - 2 Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell. *Bacon.*
- JOB, s.** (A low word, of which the etymology is not known.)
- 1 Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.
 - 2 A low mean lucrative busy affair. *Pope.*
 - 3 A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.
- To JOB, v. a.**
- 1 To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument. *L'Estrange.*
 - 2 To drive in a sharp instrument. *Moxon.*
- To JOB, v. n.** To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope.*
- JOB'S TEARS, s.** An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- JOBBER, s.** [from *job*.]
- 1 A man who sells stocks in the publick funds. *Swift.*
 - 2 One who does chancework.
- JOBBERNO'WL, s.** [*jobbe*, Flemish, dull, and *nowl*, *hnol*, Sax. a head.] Loggerhead; block-head. *Hudibras.*
- JOCKEY, s.** [from *Jack*.]
- 1 A fellow that rides horses in the race. *Addison.*
 - 2 A man that deals in horses.
 - 3 A cheat; a trickish fellow.
- To JOCKEY, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To juggle by riding against one.
 - 2 To cheat; to trick.
- JOCO'SE, a.** [*jocosus*, Lat.] Merry; waggish; given to jest. *Watts.*
- JOCO'SELY, ad.** Waggishly; in jest; in game. *Broome.*
- JOCO'SENESS, s.** [from *jocose*.] Waggy; merriment. *Brown.*
- JOCO'SITY, s.** merriment. *Brown.*
- JOCULAR, a.** [*jocularis*, Lat.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish. *Dryden.*
- JOCULARITY, s.** [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest. *Brown.*
- JOCUND, a.** [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Milton.*
- JOCUNDLY, ad.** Merrily; gayly. *South.*
- To JOG, v. a.** [*schocken*, Duch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push. *Norris.*
- To JOG, v. n.**
- 1 To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To travel idly and heavily. *Dryden.*
- JOG, s.** [from the verb.]

JOL

- 1 A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion. *Glanville.*
- JO'GGER, s.** [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden.*
- To JO'GGLE, v. n.** To shake. *Derham.*
- JO'HNAPPLE, s.** A sharp apple. *Mortimer.*
- To JOIN, v. u.** [*joindre*, Fr.]
- 1 To add one to another in continuity. *Isaiah.*
 - 2 To couple; to combine. *Locke.*
 - 3 To unite in league or marriage. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To dash together; to collide; to encounter. *Knolles.*
 - 5 To associate. *Acts.*
 - 6 To unite in one act. *Dryden.*
 - 7 To unite in concord. *Corinthians.*
 - 8 To act in concert with. *Dryden.*
- To JOIN, v. n.**
- 1 To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous. *Acts.*
 - 2 To close; to clash. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Ezra.*
 - 4 To become confederate. *Maccabees.*
- JO'INDER, s.** [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- JO'INER, s.** [from *join*.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted. *Moxon.*
- JO'INERY, s.** [from *joiner*.] An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. *Moxon.*
- JOINT, s.** [*jointure*, Fr.]
- 1 Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. *Temple.*
 - 2 Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.*
 - 3 (In joinery.) Straight lines, in joiners' language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot or planed. *Moxon.*
 - 4 A knot or commissure in a plant.
 - 5 One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Swift.*
 - 6 *Out of joint.* Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves. *Herbert.*
 - 7 *Out of joint.* Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused. *Shakespeare.*
- JOINT, a.**
- 1 Shared among many. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 United in the same possession. *Donne.*
 - 3 Combined; acting together in concert. *Add.*
- To JOINT, v. a.**
- 1 To form in articulations. *Ray.*
 - 2 To form many parts into one. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To join together in confederacy. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden.*
- JO'INTED, a.** [from *joint*.] Full of joints, knots, or commissures. *Philips.*
- JO'INTER, s.** [from *joint*.] A sort of plane. *Mox.*
- JO'INTLY, ad.** [from *joint*.]
- 1 Together; not separately. *Hooker.*
 - 2 In a state of union or co-operation. *Dryden.*
- JO'INTRESS, s.** [from *jointure*.] One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shakespeare.*
- JOINTSTO'OL, s.** [*joint* and *stool*.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another. *Arbuthnot.*
- JO'INTURE, s.** [*jointure*, Fr.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. *Pope.*
- JOIST, s.** [*joindre*, Fr.] The secondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer.*
- To JOIST, v. a.** [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.
- JOKE, s.** [*jocus*, Lat.] A jest; something not serious. *Watts.*
- To JOKE, v. n.** [*jocor*, Lat.] To jest; to be merry in words and actions. *Gay.*
- JO'KER, s.** [from *joke*.] A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*
- JOLE, s.** [*gueule*, Fr. *crol*, Sax.]
- 1 The face or cheek. *Collier.*
 - 2 The head of a fish. *Pope.*
- To JOLL, v. a.** [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the

JOY

head against any thing ; to clash with violence. *Shakespeare.*
JOLLILY, *ad.* [from *jolly*.] In a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden.*
JOLLEMENT, *s.* [from *jolly*.] Mirth ; merriment ; gayety : obsolete. *Spenser.*
JOLLINESS, *s.* [from *jolly*.]
JOLLY, *s.* [from *jolly*.]
 1 Gayety ; elevation of spirit. *Sidney.*
 2 Merriment ; festivity. *Addison.*
JOLLY, *a.* [*joli*, Fr.]
 1 Gay ; merry ; airy ; cheerful. *Prior.*
 2 Plump ; like one in high health. *South.*
To JOLT, *v. n.* To shake as a carriage on rough ground. *Swift.*
To JOLT, *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does. *Swift.*
JOLT, *s.* Shock ; violent agitation. *Swift.*
JOLTER, *s.* [from *jolt*.] One who jolts. *Ash.*
JOLTHEAD, *s.* A great head ; a dolt ; a block-head. *Grew.*
JONQUILLE, *s.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] A species of daffodil. *Thomson.*
JORDEN, *s.* [*gor*, Sax. *stercus*, and *den*, Sax. *receptaculum*.] A pot. *Pope.*
To JOUSTLE, *v. a.* [*jouster*, Fr.] To juggle ; to rush against.
JOT, *s.* [*ωρα*.] A point ; a tittle ; the least quantity assignable. *Shakespeare.*
JOURNAL, *a.* [*journal*, Fr.] Daily ; quotidian : out of use. *Shakespeare.*
JOURNAL, *s.* [*journal*, Fr.]
 1 A diary ; an account kept of daily transactions. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Any paper published daily.
JOURNALIST, *s.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.
JOURNEY, *s.* [*journée*, Fr.]
 1 The travel of a day. *Milton.*
 2 Travel by land ; distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea. *Rogers.*
 3 Passage from place to place. *Burnet.*
To JOURNEY, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel ; to pass from place to place. *Milton.*
JOURNEYMAN, *s.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and *man*.] A hired workman ; a workman hired by the day. *Addison.*
JOURNEYWORK, *s.* [*journée*, Fr. and *work*.] Work performed for hire ; work done by the day. *Arbuthnot.*
JOUST, *s.* [*joust*, Fr.] Tilt ; tournament ; mock fight. It is now written less properly *just*. *Milton.*
To JOUST, *v. n.* [*jouster*, Fr.] To run in the tilt. *Milton.*
JOVIAL, *a.* [*joyal*, Fr.]
 1 Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown.*
 2 Gay ; airy ; merry. *Bacon.*
JOVIALLY, *ad.* Merrily ; gayly.
JOVIALNESS, *s.* [from *joyal*.] Gayety ; merriment.
JOUISSANCE, *s.* [*rejouissance*, Fr.] Jollity ; merriment ; festivity : obsolete. *Spenser.*
JOWLER, *s.* The name of a hunting dog or beagle. *Dryden.*
JOWTER, *s.* A fish driver. *Carew.*
JOY, *s.* [*joye*, Fr.]
 1 The passion produced by any happy accident ; gladness ; exultation. *South.*
 2 Gayety ; merriment ; festivity. *Dryden.*
 3 Happiness ; felicity. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A term of fondness. *Shakespeare.*
To JOY, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice ; to be glad ; to exult. *Wotton.*
To JOY, *v. a.*
 1 To congratulate ; to entertain kindly. *Prior.*
 2 To gladden ; to exhilarate. *Sidney.*
 3 [From *joir de*, Fr.] To enjoy ; to have happy possession of. *Milton.*
JOYANCE, *s.* [*joiant*, old Fr.] Gayety ; festivity : obsolete. *Spenser.*
JOYFUL, *a.* [*joy and full*.] Full of joy ; glad ; exulting. *Kings.*
JOYFULLY, *ad.* With joy ; gladly. *Wake.*
JOYFULNESS, *s.* [from *joyful*.] Gladness ; joy. *Deuteronomy.*
JOYLESS, *a.* [from *joy*.]

JUG

1 Void of joy ; feeling no pleasure. *Dryden.*
 2 Giving no pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
JOYOUS, *a.* [*joyeux*, Fr.]
 1 Glad ; gay ; merry. *Prior.*
 2 Giving joy. *Spenser.*
JUBILANT, *a.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph. *Milton.*
JUBILATE, *s.* (In the Roman church.) A professor of fifty years standing. *Ash.*
JUBILATION, *s.* [*jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.
JUBILEE, *s.* [*jubilum*, low Lat.] A publick festivity. *Dryden.*
JUCUNDITY, *s.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleasantness ; agreeableness. *Brown.*
JUDICIAL, *a.* [from *Judah*.] Jewish ; pertaining to the Jews. *Ash.*
JUDAISM, *s.* [from *Judah*.] The religion of the Jews. *Burke.*
To JUDAISE, *v. n.* [*judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the Jews. *Sandys.*
JUDAS Tree, *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
JUDGE, *s.* [*judge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.]
 1 One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal. *Milton.*
 2 One who presides in a court of judicature. *Shakespeare.*
 3 One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Pope.*
To JUDGE, *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr.]
 1 To pass sentence. *Genesis.*
 2 To form or give an opinion. *Milton.*
 3 To discern ; to distinguish. *Addison.*
To JUDGE, *v. a.*
 1 To pass sentence upon ; to examine authoritatively. *Dryden.*
 2 To pass severe censure ; to doom severely. *Matthew.*
JUDGER, *s.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment or passes sentence. *Digby.*
JUDGMENT, *s.* [*judgement*, Fr.]
 1 The power of discerning the relations between one term or proposition and another. *Locke.*
 2 Doom ; the right or power of passing judgment. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The act of exercising judicature. *Addison.*
 4 Determination ; decision. *Burnet.*
 5 The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety. *Dennis.*
 6 Opinion ; notion. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Sentence against a criminal. *Milton.*
 8 Condemnation. *Tillotson.*
 9 Punishment inflicted by Providence. *Addison.*
 10 Distribution of justice. *Arbuthnot.*
 11 Justiciary laws ; statutes. *Deuteronomy.*
 12 The last doom. *Shakespeare.*
JUDICATORY, *a.* [*judico*, Lat. to judge.] Belonging to judgment. *Ash.*
JUDICATORY, *s.* [*judico*, Lat.]
 1 Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.*
 2 Court of justice. *Atterbury.*
JUDICATURE, *s.* [*judicature*, Fr.] Power of distributing justice. *Bacon.*
JUDICIAL, *a.* [*judicium*, Lat.]
 1 Practised in the distribution of publick justice. *Bentley.*
 2 Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*
JUDICIALLY, *ad.* [from *judicial*.] In the form of legal justice. *Grew.*
JUDICIARY, *a.* [*judiciaire*, Fr.] Passing judgment upon any thing. *Boyle.*
JUDICIOUS, *a.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Prudent ; wise, skilful. *Locke.*
JUDICIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully ; wisely. *Dryden.*
JUDICIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *judicious*.] The state or quality of being judicious. *Ash.*
JUG, *s.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly. *Swift.*
To JUGGLE, *v. n.* [*jouglor*, Fr.]
 1 To play tricks by sleight of hand. *Digby.*
 2 To practise artifice or imposture. *Shakespeare.*
JUGGLE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A trick by legerdemain. *Tillotson.*
 2 An imposture ; a deception.

JUN

JU'GGLER, *s.* [from *juggle*.]
 1 One who practises sleight of hand; one who deceives by nimble conveyance. *Sands.*
 2 A cheat; a trickish fellow. *Donne.*
JU'GGLINGLY, *ad.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.
JU'GULAR, *a.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiseman.*
To JU'GULATE, * *v. a.* [*jugulo*, Lat. to kill.] To cut the throat; to kill. *Bailey.*
JUGULA'TION, * *s.* [from *jugulate*.] The act of killing. *Philips.*
JUICE, *s.* [*jus*, Fr.]
 1 The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits. *Watts.*
 2 The fluid in animal bodies. *Ben Jonson.*
JU'ICELESS, *a.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moisture. *More.*
JU'ICINESS, *s.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.
JU'ICY, *a.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of juice; succulent. *Milton.*
JU'JUB, *s.* A plant. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Miller.*
JU'JUBES, *s.* A plant. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Miller.*
To JUKE, *v. n.* [*jucher*, Fr.] To perch upon any thing, as birds.
JU'LAP, *s.* [Arabick; *julapium*, low Lat.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serving for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*
JU'LEP, * *s.* [Arabick; *julapium*, low Lat.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serving for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*
JU'LUS, *s.*
 1 July flower.
 2 Those long worm-like tufts, or palms, as they are called, in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular from hazels, &c. *Miller.*
JU'LY, *s.* [*Julius*, Lat.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh month from January.
JU'MART, *s.* [Fr.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*
To JU'MBLE, *v. a.* To mix violently and confusedly together. *Locke.*
To JU'MBLE, *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swi.*
JU'MBLE, *s.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.
JU'MENT, *s.* [*jument*, Fr.] Beast of burden. *Brown.*
To JUMP, *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
 1 To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding; to bound. *Swift.*
 2 To leap suddenly. *Collier.*
 3 To jolt. *Nahum.*
 4 To agree; to tally; to join. *Hakewill.*
JUMP, *ad.* Exactly; nicely. *Shakespeare.*
JUMP, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound. *Locke.*
 2 A lucky chance. *Shakespeare.*
 3 [From *jupe*, Fr.] A waistcoat; limber stays worn by sickly ladies. *Cleveland.*
JU'NCATE, *s.* [*juncade*, Fr.]
 1 Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.
 2 Any delicacy. *Milton.*
 3 A furtive or private entertainment.
JU'NCOUS, *a.* [*juncus*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.
JU'NCTION, *s.* [*jonction*, Fr.] Union; coalition. *Addison.*
JU'NCTURE, *s.* [*junctura*, Lat.]
 1 The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle.*
 2 Joint; articulation. *Hale.*
 3 Union; amity. *King Charles.*
 4 A critical point or article of time. *Addison.*
JUNE, *s.* [*juin*, Fr.] The sixth month from January.
JU'NIOR, *a.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another. *Swift.*
JU NIOR, * *s.* [from the adjective.] The younger; the later; the later in office. *Ash.*
JU NIPER, *s.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A plant.
JUNK, *s.* [probably from an Indian word.]

JUS

1 A small ship of China. *Bacon.*
 2 Pieces of old cable.
JU'NKET, *s.* [properly *juncate*.]
 1 A sweetmeat. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A stolen entertainment.
To JU'NKET, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To feast secretly; to make entertainment by stealth. *Swift.*
 2 To feast. *South.*
JU'NTO, *s.* [Ital.] A cabal; a set of men combined in any secret design. *Swift.*
JUPPO'N, *s.* [*juppon*, Fr.] A short close coat. *Dryden.*
JU'RAT, *s.* [*juratus*, Lat.] A magistrate in some corporations.
JU'RATORY, *a.* [*juratoire*, Fr.] Comprising an oath. *Ayliffe.*
JURI'DICAL, *a.* [*juridicus*, Lat.]
 1 Acting in the distribution of justice.
 2 Used in courts of justice. *Haie.*
JURI'DICALLY, *ad.* [from *juridical*.] With legal authority.
JU'RISCONSULT, *s.* [*jurisconsultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law. *Arbuth.*
JURISDI'CTION, *s.* [*jurisdictio*, Lat.]
 1 Legal authority; extent of power. *Hayward.*
 2 District to which any authority extends.
JURISPRU'DENCE, *s.* [*jurisprudence*, Fr. *jurisprudencia*, Lat.] The science of law.
JU'RIST, *s.* [*juriste*, Fr.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.
JU'ROR, *s.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that serves on a jury. *Spenser.*
JU'RY, [*jurata*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.] A company of men, sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered. Trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, personal or real, is referred from the fact to a jury. This jury is most notorious in the great assizes, and in the quarter sessions, and in them it is called a jury, whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. The grand jury consists ordinarily of twenty-four, who consider of all bills of indictment, which they either approve by writing upon them *billa vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they approve are further referred to another jury. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are so many as can be had, of the hundred, where the land in question doth lie, and four at the least. *Cowell.*
JU'RYMAN, *s.* [*jury* and *man*.] One who is impannelled on a jury. *Swift.*
JU'RYMAST, *s.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm. *Harris.*
JUST, *a.* [*juste*, Fr.]
 1 Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice. *Dryden.*
 2 Honest; without crime in dealing with others. *Tillotson.*
 3 Exact, proper; accurate. *Glanville.*
 4 Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Matthew.*
 5 True; not forged. *Hooker.*
 6 Equally retributed. *Romans.*
 7 Complete without superfluity or defect. *Bacon.*
 8 Regular; orderly. *Addison.*
 9 Exactly proportioned. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Full; of full dimensions. *Knolles.*
JUST, *ad.*
 1 Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker.*
 2 Merely; barely. *Dryden.*
 3 Nearly; almost. *Temple.*
JUST, *s.* [*jouste*, Fr.] Mock encounter on horseback. *Joust* is more proper. *Dryden.*
To JUST, *v. n.* [*jouster*, Fr.]
 1 To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
 2 To push; to drive; to jostle.
JU'STICE, *s.* [*justice*, Fr.]
 1 The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke.*
 2 Vindictive retribution; punishment; opposed to mercy. *Bacon.*
 3 Right; assertion of right. *Shakespeare.*
 4 [From *justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.
 5 Justice of the King's Bench. [*justiciarius de*

JUX

Banquo Regis.] Is a lord by his office, and a chief of the rest; he is called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office is to determine all pleas of the crown; such as concern offences committed against the king; as treasons, felonies, and mayhems.

6 *Justice of the Common Pleas.* Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He originally did determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown.

Justices of Assize. Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assizes.

Justices in Eyre. In French, *erre, iter*. In ancient times they were sent into divers counties, to hear pleas of the crown, for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the king's bench.

9 *Justices of Gaol Delivery.* Are such as are sent to determine all causes pertaining to such as for any offence are cast into a gaol.

10 *Justices of Nisi Prius.* Are all one now-a-days with justices of assize.

11 *Justices of Peace.* [*justicarii ad pacem.*] Are appointed by the king's commission to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some are made of the quorum, because business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of one of them. *Cowell.*

To JU'STICE, v. a. [from the noun.] To administer justice to any: obsolete. *Hayward.*

JU'STICEMENT, s. [from justice.] Procedure in courts.

JU'STICER, s. [from the verb.] Administrator of justice: obsolete. *Davies.*

JU'STICESHIP, s. [from justice.] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

JUSTIFIABLE, a. [from justice.] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTICIARY, * s. [*justiciarius*, low Lat.] A chief justice. *Blackstone.*

JU'STIFIABLE, a. [from justify.] Defensible by law or reason. *Brown.*

JU'STIFIABLENESS, s. [from justifiable.] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended. *King Charles.*

JU'STIFIABLY, ad. [from justifiable.] Rightly; so as to be supported by right. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICATION, s. [*justification*, Fr.]

1 Absolution. *Shakespeare.*

2 Defence; maintenance; vindication; support. *Swift.*

3 Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

JUSTIFICATOR, s. [from justify.] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JU'STIFIER, s. [from justify.] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves. *Romans.*

To JU'STIFY, v. a. [*justifier*, Fr.]

1 To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation. *Dryden.*

2 To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. *Atter.*

3 To free from past sin by pardon. *Acts.*

To JU'STLE, v. n. [*jouster*, Fr.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other. *Lee.*

To JU'STLE, v. a. To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. *Brown.*

JU'STLY, ad. [from just.]

1 Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner. *South.*

2 Properly; exactly; accurately. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS, s. [from just.]

1 Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Shakespeare.*

2 Accuracy; exactness; propriety. *Dryden.*

To JUT, v. n. To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk. *Wotton.*

To JUTTY, v. a. [from jut.] To shoot out beyond. *Shakespeare.*

JU'VILE, a. [*juvenilis*, Lat.] Young; youthful. *Bacon.*

JU'VILITY, s. [from juvenile.]

1 Youthfulness. *Glanville.*

2 Light and careless manner. *Glanville.*

U XTAPPOSITION, s. [*juxta* and *positio* Lat.]

KEE

Apposition; the state of being placed by each other. *Glanville.*

K, A letter borrowed by the English. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound; as, *keen, ken, kill*. K is silent in the present pronunciation before n: as, *knife, knee, knell*.

KAB, * s. A Hebrew measure containing about three pints. *Ash.*

KA'LENDAR, s. [now written *calender*.] An account of time. *Shakespeare.*

KA'LI, s. [An Arabick word.] Sea weed, of the ashes of which glass is made, whence the word *alkali*. *Bacon.*

KAM, a. Crooked. *Shakespeare.*

To KAW, v. n. [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *Locke.*

KAW, s. [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow. *Dryden.*

KAYLE, s. [*quille*, Fr.] Ninepin; kettlepins, of which skittles seems a corruption. *Sidney.*

To KECK, v. a. [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting. *Bacon.*

To KE'CKLE a cable. To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainsworth.*

KE'CKSY, s. [commonly *kex*; *cigue*, Fr. *cicuta*, Lat.] It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant. *Shak.*

KE'CKY, a. [from *kex*.] Resembling a kex. *Grew.*

To KEDGE, * v. n. To bring a ship up or down a narrow channel when the wind and tide are contrary by the particular management of the sails and anchor. *Ash.*

KE'DGER, s. [from *kedger*.] A small anchor used in a river.

KE'DLACK, s. A weed that grows among corn; charlock. *Tusser.*

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*. *Gay.*

KEEL, s. [*cale*, Sax. *kiel*, Dutch.] The bottom of a ship. *Swift.*

To KEEL, v. a. [*calan*, Sax.] To cool.

KE'ELFAT, s. [*calan*, Sax. to cool.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON, s. The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE, v. a. [*keel* and *hale*.] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN, a. [*cene*, Sax.]

1 Sharp; well edged; not blunt. *Dryden.*

2 Severe; piercing. *Ellis.*

3 Eager; vehement. *Tatler.*

4 Acrimonious; bitter of mind. *Swift.*

To KEEN, v. a. [from the adjective.] To sharpen. *Thomson.*

KE'ENLY, ad. [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently.

KE'ENNESS, s. [from *keen*.]

1 Sharpness; edge. *Shakespeare.*

2 Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3 Asperity; bitterness of mind. *Clarendon.*

4 Eagerness; vehemence.

To KEEP, v. a. [*cepan*, Sax. *kepen*, old Dutch.]

1 To retain; not to lose. *Temple.*

2 To have in custody. *Knolles.*

3 To preserve; not to let go. *Chronicles.*

4 To preserve in a state of security. *Addison.*

5 To protect; to guard. *Genesis.*

6 To restrain from flight. *Acts.*

7 To detain, or hold as a motive. *Dryden.*

8 To hold for another. *Milton.*

9 To reserve; to conceal. *Bacon.*

10 To tend; to have care of. *Carew.*

11 To preserve in the same tenour or state. *Addis.*

12 To regard; to attend. *Dryden.*

13 To not suffer to fail. *Psalms.*

14 To hold in any state. *Locke.*

15 To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. *Sidney.*

16 To continue any state of action. *Knolles.*

17 To practise to use habitually. *Pope*

KEN

- 18 To copy carefully. *Dryden.*
 19 To observe any time. *Milton.*
 20 To observe; not to violate. *Shakespeare.*
 21 To maintain; to support with the necessities of life. *Milton.*
 22 To have in the house. *Shakespeare.*
 23 Not to intermit. *Ecclus.*
 24 To maintain; to hold. *Hayward.*
 25 To remain in; not to leave a place. *Shakespeare.*
 26 Not to reveal; not to betray. *Tillotson.*
 27 To restrain; to withhold. *Boyle.*
 28 To debar from any place. *Milton.*
 29 To keep back. To reserve; to withhold. *Jerem.*
 30 To keep back. To withhold; to restrain. *Psalms.*
 31 To keep company. To frequent any one; to accompany. *Donne.*
 32 To keep company with. To have familiar intercourse. *Brown.*
 33 To keep in. To conceal; not to tell. *Addison.*
 34 To keep in. To restrain; to curb. *Addison.*
 35 To keep off. To bear to distance. *Locke.*
 36 To keep off. To hinder. *Locke.*
 37 To keep up. To maintain without abatement. *Addison.*
 38 To keep up. To continue; to hinder from ceasing. *Taylor.*
 39 To keep under. To oppress; to subdue. *Atterb.*
 To KEEP, *v. n.*
 1 To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state. *Pope.*
 2 To continue in any place or state; to stay. *Sidney.*
 3 To remain unhurt; to last. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To dwell; to live constantly. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To adhere strictly. *Addison.*
 6 To keep on. To go forward. *Dryden.*
 7 To keep up. To continue unsubdued. *Dryden.*
 KEEP, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Custody; guard. *Spenser.*
 2 Guardianship; restraint. *Ascham.*
 KE'EPER, *s.* [from keep.]
 1 One who holds any thing for the use of another. *Sidney.*
 2 One who has prisoners in custody. *Dryden.*
 3 One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase. *Shakespeare.*
 One who has the superintendence or care of any thing. *Kings.*
 KEEPER of the great seal, is called lord keeper of the great seal of England, and is of the privy council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, strengthened by the great seal. This lord keeper, by the statute of 5 Eliz. hath the like jurisdiction, and advantages, as the lord chancellor. *Cowell.*
 KE'EPERSHIP, *s.* [from keeper.] Office of a keeper. *Carew.*
 KE'EPING,* *s.* [from keep.] Custody; guardianship; state of being kept. *Ash.*
 KEG, *s.* [caque, Fr.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel. *Ainsworth.*
 KELL, *s.* A sort of pottage. *Ainsworth.*
 KELL, *s.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts. *Wiseman.*
 KELP, *s.* A salt produced from calcined seaweed. *Boyle.*
 KE'ULSON, *s.* [more properly keelson.] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh.*
 To KEMB, *v. a.* [cæmban, Sax.] To separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument; to comb: obsolete. *Ben Jonson.*
 To KEN, *v. a.* [cennan, Sax.]
 1 To see at a distance; to descry. *Addison.*
 2 To know. *Gay.*
 KEN, *s.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight. *Shakespeare.*
 KE'NNEL, *s.* [chenil, Fr.]
 1 A cot for dogs. *Sidney.*
 2 A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shakes.*
 3 The hole of a fox or other beast. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 [From kennel, Dutch.] The watercourse of a street. *Arbuthnot.*
 To KE'NNEL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt. *L'Estrange.*

KIC

- KEPT. The pret. and part. pass. of keep.
 KERCHE'IF, *s.*
 1 A headdress. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Any cloth used in dress. *Hayward.*
 KERCHE'IFED, *a.* [from kercheif.] Dressed;
 KERCHE'IFT, *s.* hooded. *Milton.*
 KERF, *s.* [ceorfan, Sax. to cut.] The sawn away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a kerf. *Moxon.*
 KE'RMES, *s.* Kermes is of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour, covered, when most perfect, with a purplish gray dust. It contains a multitude of soft granules, which, when crushed, yield a scarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak. *Hill.*
 KERN, *s.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot soldier.
 KERN, *s.* A handmill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.
 To KERN, *v. n.*
 1 To harden as ripened corn. *Carew.*
 2 To take the form of grains; to granulate. *Grew.*
 KE'RNEL, *s.* [cyrnel, Sax. a gland.]
 1 The edible substance contained in a shell.
 2 Any thing included in a husk or integument. *Denham.*
 3 The seeds of pulpy fruits. *Bacon.*
 4 The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted. *Arbuthnot.*
 5 Knobby concretions in children's flesh.
 To KE'RNEL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen as kernels. *Mortimer.*
 KE'RNELLY, *a.* [from kernel.] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.
 KE'RNELWORT, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 KE'RSEY, *s.* [karsaye, Dutch.] Coarse stuff.
 KERSEYME'RE,* *s.* [from kersey.] A kind of fine cloth woven after the manner of a kersey. *Ash.*
 KEST. The pret. tense of cost. *Fairfax.*
 KE'STREL, *s.* A little kind of bastard hawk.
 KETCH, *s.* [caicchio, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship. *Shakespeare.*
 KE'TTLE, *s.* [cell, Sax.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*
 KE'TTLEDUM, *s.* [kettle and drum.] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass. *Shakespeare.*
 KEY, *s.* [cæg, Sax.]
 1 An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. *Swift.*
 3 An explanation of any thing difficult. *Locke.*
 4 The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers. *Pamela.*
 5 (In musick.) Is a certain tune whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted. *Harris.*
 6 [From kaye, Dutch, quai, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the use of lading and unlading ships. *Dryden.*
 KE'YAGE, *s.* [from key.] Money paid for lying at the key. *Ainsworth.*
 KEYHO'LE, *s.* [key and hole.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put. *Prior.*
 KE'YSTONE, *s.* [key and stone.] The middle stone of an arch. *Moxon.*
 KIBE, *s.* [herb, Germ. a cut.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel. *Shakespeare.*
 KI'BED, *s.* [from kibe.] Troubled with kibes.
 To KICK, *v. a.* [kauchen, Germ.] To strike with the foot. *Swift.*
 To KICK, *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt. *Tillotson.*
 KICK, *s.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot. *Dryden.*
 KI'CKER, *s.* [from kick.] One who strikes with his foot.
 KI'CKSHAW, *s.* [a corruption of quelque chose, something.]
 1 Something uncommon or fantastical; something ridiculous. *Milton.*
 2 A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. *Fenton.*

KIN

- KI'CKSY-WICKSEY**, *s.* A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Shakespeare.*
- KID**, *s.* [*kíd*, Danish.]
- 1 The young of a goat. *Spenser.*
 - 2 [From *cidwlen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.
- To KID**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.
- KIDDER**, *s.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth.*
- To KIDNAP**, *v. a.* [*kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To steal children; to steal human beings.
- KIDNAPPER**, *s.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human beings. *Spectator.*
- KIDNEY**, *s.*
- 1 These are two in number, one on each side. they have the same figure as kidney beans. their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two, the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood. *Quincy.*
 - 2 Sort; kind: in ludicrous language. *Shaks.*
- KIDNEYBEAN**, *s.* An herb. *Miller.*
- KIDNEYVETCH**, *s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
- KIDNEYWORT**, *s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
- KILDERKIN**, *s.* [*kindekin*, Dutch, a baby.] A small barrel. *Dryden.*
- To KILL**, *v. a.* [*cwellan*, Sax.]
- 1 To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent. *Maccabees.*
 - 2 To destroy animals for food. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument. *Bacon.*
 - 4 To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. *Floyer.*
- KILLER**, *s.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life. *Sidney.*
- KILLOW**, *s.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour. *Woodward.*
- KILN**, *s.* [*cyln*, Sax.] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it. *Bacon.*
- To KILNDRY**, *v. n.* [*kila* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln. *Mortimer.*
- KILT**, *for killed.* *Spenser.*
- KIMBO**, *a.* [*a schembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched. *Arbuthnot.*
- KIN**, *s.* [*cynne*, Sax.]
- 1 Relation either of consanguinity or affinity. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Relatives; those who are of the same race. *Dryden.*
 - 3 A relation; one related. *Darvies.*
 - 4 The same generical class. *Boyle.*
 - 5 A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch; as, *manikin*, *minikin*.
- KIND**, *a.* [*cynne*, Sax. relation.]
- 1 Benevolent; filled with general good-will. *South.*
 - 2 Favourable; beneficent. *Luke.*
- KIND**, *s.* [*cynne*, Sax.]
- 1 Race; generical class. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Particular nature. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Natural state. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Nature; natural determination. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Manner; way. *Bacon.*
 - 6 Sort. *Bacon.*
- To KINDLE**, *v. a.*
- 1 To set on fire; to light; to make to burn. *K. Charles.*
 - 2 To inflame the passions, to exasperate; to animate; to fire the mind. *Daniel.*
- To KINDLE**, *v. n.* [*cinnu*, Welsh; *cynde'an*, Sax.]
- 1 To catch fire. *Isaiah.*
 - 2 [From *cennan*, Sax.] To bring forth.
- KINDLER**, *s.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights, one who inflames. *Gay.*
- KINDLY**, *ad.* [from *kind*.] Benevolently; favourably; with good will. *Shakespeare.*
- KINDLY**, *a.* [from *kind*.]
- 1 Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. *Hammond.*
 - 2 Bland; mild; softening. *Dryden.*
- KINDNESS**, *s.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence; good-will; love. *Collier.*

KIT

- KINDRED**, *s.* [*cynrene*, Sax.]
- 1 Relation by birth or marriage; cognation affinity. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Relation; sort. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Relatives. *Denham.*
- KINDRED**, *a.* Congenial; related; cognate. *Dryden.*
- KINE**, *s. pl.* for cow. *Ben Jonson.*
- KING**, *s.* [*cuning*, or *cynng*, Teut.]
- 1 Monarch; supreme governor. *Pope.*
 - 2 It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine as prince also is.
 - 3 A card with the picture of a king.
 - 4 *King at arms*, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, of whom there are three: *Garber*, *Norroy*, and *Clarencieux*. *Philips.*
- To KING**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To supply with a king. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To make royal, to raise to royalty. *Shakespeare.*
- KINGAPPLE**, *s.* A kind of apple.
- KINGCRAFT**, *s.* [*king* and *craft*.] The art of governing.
- KINGCUP**, *s.* [*king* and *cup*.] A flower.
- KINGDOM**, *s.* [from *king*.]
- 1 The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 A different class or order of beings: as, the mineral kingdom. *Locke.*
 - 3 A region; a tract. *Shakespeare.*
- KINGFISHER**, *s.* A species of bird. *May.*
- KINGLIKE**, *a.* [from *king*.]
- KINGLY**, *a.* [from *king*.]
- 1 Royal; sovereign; monarchical. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Belonging to a king. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Noble; august; magnificent. *Sidney.*
- KINGLY**, *ad.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity. *Milton.*
- KINGSE'VIL**, *s.* [*king* and *evil*.] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king. *Wiseman.*
- KINGSHIP**, *s.* [from *king*.] Royalty; monarchy. *K. Charles.*
- KINGSPEAR**, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- KINGSTONE**, *s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
- KINSFOLK**, *s.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; those who are of the same family. *Spectator.*
- KINSMAN**, *s.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family. *Addison.*
- KINSWOMAN**, *s.* [*kin* and *woman*.] A female relation. *Dennis.*
- KIRK**, *s.* [*cyrce*, Sax.] An old word for a church yet retained in Scotland. *Cleveland.*
- KIRTLE**, *s.* [*cyrtel*, Sax.] An upper garment a gown. *Shakespeare.*
- KIRTLE**, ** s.* (In commerce.) A quantity of flax, about a hundred weight. *Ash.*
- To KISS**, *v. a.* [*cusan*, Welsh; *kuo*.]
- 1 To touch with the lips. *Sidney.*
 - 2 To treat with fondness. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To touch gently. *Shakespeare.*
- KISS**, *s.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips. *Dryden.*
- KISSER**, *s.* [from *kiss*.] One that kisses.
- KISSINGCRUST**, *s.* [*kissing* and *crust*.] Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King.*
- KIT**, *s.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]
- 1 A large bottle. *Skinner.*
 - 2 A small diminutive fiddle. *Grew.*
 - 3 A small wooden vessel.
- KITCHEN**, *s.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *cuisine*, Fr.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked. *Hooker.*
- KITCHENGARDEN**, *s.* [*kitchen* and *garden*.] Garden in which esculent plants are produced. *Spectator.*
- KITCHENMAID**, *s.* [*kitchen* and *maid*.] A cookmaid or undercook.
- KITCHENSTUFF**, *s.* [*kitchen* and *stuff*.] The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan. *Donne.*
- KITCHENWENCH**, *s.* [*kitchen* and *wench*.] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shakespeare.*

KNE

- KITCHENWORK**, *s.* [*kitchen* and *work*.] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.
- KITE**, *s.* [*cyta*, Sax.]
- 1 A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens. *Grew.*
 - 2 A name of reproach denoting rapacity. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A fictitious bird made of paper. *Government of the Tongue.*
- KITESFOOT**, *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- KITTEN**, *s.* [*katteken*, Dutch.] A young cat.
- To KITTEN**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats. *Shakespeare.*
- To KLUCK**, *v. n.* [from *clack*.] To make a small sharp noise.
- To KNAB**, *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.] To bite. *L'Estrange.*
- KNACK**, *s.* [*cnec*, Welsh. *cnaringe*, Sax. skill.]
- 1 A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 3 A nice trick. *Pope.*
- To KNACK**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.
- KNA'CKER**, *s.* [from *knack*.]
- 1 A master of small work. *Mortimer.*
 - 2 [From *restio*, Lat.] A ropemaker. *Ainsworth.*
- KNAG**, *s.* [*knag*, Danish, a wart.] A hard knot in wood.
- KNA'GGY**, *a.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.
- KNAP**, *s.* [*cnap*, Welsh.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence. *Bacon.*
- To KNAP**, *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To bite; to break short. *Common Prayer.*
 - 2 [From *knaap*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. *Bacon.*
- To KNAP**, *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise. *Wiseman.*
- To KNA'PPLE**, *v. n.* [from *knapp*.] To break off with sharp quick noise. *Ainsworth.*
- KNA'PSACK**, *s.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions. *K. Charles.*
- KNA'PWEED**, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- KNARE**, *s.* [*knor*, Germ.] A hard knot.
- KNAVE**, *s.* [*cnawa*, Sax.]
- 1 A boy; a male child: obsolete.
 - 2 A servant: obsolete. *Sidney.*
 - 3 A petty rascal; a scoundrel. *South.*
 - 4 A card with a soldier painted on it. *Hudibras.*
- KNA'VEY**, *s.* [from *knave*.]
- 1 Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Mischievous tricks or practices. *Shakespeare.*
- KNA'VISH**, *a.* [from *knave*.]
- 1 Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope.*
 - 2 Waggish; mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
- KNA'VISHLY**, *ad.* [from *knavish*.]
- 1 Dishonestly; fraudulently.
 - 2 Waggishly; mischievously.
- To KNEAD**, *v. a.* [*cnædan*, Sax.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. *Donne.*
- KNE'ADINGTROUGH**, *s.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together. *Exodus.*
- KNEE**, *s.* [*cneow*, Sax.]
- 1 The joint where the leg is joined to the thigh. *Bacon.*
 - 2 A knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon.*
- To KNEE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling. *Shakespeare.*
- KNE'ED**, *a.* [from *knee*.]
- 1 Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.
 - 2 Having joints, as, *knead grass*.
- KNE'EDEEP**, *a.* [*knee* and *deep*.]
- 1 Rising to the knees.
 - 2 Sunk to the knees. *Dryden.*
- KNE'EHOLM**, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- To KNEEL**, *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflexion; to bend the knee. *Shakespeare.*
- E'EPAN**, *s.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone at the knee, about two inches broad,

KNO

- pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside. *Quincy.*
- KNE'Etribute**, *s.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflexion; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling. *Milton.*
- KNEL**, *s.* [*cnil*, Welsh, a funeral pile; *cnyllan*, Sax. to ring.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral. *Cowley.*
- KNEW**. The pret. of *know*.
- KNIFE**, *s.* plur. *knives*. [*cnif*, Sax.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed. *Watts.*
- KNIGHT**, *s.* [*cnicht*, Sax. *knecht*, Germ. a servant, or pupil.]
- 1 A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*; as, *sir Thomas*, *sir Richard*. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir knight*. *Daniel.*
 - 2 A pupil or follower. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A champion. *Drayton.*
- KNIGHT Errant**. A wandering knight. *Denham.*
- KNIGHT Errantry**. The character or manner of wandering knights. *Norris.*
- KNIGHT of the Post**. A hireling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping post. *South.*
- KNIGHT of the Shire**. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.
- To KNIGHT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight. *Wotton.*
- KNIGHTHOOD**, *s.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight. *Ben Jonson.*
- KNIGHTLESS**, *a.* [from *knight*.] Unbecoming a knight: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- KNIGHTLY**, *a.* [from *knight*.] Becoming a knight; befitting a knight. *Sidney.*
- To KNIT**, *v. a.* pret. *knit*, or *knitted*. [*cnittan*, Saxon.]
- 1 To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Waller.*
 - 2 To tie. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To join; to unite. *Wiseman.*
 - 4 To contract. *Addison.*
 - 5 To tie up. *Acts.*
- To KNIT**, *v. n.*
- 1 To weave without a loom. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To join; to unite: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- KNIT**, *s.* [from the verb.] Texture. *Shakespeare.*
- KNITTER**, *s.* [from *knit*.] One who weaves or knits. *Shakespeare.*
- KNITTINGNEEDLE**, *s.* [*knit* and *needle*.] A wire which women use in knitting. *Arbuthnot.*
- KNITTL**, *s.* [from *knit*.] A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.*
- KNOB**, *s.* [*knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest. *Ray.*
- KNOBBED**, *a.* [from *knob*.] Set with knobs; having protuberances. *Grew.*
- KNOBBINESS**, *s.* [from *knobby*.] The quality of having knobs.
- KNOBBY**, *a.* [from *knob*.]
- 1 Full of knobs.
 - 2 Hard; stubborn. *Howel.*
- To KNOCK**, *v. n.* [*cnucian*, Sax.]
- 1 To clash; to be driven suddenly together. *Bentley.*
 - 2 To beat, as at a door for admittance. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To knock under. A common expression, denoting that a man yields or submits.
- To KNOCK**, *v. a.*
- 1 To affect or change in any respect by blows. *Pope.*
 - 2 To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise. *Rowe.*
 - 3 To knock down. To fall by a blow.
 - 4 To knock on the head. To kill by a blow; to destroy. *South.*
- KNOCK**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 A sudden stroke; a blow. *Brown.*
 - 2 A loud stroke at a door for admission. *Dryden.*
- KNOCKER**, *s.* [from *knock*.]

KNU

LAB

1 He that knocks.
 2 The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike. *Pope.*
 KNOLL, v. a. [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral. *Shakespeare.*
 To KNOLL, v. n. To sound as a bell. *Shak.*
 KNOLL, s. A little hill. *Ainsworth.*
 KNOP, s. [a corruption of *knop*.] Any tufty top. *Ainsworth.*
 KNOT, s. [*cnotta*, Sax.]
 1 A complication of a cord or string not easy to be disentangled. *Addison.*
 2 Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other. *Prior.*
 3 Any bond of association or union. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb. *Wisdom.*
 5 Difficulty; intricacy. *South.*
 5 Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. *Dryden.*
 7 A confederacy; an association; a small band. *Ben Jonson.*
 8 A cluster; a collection. *Dryden.*
 KNOT, s. [A nautical term.] A certain distance sailed over, answering to a mile on land. *Portlock.*
 To KNOT, v. a. [from the noun.]
 To complicate in knots. *Sedley.*
 To entangle; to perplex. *Bacon.*
 3 To unite. *Bacon.*
 To KNOT, v. n.
 1 To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. *Mortimer.*
 2 To knit knots for fringes.
 KNOTBERRYBUSH, s. A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 KNOTGRASS, s. A plant. *Shakespeare.*
 KNOTTED, a. [from *knot*.] Full of knots. *Dry.*
 KNOTTINESS, s. [from *knotty*.] Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy. *Peacham.*
 KNOTTY, a. [from *knot*.]
 1 Full of knots. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Hard; rugged. *Rowe.*
 3 Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed. *Bacon.*
 To KNOW, v. a. preter. I *knew*, I have *known*. [*enawan*, Sax.]
 1 To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive. *Locke.*
 2 To be informed; to be taught. *Milton.*
 3 To distinguish. *Locke.*
 4 To recognize. *Milton.*
 5 To be no stranger to. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To converse with another sex. *Genesis.*
 7 To see with approbation. *Hosea.*
 To KNOW, v. n.
 1 To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. *Acts.*
 2 Not to be ignorant. *Bacon.*
 3 To be informed. *Boyle.*
 4 To *know for*. To have knowledge of. *Shak.*
 5 To *know of*. To take cognisance of. *Shak.*
 KNO'WABLE, a. [from *know*.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood. *Bent.*
 KNO'WER, s. [from *know*.] One who has skill or knowledge. *Glanville.*
 KNO'WING, a. [from *know*.]
 1 Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance. *Boyle.*
 2 Conscious; intelligent. *Blackmore.*
 KNO'WING, s. [from *know*.] Knowledge. *Sha.*
 KNO'WINGLY, ad. [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge. *Atterbury.*
 KNOWLEDGE, s. [from *know*.]
 1 Certain perception; indubitable apprehension. *Locke.*
 2 Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shak.*
 3 Skill in any thing. *Kings.*
 4 Acquaintance with any fact or person. *Sidney.*
 5 Cognisance; notice. *Ben Jonson.*
 6 Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*
 To KNOWLEDGE, v. a. (Not in use.) To acknowledge; to avow. *Bacon.*
 To KNU'BBLE, v. a. [*knibler*, Dan.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE, s. [*cnucle*, Sax.]
 1 The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close. *Garth.*
 2 The knee joint of a calf. *Bacon.*
 3 The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*
 To KNU'CKLE, v. n. [from the noun.] To submit.
 KNU'CKLED, a. [from *knuckle*.] Jointed. *Bac.*
 KNUFF, s. A lout: an old word. *Hayward.*
 KNUR, } s. [*knor*, Ger.] A knot; a hard
 KNURLE, } substance. *Woodward.*
 KONED, for *knew*. *Spenser.*
 To KYD, v. n. [corrupted probably from *cuth* Sax.] To know. *Spenser.*

L Is a liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled: as, *shall still*; except after a diphthong: as, *fail, feel*. In a word of more syllables it is written single as, *channel, canal*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it: as, *bible, title*.
 L* as a Latin numeral, stands for fifty, and with a dash over it for fifty thousand *Ash.*
 LA, int. See! look! behold! *Shakespeare.*
 LA'BDANUM, s. A resin, of a strong not unpleasant smell, and an aromack, but not agreeable taste. *Hill.*
 To LA'BEFY, v. a. [*labefacio*, Lat.] To weaken; to impair.
 LA'BEL, s. [*labellum*, Lat.]
 1 A small slip or scrip of writing. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Any thing appendant to a larger writing. *Ayl.*
 3 (In law.) A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. *Harris.*
 LA'BENT, a. [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; slipping.
 LA'BIAL, a. [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by the lips. *Holder.*
 LA'BIATE, } a. [*labium*, Lat.] Formed with
 LA'BIATED, } lips.
 LA'BIODENTAL, a. [*labium and dentalis*, Lat.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. *Holder.*
 LABO'RANT, s. [*laborans*, Lat.] A chymist: not in use. *Boyle.*
 LA'BORATORY, s. [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chymist's workroom. *Boyle.*
 LABO'RIOUS, a. [*laborieux*, Fr. *laboriosus*, Lat.]
 1 Diligent in work; assiduous. *South.*
 2 Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy. *Add.*
 LABO'RIOUSLY, ad. With labour; with toil. *Decay of Piety.*
 LABO'RIOUSNESS, s. [from *laborious*.]
 1 Tollsomeness; difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 Diligence; assiduity.
 LA'BOUR, s. [*labeur*, Fr. *labor*, Lat.]
 1 The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength; pains; toil. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Work to be done. *Hooker.*
 3 Work done; performance.
 4 Exercise; motion with some degree of violence. *Harvey.*
 5 Childbirth; travail. *South.*
 To LA'BOUR, v. n. [*laboro*, Lat.]
 1 To toil; to act with painful effort. *Shak.*
 2 To do work; to take pains. *Ecclus.*
 3 To move with difficulty. *Granville.*
 4 To be diseased with: not used. *Ben Jonson.*
 5 To be in distress; to be pressed. *Wake.*
 6 To be in childbirth; to be in travail. *Dryden.*
 To LA'BOUR, v. a.
 1 To work at; to move with difficulty. *Pope.*
 2 To beat; to belabour. *Dryden.*
 LA'BOURER, s. [*laboureur*, Fr.]
 1 One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work. *Swift.*
 2 One who takes pains in any employment. *Granville.*
 LA'BOURSOME, a. Made with great labour and diligence: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 LA'BRA, s. [Span.] A lip: not used. *Shak.*
 LA BYRINTH, s. [*labyrinthus*, Lat.] A maze;

LAC

- a place formed with inextricable windings. *Denham.*
- LAC, s.** *Lac* is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable, and not soluble in water. We have three sorts. 1. The stick *lac*. 2. The seed *lac*. 3. The shell *lac*. *Hill.*
- LACE, s.** [*lacet*, Fr.]
- 1 A string; a cord. *Spenser.*
 - 2 A snare; a gin. *Fairfax.*
 - 3 A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes. *Swift.*
 - 4 Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven. *Ba.*
 - 5 Texture of thread, with gold or silver. *Herbert.*
 - 6 Sugar. A cant word: now out of use. *Prior.*
- To LACE, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To fasten with a string run through eilet holes. *Congreve.*
 - 2 To adorn with gold or silver texture sewed on. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To embellish with variegations. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To beat; to lash. *L'Estrange.*
- LA'CED Mutton.** A whore. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'CEMAN, s.** [*lace and man*.] One who deals in lace. *Addison.*
- LA'CERABLE, a.** [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn. *Harvey.*
- To LA'CERATE, v. a.** [*lacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend. *Derham.*
- LACERATION, s.** [from *lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing. *Arbuthnot.*
- LA'CERATIVE, a.** [from *lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear. *Harvey.*
- LA'CHRYMAL, a.** [*lachrymal*, Fr.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*
- LA'CHRYMARY, a.** [*lachryma*, Lat.] Containing tears. *Addison.*
- LACHRYMATION, s.** [*lachryma*, Lat.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.
- LA'CHRYMATORY, s.** [*lachrymatoire*, Fr.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.
- LACI'NIATED, a.** [*lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.
- To LACK, v. a.** [*laecken*, to lessen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without. *Daniel.*
- To LACK, v. n.**
- 1 To be in want. *Common Prayer.*
 - 2 To be wanting. *Genesis.*
- LACK, s.** [from the verb.] Want; need; failure. *Hooker.*
- LA'CKBRAIN, s.** [*lack and brain*.] One that wants wit. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'CKER, s.** A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.
- To LA'KER, v. a.** [from the noun.] To smear over with lacker. *Pope.*
- LA'CKEY, s.** [*lacquais*, Fr.] An attending servant; a footboy. *Dryden.*
- To LA'CKEY, v. a.** [from the noun.] To attend servilely. *Milton.*
- To LA'CKEY, v. n.** To act as a footboy; to pay servile attendance. *Sandys.*
- LA'CKLINEN, a.** [*lack and linen*.] Wanting shirts. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'CKLUSTRE, a.** [*lack and lustre*.] Wanting brightness. *Shakespeare.*
- LACO'NICK, a.** [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short; brief. *Pope.*
- LACO'NICALLY, ad.** [from *laconick*.] Briefly; concisely. *Camden.*
- LA'CONISM, s.** [*laconisme*, Fr.] A concise style. *Collier.*
- LA'CTARY, a.** [*lactareus*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk. *Brown.*
- LA'CTARY, s.** [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy-house.
- LACTA'TION, s.** [*lacto*, Lat.] The act or time of giving suck.
- LA'CTEAL, a.** [*lac*, Lat.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk. *Locke.*
- LA'CTEAL, s.** The vessel that conveys chyle. *Arbuthnot.*
- LA'CTEOUS, a.** [*lacteus*, Lat.] Milky. *Boyle.*
- 2 Lacteal; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*

LAM

- LACTE'SCENCE, s.** [*lactesco*, Lat.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour. *Boyle.*
- LACTE'SCENT, a.** [*lactescens*, Lat.] Producing milk, or a white juice. *Arbuthnot.*
- LACTI'FEROUS, } a.** [*lac* and *fero*, or *facio*, Lat.]
- LACTI'FIC,* }** What conveys or brings milk. *Ray.*
- LAD, s.** [*leoe*, Sax.]
- 1 A boy; a stripling, in familiar language. *Watts.*
 - 2 A boy; a young man, in pastoral language. *Spenser.*
- LA'DDER, s.** [*hladre*, Sax.]
- 1 A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces. *Prior.*
 - 2 Any thing by which one climbs. *Sidney.*
 - 3 A gradual rise. *Swift.*
- LADÉ, s.** The mouth of a river, from the Saxon *lede*, which signifies a purging or discharging. *Gibson.*
- To LADE, v. n.** pret. *laded*; part. pass. *laded* or *laden*. [*hladen*, Sax.]
- 1 To load; to freight; to burden. *Bacon.*
 - 2 [From *hladan*, to draw, Sax.] To heave out; to throw out. *Temple.*
- LA'DING, s.** [from *lade*.] Weight; burden. *Swift.*
- LA'DLE, s.** [*hlædle*, Sax.]
- 1 A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it. *Prior.*
 - 2 The receptacle of a mill-wheel, into which the water falling turns it.
- LA'DY, s.** [*hlæfdig*, Sax.]
- 1 A woman of high rank: the title of lady properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks. *King Charles.*
 - 2 An illustrious or eminent woman. *Shakesp.*
 - 3 A word of complaisance used of women. *Shak.*
- LA'DY-BEDSTRAW, s.** [*gallium*.] A plant of the stellate kind. *Miller.*
- LA'DY-BIRD, }** s. A small red insect vaginopennous. *Gay.*
- LA'DY-COW, }**
- LA'DY-FLY, }**
- LA'DY-DAY, s.** [*lady and day*.] The day on which the annunciation of the blessed Virgin is celebrated; twenty-fifth of March.
- LA'DY-LIKE, a.** [*lady and like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant. *Dryden.*
- LA'DY-MANTLE, s.** A plant. *Miller.*
- LA'DYSHIP, s.** [from *lady*.] The title of a lady. *Ben Jonson.*
- LA'DY-SLIPPER, s.** A plant. *Miller.*
- LA'DY'S-SMOCK, s.** A plant. *Miller.*
- LAG, a.** [*lagg*, Swedish, the end.]
- 1 Coming behind; falling short. *Carew.*
 - 2 Sluggish; slow; tardy. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Last; long delayed. *Shakespeare.*
- LAG, s.**
- 1 The lowest class; the rump; the fag end. *Sha.*
 - 2 He that comes last, or hangs behind. *Pope.*
- To LAG, v. n.**
- 1 To loiter; to move slowly. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To stay behind; not to come in. *Swift.*
- LA'GGER, s.** [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler.
- LA'ICAL, a.** [*laïque*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat. *λαος*.] Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy. *Camden.*
- LAID.** Pret. part. of *lay*. *Swift.*
- LAIN.** Pret. part. of *lie*. *Boyle.*
- LAIR, s.** [*lai*, Fr.] The couch of a boar, or wild beast. *Milton.*
- LAIRD, s.** [*hlaford*, Sax.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect. *Cleveland.*
- LA'ITY, s.** [*λαος*.]
- 1 The people, as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift.*
 - 2 The state of a layman. *Ayliffe.*
- LAKE, s.** [*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.]
- 1 A large diffusion of inland water. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A small plash of water.
 - 3 A middle colour, between ultramarine and vermilion. *Dryden.*
- LAMB, s.** [*lamb*, Gothick and Sax.]
- 1 The young of a sheep. *Pope.*
 - 2 Typically, the Saviour of the world

LAM

- LAMBATIVE**, *a.* [*lambo*, Lat. to lick.] Taken by licking. *Brown.*
LAMBATIVE, *s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiseman.*
LAMBENT, *a.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm. *Dryden.*
LAMBKIN, *s.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb. *Spenser.*
LAMBLIKE,* *a.* [*lamb* and *like*.] Having the disposition of a lamb; meek; humble. *Ash.*
LAMBBS-WOOL, *s.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.
LAMDOIDAL, *a.* [*λαμδοα* and *ειδος*.] Having the form of the letter lambda or Λ . *Sharp.*
LAME, *a.* [*luam*, *lama*, Sax.]
 1 Crippled; disabled in the limbs. *Daniel.*
 2 Hobbling, not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse. *Dryden.*
 3 Imperfect; unsatisfactory. *Bacon.*
LAME, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To cripple. *Shakespeare.*
LAMELLATED, *a.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Covered with films or plates. *Derham.*
LAMELY, *ad.* [from *lame*.]
 1 Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. *Wiseman.*
 2 Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts. *Dryden.*
LAMENESS, *s.* [from *lame*.]
 1 The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs. *Dryden.*
 2 Imperfection; weakness. *Dryden.*
TO LAMEN'T, *v. n.* [*lamentar*, Lat.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow. *Dryden.*
TO LAMEN'T, *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to sorrow for. *Dryden.*
LAMEN'T, *s.* [*lamentum*, Lat.]
 1 Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries. *Dryden.*
 2 Expression of sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
LAMENTABLE, *a.* [*lamentabilis*, Lat.]
 1 To be lamented; causing sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow. *Sid.*
 3 Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; despicable. *Stillington.*
LAMENTABLY, *ad.* [from *lamentable*.]
 1 With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully. *Sidney.*
 2 So as to cause sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Pitifully; despicably.
LAMENTATION, *s.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief. *Shakespeare.*
LAMEN'TER, *s.* [from *lament*.] He who mourns or laments. *Spectator.*
LAMENTINE, *s.* A fish called a seacow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins. *Bailey.*
LAMINA, *s.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another. *Sharp.*
LAMINATED, *a.* [from *lamina*.] Plated: used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another. *Sharp.*
TO LAMM, *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel.
LAMMAS, *s.* The first of August. *Bacon.*
LAMP, *s.* [*lampe*, Fr. *lampas*, Lat.]
 1 A light made with oil and a wick. *Boyle.*
 2 Any kind of light in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Rowe.*
LAMPASS, *s.* [*lampas*, Fr.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
LAMPBLA'CK, *s.* [*lamp* and *black*.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a basin, and as it is furled striking it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*
LAMPING, *a.* [*λαμπέλαιον*.] Shining; sparkling: not used. *Spenser.*
LAMPOON, *s.* A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform, but to vex. *Dryden.*
TO LAMPOON, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.
LAMPOONER, *s.* [from *lampoon*.] A scribbler of personal satire. *Tatler.*

LAN

- LAMPREY**, *s.* [*lamproye*, Fr.] A fish much like the eel. *Walton.*
LAMPRON, *s.* A kind of sea fish. *Broome.*
LANCE, *s.* [*lance*, Fr. *lancea*, Lat.] A long spear. *Sidney.*
TO LANCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To pierce; to cut. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To open chirurgically; to cut in order to cure. *Dryden.*
LANCELY, *a.* [from *lance*.] Suitable to a lance, not in use. *Sidney.*
LANCEPE'SADE, *s.* [*lance spezzate*, Fr.] The officer under the corporal. *Cleveland.*
LANCET, *s.* [*lancette*, Fr.] A small pointed surgical instrument. *Wiseman.*
TO LANCH, *v. n.* [*lancer*, Fr.] This word is too often written *launch*. To dart; to cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly. *Pope.*
TO LANCINATE, *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] To tear, to rend; to lacerate.
LANCINATION, *s.* [*lancino*, Lat.] Tearing; laceration.
LAND, *s.* [*land*, Sax.]
 1 A country; a region, distinct from other countries. *Spenser.*
 2 Earth, distinct from water. *Abbot.*
 3 Ground; surface of the place. *Locke.*
 4 An estate real and immoveable. *Knolles.*
 5 Nation; people. *Dryden.*
 6 Urine: an old word. *Shakespeare.*
TO LAND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore. *Dryden.*
TO LAND, *v. n.* To come to shore. *Bacon.*
LANDAU,* *s.* A carriage for pleasure; a kind of coach. *Ash.*
LANDED, *a.* [from *land*.] Having a fortune in land. *Shakespeare.*
LANDFALL, *s.* [*land* and *fall*.] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.
LANDFLOOD, *s.* [*land* and *flood*.] Inundation. *Clarendon.*
LAND-FORCES, *s.* [*land* and *forces*.] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land. *Temple.*
LANDGRAVE, *s.* [*land* and *grave*, a count, Ger.] A German title of dominion.
LANDGRAVIATE,* *s.* [from *landgrave*.] The territory or dominion of a landgrave. *Ash.*
LANDHOLDER, *s.* [*land* and *holder*.] One who holds land. *Locke.*
LANDJOBBER, *s.* [*land* and *job*.] One who buys and sells lands for other men. *Swift.*
LANDING, *s.* [from *land*.] The top
LANDING PLACE, *s.* of stairs. *Addison.*
LANDLADY, *s.* [*land* and *lady*.]
 1 A woman who has tenants holding from her.
 2 The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*
LANDLESS, *a.* [from *land*.] Without property; without fortune. *Shakespeare.*
LANDLOCKED, *a.* [*land* and *lock*.] Shut in, or enclosed with land. *Addison.*
LANDLOPER, *s.* [*land* and *loopen*, Dutch.] landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.
LANDLORD, *s.* [*land* and *lord*.]
 1 One who owns lands or houses, and has tenants under him. *Spenser.*
 2 The master of an inn. *Addison.*
LANDMARK, *s.* [*land* and *mark*.] Any thing set up to preserve boundaries. *Dryden.*
LANDSCAPE, *s.* [*landschape*, Dutch.]
 1 A region; the prospect of a country. *Addison.*
 2 A picture, representing an extent of space with the various objects in it. *Pope.*
LAND-TAX, *s.* [*land* and *tax*.] Tax laid upon land and houses. *Locke.*
LAND-WAITER, *s.* [*land* and *waiter*.] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed. *Swift.*
LANDWARD, *ad.* [from *land*.] Toward the land. *Sandys.*
LANE, *s.* [*laen*, Dutch.]
 1 A narrow way between hedges. *Locke.*
 2 A narrow street; an alley. *Sprat.*
 3 A passage between men standing on each side.

LAP

- LA'NERET**, *s.* A little hawk.
- LA'NGUAGE**, *s.* [*language*, Fr.]
- 1 Human speech. *Holder.*
 - 2 The tongue of one nation as distinct from others. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Style; manner of expression. *Roscommon.*
- LA'NGUAGED**, *a.* [from the noun.] Having various languages. *Pope.*
- LA'NGUAGE-MASTER**, *s.* One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*
- LA'NGUET**, *s.* [*languette*, Fr.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.
- LA'NGUID**, *a.* [*languidus*, Lat.]
- 1 Faint; weak; feeble. *Bentley.*
 - 2 Dull; heartless. *Addison.*
- LA'NGUIDLY**, *ad.* Weakly; feebly. *Boyle.*
- LA'NGUIDNESS**, *s.* [from *languid*.] Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.
- To LA'NGUISH**, *v. n.* [*languir*, Fr. *languéo*, Lat.]
- 1 To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To be no longer vigorous in motion. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To sink or pine under sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To look with softness or tenderness. *Dryden.*
- LA'NGUISH**, *s.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance. *Pope.*
- LA'NGUISHINGLY**, *ad.* [from *languishing*.]
- 1 Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness. *Pope.*
 - 2 Dully; tediously. *Sidney.*
- LA'NGUISHMENT**, *s.* [*languissement*, Fr.]
- 1 State of pining. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Softness of mien. *Dryden.*
- LA'NGUOR**, *s.* [*languor*, Lat.]
- 1 Faintness; wearisomeness. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Listlessness; inattention. *Watts.*
 - 3 Softness; laxity. *Dunc.*
- LA'NGUOROUS**, *a.* [*languoreux*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy: not in use. *Spenser.*
- To LA'NIATE**, *v. a.* [*lanio*, Lat.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.
- LA'NIFICE**, *s.* [*lanificium*, Lat.] Woollen manufacture. *Bacon.*
- LANI'GEROUS**, *a.* [*laniger*, Lat.] Bearing wool.
- LANK**, *a.* [*lancke*, Dutch.]
- 1 Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender. *Boyle.*
 - 2 Faint; languid. *Milton.*
- LA'NKNESS**, *s.* [from *lank*.] Want of plumpness.
- LA'NNER**, *s.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Latin.] A species of hawk.
- LA'NSQUENET**, *s.* [*lance and knecht*, Dutch.]
- 1 A common foot soldier.
 - 2 A game at cards.
- LA'NTERN**, *s.* [*lanterne*, Fr. it is by mistake often written *lanthorn*.]
- 1 A transparent case for a candle. *Locke.*
 - 2 A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships. *Addison.*
- LA'NTERN jaws**. A thin visage. *Addison.*
- LANU'GINOUS**, *a.* [*lanuginosus*, Lat.] Downy; covered with soft hair.
- LAP**, *s.* [*læppe*, Sax.]
- 1 The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure. *Swift.*
 - 2 The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees as one sits down, so as any thing may lie on it. *Shakespeare.*
- To LAP**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To wrap or twist round any thing. *Newton.*
 - 2 To involve in any thing. *Swift.*
- To LAP**, *v. n.* To be spread or turned over any thing. *Grew.*
- To LAP**, *v. n.* [*lappian*, Sax.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby.*
- To LAP**, *v. a.* To lick up. *Chapman.*
- LA'PDOG**, *s.* [*lap and dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap. *Dryden.*
- LA'PFUL**, *s.* [*lap and full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap. *Locke.*
- LA'PICIDE**, *a.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A stone cutter.
- LA'PIDARY**, *s.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems. *Woodward.*
- To LA'PIDATE**, *v. a.* [*lapido*, Lat.] To stone; to kill by stoning.

LAR

- LAPIDATION**, *s.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning.
- LAPI'DEOUS**, *a.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] Stony; of the nature of stone. *Ray.*
- LAPIDE'SCENCE**, *s.* [*lapidesce*, Lat.] Stony concretion. *Brown.*
- LAPIDE'SCENT**, *a.* [*lapidescens*, Lat.] Growing or turning to stone.
- LAPIDIFICA'TION**, *s.* [*lapidification*, Fr.] The act of forming stones. *Bacon.*
- LAPIDI'FICK**, *a.* [*lapidifique*, Fr.] Forming stones. *Grew.*
- LA'PIDIST**, *s.* [*lapides*, Lat.] A dealer in stones or gems. *Ray.*
- LA'PIS**, *s.* [Lat.] A stone.
- LA'PIS Lazuli**. Azure stone, a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish; it is worked into toys. The beautiful ultramarine colour used by painters is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*. *Hill.*
- LA'PPER**, *s.* [from *lap*.]
- 1 One who wraps up. *Swift.*
 - 2 One who laps or licks.
- LA'PPET**, *s.* [diminutive of *lap*.] The part of a head-dress that hangs loose. *Swift.*
- LAPSE**, *s.* [*lapsus*, Lat.]
- 1 Flow; fall; glide; smooth course. *Hale.*
 - 2 Petty error; small mistake. *Rogers.*
 - 3 Transition of right from one to another.
- To LAPSE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To glide slowly; to fall by degrees. *Swift.*
 - 2 To fail in any thing; to slip. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To slip, as by inadvertency or mistake. *Add.*
 - 4 To lose the proper time. *Ayliffe.*
 - 5 To fall by the negligence of one proprietor or another. *Ayliffe.*
 - 6 To fall from perfection, truth, or faith. *Stillingfleet.*
- LA'PWING**, *s.* [*lap and wing*.] A clamorous bird with long wings. *Dryden.*
- LA'PWORK**, *s.* [*lap and work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Grew.*
- LA'RBOARD**, *s.* The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head, opposed to the *starboard*. *Harris.*
- LA'RBOARD***, *a.* Belonging to the left side of a ship. *Ash.*
- LA'RCENY**, *s.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Latin.] Petty theft. *Spectator.*
- LARCH**, *s.* [*larix*, Lat.] A tree.
- LARCH-TREE**, *s.* [*larix*, Lat.] A tree.
- LARD**, *s.* [*lardum*, Lat. *lard*, Fr.]
- 1 The grease of swine. *Donne.*
 - 2 Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden.*
- To LARD**, *v. a.* [*larder*, Fr.]
- 1 To stuff with bacon. *King.*
 - 2 To fatten. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To mix with something else by way of improvement. *Dryden.*
- LA'RDER**, *s.* [*lardier*, old Fr.] The room where meat is kept or salted. *Ascham.*
- LA'RDERER**, *s.* [from *larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.
- LA'RDON**, *s.* [Fr.] A bit of bacon.
- LARGE**, *a.* [*large*, Fr.]
- 1 Big; bulky. *Temple.*
 - 2 Wide; extensive. *Carew.*
 - 3 Liberal; abundant; plentiful. *Thomson.*
 - 4 Copious; diffuse. *Clarendon.*
 - 5 *At large*. Without restraint. *Bacon.*
 - 6 *At large*. Diffusively. *Watts.*
- LA'RGELY**, *ad.* [from *large*.]
- 1 Widely; extensively.
 - 2 Copiously; diffusely; amply. *Watts.*
 - 3 Liberally; bounteously. *Swift.*
 - 4 Abundantly; without sparing. *Milton.*
- LA'RGENESS**, *s.* [from *large*.]
- 1 Bigness; bulk. *Sprat.*
 - 2 Greatness; comprehension. *Collier.*
 - 3 Extension; amplitude. *Hooker.*
 - 4 Wideness. *Bentley.*
- LA'RGESS**, *s.* [*largesse*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty. *Denham.*
- LARGIT'ION**, *s.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving.

LAT

- LARK, s.** [*lawerce*, Sax.] A small singing bird. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'RKER, s.** [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks.
- LA'RKSPUR, s.** [*delphinium*.] A plant.
- LA'RVATED, a.** [*larvatus*, Lat.] Masked.
- LA RUM, s.** [from *alarum* or *alarm*.]
- 1 Alarm; noise, danger. *Shakes.*
 - 2 An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour. *Wilkins.*
- LARY'NGOTOMY, s.** [*λαρυγξ* and *τομή*; *laryngotomie*, Fr.] An operation where the forepart of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts, as in a quinsy. *Quincy.*
- LA'RYNX, s.** [*λαρυγξ*.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*
- LASCI'VIENT, a.** [*lasciviens*, Lat.] Frolicksome; wantoning.
- LASCI'VIOUS, a.** [*lascivus*, Lat.]
- 1 Lewd; lustful. *South.*
 - 2 Wanton; soft; luxurious. *Shakespeare.*
- LASCI'VIOUSLY, ad.** Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.
- LASCI'VIOUSNESS, s.** [from *lascivious*.] Wantonness; looseness. *Dryden.*
- LASH, s.** [*schlagen*, Dutch.]
- 1 A stroke with any thing pliant and tough. *Dr.*
 - 2 The thong or point of the whip. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A leash, or string in which an animal is held: out of use. *Tusser.*
 - 4 A stroke of satire; a sarcasm. *L'Estrange.*
- To LASH, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge. *Garth.*
 - 2 To move with a sudden spring or jirk. *Dry.*
 - 3 To beat; to strike with a sharp sound. *Prior.*
 - 4 To scourge with satire. *Pope.*
 - 5 To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship: properly to lace.
- To LASH, v. n.** To ply the whip. *Gay.*
- LA'SHER, s.** [from *lash*.] One hat whips or lashes.
- LASS, s.** A girl; a maid; a young woman. *Phi.*
- LA'SSITUDE, s.** [*lassitudo*, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue. *More.*
- LA'SSLORN, a.** [*lass* and *lorn*.] Forsaken by his mistress: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- LAST, a.** [*latest*, Sax.]
- 1 Latest: that follows all the rest in time. *Sam.*
 - 2 Hindermost; which follows in order of place. *Pope.*
 - 3 Beyond which there is no more. *Cowley.*
 - 4 Lowest; meanest. *Pope.*
 - 5 Next before the present: as, *last week*.
 - 6 Utmost. *Dryden.*
 - 7 *At last*. In conclusion: at the end. *Genesis.*
 - 8 *The last*. The end. *Pope.*
- LAST, ad.**
- 1 The last time; the time next before the present. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 In conclusion. *Dryden.*
- To LAST, v. n.** [*læstan*, Sax.] To endure; to continue; to persevere. *Locke.*
- LAST, s.** [*læst*, Sax.]
- 1 The mould on which shoes are formed. *Addis.*
 - 2 [From *last*, Ger.] A load; a certain weight or measure.
- LA'STAGE, s.** [*lestage*, Fr. *lastagie*, Dutch.]
- 1 Custom paid for freightage.
 - 2 The ballast of a ship.
- LA'STERY, s.** A red colour *Spenser.*
- LA'STING, part. a.** [from *last*.]
- 1 Continuing; durable. *Ray.*
 - 2 Of long continuance; perpetual. *Boyle.*
- LA'STINGLY, ad.** Perpetually; durably.
- LA'STINGNESS, s.** [from *lasting*.] Durable-ness; continuance. *Newton.*
- LA'STLY, ad.** [from *last*.]
- 1 In the last place. *Bacon.*
 - 2 In the conclusion; at last; finally.
- LATCH, s.** [*letse*, Dutch.] A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle. *Smart.*
- To LATCH, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To fasten with a latch. *Locke.*
 - 2 [From *lecher*, Fr.] To smear. *Shakespeare.*

LAT

- LA'TCHES, s.** *Latches* or *laskets*, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*
- LA'TCHET, s.** [*lacet*, Fr.] The string that fastens the shoe. *Mark.*
- LATE, a.** [*læt*, Sax.]
- 1 Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed. *Milton.*
 - 2 Last in any place, office, or character. *Addison.*
 - 3 The deceased: as, the works of the *late Mr. Pope*.
 - 4 Far in the day or night.
- LATE, ad.**
- 1 After long delays; after a long time. *Phillips.*
 - 2 In a later season. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Lately; not long ago. *Spenser.*
 - 4 Far in the day or night. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Of late; lately; in times past. *Milton.*
- LA'TED, a.** [from *late*.] Belated; surprised by the night. *Shakespeare.*
- LATELY, a.** [from *late*.] Not long ago. *Acts.*
- LATENESS, s.** [from *late*.] Time far advanced. *Swift.*
- LATENT, a.** [*latens*, Lat.] Hidden; concealed, secret. *Woodward.*
- LATERAL, a.** [*lateral*, Fr.]
- 1 Growing out on the side; belonging to the side. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 Placed, or acting on the side. *Milton.*
- LATERA'LITY, s.** [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides. *Brown.*
- LATERALLY, ad.** [from *lateral*.] By the side; sidewise. *Holder.*
- LA'TEWARD, ad.** [*late* and *weard*, Sax.] Somewhat late.
- LATH, s.** [*latta*, Sax. *late*, *latte*, Fr.] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses. *Moxon.*
- To LATH, v. a.** [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths. *Mortimer.*
- LATH, s.** [*læth*, Sax.] A part of a county. *Bacon.*
- LATHE, s.** The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel. *Ray.*
- To LA'THER, v. n.** [*lethran*, Sax.] To form a foam. *Baynard.*
- To LA'THER, v. a.** To cover with a foam of water and soap.
- LA'THER, s.** [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.
- LATIN, a.** [*Latinus*.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans. *Ascham.*
- LATINISM, s.** [*latinisme*, Fr. *latinismus*, low Lat.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin. *Addison.*
- LATINIST, s.** One skilled in Latin. *Oldham.*
- LATINITY, s.** [*latinité*, Fr. *latinitas*, Lat.] The Latin tongue. *Dennis.*
- To LA'TINIZE, v. a.** [*latiniser*, Fr.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden.*
- To LA'TINIZE, v. n.** To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin. *Watts.*
- LA'TISH, a.** [from *late*.] Somewhat late.
- LATIO'ROUS, a.** [*latus* and *rostrum*, Lat.] Broad-beaked. *Brown.*
- LA'TITANCY, s.** [*litatans*, Lat.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid. *Brown.*
- LA'TITANT, a.** [*latitans*, Lat.] Delitescence; concealed; lying hid. *Boyle.*
- LATITA'TION, s.** [from *latito*, Lat.] The state of lying concealed.
- LA'TITUDE, s.** [*latitude*, Fr.]
- 1 Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis. *Wotton.*
 - 2 Room; space; extent. *Locke.*
 - 3 The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. *Swift.*
 - 4 A particular degree, reckoned from the equator. *Addison.*
 - 5 Unrestrained acceptance. *K. Charles.*
 - 6 Freedom from settled rules • laxity. *Taylor.*
 - 7 Extent; diffusion. *Brown.*

LAV

LATITUDINA'RIAN, *a.* [*latitudinarius*, low Lat.] Not restrained; not confined. *Collier.*
LATITUDINA'RIAN, *s.* One who departs from orthodoxy.
LA'TRANT, *a.* [*latrans*, Lat.] Barking. *Tickel.*
LATRA'TION,* [*latro*, Lat. to bark.] The act of barking like a dog. *Ash.*
LATRI'A, *s.* [Lat. λατρεία.] The highest kind of worship. *Stillingfleet.*
LA'TTEN, *s.* [*leton*, Fr.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone. *Peacham.*
LA'TTER, *a.*
 1 Happening after something else.
 2 Modern; lately done or past. *Locke.*
 3 Mentioned last of two. *Watts.*
LA'TTERLY, *ad.* [from *latter*.] Of late.
LA'TTICE, *s.* [*lattis*, Fr.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons, crossing each other at small distances. *Cleveland.*
To LA'TTICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate, or cross; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.
LAVA'TION, *s.* [*lavatio*, Lat.] The act of washing. *Hakewill.*
LA'VATORY, *s.* [*lavo*, Lat.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed. *Harvey.*
LAUD, *s.* [*laus*, Lat.]
 1 Praise, honour paid; celebration. *Pope.*
 2 That part of divine worship which consists in praise. *Bacon.*
To LAUD, *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praise to celebrate. *Bentley.*
LA'UDABLE, *a.* [*laudabilis*, Lat.]
 1 Praiseworthy; commendable. *Locke.*
 2 Healthy; salubrious. *Arbuthnot.*
LA'UDABLENESS, *s.* [from *laudable*.] Praiseworthiness.
LA'UDABLY, *ad.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deserving praise. *Dryden.*
LA'UDANUM, *s.* [a cant word, from *laudo*, Lat.] A soporific tincture.
To LAVE, *v. a.* [*lavo*, Lat.]
 1 To wash; to bathe. *Dryden.*
 2 [From *lever*, Fr.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out. *Ben Jonson.*
To LAVE, *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe. *Pope.*
To LAVE'ER, *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course. *Dryden.*
LA'VENDER, *s.* [*lavendula*, Lat.] One of the verticillate plants. *Miller.*
LA'VE'ER, *s.* [*lavoir*, Fr. from *lave*.] A washing vessel. *Milton.*
To LAUGH, *v. n.* [*hlahan*, Sax. *lachen*, Ger.]
 1 To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. *Bacon.*
 2 (In poetry.) To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To laugh at. To treat with contempt; to ridicule. *Shakespeare.*
To LAUGH, *v. a.* To deride; to scorn. *Shak.*
LAUGH, *s.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Pope.*
LA'UGHABLE, *a.* [from *laugh*.] Such as may properly excite laughter. *Dryden.*
LA'UGHTER, *s.* [from *laugh*.] A man fond of merriment. *Pope.*
LA'UGHINGLY, *ad.* [from *laughing*.] In a merry way; merrily.
LA'UGHINGSTOCK, *s.* [*laugh* and *stock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenser.*
LA'UGHTER, *s.* [from *laugh*.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Shakespeare.*
LA'VISH, *a.* [from *to lave*, to throw out.]
 1 Prodigious; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal. *Rowe.*
 2 Scattered in waste; profuse.
 3 Wild; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*
To LA'VISH, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion; to waste. *Addison.*
LA'VISH'ER, *s.* [from *lavish*.] A prodigal; a profuse man.
LA'VISHLY, *ad.* [from *lavish*.] Profusely; prodigally. *Shakespeare.*

LAX

LA'VISHMENT, *s.* [from *lavish*.] Prodigiousity;
LA'VISHNESS, *s.* profusion. *Spenser.*
To LAUNCH, *v. n.*
 1 To force a vessel into the sea. *Locke.*
 2 To rove at large; to expatiate; to make excursions. *Davies.*
To LAUNCH, *v. a.*
 1 To push to sea. *Pope.*
 2 To dart from the hand; to lanch. *Dryden.*
LAUND, *s.* [*lande*, Fr.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. *Shakespeare.*
LA'UNDRESS, *s.* [*lavandiere*, Fr.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Cama.*
LA'UNDRY, *s.* [as if *lavanderie*.]
 1 The room in which clothes are washed. *Swift.*
 2 The act or state of washing. *Bacon.*
LAVO'LTE, *s.* [*la volte*, Fr.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.
LA'UREATE, *a.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel. *Pope.*
LAUREA'TION, *s.* [from *laureate*.] In the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.
LA'UREL, *s.* [*laurus*, Lat.] A tree, called also the cherry bay. *Mortimer.*
LA'URELLED, *a.* [from *laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate. *Dryden.*
LAW, *s.* [*laga*, Sax.]
 1 A rule of action. *Dryden.*
 2 A degree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established. *Davies.*
 3 Judicial process. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Conformity to law; any thing lawful. *Shak.*
 5 An established and constant mode or process. *Shakespeare.*
 6 The Mosaical institution; distinguished from the prophets, and the gospel.
 7 Jurisprudence; the study of law.
LA'WFUL, *a.* [*law* and *full*.] Agreeable to law; allowed by law. *Shakespeare.*
LA'WFULLY, *ad.* [from *lawful*.] Legally; agreeably to law. *South.*
LA'WFULNESS, *s.* [from *lawful*.] Legality; allowance of law. *Bacon.*
LA'WGIVER, *s.* [*law* and *giver*.] Legislator; one that makes laws. *Bacon.*
LA'WGIVING, *a.* [*law* and *giving*.] Legislative. *Waller.*
LA'WLESS, *a.* [from *law*.]
 1 Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law. *Raleigh.*
 2 Contrary to law; illegal. *Dryden.*
LA'WLESSLY, *ad.* [from *lawless*.] In a manner contrary to law. *Shakespeare.*
LA'WMAKER, *s.* [*law* and *maker*.] Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver. *Hooker.*
LAWN, *s.* [*land*, Danish; *lawn*, Welsh.]
 1 An open space between woods. *Pope.*
 2 [From *linon*, Fr.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops. *Prior.*
LAWNY,* *a.* [from *lawn*.] Consisting of lawn; resembling a lawn. *Thomson.*
LA'WSUIT, *s.* [*law* and *suit*.] A process in law; a litigation. *Swift.*
LA'WYER, *s.* [from *law*.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader. *Whitgift.*
LAX, *a.* [*laxus*, Lat.]
 1 Loose; not confined. *Milton.*
 2 Disunited; not strongly combined. *Woodward.*
 3 Vague; not rigidly exact. *Baker.*
 4 Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool. *Quincy.*
 5 Slack; not tense. *Holder.*
LAX, *s.* A looseness; a diarrhœa.
LAXA'TION, *s.* [*laxatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of loosening or slackening.
 2 The state of being loosened or slackened.
LA'XATIVE, *a.* [*laxatif*, Fr.] Having the power to ease costiveness. *Arbuthnot.*
LA'XATIVE, *s.* A medicine slightly purgative, a medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation. *Dryden.*
LA'XATIVENESS, *s.* [from *laxative*.] Power of easing costiveness.

LAY

LAXITY, *s.* [*laxitas*, Lat.]

- 1 Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of contexture. *Bentley.*
 - 2 Contrariety to rigorous precision: as, *laxity* of expression.
 - 3 Looseness; not costiveness. *Brown.*
 - 4 Slackness; contrariety to tension. *Quincy.*
 - 5 Openness; not closeness. *Digby.*
- LAXNESS**, *s.* *Laxity*; not tension; not precision; not costiveness. *Holder.*

LAY, *pret.* of *lie*

To LAY, *v. a.* [*leagan*, Sax.]

- 1 To place; to put; to reposit. *Milton.*
- 2 To place along. *Ecclus.*
- 3 To beat down corn or grass. *Bacon.*
- 4 To keep from rising; to settle; to still. *Ray.*
- 5 To fix deep: as, to *lay* foundations. *Bacon.*
- 6 To put; to place. *Shakespeare.*
- 7 To bury; to inter. *Acts.*
- 8 To station or place privily. *Proverbs.*
- 9 To spread on a surface. *Watts.*
- 10 To paint; to enamel. *Locke.*
- 11 To put into any state of quiet. *Bacon.*
- 12 To calm; to still; to allay. *Ben Jonson.*
- 13 To prohibit a spirit to walk. *L'Estrange.*
- 14 To set on the table. *Hosea.*
- 15 To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. *Mortimer.*
- 16 To wager; to stake. *Dryden.*
- 17 To reposit any thing. *Psalms.*
- 18 To exclude eggs. *Bacon.*
- 19 To apply with violence. *Ezekiel.*
- 20 To apply nearly. *L'Estrange.*
- 21 To add; to conjoin. *Isaiah.*
- 22 To put in a state. *Donne.*
- 23 To scheme; to contrive. *Chapman.*
- 24 To charge as a payment. *Locke.*
- 25 To impute; to charge. *Temple.*
- 26 To impose, as evil or punishment. *Shakesp.*
- 27 To enjoin as a duty, or a rule of action. *Wycherly.*
- 28 To exhibit; to offer. *Atterbury.*
- 29 To throw by violence. *Dryden.*
- 30 To place in comparison. *Raleigh.*
- 31 To *lay apart*. To reject; to put away. *James.*
- 32 To *lay aside*. To put away; not to retain. *Hebrews.*
- 33 To *lay away*. To put from one; not to keep. *Esther.*
- 34 To *lay before*. To expose to view; to show; to display. *Wake.*
- 35 To *lay by*. To reserve for some future time. *Corinthians.*
- 36 To *lay by*. To put from one; to dismiss. *Boc.*
- 37 To *lay down*. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction. *John.*
- 38 To *lay down*. To quit; to resign. *Dryden.*
- 39 To *lay down*. To commit to repose. *Dryden.*
- 40 To *lay down*. To advance as a proposition. *Stillington.*
- 41 To *lay for*. To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices. *Knolles.*
- 42 To *lay forth*. To diffuse; to expatiate. *L'Estr.*
- 43 To *lay forth*. To place when dead in a decent posture. *Shakespeare.*
- 44 To *lay hold of*. To seize; to catch. *Locke.*
- 45 To *lay in*. To store; to treasure. *Addison.*
- 46 To *lay on*. To apply with violence. *Locke.*
- 47 To *lay open*. To show; to expose. *Shakespeare.*
- 48 To *lay over*. To incrust; to cover; to decorate superficially. *Habakkuk.*
- 49 To *lay out*. To expend. *Boyle.*
- 50 To *lay out*. To display; to discover. *Atterb.*
- 51 To *lay out*. To dispose; to plan.
- 52 To *lay out*. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth. *Smalridge.*
- 53 To *lay to*. To charge upon. *Sidney.*
- 54 To *lay to*. To apply with vigour. *Tusser.*
- 55 To *lay to*. To harass; to attack. *Daniel.*
- 56 To *lay together*. To collect; to bring into one view. *Addison.*
- 57 To *lay under*. To subject to. *Addison.*
- 58 To *lay up*. To confine to the bed or chamber. *Temple.*
- 59 To *lay up*. To store; to treasure; to reposit for future use. *Hooker.*

LEA

To LAY, *v. n.*

- 1 To bring eggs. *Mortimer.*
 - 2 To contrive; to form a scheme. *Daniel.*
 - 3 To *lay about*. To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour. *South.*
 - 4 To *lay at*. To strike; to endeavour to strike. *Job.*
 - 5 To *lay in for*. To make overtures of oblique invitation. *Dryden.*
 - 6 To *lay on*. To strike; to beat without intermission. *Dryden.*
 - 7 To *lay on*. To act with vehemence; used of expences. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 To *lay out*. To take measures. *Woodward.*
 - 9 To *lay upon*. To importune. *Knolles.*
- LAY**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 A row; a stratum; a layer. *Bacon.*
 - 2 A wager. *Graunt.*
- LAY**, *s.* [*ley*, *leag*, Saxon.] Grassy ground; meadow; ground unploughed; *lea*. *Dryden.*
- LAY**, *s.* [*lay*, Fr. *ley*, *leoth*, Sax.] A song; a poem. *Waller.*
- LAY**, *a.* [*laicus*, Lat. *λαος*.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy. *Dryden.*
- LAY'ER**, *s.* [from *lay*.]
- 1 A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another. *Evelyn.*
 - 2 A sprig of a plant. *Miller.*
 - 3 A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer.*
- LAYMAN**, *s.* [*lay* and *man*.]
- 1 One of the people distinct from the clergy. *Government of the Tongue.*
 - 2 An image used by painters in contriving attitudes. *Dryden.*
- LAYSTALL**, *s.* A head of dung. *Spenser.*
- LAY'ZAR**, *s.* [from *Lazarus* in the gospel.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases. *Dryden.*
- LAY'ZAR-HOUSE**, *s.* [*lazaret*, Fr. *lazzaretto*, Italian; from *lazar*.] A house for the reception of the diseased; a hospital. *Milton.*
- LAY'ZARWORT**, *s.* A plant.
- LAY'ZILY**, *ad.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily. *Locke.*
- LAY'ZINESS**, *s.* [from *lazy*.] Idleness; sluggishness; listlessness; tardiness. *Dryden.*
- LAY'ZING**, *a.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggish; idle. *South.*
- LAY'ZULI**, *s.* A blue stone, veined and spotted with white, and a glistening or metallic yellow. *Woodward.*
- LAYZY**, *a.* [*lijser*, Danish.]
- 1 Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work. *Pope.*
 - 2 Slow; tedious. *Clarendon.*
- LD.** is a contraction of *lord*.
- LEA**, *s.* [*ley*, a fallow; *leag*, a pasture, Sax.] Ground enclosed. *Milton.*
- LEAD**, *s.* [*læd*, Sax.]
- 1 The heaviest metal except gold and quicksilver but the softest of all the metals, and very ductile; it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals except gold. *Hill.*
 - 2 (In the plural.) Flat roof to walk on, covered with lead. *Shakespeare.*
- To LEAD**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner. *Bacon.*
- To LEAD**, *v. a.* *pret.* *I led*. *part.* *led*. [*lædan* Saxon.]
- 1 To guide by the hand. *Luke.*
 - 2 To conduct to any place. *Samuel.*
 - 3 To conduct as head or commander. *South.*
 - 4 To introduce by going first. *Fairfax.*
 - 5 To guide; to show the method of attaining. *Watts.*
 - 6 To draw; to entice; to allure. *Clarendon.*
 - 7 To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives. *Swift.*
 - 8 To pass; to spend in any certain manner. *Atterbury.*
- To LEAD**, *v. n.*
- 1 To go first, and show the way. *Genesis.*
 - 2 To conduct as a commander. *Temple.*
 - 3 To show the way, by going first. *Wolton.*

LEA

- LEAD**, *s.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place.
Herring.
- LE'ADEN**, *a.* [leaden, Sax.]
1 Made of lead. *Wilkins.*
2 Heavy; unwilling; motionless. *Shakespeare.*
3 Heavy; dull. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'ADER**, *s.* [from lead.]
1 One that leads or conducts.
2 Captain; commander. *Hayward.*
3 One who goes first. *Shakespeare.*
4 One at the head of any party or faction. *Swift.*
- LE'ADING**, *part. a.* Principal; chief. *Locke.*
- LE'ADING-STRINGS**, *s.* [lead and string.]
Strings by which children, when they learn to walk are held from falling. *Dryden.*
- LE'ADMAN**, *s.* [lead and man.] One who begins or leads a dance. *Ben Jonson.*
- LE'ADWORT**, *s.* [plumbago.] A plant.
- LEAF**, *s.* leaves, pl. [leaf, Saxon.]
1 The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers. *Boyle.*
2 A part of a book, containing two pages. *Spenser.*
3 One side of a double door. *Kings.*
4 Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten. *Digby.*
- To LEAF**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves. *Broome.*
- LE'AFGOLD**, ** s.* [leaf and gold.] Gold beaten into exceedingly thin plates. *Ash.*
- LE'AFLESS**, *a.* [from leaf.] Naked of leaves.
Government of the Tongue.
- LE'AFY**, *a.* [from leaf.] Full of leaves. *Shak.*
- LEAGUE**, *s.* [ligue, Fr. ligo, Lat.] A confederacy; a combination either of interest or friendship. *Bacon.*
- To LEAGUE**, *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate. *South.*
- LEAGUE**, *s.* [lieue, Fr.] A measure of length containing three miles. *Addison.*
- LE'AGUED**, *a.* [from league.] Confederated. *Philips.*
- LE'AGUE**, *s.* [beleggeren, Dutch.] Siege; investment of a town. *Shakespeare.*
- LEAK**, *s.* [leck, leke, Dutch.] A breach or hole that lets in water. *Hooker.*
- To LEAK**, *v. n.*
1 To let water in or out. *Shakespeare.*
2 To drop through a breach. *Dryden.*
- LE'AKAGE**, *s.* [from leak.] Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.
- LE'AKY**, *a.* [from leak.]
1 Battered or pierced so as to let water in or out. *Dryden.*
2 Loquacious; not close. *L'Estrange.*
- To LEAN**, *v. n.* pret. *leaned*, or *leant*. [hlinan, Sax. lenen, Dutch.]
1 To incline against; to rest against. *Peacham.*
2 To propend; to tend toward. *Spenser.*
3 To be in a bending posture. *Dryden.*
- LEAN**, *a.* [hlæne, Sax.]
1 Not fat; meager; wanting flesh; bare-boned. *Milton.*
2 Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet.*
3 Low; poor; in opposition to *great* or *rich*. *Shakespeare.*
4 Jeune; not comprehensive; not embellished: as, a *lean* dissertation.
- LEAN**, *s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*
- LE'ANLY**, *ad.* [from lean.] Meagerly; without plumpness.
- LE'ANNESS**, *s.* [from lean.]
1 Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagerness. *Ben Jonson.*
2 Want of matter; thinness; poverty. *Shak.*
- To LEAP**, *v. n.* [hleapan, Sax.]
1 To jump; to move upward or progressively without changing the feet. *Cowley.*
2 To rush with vehemence. *Sandys.*
3 To bound; to spring. *Luke.*
4 To fly; to start. *Shakespeare.*
- To LEAP**, *v. a.*
1 To pass over, or into, by leaping. *Prior.*
2 To compress as beasts. *Dryden.*
- LEAP**, *s.* [from the verb.]
1 Bound; jump; act of leaping.
2 Space passed by leaping. *L'Estrange.*

LEA

- 3 Sudden transition. *Swift.*
- 4 An assault of an animal of prey. *L'Estrange.*
- 5 Embrace of animals. *Dryden.*
- 6 Hazard, or effect of leaping. *Dryden.*
- LEAP-FROG**, *s.* [leap and frog.] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shakespeare.*
- LEAP-YEAR**, *s.* Leap-year or bissextile is every fourth year, and so called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: so that the common year hath 365 days, but the leap-year 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28.
- To LEARN**, *v. a.* [leornian, Sax.]
1 To gain the knowledge or skill of. *Knolles.*
2 To teach: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- To LEARN**, *v. n.* To take pattern. *Bacon.*
- LE'ARNED**, *a.* [from learn.]
1 Versed in science and literature. *Swift.*
2 Skilled; skilful; knowing. *Granville.*
3 Skilled in scholastick knowledge. *Locke.*
- LE'ARNEDLY**, *ad.* [from learned.] With knowledge; with skill. *Hooker.*
- LE'ARNER**, *s.* [from learn.] One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge. *Graunt.*
- LE'ARNING**, *s.* [from learn.]
1 Literature; skill in languages or sciences. generally scholastic knowledge. *Prior.*
2 Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*
- LEASE**, *s.* [laisser, Fr.]
1 A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands. *Denham.*
2 Any tenure. *Milton.*
- To LEASE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by lease. *Ayliffe.*
- To LEASE**, *v. n.* [lessen, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave. *Dryden.*
- LE'ASER**, *s.* [from lease.] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper. *Swift.*
- LEASH**, *s.* [lêsse, Fr. letse, Dutch.]
1 A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound. *Shak.*
2 A tierce; three: as a *brace* is two. *Hudibras.*
3 A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Dennis.*
- To LEASH**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a string. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'ASING**, *s.* [lease, Sax.] Lies; falsehood. *Prior.*
- LEAST**, *a.* the superlative of *little*. [læst, Sax.]
Little beyond others; smallest. *Locke.*
- LEAST**, *ad.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others. *Pope.*
- At LEAST**, } To say no more; not to demand or affirm more than
At the LEAST, }
At LE'ASTWISE, } is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree. *Milton.*
- LE'ASY**, *a.* Flimsy; of weak texture: not in use. *Ascham.*
- LE'ATHER**, *s.* [lether, Sax.]
1 Dressed hides of animals. *Shakespeare.*
2 Skin, ironically. *Swift.*
- LE'ATHERCOAT**, *s.* [leather and coat.] An apple with a tough rind. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'ATHERDRESSER**, *s.* [leather and dresser.] He who prepares leather; he who manufactures hides for use. *Pope.*
- LE'ATHER-MOUTHED**, *a.* [leather and mouth.] By a leather-mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat; as the chub, or cheven. *Walton.*
- LE'ATHERN**, *a.* [from leather.] Made of leather. *Philips.*
- LE'ATHERSELLER**, *s.* [leather and seller.] He who deals in leather.
- LE'ATHERY**, *a.* [from leather.] Resembling leather. *Grew.*
- LEAVE**, *s.* [lefe, Sax.]
1 Grant of liberty; permission; allowance. *Pope.*
2 Farewell; adieu. *Shakespeare.*
- To LEAVE**, *v. a.* pret. *I left*; *I have left*.
1 To quit; to forsake. *Ben Jonson.*
2 To desert; to abandon. *Exclus.*
3 To have remaining at death. *Exclus.*

LEE

- 4 Not to deprive of. *Taylor.*
 5 To suffer to remain. *Bacon.*
 6 Not to carry away. *Knolles.*
 7 To reject; not to choose. *Steele.*
 8 To fix as a token of remembrance. *Locke.*
 9 To bequeath; to give as inheritance. *Dryden.*
 10 To give up; to resign. *Leviticus.*
 11 To permit without interposition. *Locke.*
 12 To cease to do; to desist from. *Samuel.*
 13 To leave off. To desist from; to forbear. *Ada.*
 14 To leave off. To forsake. *Arbuthnot.*
 15 To leave out. To omit to neglect. *Addison.*
 To LEAVE, v. n.
 1 To cease; to desist. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To leave off. To desist. *Knolles.*
 3 To leave off. To stop. *Davies.*
 To LEAVE, v. a. [*lever*, Fr.] To levy; to raise a corrupt word. *Spenser.*
 LEAVED, a. [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.]
 1 Furnished with foliage.
 2 Made with leaves or folds. *Isaiah.*
 LEAVEN, s. [*levain*, Fr.]
 1 Ferment mixed with any body to make it light. *Floyer.*
 2 Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass. *K. Charles.*
 To LEAVEN, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To ferment by something mixed. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To taint; to imbue. *Prior.*
 LEAVER, s. [from *leave*.] One who deserts or forsakes. *Shakespeare.*
 LEAVES, s. The plural of *leaf*.
 LEAVINGS, s. [from *leave*.] Remnant; relicks; offal; refuse. *Addison.*
 LEAVY, a. [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney.*
 To LECH, v. n. [*lecher*, Fr.] To lick over. *Shakespeare.*
 LECHER, s. A whoremaster. *Pope.*
 To LECHER, v. n. [from the noun.] To whore. *Shakespeare.*
 LECHEROUS, a. [from *lecher*.] Lewd; lustful. *Derham.*
 LECHEROUSLY, ad. Lewdly; lustfully.
 LECHEROUSNESS, s. [from *lecherous*.] Lewdness.
 LECHERY, s. [from *lecher*.] Lewdness; lust. *Ascham.*
 LECTION, s. [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies. *Watts.*
 LECTURE, s. [*lecture*, Fr.]
 1 A discourse pronounced upon any subject. *Taylor.*
 2 The act or practice of reading; perusal. *Bro.*
 3 A magisterial reprimand; a pedantick discourse. *Addison.*
 To LECTURE, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To instruct formally.
 2 To instruct insolently and dogmatically.
 To LECTURE, v. n. To read in publick; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse.
 LECTURER, s. [from *lecture*.]
 1 An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture.
 2 A preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar. *Clarendon.*
 LECTURESHIP, s. [from *lecture*.] The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*
 LED, The part. pret. of *lead*.
 LEDGE, s. [*leggen*, Dutch.]
 1 A row; layer; stratum. *Wotton.*
 2 A ridge rising above the rest, or projecting beyond the rest. *Swift.*
 3 Any prominence, or rising part. *Dryden.*
 LEDHORSE, s. [*led* and *horse*.] A sumpter horse.
 LEE, s. [*lie*, Fr.]
 1 Dregs; sediment; refuse. *Prior.*
 2 (Sea term.) It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore.
 LEECH, s. [*leac*, Sax.]
 1 A physician; a professor of the art of healing. *Spenser.*
 2 A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood. *Roscommon.*

LEG

- To LEECH, v. a. [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.
 LEECH-CRAFT, s. [*leech* and *craft*.] The art of healing. *Davies.*
 LEEF, a. [*leve*, Dutch.] Kind; fond. *Spenser.*
 LEEK, s. [*leac*, Sax.] A plant. *Guy.*
 LEER, s. [*hleare*, Sax.]
 1 An oblique view. *Milton.*
 2 A laboured cast of countenance. *Swift.*
 To LEESE, v. n. [from the noun.]
 1 To look obliquely; to look archly. *Swift.*
 2 To look with a forced countenance. *Dryden.*
 LEES, s. [*lie*, Fr.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular. *Ben Jonson.*
 To LEESE, v. a. [*lesen*, Dut.] To lose: an old word. *Donne.*
 LEET, s. A law-day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon *lethe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwise called *thrishing*, and containing the third part of a province or shire. *Cowell.*
 LEWARD, a. [*lee* and *weard*, Sax.] Toward the wind. *Arbuthnot.*
 LEWAY, s. [*lee* and *way*.] The direction of a ship to leeward of her course. *Ash.*
 LEFT, The part. pret. of *leave*.
 LEFT, a. [*laete*, Dutch, *laevus*, Lat.] Sinistrous; not right. *Dryden.*
 LEFT-HANDED, a. [*left* and *hand*.] Using the left hand rather than the right. *Brown.*
 LEFT-HANDEDNESS, s. [from *left-handed*.] The usual use of the left hand. *Donne.*
 LEG, s. [*leg*, Danish.]
 1 The limb by which we walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot. *Addison.*
 2 An act of obeisance; a bow with the leg drawn back. *Hudibras.*
 3 To stand on his own legs. To support himself. *Collier.*
 4 That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.
 LEGACY, s. [*legatum*, Lat.] A particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowell.*
 LEGAL, a. [*legal*, Fr.]
 1 Done or conceived according to law. *Hale.*
 2 Lawful; not contrary to law. *Milton.*
 LEGALITY, s. [*legalité*, Fr.] Lawfulness.
 To LEGALIZE, v. a. [*legaliser*, Fr.] To authorize; to make lawful. *South.*
 LEGALLY, ad. [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law. *Taylor.*
 LEGATARY, s. [*legataire*, Fr.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe.*
 LEGATE, s. [*legatus*, Lat.]
 1 A deputy; an ambassador. *Dryden.*
 2 A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope. *Atterbury.*
 LEGATEE, s. [*legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him. *Swift.*
 LEGATINE, a. [from *legate*.]
 1 Made by a legate. *Ayliffe.*
 2 Belonging to a legate of the Roman see. *Shakespeare.*
 LEGATION, s. [*legatio*, Lat.] Deputation; commission; embassy. *Wotton.*
 LEGATOR, s. [*lego*, Lat.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryden.*
 LEGEND, s. [*legenda*, Lat.]
 1 A chronicle or register of the lives of saints. *Hood.*
 2 Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax.*
 3 An incredible unauthentic narrative. *Black.*
 4 Any inscription, particularly on medals or coins. *Addison.*
 LEGENDARY, a. [from *legend*.] Pertaining to a legend; fabulous. *Ash.*
 LEGER, s. [*legger*, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place: as, a *leger* ambassador, a resident; a *leger*-book, a book that lies in the counting-house. *Shakespeare.*
 LEGERDEMAIN, s. [*legereté de main*, French] Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *Sonnet.*
 LEGERITY, s. [*legereté*, Fr.] Lightness; nimbleness: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

LEN

- LE'GGED**, *a.* [from *leg.*] Having legs; furnished with legs.
- LE'GIBLE**, *a.* [*legibilis*, Lat.]
- 1 Such as may be read. *Swift.*
 - 2 Apparent; discoverable. *Collier.*
- LE'GIBLY**, *ad.* [from *legible.*] In such a manner as may be read.
- LE'GION**, *s.* [*legio*, Lat.]
- 1 A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand. *Addison.*
 - 2 A military force. *Philips.*
 - 3 Any great number. *Rogers.*
- LE'GIONARY**, *a.* [from *legion.*]
- 1 Relating to a legion.
 - 2 Containing a legion.
 - 3 Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown.*
- LEGISLA'TION**, *s.* [*legislator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws. *Littleton.*
- LEGISLA'TIVE**, *a.* [from *legislator.*] Giving laws; lawgiving. *Denham.*
- LEGISLA'TOR**, *s.* [*legislator*, Lat.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *Pope.*
- LEGISLA'TURE**, *s.* [*legislature*, Lat.] The power that makes law. *Swift.*
- LEGI'TIMACY**, *s.* [from *legitimate.*]
- 1 Lawfulness of birth. *Ayliffe.*
 - 2 Genuineness; not spuriousness. *Woodward.*
- LEGI'TIMATE**, *a.* [*legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, Fr.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten. *Taylor.*
- To LEGI'TIMATE**, *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr.]
- 1 To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe.*
 - 2 To make lawful. *Decay of Piety.*
- LEGI'TIMATELY**, *ad.* [from *legitimate.*]
- 1 Lawfully.
 - 2 Genuinely. *Dryden.*
- LEGITIMA'TION**, *s.* [*legitimation*, Fr.]
- 1 Lawful birth. *Locke.*
 - 2 The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.
- LE'GUME**, *s.* [*legume*, Fr. *legumen*, Lat.]
- LEGU'MEN**, *s.* Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand: as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse. *Boyle.*
- LEGU'MINOUS**, *a.* [*leguminieux*, Fr. from *legumen.*] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Arbuthnot.*
- LE'ISURABLE**, *a.* [from *leisure.*] Done at leisure; not hurried: enjoying leisure. *Brown.*
- LE'ISURABLY**, *ad.* [from *leisurable.*] At leisure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker.*
- LE'ISURE**, *s.* [*loisir*, Fr.]
- Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice. *Temple.*
- 2 Convenience of time. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Want of leisure: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'ISURELY**, *a.* [from *leisure.*] Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry. *Addison.*
- LE'ISURELY**, *ad.* [from *leisure.*] Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately. *Addison.*
- LE'MAN**, *s.* [*l'aimant*, the lover, Fr.] A sweetheart; a gallant: obsolete. *Hanmer.*
- LE'MMA**, *s.* [*λημμα*.] A proposition previously assumed.
- LE'MON**, *s.* [*limon*, Fr.]
- 1 The fruit of the lemon tree. *Mortimer.*
 - 2 The tree that bears lemons.
- LEMONA'DE**, *s.* [from *lemon.*] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arb.*
- LE'MURES**, *s. pl.* [Lat.] Evil spirits. *Milton.*
- To LEND**, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *lent.* [*lænan*, Sax.]
- 1 To afford or supply, on condition of repayment. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To afford; to grant in general. *Addison.*
- LE'NDER**, *s.* [from *lend.*]
- 1 One who lends any thing.
 - 2 One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Addison.*
- LENGTH**, *s.* [*leng*, Sax.]
- 1 The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body. *Bacon.*

LEP

- 2 Horizontal extension. *Dryden.*
 - 3 A certain portion of space or time. *Locke.*
 - 4 Extent of duration or space. *Locke.*
 - 5 Long duration or protraction. *Addison.*
 - 6 Reach or expansion of any thing. *Watts.*
 - 7 Full extent; uncontracted state. *Addison.*
 - 8 Distance. *Clarendon.*
 - 9 End; latter part of any assignable time. *Hook.*
 - 10 At length. At last; in conclusion. *Dryden.*
- To LE'NGTHEN**, *v. a.* [from *length.*]
- To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 To protract; to continue. *Daniel.*
 - 3 To protract pronunciation. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To lengthen out. To protract; to extend. *Dr.*
- To LE'NGTHEN**, *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length. *Prior.*
- LE'NGTHWISE**, *ad.* [*length and wise.*] According to the length.
- LE'NIENT**, *a.* [*leniens*, Lat.]
- 1 Assuasive; softening; mitigating. *Pope.*
 - 2 Laxative; emollient. *Arbuthnot.*
- LE'NIENT**, *s.* An emollient or assuasive application. *Wiseman.*
- To LE'NIFY**, *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old Fr.] To assuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*
- LE'NITIVE**, *a.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Lat.] Assuasive; emollient. *Arbuthnot.*
- LE'NITIVE**, *s.*
- 1 Any thing medicinally applied to ease pain.
 - 2 A palliative. *South.*
- LE'NITY**, *s.* [*lenitas*, Lat.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper. *Daniel.*
- LENS**, *s.* [from resemblance to the seed of a lentil.] A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a *lens*; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope. *Newton.*
- LENT**. The part. pass. of *lend*.
- LENT**, *s.* [*lenten*, the spring, Sax.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence; the time from Ash Wednesday to Easter. *Camden.*
- LE'NTEN**, *a.* [from *lent.*] Such as is used in lent; sparing. *Shakespeare.*
- LENTI'CLAR**, *a.* [*lenticulaire*, Fr.] Double convex; of the form of a lens. *Ray.*
- LE'NTIFORM**, *s.* [*lens and forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a lens.
- LENTI'GINOUS**, *a.* [*lentigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; furfuraceous.
- LE'NTIGO**, *s.* [Lat.] A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin. *Quincy.*
- LE'NTIL**, *s.* [*lens*, Lat. *lentille*, Fr.] A plant. *Mil.*
- LE'NTISCK**, *s.* [*lentiscus*, Lat.] *Lentisch* wood is of a pale brown colour, almost whitish, resinous, of a fragrant smell and acrid taste: it is the tree which produces mastich, esteemed astringent and balsamick. *Hill.*
- LE'NTITUDE**, *s.* [*lentus*, Lat.] Sluggishness; slowness.
- LE'NTNER**, *s.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*
- LE'NTOR**, *s.* [Lat.]
- 1 Tenacity; viscosity. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Slowness; delay. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 3 (In physick.) That sily, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. *Quincy.*
- LE'NTOUS**, *a.* [*lentus*, Lat.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown.*
- LEOD**, *s.* The people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c. *Gibson.*
- LE'OF**, *s.* *Leof* denotes love; so *Leofwin* is a winner of love. *Gibson.*
- LE'ONINE**, *a.* [*leoninus*, Lat.]
- 1 Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.
 - 2 Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from *Leo* the inventor: as,
Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum.
- LE'OPARD**, *s.* [*leo and pardus*, Lat.] A spotted beast of prey. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'PER**, *s.* [*lepra, leprosus*, Lat.] One infected with a leprosy. *Hakewill.*
- LE'PEROUS**, *a.* [formed from *leprosus.*] Causing leprosy. *Shakespeare.*

LEE

- LE'PORINE**, *a.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.
- LEPRO'SITY**, *s.* [from *leprous*.] Squamous disease. *Bacon.*
- LE'PROSY**, *s.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepre*, Fr.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales. *Wiseman.*
- LE'PROUS**, *a.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepreux*, Fr.] Infected with a leprosy. *Donne.*
- LERE**, *s.* [*lare*, Sax.] A lesson; lore; doctrine; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- LE'RRY**, *s.* [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture.
- LESS**. A negative or privative termination. [*leas*, Sax. *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive: as, a witless man, a man without wit.
- LESS**, *a.* [*leas*, Sax.] The comparative of *little*: opposed to *greater*. *Locke.*
- LESS**, *s.* Not so much: opposed to *more* or to *as much*. *Exodus.*
- LESS**, *ad.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree. *Dryden.*
- LESSE'E**, *s.* The person to whom a lease is given.
- To LE'SSEN**, *v. a.* [from *less*.]
- 1 To make less; to diminish in bulk.
 - 2 To diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense. *Denham.*
 - 3 To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity. *Atterbury.*
- To LE'SSEN**, *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished. *Temple.*
- LESSER**, *a.* A corruption of *less*. *Pope.*
- LESSER**, *ad.* Formed by corruption from *less*. *Shakespeare.*
- LESSES**, *s.* [*laissees*, Fr.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.
- LESSON**, *s.* [*lecon*, Fr.]
- 1 Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement. *Denham.*
 - 2 Precept; notion inculcated. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Portions of scripture read in divine service. *Hooker.*
 - 4 Tune pricked for an instrument. *Davies.*
 - 5 A rating lecture. *Sidney.*
- To LE'SSON**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct. *Shakespeare.*
- LESSOR**, *s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise by lease. *Ayliffe.*
- LEST**, *conj.* [from the adjective *least*.] That not: I hide it lest it may be lost; that is, I hide it that it may not be lost. *Addison.*
- To LET**, *v. a.* [*latan*, Sax.]
- 1 To allow; to suffer; to permit. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the third, person, Before the first person singular it signifies relation, fixed purpose, or ardent wish. *Jud.*
 - 3 Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation: *let us die bravely*. *Mark.*
 - 4 Before the third person singular or plural, *let* implies permission: *let him go free*. *Dry.*
 - 5 Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command: *let the door be opened*. *Dryden.*
 - 6 *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*. *Dryden.*
 - 7 To leave. *L'Estrange.*
 - 8 To do more than permit. *Shakespeare.*
 - 9 To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *Swift.*
 - 10 To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. *Joshua.*
 - 11 To permit to take any state or course. *Sidney.*
 - 12 *To let blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein. *Shakespeare.*
 - 13 *To let in*. To admit. *Knolles.*
 - 14 *To let in*, or *into*. To procure admission. *Loc.*
 - 15 *To let off*. To discharge. *Swift.*
 - 16 *To let out*. To lease out; to give to hire or farm.
- To LET**, *v. a.* [*latan*, Sax.]
- 1 To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose. *Dryden.*
 - 2 *To let*, when it signifies *to permit* or *leave*, has *let* in the preterit and participle passive; but when it signifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*: as, many things have *letted* me.

LEV

- To LET**, *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himself. *Bacon.*
- LET**, *s.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment. *Hooker.*
- LET**, a termination of diminutive words, from *lyte*, Sax. *little*, *small*: as, rivulet, a small stream; hamlet, a little village.
- LETHA'RGICK**, *a.* [*lethargique*, Fr.] Sleepy by disease beyond the natural power of sleep. *Hammond.*
- LETHA'RGICKNESS**, *s.* Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease. *Herrert.*
- LETHARGIED**, *a.* [from *lethargy*.] Laid asleep; entranced. *Shakespeare.*
- LETHARGY**, *s.* [*λεθαργια*.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Atterbury.*
- LE'THE**, *s.* [*ληθη*.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'TTER**, *s.* [from *let*.]
- 1 One who lets or permits.
 - 2 One who hinders.
 - 3 One who gives vent to any thing; as, a blood letter.
- LE'TTER**, *s.* [*lettre*, Fr.]
- 1 One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 A written message; an epistle. *Abbot.*
 - 3 The verbal expression; the literal meaning. *Taylor.*
 - 4 *Letters* without the singular. Learning. *John.*
 - 5 Any thing to be read. *Addison.*
 - 6 Types with which books are printed. *Moxon.*
- To LE'TTER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stamp with letters. *Addison.*
- LETTERED**, *a.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning. *Collier.*
- LETTERFOUNDER**, *s.* [*letter* and *founder*.] One whose business it is to form types for printing. *Ash.*
- LETTERS PATENT**, *s. pl.* [*litera* a letter, and *pateo*, Lat. to lie open.] Open writings sealed with the great seal of England. *Ash.*
- LETTUCE**, *s.* [*lactuca*, Lat.] A plant.
- LEUCOPHLE'GMACY**, *s.* [from *leucophlegmatick*.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings. *Arbuthnot.*
- LEUCOPHEGMA'TICK**, *a.* [*λευκος* and *φlegμα*.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold. *Quincy.*
- LE'VANT**, *a.* [*levant*, Fr.] Eastern. *Milton.*
- LE'VANT**, *s.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.
- LEVA'TOR**, *s.* [Lat.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. *Wiseman.*
- LE'VEE**, *s.* [Fr.]
- 1 The time of rising.
 - 2 The concourse of those who crowd round a man or power in a morning. *Dryden.*
- LE'VEL**, *a.* [*lafel*, Sax.]
- 1 Even; not having one part higher than another. *Bentley.*
 - 2 Even with any thing else; in the same line or plane with any thing. *Tillotson.*
 - 3 Having no gradations of superiority. *Bentley.*
- To LE'VEL**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
- 1 To make even; to free from inequalities.
 - 2 To reduce to the same height with something else. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To lay flat. *Raleigh.*
 - 4 To bring to equality of condition. *D. of Piety.*
 - 5 To point in taking aim; to aim. *Dryden.*
 - 6 To direct to any end. *Swift.*
 - 7 To suit; to proportion. *Dryden.*
- To LE'VEL**, *v. n.*
- 1 To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To conjecture; to attempt to guess. *Shak.*
 - 3 To be in the same direction with a mark. *Hud.*
 - 4 To make attempts; to aim. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To efface distinction or superiority.
- LE'VEL**, *s.* [from the adjective.]
- 1 A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities. *Sandys.*

LEX

- 2 Rate; standard; customary height. *Sidney.*
 3 Suitable or proportionate height. *Daniel.*
 4 A state of equality. *Atterbury.*
 5 An instrument whereby masons adjust their work. *Moxon.*
 6 Rule; plan; scheme: borrowed from the mechanic level. *Prior.*
 7 The line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed. *Waller.*
 8 The line in which the sight passes. *Pope.*
LE'VELLER, *s.* [from *level*.]
 1 One who makes any thing even.
 2 One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality. *Collier.*
LE'VELLING, * *s.* [from *level*.] The act of making level; the act of directing any thing to a certain point. *Ash.*
LE'VELNESS, *s.* [from *level*.]
 1 Evenness; equality of surface.
 2 Equality with something else. *Peacham.*
LE'VEIN, *s.* [*levain*, Fr.]
 1 Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment.
 2 Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass. *Wiseman.*
LE'VEY, *s.* [*levier*, Fr.] The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight. *Harris.*
LE'VERET, *s.* [*leivret*, Fr.] A young hare. *Waller.*
LE'VEROOK, *s.* [*lafere*, Sax.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. *Wal.*
LEVE'T, *s.* [*lever*, Fr.] A blast on the trumpet. *Hudibras.*
LE'VIABLE, *a.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied. *Bacon.*
LEVI'ATHAN, *s.* [Heb.] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale. *Thomson.*
To LE'VIGATE, *v. a.* [*levigo*, Lat.]
 1 To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
 2 To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform. *Arbutnot.*
LEVIGA'TION, *s.* [from *levigate*.] The reducing of hard bodies into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller. *Quincy.*
LE'VITE, *s.* [*levita*, Lat.]
 1 One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.
 2 A priest: used in contempt.
LEVI'TICAL, *a.* [from *Levite*.] Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews. *Ayliffe.*
LE'VITY, *s.* [*levitas*, Lat.]
 1 Lightness; not heaviness. *Bentley.*
 2 Inconstancy; changeableness. *Hooker.*
 3 Unsteadiness; laxity of mind. *Milton.*
 4 Idle pleasure; vanity. *Calamy.*
 5 Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness. *Atterb.*
To LE'VY, *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.]
 1 To raise; to bring together men. *Davies.*
 2 To raise money. *Clarendon.*
 3 To raise war. *Milton.*
LE'VY, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of raising money or men. *Addison.*
 2 War raised. *Shakespeare.*
LEWD, *a.* [*læwede*, Sax.]
 1 Lay; not clerical: obsolete. *Davies.*
 2 Wicked; bad; dissolute. *Whitgift.*
 3 Lustful; libidinous. *Shakespeare.*
LE'WDLY, *ad.* [from *lewd*.]
 1 Wickedly; naughtily. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Libiduously; lustfully. *Dryden.*
LE'WDNESS, *s.* [from *lewd*.] Lustful licentiousness. *Dryden.*
LE'WDSTER, *s.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures. *Shakespeare.*
LEXICO GRAPHER, *s.* [*λεξικον* and *γραφω*.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification, of words. *Watts.*
LEXICO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*λεξικον* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.
LE'XICON, *s.* [*λεξικον*.] A dictionary. *Milton.*

LIC

- LEY**, *s.* *Lay*, *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Sax. *leag*, a field or pasture. *Gibson.*
LI'ABLE, *a.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject. *Milton.*
LI'ABLENESS, * *s.* [from *liable*.] The being liable. *Reid.*
LI'AR, *s.* [from *lie*.] One who tells falsehoods, one who wants veracity. *Shakespeare.*
LI'ARD, *a.* Mingled roan. *Markham.*
LIBA'TION, *s.* [*libatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity. *Bacon.*
 2 The wine so poured. *Stillington.*
LI'BBARD, *s.* [*liebard*, Ger. *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard. *Brerewood.*
LI'BEL, *s.* [*libellus*, Lat.]
 1 A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 (In the civil law.) A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.
To LI'BEL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spread defamation, written or printed. *Donne.*
To LI'BEL, *v. a.* To satirize; to lampoon. *Dry.*
LI'BELLER, *s.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden.*
LI'BELLOUS, *a.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory. *Wotton.*
LI'BERAL, *a.* [*liberalis*, Lat.]
 1 Not mean; not low in birth.
 2 Becoming a gentleman.
 3 Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Milton.*
LIBERA'LITY, *s.* [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalité*, Fr.] Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion. *Shakespeare.*
To LI'BERALIZE, * *v. a.* To make liberal. *Bur.*
LI'BERALLY, *ad.* [from *liberal*.]
 1 Bounteously; bountifully; largely. *James.*
 2 Not meanly; magnanimously.
To LI'BERATE, * *v. a.* [*libero*, Lat.] To free from confinement.
LIBERA'TION, * *s.* [*liberatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of delivering.
 2 The being delivered.
LI'BERTINE, *s.* [*libertin*, Fr.]
 1 One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shakespeare.*
 2 One who lives without restraint or law. *Rowe.*
 3 One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. *Shakespeare.*
 4 (In law, from *libertinus*, Lat.) A freedman, or rather the son of a freedman. *Ayliffe.*
LI'BERTINE, *a.* [*libertin*, Fr.] Licentious; irreligious. *Swift.*
LI'BERTINISM, *s.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice. *Atter.*
LI'BERTY, *s.* [*liberté*, Fr. *libertas*, Lat.]
 1 Freedom, as opposed to slavery. *Addison.*
 2 Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government. *Milton.*
 3 Freedom as opposed to necessity. *Locke.*
 4 Privilege; exemption; immunity. *Davies.*
 5 Relaxation of restraint. *Milton.*
 6 Leave; permission. *Locke.*
LIBI'DINOUS, *a.* [*libidinosus*, Latin.] Lewd; lustful. *Bentley.*
LIBI'DINOUSLY, *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.
LI'BRA, * *s.* [Lat.] The balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac. *Milton.*
LI'BRAL, *a.* [*libralis*, Lat.] Of a pound weight.
LIBRA'RIAN, *s.* [*librarius*, Lat.]
 1 One who has the care of a library. *Broome.*
 2 One who transcribes books.
LI'BRARY, *s.* [*librarie*, Fr.] A large collection of books. *Dryden.*
To LI'BRATE, *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.
LIBRA'TION, *s.* [*libratio*, Lat.]
 1 The state of being balanced. *Thomson.*
 2 (In astronomy.) The balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. *Grew.*
LI'BRATORY, *a.* [*libro*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.
LICE. The plural of *louse*. *Dryden.*
LI'CEBANE, *s.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.
LI'CENCE, *s.* [*licentia*, Lat. *licence*, Fr.]

LIE

LIF

- 1 Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint. *Sidney.*
 2 A grant of permission. *Addison.*
 3 Liberty; permission. *Acta.*
 To LIC'ENSE, *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.]
 1 To permit by legal grant. *Pope.*
 2 To dismiss; not in use. *Wotton.*
 LIC'ENSER, *s.* [from *license*.] A granter of permission.
 LICE'NTIATE, *s.* [*licenciatus*, low Lat.]
 1 A man who uses license. *Camden.*
 1 A degree in Spanish universities. *Ayliffe.*
 To LICE'NTIATE, *v. e.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by license. *L'Estrange.*
 LICE'NTIOUS, *a.* [*licentiosus*, Lat.]
 1 Unrestrained by law or morality. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Presumptuous; uncontrolled. *Roscommon.*
 LICE'NTIOUSLY, *ad.* With too much liberty; without just restraint.
 LICE'NTIOUSNESS, *s.* Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint. *Swift.*
 LICH, *s.* [*lice*, Sax.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred christians.
 LIC'HOWL, *s.* [*lich* and *ow*.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.
 To LICK, *v. a.* [*liccan*, Sax.]
 1 To pass over with the tongue. *Addison.*
 2 To lap; to take in by the tongue. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To lick up. To devour. *Pope.*
 LICK, *s.* [from the verb.] A blow. *Dryden.*
 LICKERISH, } *a.* [*liccera*, Sax. a glutton.]
 LICKEROUS, }
 1 Nice in the choice of food; queamish. *L'Es.*
 2 Eager; greedy to swallow. *Sidney.*
 3 Nice; tempting the appetite. *Milton.*
 LICKERISHNESS, *s.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.
 LIC'CORICE, *s.* [*liquoricia*, Ital.] A root of sweet taste.
 LIC'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] A beadle. *Shakespeare.*
 LICTO'RIAN, *a.* [from *lictor*.] Belonging to the officers who attended on the Roman consuls to apprehend or punish criminals. *Ash.*
 LID, *s.* [*hlid*, Sax.]
 1 A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel. *Addison.*
 2 The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye. *Prior.*
 LIE, *s.* [*lie*, Fr.] Any thing impregnated with some other body, as soap or salt. *Peacham.*
 LIE, *s.* [*lige*, Sax.]
 1 A criminal falsehood. *Watts.*
 2 A charge of falsehood. *Locke.*
 3 A fiction. *Dryden.*
 To LIE, *v. n.* [*leogan*, Sax. *legen*, Dutch.]
 1 To utter criminal falsehood. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To exhibit false representation. *Swift.*
 To LIE, *v. n.* pret. *I lay; I have lain, or lien.* [*liegan*, Sax. *liggen*, Dutch.]
 1 To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.
 2 To rest; to press upon. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To be reposit in the grave. *Genesis.*
 4 To be in a state of decumbiture. *Mark.*
 5 To pass the time of sleep. *Dryden.*
 6 To be laid up or reposit. *Boyle.*
 7 To remain fixed. *Temple.*
 8 To reside. *Genesis.*
 9 To be placed or situated, with respect to something else. *Collier.*
 10 To press upon afflictively. *Creech.*
 11 To be troublesome or tedious. *Addison.*
 12 To be judicially impeded. *Shakespeare.*
 13 To be in any particular state. *Watts.*
 14 To be in a state of concealment. *Locke.*
 15 To be in prison. *Shakespeare.*
 16 To be in a bad state. *L'Estrange.*
 17 To be in a helpless or exposed state. *Swift.*
 18 To consist. *Shakespeare.*
 19 To be in the power; to belong to. *Stillingfl.*
 20 To be valid in a court of judicature: as, an action *lies* against one.

- 21 To cost: as, it *lies* me in more money.
 22 To lie at. To importune; to teaze.
 23 To lie by. To rest; to remain still. *Shakespeare.*
 24 To lie down. To rest; to go into a state of repose. *Isaiah.*
 25 To lie down. To sink into the grave. *Job.*
 26 To lie in. To be in childbed. *Wiseman.*
 27 To lie under. To be subject to; to be oppressed by. *Smalridge.*
 28 To lie upon. To become the matter of obligation or duty. *Bentley.*
 29 To lie with. To converse in bed. *Shakesp.*
 LIEF, *a.* [*leof*, Sax.] Dear; beloved. *Spenser.*
 LIEF, *ad.* Willingly. *Shakespeare.*
 LIEGE, *a.* [*lige*, Fr.]
 1 Bound by some feudal tenure; subject.
 2 Sovereign. *Spenser.*
 LIEGE, *s.* Sovereign; superiour lord. *Philips.*
 LI'EGEMAN, *s.* A subject: not in use. *Spenser.*
 LI'EGER, *s.* [more properly *leger*.] A resident ambassadour. *Denham.*
 LI'EN. The particle of *lie*. *Genesis.*
 LIENTE'RICK, *a.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*
 LIE'NTERY, *s.* [from *λαγος*, *lave*, smooth, and *ελεγον*, *intestinum*, gut.] A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts. *Quincy.*
 LI'ER, *s.* [from *to lie*.] One that rests or lies down, or remains concealed. *Joshua.*
 LIEU, *s.* [Fr.] Place; room; stead. *Addison.*
 LIEUTE'NANCY, *s.* [*lieutenant*, Fr.]
 1 The office of a lieutenant. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The body of lieutenants. *Felton.*
 LIEUTE'NANT, *s.* [*lieutenant*, Fr.]
 1 A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority; a vicegerent. *Philips.*
 2 In war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination. *Clarendon.*
 LIEUTE'NANTSHIP, *s.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.
 LIEVE, *ad.* See LIEF. Willingly. *Shakes.*
 LIFE, *s.* plural *lives*. [*lifan*, Sax. to live.]
 1 Union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation. *Genesis.*
 2 Present state. *Cowley.*
 3 Enjoyment or possession of existence. *Prior.*
 4 Blood, the supposed vehicle of life. *Pope.*
 5 Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice. *Pope.*
 6 Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness or misery. *Dryden.*
 7 Continuance of our present state. *Locke.*
 8 The living form. *Brown.*
 9 Exact resemblance. *Denham.*
 10 General state of man. *Milton.*
 11 Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things. *Ascham.*
 12 Living person. *Shakespeare.*
 13 Narrative of a life past. *Pope.*
 14 Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution. *Sidney.*
 15 Animated existence; animal being. *Thomson.*
 16 System of animal nature. *Pope.*
 LI'FEBLOOD, *s.* [*life* and *blood*.] The blood necessary to life; the vital blood. *Spectator.*
 LI'FEEVERLASTING, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 LI'FEGIVING, *a.* [*life* and *giving*.] Having the power to give life. *Spenser.*
 LI'FEGUARD, *a.* [*life* and *guard*.] The guard of a king's person.
 LI'FELESS, *a.* [from *life*.]
 1 Dead; deprived of life. *Prior.*
 2 Unanimated; void of life. *Milton.*
 3 Wanting power, force, or spirit. *Prior.*
 LI'FELESSLY, *ad.* [from *lifeless*.] Without vigour; frigidly; jejune.
 LI'FELIKE, *a.* [*life* and *like*.] Like a living person. *Pope.*
 LI'FESTRING, *s.* [*life* and *string*.] Nerve; string imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*
 LI'FETIME, *s.* [*life* and *time*.] Continuance or duration of life. *Addison.*
 LI'FEWEARY, *a.* [*life* and *weary*.] Wretched, tired of living. *Shakespeare.*

LIG

- To LIFT, v. a.** [*lyfta*, Swedish.]
 1 To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high. *Dryden.*
 2 To bear; to support: not in use. *Spenser.*
 3 To rob; to plunder. *Dryden.*
 4 To exalt; to elevate mentally. *Pope.*
 5 To raise in fortune. *Ecclus.*
 6 To raise in estimation. *Hooker.*
 7 To exalt in dignity. *Addison.*
 8 To elevate; to swell, as with pride. *Atterb.*
To LIFT, v. n. To strive to rise by strength. *Locke.*
LIFT, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The manner of lifting. *Bacon.*
 2 The act of lifting. *L'Estrange.*
 3 Effort; struggle. *Hudibras.*
 4 A load or surcharge of any thing.
 5 (In Scottish.) The sky.
 6 Lifts of a sail, are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.
LIFTER, s. [from *lift*.] One that lifts. *Psalms.*
To LIG, v. n. [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie. *Spenser.*
LIGAMENT, s. [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Lat.]
 1 A white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*
 2 Any thing which connects the parts of the body. *Denham.*
 3 Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addison.*
LIGAME'NTAL, a. [from *ligament*.] Com-
LIGAME'NTOUS, a. posing a ligament. *Brown.*
LIGATION, s. [*ligatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of binding.
 2 The state of being bound. *Addison.*
LIGATURE, s. [*ligature*, Fr.]
 1 Any thing tied round another; bandage. *Spectator.*
 2 The act of binding. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 The state of being bound. *Mortimer.*
LIGHT, s. [*leahht*, Sax.]
 1 The material medium of sight; that body by which we see. *Newton.*
 2 State of the elements in which things become visible: opposed to *darkness*. *Genesis.*
 3 Power of perceiving external objects by the eye: opposed to *blindness*. *Milton.*
 4 Day. *Milton.*
 5 Life. *Pope.*
 6 Artificial illumination. *Numbers.*
 7 Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge. *Bacon.*
 8 The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall. *Dryden.*
 9 Reach of knowledge; mental view. *Bacon.*
 10 Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls. *Addison.*
 11 Publick notice; publick view. *Pope.*
 12 The publick. *Pope.*
 13 Explanation. *Locke.*
 14 Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body. *Glanville.*
LIGHT, a. [*leoht*, Sax.]
 1 Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy. *Addison.*
 2 Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous. *Bacon.*
 3 Not afflictive; easy to be endured. *Hooker.*
 4 Easy to be performed; not difficult. *Dryden.*
 5 Easy to be acted on by any power. *Dryden.*
 6 Not heavily armed. *Knolles.*
 7 Active; nimble. *Spenser.*
 8 Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments. *Bacon.*
 9 Slight; not great. *Boyle.*
 10 Not dense; not gross. *Numbers.*
 11 Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose. *Shakespeare.*
 12 Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling. *Shakespeare.*
 13 Not chaste; not regular in conduct. *Shakes.*
 14 [From *light*, s.] Bright; clear. *Genesis.*
 15 Not dark, tending to whiteness. *Dryden.*
LIGHT, ad. Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

LIG

- To LIGHT, v. a.** [from the noun.]
 1 To kindle; to enflame; to set on fire. *Boyle.*
 2 To give light to; to guide by light. *Crashaw.*
 3 To illuminate; to fill with light. *Dryden.*
 4 [From the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burden. *Spenser.*
To LIGHT, v. n. pret. *lighted*, or *light*, or *lit*. [*lickt*, by chance, Dutch.]
 1 To happen to find; to fall upon by chance. *Sidney.*
 2 To fall in any particular direction. *Dryden.*
 3 To fall; to strike on. *Spenser.*
 4 [From *alightan*, Sax.] To descend from a horse or carriage. *Kings.*
 5 To settle; to rest. *Shakespeare.*
To LI'GHTEN, v. n. [*lit*, *ligt*, Sax.]
 1 To flash with thunder. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To shine like lightning. *Shakespeare.*
 3 [From *to light*.] To fall; to light. *Com. Prayer.*
To LI'GHTEN, v. a. [from *light*.]
 1 To illuminate; to enlighten. *Davies.*
 2 To exonerate; to unload. *Jonah.*
 3 To make less heavy. *Milton.*
 4 To exhilarate; to cheer. *Dryden.*
LI'GHTER, s. [from *light*, to make *light*.] A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded. *Pope.*
LI'GHTERMAN, s. [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a lighter. *Child.*
LIGHTFI'NGERED, a. [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at conveyance; thievish.
LI'GHFOOT, a. [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or dancing; active. *Spenser.*
LI'GHTFOOT, s. Venison: a cant word.
LIGHTHE'ADED, a. [*light* and *head*.]
 1 Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak. *Clay.*
 2 Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.
LIGHTHE'ADEDNESS, s. Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.
LIGHTHEA'RTED, a. [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.
LIGHTHO'RSE, s. [*light* and *horse*.] A body of horsemen lightly armed. *Ash.*
LI'GHTHOUSE, s. [*light* and *house*.] A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea. *Arbuthnot.*
LIGHTLE'GGED, a. [*light* and *leg*.] Nimble; swift. *Sidney.*
LI'GHTLESS, a. Wanting light; dark.
LI'GHTLY, ad. [from *light*.]
 1 Without weight. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 Without deep impression. *Prior.*
 3 Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course. *Hooker.*
 4 Without reason. *Taylor.*
 5 Without dejection; cheerfully. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Not chastely. *Swift.*
 7 Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily. *Dryden.*
 8 Gaily; airily; with levity.
LIGHTMI'NDED, a. [*light* and *mind*.] Unsettled; unsteady. *Ecclus.*
LI'GHTNESS, s. [from *light*.]
 1 Want of weight; not heaviness. *Burnet.*
 2 Inconstancy; unsteadiness. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Unchastity; want of conduct in women. *Sidney.*
 4 Agility; nimbleness.
LI'GHTNING, s. [from *lighten*.]
 1 The flash that attends thunder. *Davies.*
 2 Mitigation; abatement. *Addison.*
LIGHTS, s. The lungs; the organs of breathing. *Hayward.*
LI'GHTSOME, a. [from *light*.]
 1 Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque. *Raleigh.*
 2 Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *South.*
LI'GHTSOMENESS, s. [from *lightsome*.]
 1 Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darksome. *Cheyne.*
 2 Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.
LIGNA'LOES, s. [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood. *Numbers.*
LI'GNEOUS, a. [*ligneus*, Lat.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood. *Grew.*

LIM

- LIGNUMVITÆ, s.** [Lat.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.
- LIGURE, s.** A precious stone. *Exodus.*
- LIKE, a.** [*lic*, Sax. *liik*, Dutch.]
- 1 Resembling; having resemblance. *Baker.*
 - 2 Equal; of the same quantity. *Sprat.*
 - 3 [For *likely*.] Probable; credible. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. *Shakespeare.*
- LIKE, s.**
- 1 Some person or thing resembling another. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Near approach; a state like to another state. *Raleigh.*
- LIKE, ad.**
- 1 In the same manner; in the same manner as. *Spenser.*
 - 2 In such a manner as befits. *Samuel.*
 - 3 Likely; probably. *Shakespeare.*
- To LIKE, v. a.** [*lican*, Sax.]
- 1 To choose with some degree of preference. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness. *Sidney.*
 - 3 To please; to be agreeable to. *Bacon.*
- To LIKE, v. n.**
- 1 To be pleased with: obsolete. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To choose; to list; to be pleased. *Locke.*
- LIKELIHOOD, s.** [from *likely*.]
- LIKELINESS, s.**
- 1 Appearance; show: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Resemblance; likeness: obsolete. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth. *Hooker.*
- LIKELY, a.** [from *like*.]
- 1 Such as may be liked; such as may please: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed.
- LIKELY, ad.** Probably; as may reasonably be thought. *Glanville.*
- To LIKEN, v. a.** [from *like*.] To represent as having resemblance; to compare. *Milton.*
- LIKENESS, s.** [from *like*.]
- 1 Resemblance; similitude. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Form; appearance. *L'Estrange.*
 - 3 One who resembles another. *Prior.*
- LIKEWISE, ad.** [*like* and *wise*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too. *Arbutnot.*
- LIKING, a.** Plump; in a state of plumpness. *Daniel.*
- LIKING, s.** [from *like*.]
- 1 Good state of body; plumpness. *Dryden.*
 - 2 State of trial. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Inclination. *Spenser.*
- LILACH, s.** [*lilac*, *lilās*, Fr.] A tree. *Bacon.*
- LILIED, a.** [from *lily*.] Embellished with lilies. *Milton.*
- LILY, s.** [*lilium*, Lat.] A flower. *Peacham.*
- LILY-DAFFODIL, s.** [*lilio-narcissus*.] A foreign flower.
- LILY of the Valley, or May-lily, s.** A plant. *Miller.*
- LILY-LIVERED, a.** [*lily* and *liver*.] White-livered; cowardly. *Shakespeare.*
- LIMA'CEOUS, a.** [*lima*, Lat. a snail.] Belonging to a snail. *Ash.*
- LIMATURE, s.** [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.
- LIMB, s.** [*lim*, Sax.]
- 1 A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals. *Milton.*
 - 2 [From *limbe*, Fr.] An edge; a border. *Newton.*
- To LIMB, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To supply with limbs. *Milton.*
 - 2 To tear asunder; to dismember.
- LIMBECK, s.** [corrupted from *alembick*.] A still. *Fairfax.*
- LIMBED, a.** [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope.*
- LIMBER, a.** Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe. *Ray.*
- LIMBERNESS, s.** Flexibility; pliancy.
- LIMBO, s.**
- 1 A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Any place of misery and restraint. *Hudibras.*

LIN

- LIME, s.** [*lim*, Sax.]
- 1 A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement. *Bacon.*
 - 3 [From *lind*, Sax.] The linden tree. *Pope.*
 - 4 [From *lime*, Fr.] A species of lemon. *Thomson.*
- To LIME, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To entangle; to ensnare. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To smear with lime. *L'Estrange.*
 - 3 To cement: not used. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To manure ground with lime. *Child.*
- LI'MEKILN, s.** [*lime* and *kiln*.] Kiln where stones are burnt to lime. *Woodward.*
- LI'MESTONE, s.** [*lime* and *stone*.] The stone of which lime is made. *Mortimer.*
- LI'ME-WATER, s.** A medicine made by pouring water upon quicklime. *Hill.*
- LI'MIT, s.** [*limite*, Fr.] Bound; border; utmost reach. *Exodus.*
- To LI'MIT, v. a.** [*limiter*, Fr.]
- 1 To confine within certain bounds; to restrain to circumscribe. *Swift.*
 - 2 To restrain from a lax or general signification as, the universe is here *limited* to this earth.
- LI'MITARY, a.** [from *limit*.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant. *Milton.*
- LIMITATION, s.** [*limitation*, Fr.]
- 1 Restriction; circumscription. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. *Hooker.*
- LI'MITLESS, a.** [*limit* and *less*.] Boundless. *Davies.*
- LI'MMER, s.** A mongrel.
- To LIMN, v. n.** [*enluminer*, Fr.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Peacham.*
- LI'MNER, s.** [corrupted from *enlumineur*, Fr.] A painter; a picture-maker. *Glanville.*
- LI'MNING, s.** [from *limn*.] The act of painting to the life; the act of painting in water colours. *Dict. of Arts.*
- LI'MOUS, a.** [*limosus*, Lat.] Muddy; slimy. *Brown.*
- LIMP, a.** [*limpio*, Ital.] Vapid; weak.
- To LIMP, v. n.** [*limpen*, Sax.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Prior.*
- LI'MPET, s.** A kind of shellfish. *Ainsworth.*
- LI'MPID, a.** [*limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent. *Woodward.*
- LI'MPIDNESS, s.** Clearness; purity.
- LI'MPINGLY, ad.** [from *limp*.] In a lame halting manner.
- LI'MY, a.** [from *lime*.]
- 1 Viscous; glutinous. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Containing lime. *Grev.*
- To LIN, v. n.** [*ublinnan*, Sax.] To yield; to give over. *Spenser.*
- LI'NCHPIN, s.** An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.
- LI'NCTUS, s.** [*lingo*, Lat.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.
- LI'NDEN, s.** [*lind*, Sax.] The lime tree. *Dryden.*
- LINE, s.** [*linea*, Lat.]
- 1 Longitudinal extension. *Bentley.*
 - 2 A slender string. *Moxon.*
 - 3 A thread extended to direct any operations. *Dryden.*
 - 4 The string that sustains the angler's hook. *Waller.*
 - 5 Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face. *Cleaveland.*
 - 6 Delineation; sketch. *Temple.*
 - 7 Contour; outline. *Pope.*
 - 8 As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse. *Garth.*
 - 9 Rank of soldiers. *Addison.*
 - 10 Work thrown up; trench. *Dryden.*
 - 11 Method; disposition. *Shakespeare.*
 - 12 Extension; limit. *Milton.*
 - 13 Equator; equinoctial circle. *Creech.*
 - 14 Progeny; family, ascending or descending. *Shakespeare.*
 - 15 A line is one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*
 - 16 (In the plural.) A letter: as, I read your *lines*.
 - 17 Lin^t or flax.

LIN

- To LINE, v. a.**
 1 To cover on the inside. *Boyle.*
 2 To put any thing in the inside. *Carew.*
 3 To guard within. *Clarendon.*
 4 To strengthen by inner works. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To cover with something soft. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To double; to strengthen. *Shakespeare.*
 7 To impregnate: applied to animals generating. *Creech.*
- LI'NEAGE, s.** [*linage, Fr.*] Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending. *Atterbury.*
- LI'NEAL, a.** [*linealis, Lat.*]
 1 Composed of lines; delineated. *Wotton.*
 2 Descending in a direct genealogy. *Locke.*
 3 Hereditary; derived from ancestors. *Shakes.*
 4 Allied by direct descent. *Dryden.*
- LI'NEALLY, ad.** [from *lineal.*] In a direct line. *Clarendon.*
- LI'NEAMENT, s.** [*lineament, Fr.*] Feature; discriminating mark in the form. *Shakespeare.*
- LI'NEAR, a.** [*linearis, Lat.*] Composed of lines; having the form of lines. *Woodward.*
- LINEA'TION, s.** [*lineatio, from linea, Lat.*] Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward.*
- LI'NEN, s.** [*linum, Lat.*] Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Dryden.*
- LI'NEN, a.** [*lineus, Lat.*]
 1 Made of linen. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Resembling linen. *Shakespeare.*
- LINEN-DRA'PER, s.** [*linen and draper.*] He who deals in linen.
- LING, s.** [*ling, Islandick.*]
 1 Heath. *Bacon.*
 2 [From *linghe, Dutch.*] A kind of sea fish.
- LING.** The termination notes commonly diminution: as, *kitling*, from *klein*, German, *little*: sometimes a quality; as, *firstling*, from *langen*, Teut. *to belong.*
- To LI'NGER, v. n.** [*leng, Sax. long.*]
 1 To remain long in languor and pain. *Pope.*
 2 To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Milton.*
 3 To remain long. *Dryden.*
 4 To remain long without any action or determination. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. *Dr.*
 6 To be long in producing effect. *Shakespeare.*
- To LI'NGER, v. a.** To protract; to draw out into length. out of use. *Shakespeare.*
- LI'NGERER, s.** One who lingers.
- LI'NGERINGLY, ad.** [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediously. *Hale.*
- LI'NGET, s.** [*lingot, Fr.*] A small mass of metal. *Camden.*
- LI'NGO, s.** [*Portuguese.*] Language; tongue; speech. *Congreve.*
- LINGUA'CIOUS, a.** [*linguax, Latin.*] Full of tongue; talkative.
- LINGUADE'NTAL, a.** [*lingua and dens, Lat.*] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder.*
- LI'NGUIST, s.** [*lingua, Lat.*] A man skilful in languages. *Milton.*
- LI'NGWORT, s.** An herb.
- LI'NIMENT, s.** [*liniment, Fr. linimentum, Lat.*] Ointment; balsam; unguent. *Ray.*
- LI'NING, s.** [from *line.*]
 1 The inner covering of any thing. *Prior.*
 2 That which is within. *Shakespeare.*
- LINK, s.** [*gelencke, Ger.*]
 1 A single ring of a chain. *Prior.*
 2 Any thing doubled and closed together.
 3 A chain; any thing connecting. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Any single part of a series or chain of consequences. *Hale.*
 5 A torch made of pitch and hards. *Howel.*
- To LINK, v. a.** [from the noun.]
 1 To complicate as the links of a chain.
 2 To unite; to join in concord. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To join; to connect. *Pope.*
 4 To join by confederacy or contract. *Hooker.*
 5 To connect as concomitant. *Tillotson.*
 6 To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences. *Hooker.*
- LI'NKBOY, s.** [*link and boy.*] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light. *More.*

LIS

- LINNET, s.** [*linot, Fr.*] A small singing b. d. *Pope.*
- LI'NSEED, s.** The seed of flax. *Mortimer.*
- LI'NSEYWOOLSEY, s.** [*linen and wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts. *Pope.*
- LI NSTOCK, s.** [*lente, Teutonic.*] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden.*
- LINT, s.** [*linteum, Lat.*]
 1 The soft substance, commonly called flax.
 2 Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores. *Wiseman.*
- LI'NTEL, s.** [*linteal, Fr.*] That part of the door frame that lies across the door posts over head. *Pope.*
- LI'ON, s.** [*lion, Fr. leo, Lat.*]
 1 The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts. *Milton.*
 2 A sign in the zodiack. *Creech.*
- LI'ONESS, s.** [feminine of *lion.*] A she lion.
- LI'ONLEAF, s.** [*leontopetalon.*] A plant. *Miller.*
- LI'ON'S-MOUTH, s.** [from *lion.*] The name of an herb.
- LION'S-PAW, s.** [from *lion.*] The name of an herb.
- LION'S-TAIL, s.** [from *lion.*] The name of an herb.
- LION'S-TOOTH, s.** [from *lion.*] The name of an herb.
- LIP, s.** [*lippe, Sax.*]
 1 The outer part of the mouth; the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth. *Sandys.*
 2 The edge of any thing. *Burnet.*
 3 To make a lip. To hang the lip in sullenness and contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- To LIP, v. a.** To kiss: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- LIPLA'BOUR, s.** [*lip and labour.*] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments. *Taylor.*
- LIPO'THYMOUS, a.** [*λεπω and θυμος.*] Swooning; fainting. *Harvey.*
- LIPO'THYMY, s.** [*λεποθυμια.*] Swoon; fainting fit. *Taylor.*
- LI'PPED, a.** [from *lip.*] Having lips.
- LI'PPITUDE, s.** [*lippitude, Fr. lipp tude, Lat.*] Blearedness of eyes. *Bacon.*
- LI'PWISDOM, s.** [*lip and wisdom.*] Wisdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*
- LI'QUABLE, a.** [*liquo, Lat.*] Such as may be melted.
- To LI'QUATE, v. n.** [*liquo, Lat.*] To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*
- LIQUA'TION, s.** [*liquo, Lat.*]
 1 The act of melting.
 2 Capacity to be melted. *Brown.*
- LIQUEFA'CTION, s.** [*liquefactio, Lat.*] The act of melting; the state of being melted. *Bacon.*
- LI'QUEFIABLE, a.** [from *liquefy.*] Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*
- To LI'QUEFY, v. a.** [*liquefier, Fr.*] To melt; to dissolve. *Bacon.*
- To LI'QUEFY, v. n.** To grow liquid. *Addison.*
- LIQUE'SCENCY, s.** [*liquescentia, Lat.*] Aptness to melt.
- LIQUE'SCENT, a.** [*liquescent, Lat.*] Melting.
- LI'QUID, a.** [*liquide, Fr.*]
 1 Not solid; not forming one continued substance; fluid. *Daniel.*
 2 Soft, clear. *Crashaw.*
 3 Pronounced without any jar or harshness. *Dry.*
 4 Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law. *Ayliffe.*
- LI'QUID, s.** Liquid substance; liquor. *Philips.*
- To LI'QUIDATE, v. a.** [from *liquid.*] To clear away; to lessen debts.
- LIQUI DITY, s.** [from *liquid.*] Subtilty; thinness. *Glanville.*
- LI'QUIDNESS, s.** [from *liquid.*] Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*
- LI'QUOR, s.** [*liquor, Lat.*]
 1 Any thing liquid. *Milton.*
 2 Strong drink, in familiar language.
- To LI'QUOR, v. n.** [from the noun.] To drench or moisten. *Bacon.*
- LIRICO'NFANCY, s.** A flower.
- LISNE, s.** A cavity; a hollow: obsolete. *Hale.*
- To LISP, v. n.** [*hlisp, Sax.*] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate. *Cleaveland.*

LII

- LISP**, *s.* The act of lisping.
- LISPER**, *s.* [from *lisp*.] One who lisps.
- LIST**, *s.* [*liste*, Fr.]
- 1 A roll; a catalogue. *Prior.*
 - 2 [From *lice*, Fr.] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought. *Pope.*
 - 3 Bound; limit. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 [From *lystan*, Sax.] Desire; willingness. *Dry.*
 - 5 [From *lisse*, Fr.] A strip of cloth. *Boyle.*
 - 6 A border. *Hooker.*
- To LIST**, *v. n.* [*lystan*, Sax.] To choose; to desire; to be disposed. *Whitgift.*
- To LIST**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To enlist; to enrol or register. *South.*
 - 2 To retain and enrol soldiers. *Temple.*
 - 3 To enclose for combats. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured show. *Wotton.*
 - 5 [Contracted from *listen*.] To hearken to; to listen; to attend. *Shakespeare.*
- LI'STED**, *a.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks. *Milton.*
- To LI'STEN**, *v. a.* To hear; to attend. *Shakes.*
- To LI'STEN**, *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*
- LI'STENER**, *s.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens; a hearkener. *Swift.*
- LI'STLESLY**, *ad.* [from *listless*.] Without thought; without attention. *Locke.*
- LI'STLESNESS**, *s.* [from *listless*.] Inattention; want of desire. *Taylor.*
- LI'STLESS**, *a.* [from *list*.]
- 1 Without inclination; without any determination to one more than another. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Careless; heedless. *Dryden.*
- LIT**. The preterite of *light*. *Tillotson.*
- LI'TANY**, *s.* [*λειτουργία*.] A form of supplicatory prayer. *Hooker.*
- LI'TERAL**, *a.* [*literal*, Fr.]
- 1 According to the primitive meaning; not figurative. *Hammond.*
 - 2 Following the letter, or exact words. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Consisting of letters.
- LITERAL**, *s.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Bro.*
- LITERA'LITY**, *s.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning. *Brown.*
- LI'TERALLY**, *ad.* [from *literal*.]
- 1 According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively. *Swift.*
 - 2 With close adherence to words. *Dryden.*
- LI'TERARY**, *a.* [*literarius*, Lat.] Respecting letters; regarding learning.
- LITERA'TI**, *s.* [Ital.] The learned. *Spectator.*
- LI'TERATURE**, *s.* [*literatura*, Lat.] Learning; skill in letters. *Bacon.*
- LI'THARGE**, *s.* [*lythargyrum*, Lat.] *Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper-works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill.*
- LITHE**, *a.* [*lithe*, Sax.] Limber; flexible; pliant; easily bent. *Milton.*
- LI'THENESS**, *s.* Limberness; flexibility.
- LI'THER**, *a.* [from *lithe*.]
- 1 Soft; pliant. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 [From *lyther*, Sax.] Bad; sorry; corrupt.
- LITHO'GRAPHY**, *s.* [*λίθος* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.
- LITHOMANCY**, *s.* [*λίθος* and *μαντεία*.] Prediction by stones. *Brown.*
- LITHONTRI'PTICK**, *s.* [*λίθος* and *τριβω*.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
- LITHO'TOMIST**, *s.* [*λίθος* and *τεμνω*.] A surgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.
- LITHO'TOMY**, *s.* [*λίθος* and *τεμνω*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.
- LITIGANT**, *s.* [*litigans*, Lat.] One engaged in a suit of law. *L'Estrange.*

LIV

- LITIGANT**, *a.* Engaged in a juridical contest. *Ayliffe.*
- To LITIGATE**, *v. a.* [*litigo*, Lat.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.
- To LITIGATE**, *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause. *Ayliffe.*
- LITIGATION**, *s.* [*litigatio*, Lat.] Judicial contest; suit of law. *Clarendon.*
- LITI'GIOUS**, *a.* [*litigieux*, Fr.]
- 1 Inclination to lawsuits; quarrelsome; wrangling. *Donne.*
 - 2 Disputable; controvertible. *Dryden.*
- LITI'GIOUSLY**, *ad.* Wranglingly.
- LITI'GIOUSNESS**, *s.* A wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits.
- LI'TTER**, *s.* [*litiere*, Fr.]
- 1 A kind of vehicular bed. *Dryden.*
 - 2 The straw laid under animals. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A brood of young. *L'Estrange.*
 - 4 A birth of animals. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Any number of things thrown sluttishly about. *Swift.*
- To LI'TTER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To bring forth: used of beasts, or of human beings in contempt. *Brown.*
 - 2 To cover with things negligently. *Swift.*
 - 3 To cover with straw. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To supply cattle with bedding.
- LI'TTLE**, *a.* comp. *less*; super. *least*. [*leitels*, Gothick; *lytel*, Sax.]
- 1 Small in extent. *Joshua.*
 - 2 Not great; small; diminutive. *Locke.*
 - 3 Of small dignity, power, or importance. *Sam.*
 - 4 Not much; not many. *Pope.*
 - 5 Some; not none. *Locke.*
- LI'TTLE**, *s.*
- 1 A small space. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A small part; a small proportion. *Locke.*
 - 3 A slight affair. *Prior.*
 - 4 Not much. *Cheyne.*
- LI'TTLE**, *ad.*
- 1 In a small degree. *Watts.*
 - 2 In a small quantity. *Otway.*
 - 3 In some degree, but not great. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 4 Not much. *Swift.*
- LI'TTLENESS**, *s.* [from *little*.]
- 1 Smallness of bulk. *Burnet.*
 - 2 Meanness; want of grandeur. *Addison.*
 - 3 Want of dignity. *Collier.*
- LI'TTORAL**, *a.* [*littoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the shore.
- LI'TURGY**, *s.* [*liturgie*, Fr.] Form of prayer; formulary of publick devotions. *Taylor.*
- To LIVE**, *v. n.* [*lyfian*, *lyfigan*, Sax.]
- 1 To be in a state of animation; to be not dead. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery. *Hammond.*
 - 3 To continue in life. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To live, emphatically; to be in a state of happiness. *Dryden.*
 - 5 To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual. *Thessalonians.*
 - 6 To remain undestroyed. *Burnet.*
 - 7 To continue; not to be lost. *Pope.*
 - 8 To converse; to cohabit. *Shakespeare.*
 - 9 To feed. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 10 To maintain one's self. *Temple.*
 - 11 To be in a state of motion or vegetation. *Dry.*
 - 12 To be unextinguished. *Dryden.*
- LIVE**, *a.* [from *alive*.]
- 1 Quick; not dead. *Exodus.*
 - 2 Active; not extinguished. *Boyle.*
- LI'VELESS**, *a.* [from *live*.] Wanting life; rather *Lifeless*. *Shakespeare.*
- LI'VELIHOOD**, *s.* Support of life; maintenance means of living. *Clarendon.*
- LI'VELINESS**, *s.* [from *lively*.]
- 1 Appearance of life. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Vivacity; sprightliness. *Locke.*
- LI'VELODE**, *s.* Maintenance; support; liveli hood: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- LI'VELONG**, *a.* [*live* and *long*.]
- 1 Tedious; long in passing. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Lasting; durable: not used. *Milton.*

LOA

- LIVELY**, *a.* [from *live* and *like*.]
 1 Brisk; vigorous; vivacious. *Milton.*
 2 Gay; airy. *Pope.*
 3 Representing life. *Dryden.*
 4 Strong; energetick. *Newton.*
LIVELY, or **LIVELILY**, *ad.*
 1 Briskly; vigorously. *Hayward.*
 2 With strong resemblance of life. *Dryden.*
LIVER, *s.* [from *live*.]
 1 One who lives. *Prior.*
 2 One who lives in any particular manner. *Atter.*
 3 [From *lifere*, Sax.] One of the entrails. *Shak.*
LIVERCOLOUR, *a.* [*liver* and *colour*.] Dark red. *Woodward.*
LIVERGROWN, *a.* [*liver* and *grown*.] Having a great liver. *Graunt.*
LIVERWORT, *s.* [*lichen*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
LIVERY, *s.* [*livrer*, Fr.]
 1 The act of giving or taking possession. *Shak.*
 2 Release from wardship. *K. Charles.*
 3 The writ by which possession is obtained.
 4 The state of being kept at a certain rate. *Spen.*
 5 The clothes given to servants. *Pope.*
 6 A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing. *Sidney.*
LIVERYMAN, *s.* [*livery* and *man*.]
 1 One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 (In London.) A freeman of some standing in a company.
LIVES. The plural of *live*.
LIVID, *a.* [*livide*, Fr.] Discoloured as with a blow; black and blue. *Bacon.*
LIVIDITY, *s.* [*lividite*, Fr.] Discolouration as by a blow. *Arbuthnot.*
LIVING, *part. adj.*
 1 Vigorous; active.
 2 Being in motion.
LIVING, *s.* [from *live*.]
 1 Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney.*
 2 Power of continuing life. *L'Estrange.*
 3 Livelihood. *Dryden.*
 4 Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenser.*
LIVINGLY, *ad.* [from *living*.] In the living state. *Brown.*
LIVRE, *s.* [Fr.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our tenpence.
LIXIVIAL, *a.* [*lixivium*, Lat.]
LIXIVIOUS, *a.* [*lixivium*, Lat.]
 1 Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.
 2 Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle.*
LIXIVIATE, *a.* [*lixivium*, Lat.] Making a lixivium. *Brown.*
LIXIVIUM, *s.* [Lat.] Lie; water impregnated with alkaline salt; a liquor which has the power of extraction. *Boyle.*
LIZARD, *s.* [*lisarde*, Fr.] An animal resembling a serpent with legs added to it. *Shakespeare.*
LIZARDSTONE, *s.* A kind of stone.
LIZARDTAIL, *s.* A plant.
LL. D. [*legum doctor*, Lat.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.
LO, *inter.* [*la*, Sax.] Look; see; behold. *Shak.*
LOACH, *s.* [*loche*, Fr.] A small fish, of the shape of an eel, and with a beard of wattels like a barbel. *Walton.*
LOAD, *s.* [*hlade*, Sax.]
 1 A burden; a freight; lading. *Dryden.*
 2 Weight; pressure; encumbrance. *Pope.*
 3 Weight or violence of blows. *Dryden.*
 4 Any thing that depresses. *Ray.*
 5 As much drink as one can bear. *L'Estrange.*
To LOAD, *v. a.* [*hladan*, Sax.]
 1 To burden; to freight. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To encumber; to embarrass. *Locke.*
 3 To charge a gun. *Wiseman.*
 4 To make heavy by something appended or annexed. *Addison.*
LOAD, *s.* [anciently and more properly *lode*; from *lædan*, Sax. to lead.] The leading vein in a mine. *Carew.*
LOADER, *s.* [from *load*.] He who loads.
LOADSMAN, *s.* [*lode*, or *lode* and *man*.] He who leads the way; a pilot.

LOC

- LOADSTAR**, *s.* [more properly *lodestar*, from *lædan*, Sax. to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star. *Spenser.*
LOADSTONE, *s.* [properly *lodestone*, or *leading stone*.] The magnet; the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south. *Hill.*
LOAF, *s.* [*hlaf*, Sax.]
 1 A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake. *Hayward.*
 2 Any thick mass into which a body is wrought. *Mortimer.*
LOAM, *s.* [*lim*, *laam*, Sax.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl. *Shakespeare.*
To LOAM, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay. *Moxon.*
LOAMY, *a.* [from *loam*.] Marly. *Bacon.*
LOAN, *s.* [*hlæn*, Sax.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon.*
LOATH, *a.* [*lath*, Sax.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined. *Southern.*
To LOATHE, *v. a.* [from *loath*.]
 1 To hate; to look on with abhorrence. *Sidney.*
 2 To consider with the disgust of satiety. *Cowley.*
 3 To see food with dislike. *Quincy.*
To LOATHE, *v. n.*
 1 To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. *Spen.*
 2 To feel abhorrence or disgust. *Exodus.*
LOATHER, *s.* One that loathes.
LOATHFUL, *a.* [*loath* and *full*.]
 1 Abhorring; hating. *Spenser.*
 2 Abhorred; hated. *Spenser.*
LOATHINGLY, *a.* [from *loath*.] In a fastidious manner.
LOATHLY, *a.* [from *loath*.] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred. *Shakespeare.*
LOATHLY, *ad.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Donne.*
LOATHNESS, *s.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingness. *Bacon.*
LOATHSOME, *a.* [from *loath*.]
 1 Abhorred, detestable. *South.*
 2 Causing satiety or fastidiousness. *Shakespeare.*
LOATHSOMENESS, *s.* [from *loathsomely*.] Quality of raising hatred. *Addison.*
LOAVES. The plural of *loaf*.
LOB, *s.*
 1 Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish. *Shakes.*
 2 Lob's pound; a prison. *Hudibras.*
 3 A big worm. *Walton.*
To LOB, *v. a.* The let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. *Shakespeare.*
LOBBY, *s.* [*laube*, Ger.] An opening before a room. *Wotton.*
LOBE, *s.* [*λοβος*.] A division; a distinct part: used commonly for a part of the lungs. *Arb.*
LOBSOUSE, *s.* A sort of sea-faring dish.
LOBSTER, *s.* [*lobster*, Sax.] A crustaceous fish.
LOCAL, *a.* [*locus*, Lat.]
 1 Having the properties of a place. *Prior.*
 2 Relating to place. *Stillingfleet.*
 3 Being in a particular place. *Digby.*
LOCALITY, *s.* [from *local*.] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance. *Glanville.*
LOCALLY, *ad.* [from *local*.] With respect to place. *Glanville.*
LOCATION, *s.* [*locatio*, Lat.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing; state of being placed. *Locke.*
LOCH, *s.* A lake. Scottish. *Cheyne.*
LOCK, *s.* [*loc*, Sax.]
 1 An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests. *Spenser.*
 2 The part of the gun by which fire is struck. *Grew.*
 3 A hug; a grapple. *Milton.*
 4 Any enclosure. *Dryden.*
 5 A quantity of hair or wool hanging together. *Spenser.*
 6 A tuft. *Addison.*
To LOCK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To shut or fasten with locks. *Dryden.*
 2 To shut up or confine as with locks. *Shakes.*
 3 To close fast. *Gay.*
To LOCK, *v. n.*

LOG

LON

1 To become fast by a lock *Spenser.*
 2 To unite by mutual insertion. *Boyle.*
LOCKER, *s.* [from *lock*.] Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer. *Crusoe.*
LOCKET, *s.* [*loquet*, Fr.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament. *Hudibras.*
LOCKRAM, *s.* A sort of coarse linen. *Shakes.*
LOCKRON, *s.* A kind of ranunculus.
LOCOMOTION, *s.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of changing place. *Brown.*
LOCOMOTIVE, *a.* [*locus* and *moreo*, Latin.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place. *Derham.*
LOCUST, *s.* [*locusta*, Lat.] A devouring insect. *Arbuthnot.*
LOCUST-TREE, *s.* A tree. *Miller.*
LODESTAR. See **LOADSTAR**.
LODESTONE. See **LOADSTONE**.
To LODGE, *v. a.* [*logian*, Sax.]
 1 To place in a temporary habitation. *Bacon.*
 2 To afford a temporary dwelling. *Dryden.*
 3 To place; to plant. *Otway.*
 4 To fix; to settle. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To place in the memory. *Bacon.*
 6 To harbour or cover. *Addison.*
 7 To afford place to. *Cheyne.*
 8 To lay flat. *Shakespeare.*
To LODGE, *v. n.*
 1 To reside; to keep residence. *Milton.*
 2 To take a temporary habitation. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To take up residence at night. *Taylor.*
 4 To lie flat. *Mortimer.*
LODGE, *s.* [*logis*, Fr.]
 1 A small house in a park or forest. *Milton.*
 2 Any small house appendant to a greater: as, the porter's lodge.
LODGEMENT, *s.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, Fr.]
 1 Disposition or collocation in a certain place. *Derham.*
 2 Accumulation; collection. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Possession of the enemy's work. *Addison.*
LODGER, *s.* [from *lodge*.]
 1 One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 One that resides in any place. *Pope.*
LODGING, *s.* [from *lodge*.]
 1 Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another. *Bacon.*
 2 Place of residence. *Spenser.*
 3 Harbour; covert. *Sidney.*
 4 Convenience to sleep on. *Ray.*
LOFT, *s.* [*lloft*, Welsh; or from *lift*.]
 1 A floor. *Bacon.*
 2 The highest floor. *Spenser.*
 3 Rooms on high. *Milton.*
LOFTILY, *ad.* [from *lofty*.]
 1 On high; in an elevated place. *Psalms.*
 2 Proudly; haughtily. *Spenser.*
 3 With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.
LOFTINESS, *s.* [from *lofty*.]
 1 Height; local elevation.
 2 Sublimity; elevation of sentiment. *Dryden.*
 3 Pride; haughtiness. *Collier.*
LOFTY, *a.* [from *loft* or *lift*.]
 1 High; hovering; elevated in place. *Pope.*
 2 Elevated in condition or character. *Isaiah.*
 3 Sublime; elevated in sentiment. *Milton.*
 4 Proud; haughty. *Dryden.*
LOG, *s.*
 1 A shapeless bulky piece of wood. *Bacon.*
 2 An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, or five-sixths of a pint. *Calmet.*
LOGARITHMS, *s.* [*λογος* and *ἀριθμος*.] The indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another. *Harris.*
LOGBOARD, *s.* [*log* and *board*.] A table containing an account of the ship's way as measured by the log. *Ash.*
LOGBOOK, *s.* [*log* and *book*.] A book into which the contents of the logboard are transcribed. *Ash.*
LOGGATS, *s.* A play or game. *Shakespeare.*
LOGGERHEAD, *s.* [*log* and *head*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickskull. *Shakespeare.*

To fall to LOGGERHEADS, } To scuffle; to fight
To go to LOGGERHEADS, } without weapons. *L'Estrange.*
LOGGERHEADED, *a.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shakespeare.*
LOGICK, *s.* [*logica*, Lat.] The art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*
LOGICAL, *a.* [from *logick*.]
 1 Pertaining to logic. *Hooker.*
 2 Skilled in logic. *Addison.*
LOGICALLY, *ad.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of logic. *Prior.*
LOGICIAN, *s.* [*logicien*, Fr. *logicus*, Lat.] A teacher or professor of logic; a man versed in logic. *Swift.*
LOG'MAN, *s.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose business is to carry logs. *Shakespeare.*
LOGOMACHY, *s.* [*λογομαχία*.] A contention in words; a contention about words. *Howel.*
LOGWOOD, *s.* Wood of a very dense and firm texture; the heart only of the tree that produces it, and of a deep, strong, red colour. *Hill.*
LOHOCKS, *s.* Medicines which are now called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses. *Quincy.*
LOIN, *s.* [*llwyn*, Welsh.]
 1 The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
 2 Loins. The reins. *Milton.*
To LOITER, *v. n.* [*loiteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle. *Locke.*
LOITERER, *s.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Otway.*
To LOLL, *v. n.*
 1 To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing. *Dryden.*
 2 To hang out. Used of the tongue.
To LOLL, *v. a.* To put out. *Dryden.*
LO'LLARD, *s.* [from *lolhard*, German.] A name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England. *Hume.*
LO'LLARDY, *s.* [from *lollard*.] The doctrine of lollards. *Blackstone.*
LOMP, *s.* A kind of roundish fish.
LONE, *a.* [contracted from *alone*.]
 1 Solitary; having no company. *Savage.*
 2 Single; not conjoined. *Pope.*
LO'NELINESS, *s.* [from *lonely*.]
 1 Solitude; want of company. *Sidney.*
 2 Disposition to solitude. *Shakespeare.*
LO'NELY, *a.* [from *lone*.]
 1 Solitary. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Addicted to solitude. *Rowe.*
LO'NENESS, *s.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; dislike of company. *Donne.*
LO'NESOME, *a.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; dismal. *Blackmore.*
LONG, *a.* [*longus*, Lat.]
 1 Not short. *Luke.*
 2 Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other. *Boyle.*
 3 Of any certain measure in length. *Pope.*
 4 Not soon ceasing, or at an end. *Milton.*
 5 Dilatory. *Ecclus.*
 6 Tedious in narration. *Prior.*
 7 Continued by succession to a great series.
 8 [From the verb.] Longing; desirous. *Sidney.*
 9 Protracted: as, a long syllable.
LONG, *ad.*
 1 To a great length in space. *Prior.*
 2 Not for a short time. *Fairfax.*
 3 In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the superlative, for most time. *Exodus.*
 4 Not soon. *Acts.*
 5 At a point of duration far distant. *Tillotson.*
 6 [For *along*.] All along; throughout. *Shakes.*
LONG, *ad.* [*gelang*, Sax. a fault.] By the fault; by the failure. *Shakespeare.*
To LONG, *v. n.* [*gelangen*, Ger. to ask.] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued. *Fairfax.*
LONGANIMITY, *s.* [*longanimitas*, Lat.] Forbearance; patient of offences. *Howel.*
LONGBOAT, *s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship. *Wotton.*

LOO

LONGEVITY, *s.* [*longævus*, Lat.] Length of life. *Arbuthnot.*
LONGIMANOUS, *a.* [*longimanus*, Lat.] Long-handed; having long hands. *Brown.*
LONGIMETRY, *s.* [*longus* and *μετρεω*; *longimetric*, Fr.] The act or practice of measuring distances. *Cheyne.*
LONGING, *s.* [from *long*.] Earnest desire; continual wish. *Locke.*
LONGINGLY *ad.* [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes. *Dryden.*
LONGITUDE, *s.* [*longitude*, Fr.]
 1 Length; the greatest dimension. *Wotton.*
 2 The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian. *Abbot.*
 3 The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 The position of any thing to east or west. *Bro.*
LONGITU'DINAL, *a.* [*longitudinal*, Fr.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction. *Cheyne.*
LONGITU'DINALLY, * *ad.* Lengthwise; in the direction of the longitude. *Ash.*
LONGLY, *ad.* [from *long*.] Longingly; with great liking. *Shakespeare.*
LONGSOME, *a.* [from *long*.] Tedious; wearisome by its length. *Bacon.*
LONGSUFFERING, *a.* [*long* and *suffering*.] Patient; not easily provoked. *Exodus.*
LONGSUFFERING, *s.* Patience of offence; clemency. *Rogers.*
LONGTAIL, *s.* [*long* and *tail*.] Cut and long tail. A canting term for, one or another. *Shak.*
LONGWAYS, *ad.* In the longitudinal direction. Properly *Longwise*. *Addison.*
LONGWINDED, *a.* [*long* and *wind*.] Long-breathed; tedious. *Swift.*
LONGWISE, *ad.* [*long* and *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon.*
LOO, *s.* A game at cards. *Addison.*
To LOO, * *v. a.* To beat so as to win every trick. *Ash.*
LO'OBILY, *a.* [*looby* and *like*.] Awkward; clumsy. *L'Estrange.*
LO'OBY, *s.* [*llabe*, a clown, Welsh.] A lubber; a clumsy clown. *Swift.*
LOOF, *s.* That part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulkhead of the castle. *Sea Dictionary.*
To LOOF, *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.
LO'OFED, *a.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a distance. *Shakespeare.*
To LOOK, *v. n.* [*locan*, Sax.]
 1 To direct the eye to or from any object.
 2 To have power of seeing. *Dryden.*
 3 To direct the intellectual eye. *Stillingfleet.*
 4 To expect. *Clarendon.*
 5 To take care; to watch. *Locke.*
 6 To be directed with regard to any object. *Pro.*
 7 To have any particular appearance; to seem. *Burnet.*
 8 To have any air, mien, or manner. *Shakes.*
 9 To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding. *Milton.*
 10 To look about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *Harvey.*
 11 To look after. To attend; to take care of. *Loc.*
 12 To look for. To expect. *Sidney.*
 13 To look into. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely. *Atterbury.*
 14 To look on. To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad. *Dryden.*
 15 To look on. To consider; to conceive of; to think. *South.*
 15 To look on. To be a mere idle spectator. *Bac.*
 17 To look over. To examine; to try one by one. *Locke.*
 18 To look out. To search; to seek. *Swift.*
 19 To look out. To be on the watch. *Collier.*
 20 To look to. To watch; to take care of. *Shak.*
 21 To look to. To behold.
To LOOK, *v. a.*
 1 To seek; to search for. *Spectator.*
 2 To turn the eye upon. *Kings.*
 3 To influence by looks. *Dryden.*
 4 To look out. To discover by searching.

LOO

LOOK, *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe! *Shak.*
LOOK, *s.*
 1 Air of the face, mien; cast of the countenance. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The act of looking or seeing. *Dryden.*
LO'OKER, *s.* [from *look*.]
 1 One that looks.
 2 *Lo'ker-on*. Spectator; not agent. *Addison.*
LO'OKING-GLASS, *s.* [*look* and *glass*.] Mirror; a glass which shows forms reflected. *Shakes.*
LOOM, *s.* [*lome*, a tool or instrument. *Juvius*.] The frame in which the weavers work the cloth. *Addison.*
To LOOM, *v. n.* [*leoman*, Sax.] To appear at sea. *Skinner.*
LOOM, *s.* A bird, as big as a goose, dark, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots. *Grew.*
LOON, *s.* A lown; a sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal. *Dryden.*
LOOP, *s.* [*loopen*, Dutch.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe. *Spenser.*
LOOPED, *a.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes. *Shakes.*
LO'OPHOLE, *s.* [*loop* and *hole*.]
 1 Aperture; hole to give a passage. *Milton.*
 2 A shift; an evasion. *Dryden.*
LO'OPHOLED, *a.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings. *Hudibras.*
LOORD, *s.* [*loerd*, Dutch.] A drone. *Spenser.*
To LOOSE, *v. a.* [*lesan*, Sax.]
 1 To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.
 2 To relax. *Danie.*
 3 To unbind any one bound. *Luke.*
 4 To free from imprisonment. *Isaiah.*
 5 To free from any obligation. *Corinthians.*
 6 To free from any thing that shackles the mind. *Dryden.*
 7 To free from any thing painful. *Luke.*
 8 To disengage. *Dryden.*
To LOOSE, *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosening the anchor. *Acts.*
LOOSE, *a.* [from the verb.]
 1 Unbound; untied. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not fast; not fixed. *Bentley.*
 3 Not tight: as, a loose robe. *Milton.*
 4 Not crowded; not close. *Spenser.*
 5 Wanton; not chaste. *Felton.*
 6 Not close; not concise; lax. *Arbuthnot.*
 7 Vague; indeterminate. *Hooker.*
 8 Not strict; not rigid. *Watts.*
 9 Unconnected; rambling. *Locke.*
 10 Lax of body; not costive. *Atterbury.*
 11 Disengaged; not enslaved. *Addison.*
 12 Disengaged from obligation. *Prior.*
 13 Free from confinement.
 14 Remiss; not attentive.
 15 To break loose. To gain liberty. *Locke.*
 16 To let loose. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint. *Taylor.*
LOOSE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Prior.*
 2 Dismission from any restraining force. *Bacon.*
LO'OSELY, *ad.* [from *loose*.]
 1 Not fast; not firmly. *Dryden.*
 2 Without bandage. *Spenser.*
 3 Without union or connexion. *Norris.*
 4 Irregularly. *Camden.*
 5 Negligently; carelessly. *Hooker.*
 6 Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity. *Shak.*
 7 Unchastely. *Pope.*
To LO'USEN, *v. n.* [from *loose*.] To part; to tend to separation. *Sharp.*
To LO'USEN, *v. a.* [from *loose*.]
 1 To relax any thing tied.
 2 To make less coherent. *Bacon.*
 3 To separate a compages. *Milton.*
 4 To free from restraint. *Dryden.*
 5 To make not costive. *Bacon.*
LO'USENESS, *s.* [from *loose*.]
 1 State contrary to that of being fast or fixed. *Ba.*
 2 Latitude; criminal levity. *Atterbury.*
 3 Irregularity; neglect of laws. *Hayward.*
 4 Lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser.*
 5 Diarrhœa; flux of the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

LOS

LO'OFESTRIFE, *s.* [*lysimachia*.] An herb.
To LOP, *v. a.* [*laube*, Ger. a leaf.]
 1 To cut the branches of trees. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To cut any thing. *Howel.*
LOP, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 That which is cut from trees. *Mortimer.*
 2 [From *loppa*, Swedish.] A flea.
LOPE. The old pret. of *leap*. *Spenser.*
LOPPER, *s.* [from *lop*.] One that cuts trees.
LOPPERED, *a.* Coagulated: as, *loppered* milk.
LOQUACIOUS, *a.* [*loquax*, Lat.] *Ainsworth.*
 1 Full of talk; full of tongue. *Milton.*
 2 Speaking. *Philips.*
 3 Blabbing; not secret.
LOQUACITY, *s.* [*loquacitas*, Lat.] Too much talk. *Ray.*
LORD, *s.* [*hlaford*, Sax.]
 1 Monarch; ruler; governour. *Milton.*
 2 Master; supreme person. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Hayward.*
 4 A husband. *Pope.*
 5 One who is at the head of any business; an overseer. *Tusser.*
 6 A nobleman. *Shakespeare.*
 7 A general name for a peer of England.
 8 A baron.
 9 An honorary title applied to officers: as, *lord* chief justice, *lord* mayor.
To LORD, *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically. *Philips.*
LORDING, *s.* [from *lord*.] A little lord: a lord in contempt or ridicule. *Shakespeare.*
LORDLING, *s.* A diminutive lord. *Swift.*
LORDLINESS, *s.* [from *lordly*.]
 1 Dignity; high station. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Pride; haughtiness.
LORDLY, *a.* [from *lord*.]
 1 Befitting a lord. *South.*
 2 Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent. *Shak.*
LORDLY, *ad.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly. *Dryden.*
LORDSHIP, *s.* [from *lord*.]
 1 Dominion; power. *Sidney.*
 2 Seignior; domain. *Dryden.*
 3 Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke. *Ben Jonson.*
 4 Titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.
LORE, *s.* [*laran*, Sax. to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction. *Milton.*
LORE, *a.* [*leoran*, Sax.] Lost; destroyed.
LOREL, *s.* [*leoran*, Sax.] An abandoned scoundrel: obsolete. *Spenser.*
To LORICATE, *v. a.* To plate over. *Ray.*
LORIMER, *s.* [*lormier*, Fr.] Bridle-cutter.
LORINER, *s.* [*galgulus*.] A kind of bird.
LORN, pret. pass. [of *lorian*, Sax.] Forsaken; lost. *Spenser.*
To LOSE, *v. a.* pret. and part. *lost*. [*leosan*, Sax.]
 1 To forfeit by unsuccessful contest. *Dryden.*
 2 To forfeit as a penalty. *Pope.*
 3 To be deprived of. *Knolles.*
 4 To suffer diminution of. *Matthew.*
 5 To possess no longer. *Addison.*
 6 To miss, so as not to find. *Swift.*
 7 To separate or alienate. *Swift.*
 8 To ruin; to send to perdition. *Addison.*
 9 To bewilder, so as that the way is no longer known. *King Charles.*
 10 To deprive of. *Temple.*
 11 Not to employ; not to enjoy. *Dryden.*
 12 To squander; to throw away. *Pope.*
 13 To suffer to vanish from view. *Pope.*
 14 To destroy by shipwreck. *Prior.*
 15 To employ ineffectually. *Pope.*
 16 To miss; to part with, so as not to recover. *Clay.*
 17 To be freed from. *Parnel.*
To LOSE, *v. n.*
 1 Not to win. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To decline; to fail. *Milton.*
LOSEABLE, *a.* [from *lose*.] Subject to privation. *Boyle.*
LOSEL, *s.* [*losian*, Sax. to perish.] A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow: obsolete. *Spenser.*
LOSER, *s.* [from *lose*.] One that is deprived of

LOY

any thing; one that forfeits any thing; the contrary to *winner* or *gainer*. *Taylor.*
LOSS, *s.* [from *lose*.]
 1 Detriment: the contrary to *gain*. *Hooker.*
 2 Miss; privation. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Deprivation; forfeiture. *Milton.*
 4 Destruction. *Dryden.*
 5 Fault; puzzle. *South.*
 6 Useless application. *Addison.*
LOST, part. *a.* [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible. *Pope.*
LOT, *s.* [*hlot*, Sax.]
 1 Fortune; state assigned. *Pope.*
 2 A die, or any thing used in determining chances. *Dryden.*
 3 A lucky or wished chance. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot.
 5 Proportion of taxes: as, to pay *scot* and *lot*.
LOTE Tree, or *nettle-tree*, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
LOTION, *s.* [*lotio*, Lat. *lotion*, Fr.] A medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with. *Quincy.*
LOTTERY, *s.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance. *South.*
LOUD, *a.*
 1 Noisy; striking the ear with great force.
 2 Clamorous; turbulent. *Proverbs.*
LOUDLY, *ad.* [from *loud*.]
 1 Noisily; so as to be heard far. *Denham.*
 2 Clamorously. *Swift.*
LOUDNESS, *s.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence of clamour. *South.*
LOUGH, *s.* [*loch*, Irish, a lake.] A lake; a large inland standing water. *Fairfax.*
LOUIS D'OR, *s.* [Fr.] A golden coin of France, valued at about seventeen shillings. *Spectator.*
To LOUNGE, *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle: to live lazily.
LOUNGER, *s.* [from *lounge*.] An idler.
LOUSE, *s.* pl. *lice*. [*lus*, Sax.] A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, of beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures. *Bentley.*
To LOUSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice. *Spenser.*
LOUSEWORT, *s.* A plant; coxcomb.
LOUSILY, *ad.* [from *louse*.] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.
LOUSINESS, *s.* [from *lousy*.] The state of abounding with lice.
LOUSY, *a.* [from *louse*.]
 1 Swarming with lice; overrun with lice. *Dry.*
 2 Mean; low born: bred on the dunghill. *Shak.*
LOUT, *s.* [*loete*, old Dutch.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Sidney.*
To LOUT, *v. n.* [*hlutan*, Sax.] To bend; to bow; to stoop: obsolete. *Ben Jonson.*
To LOUT, *v. a.* To overpower. *Shakespeare.*
LOUTISH, *a.* [from *lout*.] Clownish; bumpkinly. *Sidney.*
LOUTISHLY, *ad.* With the air of a clown: with the gait of a bumpkin.
LOUVER, *s.* [*l'ouvert*, Fr.] An opening for the smoke. *Spenser.*
LOVAGE, *s.* [*levisticum*, Lat.] A plant.
To LOVE, *v. a.* [*lufian*, Sax.]
 1 To regard with passionate affection. *Cowley.*
 2 To regard with the affection of a friend. *Cowley.*
 3 To regard with parental tenderness. *John.*
 4 To be pleased with; to delight in. *Bacon.*
 5 To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend. *Deuteronomy.*
LOVE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The passion between the sexes. *Pope.*
 2 Kindness; goodwill; friendship. *Cowley.*
 3 Courtship. *Bacon.*
 4 Tenderness; parental care. *Tillotson.*
 5 Liking; inclination to. *Fenton.*
 6 Object beloved. *Pope.*
 7 Lewdness. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Unreasonable thing. *Taylor.*
 9 Fondness; concord. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Principle of union. *South.*
 11 Picturesque representation of love. *Dryden.*

LOW

- 12 A word of endearment. *Dryden*
 13 Due reverence to God. *Hammond.*
 14 A kind of thin silk stuff. *Boyle.*
 LO'VEAPPLE, s. A plant. *Miller.*
 LO'VEKNOT, s. [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.
 LO'VELETTER, s. [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtship. *Addison.*
 LO'VELILY, ad. [*from lovely*.] Amiably; in such a manner as to excite love. *Otway.*
 LO'VELINESS, s. [*from lovely*.] Amiability; qualities of mind or body that excite love. *Ad.*
 LO'VELORN, a. [*love* and *lorn*.] Forsaken of one's love. *Milton.*
 LO'VELY, a. [*from love*.] Amiable; exciting love. *Tillotson.*
 LO'VEMONGER, s. [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love. *Shakespeare.*
 LO'VE, s. [*from love*.]
 1 One who is in love. *Dryden.*
 2 A friend; one who regards with kindness. *Sha.*
 3 One who likes any thing. *Burnet.*
 LO'VESECRET, s. [*love* and *secret*.] Secret between lovers. *Dryden.*
 LO'VESICK, a. Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire. *Granville.*
 LO'VESOME, a. [*from love*.] Lovely. *Dryden.*
 LO'VESONG, s. [*love* and *song*.] Song expressing love. *Shakespeare.*
 LO'VESUIT, s. [*love* and *suit*.] Courtship. *Shak.*
 LO'VETALE, s. [*love* and *tale*.] Narrative of love. *Milton.*
 LO'VETHOUGHT, s. [*love* and *thought*.] Amorous fancy. *Shakespeare.*
 LO'VETOY, s. [*love* and *toy*.] Small presents given by lovers. *Pope.*
 LO'VETRICK, s. [*love* and *trick*.] Art of expressing love. *Donne.*
 LO'VING, part. a. [*from love*.]
 1 Kind; affectionate. *Hayward.*
 2 Expressing kindness. *Esther.*
 LO'VINGKINDNESS, s. Tenderness; favour; mercy. *Rogers.*
 LO'VINGLY, ad. [*from loving*.] Affectionately; with kindness. *Taylor.*
 LO'VINGNESS, s. [*from loving*.] Kindness; affection. *Sidney.*
 LOW, a.
 1 Not high. *Milton.*
 2 Not rising far upward. *Ezekiel.*
 3 Not elevated in situation. *Burnet.*
 4 Descending far downward; deep. *Milton.*
 5 Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: used of water. *L'Estrange.*
 6 Not of high price: as, corn is low.
 7 Not loud; not noisy. *Waller.*
 8 In latitudes near to the line. *Abbot.*
 9 Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars. *Burnet.*
 10 Late in time: as, the lower empire. *Prior.*
 11 Dejected; depressed. *Graunt.*
 12 Impotent; subdued. *Shakespeare.*
 13 Not elevated in station; abject. *Milton.*
 14 Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind.
 15 Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction. *Felton.*
 16 Submissive; humble; reverent. *Milton.*
 LOW, ad.
 1 Not aloft; not on high. *Creech.*
 2 Not at a high price; meanly. *Pope.*
 3 In times near our own. *Locke.*
 4 With depression of the voice. *Addison.*
 5 In a state of subjection. *Spenser.*
 To LOW, v. a. [*from the adjective*.] To sink; to make low. *Swift.*
 To LOW, v. n. [*hloran*, Sax.] To bellow as a cow. *Roscommon.*
 LO'WBELL, s. A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net.
 LOWE, LOE. The termination of local names, comes from the Saxon *hleaw*, a hill, heap, or barrow. *Gibson.*
 To LO'WER, v. a. [*from low*.]

LUB

- 1 To bring low; to bring down by way of submission. *Prior.*
 2 To suffer to sink down. *Woodward.*
 3 To lessen; to make less in price or value.
 To LO'WER, v. n. To grow less; to fall; to sink. *Shakespeare.*
 To LO'WER, v. n.
 1 To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Addison.*
 2 To frown; to pout; to look sullen. *Dryden.*
 LO'WER, s. [*from the verb*.]
 1 Cloudiness; gloominess. *Sidney.*
 2 Cloudiness of look.
 LO'WERINGLY, ad. [*from lower*.] With cloudiness; gloomily.
 LO'WERMOST, a. [*from low, lower, and most*.] Lowest. *Bacon.*
 LO'WLAND, s. [*low* and *land*.] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh. *Dryden.*
 LO'WLILY, ad. [*from lowly*.]
 1 Humbly; without pride.
 2 Meanly; without dignity.
 LO'WLINESS, s. [*from lowly*.]
 1 Humility; freedom from pride. *Atterbury.*
 2 Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression. *Dryden.*
 LO'WLY, a. [*from low*.]
 1 Humble; meek; mild. *Matthew.*
 2 Mean; wanting dignity; not great. *Pope.*
 3 Not lofty; not sublime. *Dryden.*
 LO'WLY, ad. [*from low*.]
 1 Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Humbly; meekly; modestly. *Milton.*
 LOWN, s. [*liun*, Irish.] A scoundrel; a rascal: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 LO'WNESS, s. [*from low*.]
 1 Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground. *Addison.*
 2 Meanness of character or condition whether mental or external. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Want of rank; want of dignity. *South.*
 4 Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment. *Donne.*
 5 Submissiveness. *Bacon.*
 6 Depression; dejection. *Swift.*
 LOWTHOUGHTED, a. Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment. *Pope.*
 LOWSPIRITED, a. Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious. *Locke.*
 LOXODROMICK, s. [*λοξος* and *δρομος*.] The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them. *Harris.*
 LO'YAL, a. [*loyal*, Fr.]
 1 Obedient; true to the prince. *Knolles.*
 2 Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover. *Mil.*
 LO'YALIST, s. [*from loyal*.] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king. *Howel.*
 LO'YALLY, ad. [*from loyal*.] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover. *Pope.*
 LO'YALTY, s. [*loiaulté*, Fr.]
 1 Firm and faithful adherence to a prince. *Mil.*
 2 Fidelity to a lady, or lover.
 LO'ZENGE, s. [*losenge*, Fr.]
 1 A rhomb. *Wotton.*
 2 Lozenge is a form of medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.
 3 A cake of preserved fruit.
 LP. A contraction for *lordship*.
 LU, s. A game at cards. *Pope.*
 LU'BBARD, s. [*from lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow. *Swift.*
 LU'BBER, s. [*lubbed*, Dan. fat.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky losel; a booby. *Carew.*
 LU'BBERLY, a. [*from lubber*.] Lazy and bulky. *Shakespeare.*
 LU'BBERLY, ad. Awkwardly; clumsily. *Dry.*
 To LU'BRICATE, v. a. [*lubricus*, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smooth. *Arbutnot.*

LUG

- LUBRICITY**, *s.* [*lubricus*, Lat.]
 1 Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
 2 Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ray.*
 3 Uncertainty; instability. *L'Estrange.*
 4 Wantonness; lewdness. *Dryden.*
LUBRIC, *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.]
 1 Slippery; smooth on the surface. *Crashaw.*
 2 Uncertain; unsteady. *Wotton.*
 3 Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*
LUBRICOUS, *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.]
 1 Slippery; smooth. *Woodward.*
 2 Uncertain. *Glanville.*
UBRIFICATION, *s.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Latin.]
 The act of smoothing. *Ray.*
LUBRIFICATION, *s.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Latin.]
 The act of lubricating or smoothing. *Bacon.*
LUCE, *s.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Lat.] A pike full grown. *Shakespeare.*
LUCENT, *a.* [*lucens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; splendid. *Ben Jonson.*
LUCERN, *s.* [*medica*.] An herb remarkable for quick growth.
LUCID, *a.* [*lucidus*, Lat.]
 1 Shining; bright; glittering. *Newton.*
 2 Pellucid; transparent. *Milton.*
 3 Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness. *Bentley.*
LUCIDITY, *s.* [from *lucid*.] Splendour; brightness.
LUCIFEROUS, *a.* [*lucifer*, Lat.] Giving light; affording means of discovery. *Boyle.*
LUCIFICK, *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light. *Grew.*
LUCK, *s.* [*geluck*, Dutch.]
 1 Chance; accident; hap; casual event. *Boyle.*
 2 Fortune, good or bad. *Temple.*
LUCKILY, *ad.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap. *Addison.*
LUCKINESS, *s.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness. *Locke.*
LUCKLESS, *a.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy. *Suckling.*
LUCKY, *a.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dut.] Fortunate; happy by chance. *Addison.*
LUCRATIVE, *a.* [*lucratus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon.*
LUCRE, *s.* [*lucrum*, Lat.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. *Pope.*
LUCRIFEROUS, *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*
LUCRIFICK, *a.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing gain.
LUCTATION, *s.* [*luctor*, Lat.] Struggle; effort; contest.
To LUCUBRATE, *v. n.* [*lucubror*, Latin.] To watch; to study by night.
LUCUBRATION, *s.* [*lucubratio*, Lat.] Study by candlelight; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night. *Tatler.*
LUCUBRATORY, *a.* [*lucubratorius*, Lat.] Composed by candlelight. *Pope.*
LUCULENT, *a.* [*luculentus*, Lat.]
 1 Clear; transparent; lucid. *Thomson.*
 2 Certain; evident. *Hooker.*
LUDICROUS, *a.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter. *Broome.*
LUDICROUSLY, *ad.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burlesque.
LUDICROUSNESS, *s.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burlesque; sportiveness.
LUDIFICATION, *s.* [*ludificor*, Lat.] The act of mocking.
To LUFF, *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind: sea term. *Dryden.*
To LUG, *v. a.* [*aluccan*, Sax. to pull.]
 1 To haul or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Collier.*
 2 To *lug out*. To draw a sword, in burlesque language. *Dryden.*
To LUG, *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily.
LUG, *s.*
 1 A kind of small fish. *Carew.*
 2 (In Scotland.) An ear.
 3 A land measure; a pole or perch. *Spenser.*
LU'GGAGE, *s.* [from *lug*.]

LUN

- Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away. *Glanville*
LUGUBRIOUS, *a.* [*lugubre*, Fr. *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful. *Decay of Piety*
LU'KEWARM, *a.*
 1 Moderately or mildly warm. *Newton.*
 2 Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous. *Addison.*
LU'KEWARMLY, *ad.*
 1 With moderate warmth.
 2 With indifference.
LU'KEWARMNESS, *s.* [from *lukewarm*.]
 1 Moderate or pleasing heat.
 2 Indifference; want of ardour. *Sprat.*
To LULL, *v. a.* [*lulu*, Dan. *lallo*, Lat.]
 1 To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound. *Spen.*
 2 To compose; to quiet; to put to rest. *Milton.*
LU'LLABY, *s.* [from *lull*.] A song to still babes. *Fairfax*
LUMBA'GO, *s.* [*lumbi*, Lat. the loins.] *Lumbagos* are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back, such as precede ague fits and fevers. *Quincy.*
LU'MBER, *s.* [*geloma*, Sax. household-stuff.] Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value. *Dryden.*
To LU'MBER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly. *Rymer.*
To LU'MBER, *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*
LU'MINARY, *s.* [*luminare*, Lat.]
 1 Any body which gives light. *Milton.*
 2 Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton.*
 3 Any one that instructs mankind. *Bentley.*
LUMINATION, *s.* [*lumen*, Lat.] Emission of light.
LU'MINOUS, *a.* [*lumineux*, Fr.]
 1 Shining; emitting light. *Bacon.*
 2 Enlightened. *Milton.*
 3 Shining; bright. *Newton.*
LUMP, *s.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]
 1 A small mass of any matter. *Boyle.*
 2 A shapeless mass. *Keil.*
 3 Mass undistinguished. *Woodward.*
 4 The whole together; the gross. *Addison.*
To LUMP, *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars. *Addison.*
LU'MPFISH, *s.* [*lump* and *fish*.] A sort of fish.
LU'MPING, *a.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. *Arbuthnot.*
LU'MPISH, *a.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky. *Raleigh.*
LU'MPISHLY, *ad.* With heaviness; with stupidity.
LU'MPISHNESS, *s.* [from *lumpish*.] Stupid heaviness.
LU'MPY, *a.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact masses. *Mortimer.*
LU'NACY, *s.* [*luna*, Lat. the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general. *Suckling.*
LU'NAR, } *a.* [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, Lat.]
LU'NARY, }
 1 Relating to the moon. *Dryden.*
 2 Being under the influence of the moon. *Bro.*
LUNA'RIAN,* *s.* [from *lunar*.] An inhabitant of the moon. *Adams.*
LU'NARY, *s.* [*lunaria*, Lat. *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort. *Drayton.*
LU'NATED, *a.* [*luna*, Lat.] Formed like a half moon.
LU'NATICK, *a.* [*lunaticus*, Lat.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon. *Sha.*
LU'NATICK, *s.* A madman. *Graunt.*
LUNA'TION, *s.* [*lunaison*, Fr.] The revolution of the moon. *Holder.*
LUNCH, } *s.* [from *clutch*, or *clunch*.] As
LU'NCHEON, } much food as one's hand can hold. *Gay.*
LUNE, *s.* [*luna*, Lat.]
 1 Any thing in the shape of a half moon.
 2 Fits of frenzy; mad freaks. *Shakespeare.*
LUNETTE, *s.* [Fr.] A small half moon. *Trev.*
LUNGS, *s.* [*lungen*, Sax.] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired.
LU'NGED, *a.* from *lungs*. Having lungs; having the nature of lungs. *Dryden.*

LUS

LUNG-GROWN, *a.* [*lung* and *grown*.] The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast; such are *lung-grown*. *Harvey.*
LU'NGWORT, *s.* [*pulmonaria*.] A plant. *Mil.*
LUNISO'LAR, *a.* [*lunisolaire*, *Fr.*] Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.
LUNT, *s.* [*lonte*, *Dutch.*] The matchcord with which guns are fired.
LU'PINE, *s.* [*lupin*, *Fr.* *lupinus*, *Lat.*] A kind of pulse. *Dryden.*
LURCH, *s.* *To leave in the lurch.* *To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition.* *Arbuthnot.*
To LURCH, *v. n.* [*loeren*, *Dutch.*]
 1 *To shift; to play tricks.* *Shakespeare.*
 2 *To lie in wait: we now use lurk.* *L'Estrange.*
To LURCH, *v. a.* [*lurcor*, *Lat.*]
 1 *To devour; to swallow greedily.* *Bacon.*
 2 *To defeat; to disappoint.* *South.*
 3 *To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.*
LU'RCHER, *s.* [*from lurch*.]
 1 *One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.* *Gay.*
 2 *A dog that watches for his game.* *Tatler.*
 3 [*From lurco*, *Lat.*] *A glutton; a gormandizer.*
LURE, *s.* [*leurre*, *Fr.*]
 1 *Something held out to call a hawk.* *Bacon.*
 2 *Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage.* *Milton.*
To LURE, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] *To call hawks.* *Bacon.*
To LURE, *v. a.* *To attract; to entice.* *Gay.*
LU'RID, *a.* [*luridus*, *Lat.*] *Gloomy; dismal.* *Tho.*
To LURK, *v. n.* *To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.* *Spenser.*
LU'RKER, *s.* [*from lurk*.] *A thief that lies in wait.*
LU'RKINGPLACE, *s.* [*lurk* and *place*.] *Hiding place; secret place.* *Samuel.*
LU'SCIOUS, *a.* [*from luxurious*.]
 1 *Sweet, so as to nauseate.*
 2 *Sweet in a great degree.* *Dryden.*
 3 *Pleasing; delightful.* *South.*
LU'SCIOUSLY, *ad.* *Sweet in a great degree.*
LU'SCIOUSNESS, *s.* [*from luscious*.] *Immoderate sweetness.* *Decay of Piety.*
LU'SERN, *s.* [*lupus cervarius*, *Lat.*] *A lynx.*
LUSH, *a.* *Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint.* *Shakespeare.*
LUSK, *a.* [*lusche*, *Fr.*] *Idle; lazy; worthless.*
LU'SKISH, *a.* [*from lusk*.] *Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.*
LU'SKISHLY, *ad.* *Lazily; indolently.*
LU'SKISHNESS, *s.* [*from luskish*.] *A disposition to laziness.* *Spenser.*
LUSO'RIOUS, *a.* [*lusorius*, *Lat.*] *Used in play; sportive.* *Sanderson.*
LUSORY, *a.* [*lusorius*, *Lat.*] *Used in play.* *Wa.*
LUST, *s.* [*lust*, *Sax.*]
 1 *Carnal desire.* *Taylor.*
 2 *Any violent or irregular desire.* *Peacham.*
 3 *Vigour; active power: not used.* *Bacon.*
To LUST, *v. n.*
 1 *To desire carnally.* *Roscommon.*
 2 *To desire vehemently.* *Knolles.*
 3 *To list; to like: out of use.* *Psalms.*
 4 *To have irregular dispositions.* *James.*
LU'STFUL, *a.* [*lust* and *full*.]
 1 *Libidinous; having irregular desires.* *Tillotson.*
 2 *Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.* *Mil.*
LU'STFULLY, *ad.* [*from lustful*.] *With sensual concupiscence.*
LU'STFULNESS, *s.* [*from lustful*.] *Libidinousness.*
LU'STIHED, } *s.* [*from lusty*.] *Vigour;*
LU'STIHOOD, } *sprightliness; corporal ability: not in use.* *Shakespeare.*
LU'STILY, *ad.* [*from lusty*.] *Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.* *Southern.*
LU'STINESS, *s.* [*from lusty*.] *Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.* *Dryden.*
LU'STLESS, *a.* [*from lust*.] *Not vigorous; weak.* *Spenser.*
LU'STRABLE,* *a.* [*lustr*, *Lat.* *to purify*.] *Capable of purification.* *Scott.*
LU'STRAL, *a.* [*lustrale*, *Fr.* *lustralis*, *Latin*.] *Used in purification.* *Garth*

LYR

LUSTRA'TION, *s.* [*lustratio*, *Lat.*] *Purification by water.* *Prior*
LU'STRE, *s.* [*lustre*, *Fr.*]
 1 *Brightness; splendour; glitter.* *Darvies.*
 2 *A scene with lights.* *Fope.*
 3 *Eminence; renown.* *Swift.*
 4 *The space of five years.*
LU'STRING, *s.* [*from lustre*.] *A shining silk.*
LU'STROUS, *a.* [*from lustre*.] *Bright; shining; luminous.* *Shakespeare.*
LU'STWORT, *s.* [*lust* and *wort*.] *An herb.*
LU'STY, *a.* [*lustig*, *Dutch*.] *Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.* *Otway.*
LU'TANIST, *s.* [*from lute*.] *One who plays upon the lute.*
LUTA'RIOUS, *a.* [*lutarius*, *Lat.*]
 1 *Living in mud.*
 2 *Of the colour of mud.* *Grew.*
LUTE, *s.* [*luth*, *lut*, *Fr.*]
 1 *A stringed instrument of musick.* *Arbuthnot.*
 2 *A composition like clay, with which chymists close up their vessels.* *Garth.*
To LUTE, *v. a.* *To close with lute, or chymist's clay.* *Wilkins.*
LU'TEOUS,* *a.* [*from lute*.] *Full of clay; resembling clay.* *Ash.*
LU'TULENT, *a.* [*lutulentus*, *Latin*.] *Muddy; turbid.*
To LUX, } *v. a.* [*luxo*, *Lat.*] *To put out of joint; to disjoint.* *Wiseman.*
To LU'XATE, }
LUXA'TION, *s.* [*luxo*, *Lat.*]
 1 *The act of disjointing.*
 2 *Any thing disjointed.* *Floyer*
LUXE, *s.* [*Fr.* *luxus*, *Lat.*] *Luxury; voluptuousness: not used.* *Prior.*
LUXU'RIANCE, } *s.* [*from luxurians*, *Lat.*] *Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth.* *Spectator.*
LUXU'RIANCY, }
LUXU'RIANT, *a.* [*luxurians*, *Lat.*] *Exuberant; superfluously plenteous.* *Milton.*
To LUXU'RIATE, *v. n.* [*luxurior*, *Lat.*] *To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.*
LUXU'RIOUS, *a.* [*luxurieux*, *Fr.* *luxuriosus*, *Latin*.]
 1 *Delighting in the pleasures of the table.*
 2 *Administering to luxury.* *Milton.*
 3 *Lustful; libidinous.* *Shakespeare.*
 4 *Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.* *Milton.*
 5 *Softening by pleasure.* *Dryden.*
 6 *Luxuriant; exuberant.* *Milton.*
LUXU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* [*from luxurious*.] *Deliciously; voluptuously.* *Shakespeare.*
LU'XURY, *s.* [*luxuria*, *Lat.*]
 1 *Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.* *Milton.*
 2 *Lust; lewdness.* *Shakespeare.*
 3 *Luxuriance; exuberance.* *Bacon.*
 4 *Delicious fare.* *Addison.*
LY. When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from *leag*, Saxon, a field: when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, like: as, *beastly*, *beastlike*.
LYCA'NTHROPIST,* *s.* [*from lycanthropy*.] *One affected with lycanthropy.* *Ash.*
LYCA'NTHROPY, *s.* [*λυκαυ and ανθρωπος*.] *A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.* *Taylor.*
LYE,* *s.* [*lige*, *Sax.*] *Water impregnated with salts of ashes.* *Ash.*
LY'ING, *participle noun*, *from lie*. *Shakespeare.*
LYKE, *a.* *For like: obsolete.* *Spenser.*
LYMPH, *s.* [*lympa*, *Lat.*] *Water; transparent colourless liquor.* *Arbuthnot.*
LY'MPHATED, *a.* [*lymphatus*, *Lat.*] *Mad.*
LY'MPHATICK, *s.* [*lympa*, *Lat.*] *The lymphatics are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances; they are carried into the glands of the mesentery.* *Cheyne.*
LY'MPHEDUCT, *s.* [*lympa* and *ductus*, *Lat.*] *A vessel which conveys the lymph.* *Blackmore.*
LYNX, *s.* [*Lat.*] *A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.* *Locke.*
LYRE, *s.* [*lyre*, *Fr.* *lyra*, *Lat.*] *A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is supposed to be sung.* *Prior.*

MAC

- LYRICAL, } *a.* [*lyricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a
 LYRIC, } harp, or to odes or poetry sung to
 a harp; singing to a harp. *Pope.*
 LYRICISM, * *s.* A lyric composition. *Gray.*
 LYRIC, *s.* A poet who writes songs to the
 harp. *Addison.*
 LYRIST, *s.* [*lyristes*, Lat.] A musician who
 plays upon the harp. *Pope.*

M Has in English, one unvaried sound, by
 compression of the lips: as, *mine*, *tame*.

* as a Latin numeral, stands for a thousand,
 and with a dash over it, for a million. *Ash.*

MACARONI, * *s.* [*macarone*, Ital.] A fop; one
 who dresses fantastically; one [who follows
 every ridiculous mode of dress. *Ash.*

MACARON, *s.* [*macarone*, Ital.]

1 A coarse, rude, low fellow: whence *macaronick*
 poetry, in which the language is purposely cor-
 rupted. *Donne.*

2 [From *macaron*, Fr.] A kind of sweet biscuit
 made of flower, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACAW, *s.* A bird in the West Indies, the
 largest species of parrot.

MACAW-TREE, *s.* A species of the palm tree.
Miller.

MACE, *s.* [*magga*, Sax. *maça*, Span.]

1 An ensign of authority borne before magis-
 trates. *Spenser.*

2 [From *massue*, Fr. *massa*, Lat.] A heavy blunt
 weapon; a club of metal. *Knolles.*

3 [From *macis*, Lat.] A kind of spice. The
 nutmeg is enclosed in a threefold covering, of
 which the second is *mace*. *Hill.*

MACEALE, *s.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with
mace. *Wiseman.*

MA'CEBEARER, *s.* [*mace* and *bearer*.] One who
 carries the mace before persons in authority.
Spectator.

To MA'CERATE, *v. a.* [*macero*, Lat.]

1 To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*

2 To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships.
Burton.

3 To steep almost to solution. *Arbuthnot.*

MACERATION, *s.* [from *macerate*.]

1 The act of wasting, or making lean.

2 Mortification; corporal hardship.

3 *Maceration* is an infusion either with or with-
 out heat, wherein the ingredients are intended
 to be almost dissolved. *Quincy.*

MA'CHINAL, *a.* [*machina*, Lat.] Relating to
 machines.

To MA'CHINATE, *v. a.* [*machinor*, Latin.] To
 plan; to contrive.

MACHINATION, *s.* [*machinatio*, Lat.] Arti-
 fice; contrivance; malicious scheme. *Sprat.*

MACHINE, *s.* [*machina*, Lat. *machine*, Fr.]

1 Any complicated work in which one part con-
 tributes to the motion of another. *Prior.*

2 An engine. *Dryden.*

3 Supernatural agency in poems. *Pope.*

MACHI'NERY, *s.* [from *machine*.]

1 Enginery; complicated workmanship.

2 The *machinery* signifies that part which the
 deities, angels, or demons act in a poem.
Pope.

MA'CHINIST, *s.* [*machineste*, Fr.] A constructor
 of engines or machines.

MA'CILENCY, *s.* [from *macilent*.] Leanness.

MA'CILENT, *a.* [*macilentus*, Lat.] Lean.

MA'CKEREL, *s.* [*mackereel*, Dutch.] A sea fish.
Gay.

MA'CKEREL-GALE. A strong breeze. *Dryden.*

MA'CROCOSM, *s.* [*μακρος* and *κοσμος*.] The
 whole world, or visible system, in opposition
 to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTATION, *s.* [*mactatus*, Lat.] The act of
 killing for sacrifice.

MA'CU'LA, *s.* [Lat.]

1 A spot. *Burnet.*

2 (In physick.) Any spots upon the skin whe-
 ther those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

To MA'CU'ULATE, *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] To stain;
 to spot.

MAG

MACULATION, *s.* [from *maculate*.] Stain
 spot; taint. *Shakespeare.*

MA'CU'LE, *s.* [*macula*, Lat.] A spot; a stain.

MAD, *a.* [*gemaad*, Sax.]

1 Disordered in the mind; broken in the under-
 standing; distracted. *Taylor.*

2 Expressing disorder of mind. *Milton.*

3 Overrun with any violent or unreasonable de-
 sire. *Rymer.*

4 Enraged; furious. *Decay of Piety.*

To MAD, *v. a.* To make mad; to make furious;
 to enrage. *Sidney.*

To MAD, *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious. *Mil.*

MAD, *s.* [*mathu*, Sax.] An earthworm. *Ainsw.*

MA'DAM, *s.* [*ma dame*, Fr. my dame.] The
 term of compliment used in address to ladies of
 every degree. *Spenser.*

MA'DBRAIN, } *a.* [*mad* and *brain*.] Disor-

MA'DBRAINED, } dered in the mind; hot-
 headed. *Shakespeare.*

MA'DCAP, *s.* A madman; a wild hotbrained
 fellow. *Shakespeare.*

To MA'DDEN, *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To become
 mad; to act as mad. *Pope.*

To MA'DDEN, *v. a.* To make mad. *Thomson.*

MA'DDER, *s.* [*madere*, Sax.] A plant. *Hill.*

MADE. The part. pret. of *make*.

MADEFACTION, *s.* [*ma defacio*, Lat.] The act
 of making wet. *Bacon.*

To MA'DEFY, *v. a.* [*ma defio*, Lat.] To moisten;
 to make wet.

MA'DGEHOWLET, *s.* An owl. *Ainsworth.*

MA'DHOUSE, *s.* [*mad* and *house*.] A house where
 madmen are cured or confined. *L'Estrange.*

M'ADLY, *ad.* [from *mad*.] Without understand-
 ing; furiously. *Dryden.*

MA'DMAN, *s.* [*mad* and *man*.] A man deprived
 of his understanding. *South.*

MA'DNESS, *s.* [from *mad*.]

1 Distraction; loss of understanding; perturba-
 tion of the faculties. *Locke.*

2 Fury; wildness; rage. *King Charles.*

MADRI'ER, *s.* A thick plank armed with iron
 plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the
 mouth of the petard when charged, with which
 it is applied against a gate. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL, *s.* [*madrigal*, Span. and Fr.] A
 pastoral song. *Dryden.*

MA'DWOMAN, * *s.* [*mad* and *woman*.] A woman
 deprived of reason; a wild furious woman. *Ash.*

MA'DWORT, *s.* [*mad* and *wort*.] An herb.

MÆRE, *ad.* It is derived from the Saxon *mer*,
 famous; great; noted: so *ælmere* is all famous.
Gibson.

To MA'FFLE, *v. n.* To stammer. *Ainsworth.*

MA'FFLER, *s.* A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*

MAGAZI'NE, *s.* [*magazine*, Fr.]

1 A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or ar-
 moury, or repository of provisions. *Pope.*

2 Of late this word has signified a miscellaneous
 pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany called
 the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

MAGE, *s.* [*magus*, Lat.] A magician. *Spenser.*

MA'GGOT, *s.* [*mathu*, Sax.]

1 A small grub, which turns into a fly. *Ray.*

2 Whimsey; caprice; odd fancy. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS, *s.* [from *maggotty*.] The
 state of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY, *a.* [from *maggot*.]

1 Full of maggots.

2 Capricious; whimsical. *Norris.*

MA'GI, * *s.* pl. *magus*. The wise men; philoso-
 phers of the east. *Ash.*

MA'GICAL, *a.* [from *magick*.] Acting or per-
 formed by secret and invisible powers. *Dryden.*

MA'GICALLY, *ad.* According to the rites of
 magick; by enchantment. *Camden.*

MA'GICK, *s.* [*magia*, Lat.]

1 The art of putting in action the power of spi-
 rits; sorcery; enchantment. *Rogers.*

2 The secret operations of natural powers. *Bac.*

MA'GICK, *a.*

1 Enchanted; necromantick. *Shakespeare.*

2 Done or produced by magick. *Milton.*

MAGI'CIAN, *s.* [*magicus*, Lat.] One skilled in
 magick; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Loc.*

MAG

MAGISTE'RIAL, *a.* [*magister*, Lat.]
 1 Such as suits a master. *King Charles.*
 2 Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick. *South.*
 3 Chymically prepared, after the manner of a magistery. *Grew.*
MAGISTE'RIALLY, *ad.* Arrogantly; with an air of authority. *South.*
MAGISTE'RIALNESS, *s.* [from *magisterial*.] Haughtiness; airs of a master. *Gov. of Tongue.*
MA'GISTERY, *s.* [*magisterium*, Lat.] *Magistery* is a term made use of by chymists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, and sometimes resinous substances; but the most genuine acceptance is that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind. *Quincy.*
MA'GISTRACY, *s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] Office or dignity of a magistrate. *Ben Jonson.*
MA'GISTRALLY, *ad.* [*magistralis*, low Latin.] Despotically; authoritatively; magisterially. *Bramhall.*
MA'GISTRATE, *s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] A man publicly invested with authority; a governor. *Decay of Piety.*
MA'GNA CHA'RTA, *s.* [Lat. *magna* great, and *charta* a charter.] The great charta; the basis of our laws and privileges as Englishmen. It is the most ancient written law in the kingdom; it was confirmed as it now stands by Henry III. By the twenty-fifth of Edward I. it was ordained to be taken as a common law of the land; and by the forty-third of Edward III. it was declared that all statutes made against it should be null and void. *Ash.*
MAGNA'LITY, *s.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; something above the common rate. *Brown.*
MAGNANI'MITY, *s.* [*magnanimité*, Fr. *magnanimus*, Latin.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul. *Spenser.*
MAGNA'NIMOUS, *a.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave. *Grew.*
MAGNA'NIMOUSLY, *ad.* Bravely; with greatness of mind. *Milton.*
MA'GNET, *s.* [*magnes*, Lat.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron. *Dryden.*
MAGNE'TICAL, } *a.* [from *magnet*.]
MAGNE'TICK, }
 1 Relating to the magnet. *Newton.*
 2 Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet. *Newton.*
 3 Attractive; having the power to draw things distant. *Donne.*
MA'GNETISM, *s.* [from *magnet*.]
 1 Power of the loadstone *Brown.*
 2 Power of attraction. *Glanville.*
MAGNIFI'ABLE, *a.* [from *magnify*.] Worthy to be extolled or praised: unusual. *Brown.*
MAGNI'FICAL, } *a.* [*magnificus*, Lat.] Illus-
MAGNI'FICK, } trious; grand. *Milton.*
MAGNI'FICENCE, *s.* [*magnificentia*, L.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour. *Milton.*
MAGNI'FICENT, *s.* [*magnificus*, Lat.]
 1 Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. *Addison.*
 2 Fond of splendour; setting greatness to show. *Sidney.*
MAGNI'FICENTLY, *ad.* [from *magnificent*.] Pompously; splendidly. *Grew.*
MAGNI'FICO, *s.* [Ital.] A grandee of Venice. *Shakespeare.*
MA'GNIFIER, *s.* [from *magnify*.]
 1 One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller. *Brown.*
 2 A glass that increases the bulk of any object. *Addison.*
To MA'GNIFY, *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Lat.]
 1 To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol. *Bacon.*
 2 To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation. *Milton.*
 3 To raise in pride or pretension. *Daniel.*
 4 To increase the bulk of any object to the eye. *Locke.*
MA'GNITUDE, *s.* [*magnitudo*, Lat.]

MAI

- Greatness; grandeur. *Milton.*
 2 Comparative bulk. *Newton.*
MA'GPIE, *s.* [*pie* and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk. *Peacham.*
MA'GYDARE, *s.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MAHO'GANY, *s.* A wood brought from some of the West India islands. *Bramstone.*
MAHO'METAN, *s.* [from *Mahomet*.] One who adheres to the religion of Mahomet. *Ash.*
MAHO'METANISM, *s.* [from *Mahometan*.] A religion introduced by Mahomet, said to be a mixture of Judaism, Paganism, and Christianity. *Ash.*
MAID, } *s.* [*mæden*, *mægden*, Saxon, *maegd*,
MA'IDEN, } Dutch.
 1 An unmarried woman; a virgin. *Dryden.*
 2 A woman servant. *Prior.*
 3 A female. *Leviticus.*
MAID, *s.* A species of skate fish.
MA'IDEN, *a.*
 1 Consisting of virgins. *Addison.*
 2 Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted. *Shak.*
MA'IDENHAIR, *s.* A plant. *Peacham.*
MA'IDENHEAD, }
MA'IDENHODE, } *s.* [from *maiden*.]
MA'IDENHOOD, }
 1 Virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination. *Milton.*
 2 Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. *Wotton.*
MA'IDENLIP, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MA'IDENLY, *a.* [*maiden* and *like*.] Like a maid; gentle; modest; timorous; decent. *Sha.*
MA'IDHOOD, *s.* [from *maid*.] Virginity. *Shak.*
MA'IDMARIAN, *s.* [*puer ludius*, Lat.] A kind of dance. *Temple.*
MA'IDPALE, *a.* [*maid* and *pale*.] Pale like a sick virgin. *Shakespeare.*
MAIDSE'RVANT, *s.* A female servant. *Swift.*
MAJE'STICAL, } *a.* [from *majesty*.]
MAJE'STICK, }
 1 August; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance. *Denham.*
 2 Stately; pompous; splendid. *Hooker.*
 3 Sublime; elevated; lofty. *Dryden.*
MAJE'STICALLY, *ad.* [from *majestical*.] With dignity; with grandeur. *Glanville.*
MA'JESTY, *s.* [*majestas*, Lat.]
 1 Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance. *Milton.*
 2 Power; sovereignty. *Daniel.*
 3 Dignity; elevation of manner. *Dryden.*
 4 The title of kings and queens. *Shakespeare.*
MAIL, *s.* [*maille*, Fr.]
 1 A coat of steel network worn for defence. *Wot.*
 2 Any armour. *Gay.*
 3 A postman's bundle; a bag.
To MAIL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To bundle in a wrapper. *Shakespeare.*
To MAIM, *v. a.* [*meaigner*, to maim, old Fr.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb. *Shakespeare.*
MAIM, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Privation of some essential part; lameness, by a wound or amputation. *Hooker.*
 2 Injury; mischief. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Essential defect. *Hayward.*
MAIN, *a.* [*magne*, old Fr.]
 1 Principal; chief; leading. *Hooker.*
 2 Mighty; huge; overpowering; vast. *Milton.*
 3 Gross; containing the chief part. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Important; forcible. *Daniel.*
MAIN, *s.*
 1 The gross; the bulk; the greater part. *Locke.*
 2 The sum; the whole; the general. *K. Charles.*
 3 The ocean; the great sea. *Prior.*
 4 Violence; force. *Hudibras.*
 5 A hand at dice. *Shakespeare.*
 6 The continent. *Bacon.*
 7 A hamper. *Ainsworth.*
MA'INLAND, *s.* [*main* and *land*.] Continent. *Spenser.*

MAK

- MA'INLY**, *ad.* [from *main*.]
 1 Chiefly; principally. *Woodward.*
 2 Greatly; hugely. *Bacon.*
MA'INMAST, *s.* [main and mast.] The chief or middle mast. *Dryden.*
MA'INPERNABLE, *a.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety.
MA'INPERNOR, *s.* Surety; bail. *Davies.*
MA'INPRISE, *s.* [main and pris, Fr.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance; bail. *Davies.*
To MA'INPRISE, *v. a.* To bail.
MA'INSAIL, *s.* [main and sail.] The sail of the mainmast. *Acts.*
MA'INSHEET, *s.* [main and sheet.] The sheet or sail of the mainmast. *Dryden.*
To MAINTA'IN, *v. a.* [maintenir, Fr.]
 1 To preserve; to keep. *Harvey.*
 2 To defend; to hold out. *Grew.*
 3 To vindicate; to justify. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To continue; to keep up. *Dryden.*
 5 To keep up; to support the expence of. *Shak.*
 6 To support with the conveniences of life. *Sou.*
 7 To preserve from failure. *Blackmore.*
To MAINTA'IN, *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as a tenet. *Dryden.*
MAINTA'INABLE, *a.* [from *maintain*.] Defensible; justifiable. *Hayward.*
MAINTA'INER, *s.* [from *maintain*.] Supporter; cherisher. *Spenser.*
MA'INTENANCE, *s.* [maintenant, Fr.]
 1 Supply of the necessities of life; sustenance; sustentation. *Hooker.*
 2 Support; protection; defence. *Spenser.*
 3 Continuance; security from failure. *South.*
MA'INTOP, *s.* [main and top.] The top of the mainmast. *Addison.*
MA'INYARD, *s.* [main and yard.] The yard of the mainmast. *Arbuthnot.*
MA'JOR, *a.* [major, Lat.]
 1 Greater in number, quantity, or extent.
 2 Greater in dignity. *Shakespeare.*
MA'JOR, *s.*
 1 The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer.
 2 A mayor or head officer of a town.
 3 The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality. *Boyle.*
 4 Major-general. The general officer of the second rank. *Tatler.*
 5 Major-domo. One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.
MAJORA'TION, *s.* [from *major*.] Increase; enlargement. *Bacon.*
MAJO'RITY, *s.* [from *major*.]
 1 The state of being greater. *Grew.*
 2 The greater number. *Addison.*
 3 Ancestry. *Brown.*
 4 Full age; end of minority. *Davies.*
 5 First rank; obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 6 The office of a major.
MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat*, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
To MAKE, *v. a.* [macan, Sax. machen, Ger. maken, Dutch.]
 1 To create. *Genesis.*
 2 To form of materials. *Holder.*
 3 To compose. *Waller.*
 4 To form by art what is not natural. *Spenser.*
 5 To produce or effect as the agent. *Hooker.*
 6 To produce as a cause. *Proverbs.*
 7 To do; to perform; to practise; to use in action. *Dryden.*
 8 To cause to have any quality. *Clarendon.*
 9 To bring into any state or condition. *Job.*
 10 To form; to settle. *Rowe.*
 11 To hold; to keep. *Dryden.*
 12 To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness. *Shakespeare.*
 13 To suffer; to incur. *Bacon.*
 14 To commit. *Dryden.*
 15 To compel; to force; to constrain. *Locke.*
 16 To intend; to purpose to do. *Dryden.*
 17 To raise as profit from any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 18 To reach; to tend to; to arrive at. *Dryden.*
 19 To gain. *Milton.*
 20 To force; to gain by force. *Temple.*

MAL

- 21 To exhibit. *Luka.*
 22 To pay; to give. *Leviticus.*
 23 To put; to place. *Bacon.*
 24 To turn to some use. *Dryden.*
 25 To incline to; to dispose to. *Brown.*
 26 To effect as an argument. *Hooker.*
 27 To represent; to show. *Baker.*
 28 To constitute. *Locke.*
 29 To amount to. *Galatians.*
 30 To mould; to form. *Bacon.*
 31 To make away. To kill; to destroy. *Sidney.*
 32 To make away. To transfer. *Waller.*
 33 To make account. To reckon; to believe. *Bacon.*
 34 To make account of. To esteem; to regard.
 35 To make free with. To treat without ceremony. *Dunciad.*
 36 To make good. To maintain; to defend; to justify. *Knolles.*
 37 To make good. To fulfil; to accomplish. *Shak.*
 38 To make light of. To consider as of no consequence. *Matthew.*
 39 To make love. To court; to play the gallant. *Addison.*
 40 To make merry. To feast; to partake of an entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
 41 To make much of. To cherish; to foster. *Tem.*
 42 To make of. What to make of, is, how to understand. *Addison.*
 43 To make of. To produce from; to effect. *Add.*
 44 To make of. To consider; to account; to esteem. *Dryden.*
 45 To make of. To cherish; to foster.
 46 To make over. To settle in the hands of trustees. *Hudibras.*
 47 To make over. To transfer. *Hammond.*
 48 To make out. To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self. *Arbuthnot.*
 49 To make out. To prove; to evince. *Swift.*
 50 To make sure of. To consider as certain. *Dry.*
 51 To make sure of. To secure to one's possession. *Dryden.*
 52 To make up. To get together. *Locke.*
 53 To make up. To reconcile. *Shakespeare.*
 54 To make up. To repair. *Ezekiel.*
 55 To make up. To compose, as ingredients. *Sou.*
 56 To make up. To shape. *Arbuthnot.*
 57 To make up. To supply. *Hooker.*
 58 To make up. To compensate. *Atterbury.*
 59 To make up. To adjust. *Rogers.*
 60 To make up. To accomplish; to conclude; to complete. *Locke.*
To MAKE, *v. n.*
 1 To tend; to travel; to go any way. *Shakes.*
 2 To contribute; to have effect. *Swift.*
 3 To operate; to act as a proof of argument, or cause. *Dryden.*
 4 To show; to appear; to carry appearance. *Arbuthnot.*
 5 To make away with. To destroy; to kill; to make away. *Addison.*
 6 To make for. To advantage; to favour. *Bac.*
 7 To make up for. To compensate; to be instead. *Swift.*
 8 To make with. To concur with. *Hooker.*
MAKE, *s.* [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature. *Glanville.*
MAKE, *s.* [maca, Sax.] Companion; favourite friend. *Ben Jonson.*
MA'KEBATE, *s.* [from *make* and *debate*.] Breeder of quarrels. *Sidney.*
MA'KER, *s.* [from *make*.]
 1 The Creator. *Milton.*
 2 One who makes any thing. *Pope.*
 3 One who sets any thing in its proper state. *Ascham.*
MA'KEPEACE, *s.* [make and peace.] Peacemaker; reconciler. *Shakespeare.*
MA'KEWEIGHT, *s.* [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight. *Phi.*
MALACHI'TE, *s.* This stone is green, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, *μαλαχνη*; sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black. *Woodward.*
MA'LADY, *s.* [maladie, Fr.] A disease; a disorder; a disorder of body. *Spenser.*

MAL

- MA'LANDERS**, *s.* [*mal andare*, Ital.] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.
- MA'LAPERT**, *a.* [*mal* and *pert*.] Saucy; quick with impudence. *Dryden.*
- MA'LAPERTLY**, *ad.* [from *malapert*.] Impudently; saucily.
- MA'LAPERTNESS**, *s.* [from *malapert*.] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.
- To **MALA'XATE**, *v. a.* [*μαλαττω*.] To soften, or to knead to softness any body.
- MALAXA'TION**, *s.* [from *malaxate*.] The act of softening.
- MALE**, *a.* [*male*, Fr.] Of the sex that begets young; not female. *Swift.*
- MALE**, *s.* The he of any species. *Bacon.*
- MALE**, in composition, signifies ill.
- MALEADMINISTRA'TION**, *s.* Bad management of affairs. *Ayliffe.*
- MALECONTE'NT**, } *a.* [*male* and *content*.]
MALECONTE'NTED, } Discontented; dissatisfied. *Shakespeare.*
- MALECONTE'NTEDLY**, *ad.* [from *malecontent*.] With discontent.
- MALECONTE'NTEDNESS**, *s.* [from *malecontent*.] Discontentedness; want of affection to government. *Spectator.*
- MALEDI'CTED**, *a.* [*maledictus*, Lat.] Accursed.
- MALEDI'CTION**, *s.* [*maledictio*, Fr.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil. *Wotton.*
- MALE'FACTION**, *s.* [*male* and *factum*, Lat.] A crime; an offence. *Shakespeare.*
- MALEFA'CTOR**, *s.* [*male* and *factor*, Lat.] An offender against law; a criminal. *Roscommon.*
- MALE'FICK**, } *a.* [*maleficus*, Lat.] Mischievous;
MALE'FIQUE, } hurtful.
- MALEPRA'CTICE**, *s.* [*male* and *practice*.] Practice contrary to rules.
- MALE'VOLENCE**, *s.* [*malevolentia*, Lat.] Ill-will; inclination to hurt others; malignity. *Shakespeare.*
- MALE'VOLENT**, *a.* [*malevolus*, Lat.] Ill-disposed toward others; malignant. *Dryden.*
- MALE'VOLENTLY**, *ad.* Malignly; malignantly; with ill-will. *Howel.*
- MA'LICE**, *s.* [*malice*, Fr.]
1 Badness of design; deliberate mischief. *Taylor.*
2 Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting. *Shakespeare.*
- To **MA'LICE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill-will: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- MALI'CIOUS**, *s.* [*malicieux*, Fr.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant. *Shakes.*
- MALI'CIOUSLY**, *ad.* With malignity; with intention of mischief. *Swift.*
- MALI'CIOUSNESS**, *s.* Malice; intention of mischief to another. *Herbert.*
- MALI'GN**, *a.* [*maligne*, Fr.]
1 Unfavourable; ill disposed to any one; malicious. *South.*
2 Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential. *Bacon.*
- To **MALI'GN**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1 To regard with envy or malice. *South.*
2 To mischief; to hurt; to harm.
- MALI'GNANCY**, *s.* [from *malignant*.]
1 Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness. *Shakespeare.*
2 Destructive tendency. *Wiseman.*
- MALI'GNANT**, *a.* [*malignant*, Fr.]
1 Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous. *Watts.*
2 Hostile to life: as, *malignant* fevers. *Dryden.*
- MALI'GNANT**, *s.*
1 A man of ill intention malevolently disposed. *Hooker.*
2 It was a word used for the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.
- MALI'GNANTLY**, *ad.* [from *malignant*.] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.
- MALI'GNER**, *s.* [from *malign*.]
1 One who regards another with ill-will. *Swift.*
2 Sarcastical censurer. *Glanville.*
- LI'GNITY**, *s.* [*malignité*, Fr.]
; maliciousness. *Tickel.*

MAN

- 2 Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.
- 3 Evilness of nature. *South.*
- MALI'GNLY**, *ad.* [from *malign*.] Enviously with ill-will; mischievously. *Pope.*
- MA'LKIN**, *s.* [*mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence a dirty wench. *Shakespeare.*
- MALL**, *s.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]
1 A kind of beater or hammer. *Addison.*
2 A stroke; a blow: not in use. *Hudibras.*
3 A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Pope.*
- To **MALL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a mall.
- MA'LLARD**, *s.* [*malart*, Fr.] The drake of the wild duck. *Walton.*
- MALLEABI'LITY**, *s.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer. *Locke.*
- MA'LLEABLE**, *a.* [*malleable*, Fr. from *malleus*, Lat. a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating. *Newton.*
- MA'LLEABLENESS**, *s.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability ductility. *Locke.*
- To **MA'LLEATE**, *v. a.* [*malleus*, Lat.] To hammer. *Derham.*
- MA'LLET**, *s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A wooden hammer. *Boyle.*
- MA'LLOWS**, *s.* [*malva*, Lat. *mælewe*, Sax.] A plant. *Dryden.*
- MA'LMSEY**, *s.*
1 A sort of grape.
2 A kind of wine. *Shakespeare.*
- MALT**, *s.* [*mealt*, Sax.] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.
- To **MALT**, *v. n.*
1 To make malt.
2 To be made malt. *Mortimer.*
- MA'LTDRINK**, *s.* All *maltdrinks* may be boiled to a slimy syrup. *Floyer.*
- MA'LTDUST**, *s.* It is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*
- MA'LT'FLOOR**, *s.* A floor to dry malt. *Mort.*
- MA'LT'HORSE**, *s.* A dull dolt. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'LT'HOUSE**,* *s.* [*malt* and *house*.] The building in which malt is made. *Ash.*
- MA'LT'MAN**, } *s.* [from *malt*.] One who makes
MA'LT'STER, } malt. *Swift.*
- MALVA'CEOUS**, *a.* [*malva*, Lat.] Relating to mallows.
- MALVERSA'TION**, *s.* [Fr.] Bad shifts; mean artifices.
- MAM**, } *s.* [*mamma*, Lat.] The fond word for
MAMMA, } mother. *Prior.*
- MA'MMET**, *s.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet; a figure dressed up. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'MMIFORM**, *a.* [*mamma* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.
- MAMMI'LLARY**, *a.* [*mammilaris*, Lat.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.
- MA'MMOCK**, *s.* A shapeless piece. *James.*
- To **MA'MMOCK**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'MMON**, *s.* [Syriack.] Riches.
- MAN**, *s.* [*man*, *mon*, Sax.]
1 Human being. *Creech.*
2 Not a woman. *Shakespeare.*
3 Not a boy. *Dryden.*
4 A servant; an attendant. *Cowley.*
5 A word of familiar address, bordering on contempt. *Shakespeare.*
6 It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one: as, though a *man* be wise he may err. *Addison.*
7 One of uncommon qualifications. *Addison.*
8 A human being qualified in any particular manner. *Samuel.*
9 Individual. *Watts.*
10 Not a beast. *Creech.*
11 Wealthy or independent person. *Tillotson.*
12 A moveable piece at chess or draughts.
13 *Man of war*. A ship of war.
- To **MAN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1 To furnish with men. *Daniel.*

MAN

- 2 To guard with men. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To fortify; to strengthen. *Milton.*
 4 To tame a hawk. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To attend; to serve; to wait on as a servant. *Ben Jonson.*
 6 To direct in hostility; to point. *Shakespeare.*
MANACLES, *s.* [*manica*, from *manus*, Lat.] Chain for the hands; shackles. *Ecclus.*
To MA'NACLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to shackle. *Shakespeare.*
To MA'NAGE, *v. a.* [*menager*, Fr.]
 1 To conduct; to carry on. *Stillfleet.*
 2 To train a horse to graceful action. *Knolles.*
 3 To govern; to make tractable. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 To wield; to move or use easily. *Newton.*
 5 To husband; to make the object of caution. *Dryden.*
 6 To treat with caution or decency. *Addison.*
To MA'NAGE, *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact. *Dryden.*
MA'NAGE, *s.* [*menage*, Fr.]
 1 Conduct; administration. *South.*
 2 Use; instrumentality. *Bacon.*
 3 Government of a horse. *Peacham.*
 4 Discipline; governance. *L'Estrange.*
MA'NAGEABLE, *a.* [from *manage*.]
 1 Easy in the use. *Newton.*
 2 Governable; tractable.
MA'NAGEABLENESS, *s.* [from *manageable*.]
 1 Accommodation to easy use. *Boyle.*
 2 Tractableness; easiness to be governed.
MA'NAGEMENT, *s.* [*menagement*, Fr.]
 1 Conduct; administration. *Swift.*
 2 Prudence; cunning practice. *Dryden.*
 3 Practice; transaction; dealing. *Addison.*
MA'NAGER, *s.* [from *manage*.]
 1 One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *South.*
 2 A man of frugality; a good husband. *Dryden.*
MA'NAGERY, *s.* [*menagerie*, Fr.]
 1 Conduct; direction; administration. *Clarendon.*
 2 Husbandry; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*
 3 Manner of using. *Decay of Piety.*
MANA'TION, *s.* [*manatio*, Lat.] The act of issuing from something else.
MANCHE, *s.* [Fr.] A sleeve.
MA'NCHE, *s.* [*michet*, Fr. *Skinner.*] A small loaf of fine bread. *More.*
MANCHINE'EL tree, *s.* [*mancanilla*, Lat.] It is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives, by eating it. *Miller.*
To MA'NCIPATE, *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Lat.] To enslave; to bind; to tie. *Hale.*
MANCIPATION, *s.* [from *mancipate*.] Slavery; involuntary obligation.
MA'NCIPLE, *s.* [*manceps*, Lat.] The steward of a community; the purveyor. *Betterton.*
MANDA'MUS, *s.* [Lat.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.
MANDARI'N, *s.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.
MANDA'TARY, *s.* [*mandataire*, Fr.] He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*
MA'NDATE, *s.* [*mandatum*, Lat.]
 1 Command. *Howel.*
 2 Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted. *Dryden.*
MANDA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] Director. *Ayliffe.*
MA'NDATORY, *a.* [*mandare*, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.
MA'NDIBLE, *s.* [*mandibula*, Lat.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation. *Grew.*
MANDI'BULAR, *a.* [from *mandibula*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.
MANDI'LION, *s.* [*mandiglione*, Ital.] A soldier's coat. *Skinner.*
MA'NDRAKE, *s.* [*mandragorus*, Lat.] The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. *Mille-*

MAN

- MA'NDREL**, *s.* [*mandrin*, Fr.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned. *Moxon.*
To MA'NDUCATE, *v. a.* [*manduco*, Lat.] To chew; to eat.
MANDUCA'TION, *s.* [*manducatio*, Lat.] Eating. *Taylor.*
MANE, *s.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses, or other animals. *Sidney.*
MA'NEATER, *s.* [*man and eat*.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite.
MA'NED, *a.* [from *mane*.] Having a mane.
MA'NEGE, ** s.* [from the Fr.] The act of training a horse to graceful action; the place where horses are trained. *Ash.*
MA'NES, *s.* [Lat.] Ghost, shade; that which remains of man after death. *Dryden.*
MA'NFUL, *a.* [*man and full*.] Bold; stout; daring. *Hudibras.*
MA'NFULLY, *ad.* Boldly; stoutly. *Ruy.*
MA'NFULNESS, *s.* [from *manful*.] Stoutness; boldness.
MA'NGANESE, *s.* [*manganesia*, low Lat.] An iron ore of a poorer sort. *Hill.*
MANGCO'RN, *s.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed.
MANGE, *s.* [*mangeaison*, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle. *Ben Jonson.*
MA'NGER, *s.* [*mangeoire*, Fr.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn. *L'Est.*
MA'NGINESS, *s.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.
MA'NGLE, ** s.* A machine to smooth linen with. *Mason.*
To MA'NGLE, ** v. a.* To smooth with a mangle. *Mason.*
To MA'NGLE, *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch; *mancus*, Lat.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piecemeal; to butcher. *Milton.*
MA'NGLER, *s.* [from *mangle*.] A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly. *Tickel.*
MA'NGO, *s.* [*mangostan*, Fr.] A fruit of Java, brought to Europe pickled. *King.*
MA'NGY, *a.* [from *mange*.] Infected with the mange; scabby. *Shakespeare.*
MANHA'TER, *s.* [*man and hater*.] Misanthrope one that hates mankind.
MA'NHOOD, *s.* [from *man*.]
 1 Human nature, *Milton.*
 2 Virility; not womanhood. *Dryden.*
 3 Virility; not childhood. *Pope.*
 4 Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.
MA'NIAC, ** s.* [*manica*.] A mad person. *Shenstone.*
MA'NIAC, *a.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Raging with madness. *Grew.*
MA'NIFEST, *a.* [*manifestus*, Lat.]
 1 Plain; open; not concealed. *Romans.*
 2 Detected. *Dryden.*
MA'NIFEST, *s.* [*manifeste*, Fr.] Declaration; publick protestation. *Dryden.*
To MANIFE'ST, *v. a.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifeste*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to show plainly; to discover. *Hammond.*
MANIFESTA'TION, *s.* [from *manifest*.] Discovery; publication; clear evidence. *Tillotson.*
MANIFE'STIBLE, *a.* [properly *manifestable*.] Easy to be made evident. *Brown.*
MA'NIFESTLY, *ad.* [from *manifest*.] Clearly; evidently; plainly. *Swift.*
MA'NIFESTNESS, *s.* [from *manifest*.] Perspicuity; clear evidence.
MANIFE'STO, *s.* [Ital.] Publick protestation; declaration. *Addison.*
MA'NIFOLD, *a.* [*many and fold*.] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated. *Shakespeare.*
MANIFO'LD, *a.* [*many and fold*.] Having many complications. *Spenser.*
MA'NIFOLDLY, *ad.* [from *manifold*.] In a manifold manner. *Sidney.*
MANI'GLIONS, *s.* (In gunnery.) Two hands on the back of a piece of ordnance.
MA'NIKIN, *s.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A little man. *Shakespeare.*
MA'NIPLE, *s.* [*manipulus*, Lat.]

MAN

- 1 A handful.
2 A small band of soldiers.
- MANI'PULAR, *a.* [*manipulus*, Lat.] Relating to a maniple.
- MANKI'LLER, *s.* [*man* and *killer*.] Murderer. *Dryden.*
- MANKI'ND, *s.* [*man* and *kind*.] The race or species of human beings. *Raleigh.*
- MA'NKIND, *a.* Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'NLESS, *a.* [*man* and *less*.] Without men; not manned. *Bacon.*
- MA'NLIKE, *a.* [*man* and *like*.] Having the proper qualities of man. *Sidney.*
- MA'NLINESS, *s.* [*from manly*.] Dignity; bravery; stoutness. *Locke.*
- MA'NLY, *a.* [*from man*.]
1 Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed. *Dryden.*
2 Not womanish; not childish. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'NLY, *ad.* With courage like a man.
- MA'NNA, *s.* A gum, or honey-like juice concreted, seldom so dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitish, or brownish, and it has sweetness, and with it a sharpness that renders it agreeable: it is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the heats are free from rain, these trees exsude a white juice. *Hill.*
- MA'NNER, *s.* [*maniere*, Fr.]
1 Form; method. *Dryden.*
2 Custom; habit; fashion. *New Testament.*
3 Certain degree. *Bacon.*
4 Sort; kind. *Atterbury.*
5 Mien; cast of the look. *Clarissa.*
6 Peculiar way; distinct mode of person. *Clarendon.*
7 Way; mode. *Atterbury.*
8 (In the plural.) Character of mind. *Addison.*
9 General way of life; morals; habits. *Bacon.*
10 Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility. *Dryden.*
- MA'NNERLINESS, *s.* [*from mannerly*.] Civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale.*
- MA'NNERLY, *a.* [*from manner*.] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant. *Rogers.*
- MA'NNERLY, *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'NNIKIN, *s.* [*man* and *klein*, Ger.] A little man; a dwarf.
- MA'NNISH, *a.* [*from man*.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent. *Sidney.*
- MA'NOR, *s.* [*manoir*, old Fr.] *Manor* signifies in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that in the beginning, there was a certain compass or circuit of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction. *Cowell.*
- MANQUE'LLER, *s.* [*man* and *cvellan*, Sax.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer. *Carew.*
- MANSE, *s.* [*mansio*, Lat.]
1 Farm and land.
2 A parsonage house.
- MA'NSION, *s.* [*mansio*, Lat.]
1 The lord's house in a manor.
2 Place of residence; abode; house. *Dryden.*
3 Residence; abode. *Denham.*
- MANSLA'UGHTER, *s.* [*man* and *slaughter*.]
1 Murder; destruction of the human species. *Ascham.*
2 (In law.) The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice; punished by forfeiture. *Foster.*
- MA'NSLAYER, *s.* [*man* and *slay*.] One that has killed another. *Numbers.*
- MANSU'ETE, *a.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious. *Ray.*
- MA'NSUETUDE, *s.* [*mansuetudo*, Lat.] Tame-ness; gentleness. *Herbert.*
- MA'NTEL, *s.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it. *Wotton.*
- MANTELET, *s.* [*mantelet*, Fr.]
1 A small cloak worn by women.

MAN

- 2 (In fortification.) A moveable penthouse made of planks, about three inches thick, nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet and driven before the pioneers, as a blind to shelter them. *Harris.*
- MANTI'GER, *s.* [*man* and *tiger*.] A large monkey or baboon. *Arbuthnot.*
- MANTLE, *s.* [*mentell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or outer garment. *Hayward.*
- To MA'NTLE, *v. a.* [*from the verb*.] To cloak; to cover; to disguise. *Shakespeare.*
- To MA'NTLE, *v. n.*
1 To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure. *Milton.*
2 To joy; to revel. *Spenser.*
3 To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly. *Gay.*
4 To gather any thing on the surface; to froth. *Pope.*
5 To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation. *Smith.*
- MA'NTUA, *s.* [perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.] A lady's gown. *Pope.*
- MA'NTUAMAKER, *s.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes gowns for women. *Addison.*
- MA'NUAL, *a.* [*manualis*, Lat.]
1 Performed by the hand. *Dryden.*
2 Used by the hand. *Clarendon.*
- MA'NUAL, *s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. *Stillingfleet.*
- MANU'BIAL, *a.* [*manubiæ*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war.
- MANU'BRIUM, *s.* [Lat.] A handle. *Boyle.*
- MANUCA'PTION, *s.* [*manus*, Lat. the hand, and *capio*, to take.] A writ that lies for a man who has been taken into custody upon suspicion and not committed to bail. *Ash.*
- MANUDU'CTION, *s.* [*manuductio*, Lat.] Guidance by the hand. *South.*
- MANUFA'CTORY, *s.* A place where the manufacture is carried on. *Guthrie.*
- MANUFACTURE, *s.* [*manus* and *facio*, Lat.]
1 The practice of making any piece of workmanship. *Addison.*
2 Any thing made by art. *Addison.*
- To MANUFA'CTURE, *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, Fr.]
1 To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.
2 To employ in work; to work up
- MANUFA'CTURER, *s.* [*manufacturier*, Fr.] A workman; an artificer. *Watts.*
- To MANUM'ISE, *v. n.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery. *Knolles.*
- MANUMI'SSION, *s.* [*manumissio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves. *Brown.*
- To MANUMI'T, *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To release from slavery. *Dryden.*
- MANU'RABLE, *a.* [*from manure*.] Capable of cultivation. *Hale.*
- MANU'RANCE, *s.* [*from manure*.] Agriculture, cultivation. *Spenser.*
- To MANU'RE, *v. a.* [*manourer*, Fr.]
1 To cultivate by manual labour. *Milton.*
2 To dung; to fatten with composts. *Woodward.*
3 So fatten as a compost. *Addison.*
- MANU'RE, *s.* [*from the verb*.] Soil to be laid on land; dung to fatten land. *Dryden.*
- MANU'REMENT, *s.* [*from manure*.] Cultivation; improvement. *Wotton.*
- MANU'RER, *s.* [*from the verb*.] He who manures land; a husbandman.
- MA'NUSCRIPT, *s.* [*manuscriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed. *Wotton.*
- MA'NY, *a.* comp. *more*, superl. *most*. [*mænigo*, Sax.]
1 Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few. *Digby.*
2 Marking number indefinite. *Exodus.*
- MA'NY, *s.*
1 A multitude; a company; a great number; people. *Spenser.*
2 *Many* is used much in composition.
- MANYCO'LOURED, *a.* [*many* and *colour*.] Having various colours. *Donne.*
- MANYCO'RNED, *a.* [*many* and *corner*.] Polygonal; having many corners. *Dryden.*
- MANYHEA'DED, *a.* [*many* and *head*.] Having many heads. *Sidney.*

MAR

MANYLA'NGUAGED, *a.* [*many and language.*] Having many languages. *Pope.*
MANYPE'OPLED, *a.* [*many and people.*] Numerously populous. *Sandys.*
MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently. *Addison.*
MAP, *s.* [*mappa*, low Lat.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude. *Sidney.*
To MAP, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To delineate; to set down. *Shakespeare.*
MAPLE tree, *s.* [*acer.*] A tree. *Mortimer.*
MAPPERY, *s.* [*from map.*] The art of planning and designing. *Shakespeare.*
To MAR, *v. a.* [*anyrran*, Sax.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. *Dry.*
MARANATHA, *s.* [*Syriack.*] It was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. *St. Paul.*
MARA'SMUS, *s.* [*μαρασμος.*] A consumption in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*
MARA'UDER, * *s.* [*maraudeur*, Fr.] A soldier that roves in quest of plunder. *Mason.*
MARBLE, *s.* [*marbre*, Fr. *marmor*, Lat.]
 1 Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish. *Locke.*
 2 Little balls supposed to be of marble, with which children play. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 A stone remarkable for sculpture or inscription: as, the Oxford marbles
MARBLE, *a.*
 1 Made of marble. *Waller.*
 2 Variegated, or stained like marble. *Sidney.*
To MARBLE, *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr.] To variegated, or vein like marble. *Boyle.*
MARBLEHE'ARTED, *a.* [*marble and heart.*] Cruel; insensible; hardhearted. *Shakespeare.*
MAR'CASITE, *s.* A hard fossil, found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone. There are only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white. *Marcasite* is frequent in Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick. *Hill.*
MARCE'SCENT, * *a.* [*marcesco*, Lat. to wither.]
MARCE'SSIBLE, * *a.* Fading away; soon withered. *Ash.*
MARCH, *s.* [*from Mars.*] The third month of the year. *Peacham.*
To MARCH, *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr.]
 1 To move in military form. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner. *Sidney.*
To MARCH, *v. a.*
 1 To put in military movement. *Boyle.*
 2 To bring in regular procession. *Prior.*
MARCH, *s.* [*marcher*, Fr.]
 1 Military movement; journey of soldiers. *Black.*
 2 Grave and solemn walk. *Pope.*
 3 Deliberate or laborious walk. *Addison.*
 4 Signals to move. *Knolles.*
 5 *Marches*, without singular. Borders; limits; confines. *Davies.*
MAR'CHER, *s.* [*marcheur*, Fr.] President of the marches or borders. *Davies.*
MAR'CHIONESS, *s.* The wife a marquis.
MAR'CHPANE, *s.* [*massepaine*, Fr.] A kind of sweet bread, or biscuit. *Sidney.*
MAR'CID, *a.* [*marcidus*, Lat.] Lean; pining; withered. *Dryden.*
MAR'COUR, *s.* [*marcor*, Lat.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh. *Brown.*
MARE, *s.* [*mare*, Sax.]
 1 The female of a horse. *Dryden.*
 2 A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag. *Drayton.*
MARE'SCHAL, *s.* [*mareschal*, Fr.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*
MAR'GARITE, *s.* [*margarita*, Lat.] A pearl. *Peacham.*
MAR'GARITES, *s.* [*bellis.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MARGE,
MAR'GENT, * *s.* [*margo*, Lat. *marge*, Fr.]
MAR'GENT, * *s.*

MAR

1 The border; the brink; the edge; the verge. *Spenser.*
 2 The edge of a page left blank. *Hammond.*
 3 The edge of a wound or sore. *Sharp.*
MAR'GINAL, *a.* [*marginal*, Fr.] Placed or written on the margin. *Watts.*
MAR'GINATED, *a.* [*marginatus*, Lat.] Having a margin.
MAR'GRAVE, *s.* [*marck and graff*, Ger.] A title of sovereignty in Germany.
MARGRAVI'NE, * *s.* A female title acquired by marrying a margrave. *Mason.*
MAR'RIETS, *s.* A kind of violet.
MAR'RIGOLD, *s.* [*Mary and gold.*] A yellow flower. *Cleaveland.*
To MAR'RATE, *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. *King.*
MAR'INE, *a.* [*marinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the sea. *Woodward.*
MAR'INE, *s.* [*la marine*, Fr.]
 1 Sea affairs. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.
MAR'INER, *s.* [*mare*, Lat.] A seaman; a sailor. *Swift.*
MAR'JORAM, *s.* [*marjorana*, Lat.] A fragrant plant of many kinds. *Peacham.*
MAR'ISH, *s.* [*marais*, French.] A bog; a fen; swamp; watery ground. *Sandys.*
MAR'ISH, *a.* Moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy. *Bacon.*
MAR'ITAL, *a.* [*maritus*, Lat.] Pertaining to husband. *Ayliffe.*
MAR'ITATED, *a.* [*maritus* Lat.] Having a husband.
MAR'ITIMAL, * *a.* [*maritimus*, Lat. *maritime*, Fr.]
 1 Performed on the sea; marine. *Raleigh.*
 2 Relating to the sea; naval. *Wotton.*
 3 Bordering on the sea. *Milton.*
MARK, *s.* [*marc*, Welsh; *mercke*, Dutch.]
 1 A token by which any thing is known. *Spenser.*
 2 A stamp; an impression. *Addison.*
 3 A proof; an evidence. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 Notice taken. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Conveniency of notice. *Carew.*
 6 Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed. *Davies.*
 7 The evidence of a horse's age. *Bacon.*
 8 [*From marque*, Fr.] License of reprisals.
 9 [*From marc*, Fr.] A sum of thirteen shilling and fourpence. *Camden.*
 10 A character made by those who cannot write their names. *Dryden.*
To MARK, *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; *mearkan*, Sax.]
 1 To impress with a token, or evidence. *Shakes.*
 2 To notify as by a mark. *Decay of Piety.*
 3 To note; to take notice of. *Romans.*
 4 To heed; to regard as valid. *Smith.*
To MARK, *v. n.* To note; to take notice. *Dry.*
MARKER, *s.* [*from mark.*]
 1 One that puts a mark on any thing.
 2 One that notes, or takes notes.
MAR'KET, *s.* [*anciently written mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.]
 1 A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and selling. *Spenser.*
 2 Purchase and sale. *Temple.*
 3 [*From marché*, Fr.] Rate; price. *Dryden.*
To MAR'KET, *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.
MAR'KETABLE, *a.* [*from market.*]
 1 Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Current in the market. *Decay of Piety.*
MAR'KET-BELL, *s.* The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shakespeare.*
MAR'KET-CROSS, *s.* A cross set up where the market is held. *Shakespeare.*
MAR'KET-DAY, *s.* The day on which things are publickly bought and sold. *Addison.*
MAR'KET-FOLKS, *s.* People that come to the market. *Shakespeare.*
MAR'KET-MAN, *s.* One who goes to the market to sell or buy. *Swift.*

MAR

MARKET-PLACE, *s.* Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*
MARKET-PRICE, } *s.* The price at which any
MARKET-RATE, } thing is currently sold. *Locke.*
MARKET-TOWN, *s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village. *Gay.*
MARKMAN, } *s.* [mark and man.] A man skill-
MARKSMAN, } ful to hit a mark. *Shakesp.*
MARL, *s.* [marl, Welsh.] A kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation. *Quincy.*
To MARL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl. *Child.*
To MARL, *v. a.* [from *marline*.] To fasten the sails with marline. *Ainsworth.*
MARLINE, *s.* [mearn, Sax. *Skinner*.] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded. *Dryden.*
MARLINESPIKE, *s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together. *Bailey.*
MARLPIT, *s.* [marl and pit.] Pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*
MARLY, *a.* [from *marl*.] Abounding with marl. *Mortimer.*
MARMALADE, } *s.* [marmelade, Fr.] The pulp
MARMALET, } of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar. *Quincy.*
MARMORATION, *s.* [marmor, Lat.] Incrustation with marble.
MARMO'REAN, *a.* [marmoreus, Lat.] Made of marble.
MARMOSET, *s.* [marmouset, Fr.] A small monkey. *Shakespeare.*
MARMO'T, } *s.* [Ital.] The marmotto, or
MARMO'TTO, } *mus alpinus*, as big as, or bigger than a rabbit, which absconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray.*
MARONING, * *s.* The barbarous act of setting a person on shore where there are no inhabitants. *Ash.*
MARQUETRY, *s.* [marqueterie, Fr.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.
MARQUIS, *s.* [marquis, Fr.]
 1 In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.
 2 *Marquis* is used by Shakespeare for *marchioness*. [marquise, Fr.]
MARQUISATE, *s.* [marquisat, Fr.] The seignior of a marquis.
MARRER, *s.* [from *mar*.] One who spoils or hurts any thing. *Ascham.*
MARRIAGE, *s.* [mariage, Fr.]
 1 The act of uniting a man and woman for life. *Taylor.*
 2 State of perpetual union.
MARRIAGEABLE, *a.* [from *marriage*.]
 1 Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.
 2 Capable of union. *Milton.*
MARRIED, *a.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; conubial. *Dryden.*
MARROW, *s.* [merg, Saxon.] The bones have either a large cavity, or are full of little cells; in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous substance, called *marrow*. *Quincy.*
MARROWBONE, *s.* [marrow and bone.] Bone boiled for the marrow.
 2 In burlesque language, the knees. *L'Estrange.*
MARROWFAT, *s.* A kind of pea.
MARROWLESS, *a.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow. *Shakespeare.*
To MARRY, *v. a.* [marier, Fr.]
 1 To join a man and a woman. *Gay.*
 2 To dispose of in marriage. *Bacon.*
 3 To take for husband or wife. *Shakespeare.*
To MARRY, *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state. *Shakespeare.*
MARSH, MARS, MAS, are derived from the Saxon *mersc*, a fen. *Gibson.*
MARSH, *s.* [mersc, Saxon.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watery tract of land. *Drayton.*
MARSH-MA'LOW, *s.* [althæa, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
MARSH-MA'RIGOLD, *s.* [populago, Latin.] A flower. *Dryden.*
MA'RSAL, *s.* [mareschal, Fr.]

MAR

1 The chief officer of arms. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An officer who regulates combats in the lists. *Dryden.*
 3 Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly. *Spenser.*
 4 A harbinger; a pursuivant. *Sidney.*
To MA'RSAL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To arrange; to rank in order. *Glanville.*
 2 To lead as a harbinger. *Shakespeare.*
MA'RSALLER, *s.* [from *marshal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order. *Trapp.*
MA'RSHALSEA, *s.* [from *marshal*.] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
MA'RSHALSHIP, *s.* [from *marshal*.] The office of a marshal.
MARSHE'LDER, *s.* A gelderrose, of which it is a species.
MARSHRO'CKET, *s.* A species of water-cresses.
MA'RSHY, *a.* [from *marsh*.]
 1 Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy. *Dryden.*
 2 Produced in marshes. *Dryden.*
MART, *s.* [contracted from *market*.]
 1 A place of publick traffick. *Hooker.*
 2 Bargain; purchase and sale. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Letters of *mart*. See **MARK**.
To MART, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell. *Shakespeare.*
MA'RTEN, } *s.* [marte, Fr.]
MA'RTERN, }
 1 A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued.
 2 [From *martelet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet. *Peacham.*
MA'RTIAL, *a.* [martial, Fr. *martialis*, Lat.]
 1 Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. *Spen.*
 2 Having a warlike show; suiting war. *Pope.*
 3 Belonging to war; not civil. *Bacon.*
 4 Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. *Br.*
 5 Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymists.
MA'RTIALIST, *s.* [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter. *Howel.*
MA'RTINGAL, *s.* [martingale, Fr.] A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and running between the two legs to fasten the other end under the noseband of the bridle. *Harris.*
MA'RTINMASS, *s.* [Martin and mass.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martilmas* or *martlemas*. *Tusser.*
MA'RTINET, } *s.* [martinet, Fr.] A kind of swallow.
MA'RTLET, } low. *Shakespeare.*
MA'RTNETS, *s.* Small lines fastened to the leech of the sail, to bring that part of the leech which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard. *Bailey.*
MA'RTYR, *s.* [μαρτυρ.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth. *King Charles.*
To MA'RTYR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To put to death for virtue, or true profession.
 2 To murder; to destroy. *Suckling.*
MA'RTYRDOM, *s.* [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony borne to truth by voluntary submission to death. *Hooker.*
To MA'RTYRIZE, * *v. a.* [from *martyr*.] To put to death on account of religion; to put to death for a testimony to the truth. *Scott.*
MARTYRO'LOGIST, *s.* [martyrologiste, Fr.] A writer of martyrology.
MARTYROLOGY, *s.* [martyrologe, Fr.] A register of martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*
MA'RVEL, *s.* [merveille, Fr.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. *Shakespeare.*
MA'RVEL of Peru. A flower. *Ainsworth.*
To MA'RVEL, *v. n.* [merveiller, Fr.] To wonder; to be astonished; disused. *Shakespeare.*
MA'RVELLOUS, *a.* [merveilleux, Fr.]
 1 Wonderful; strange; astonishing. *Shakesp.*
 2 Surpassing credit. *Pope.*
 3 The *marvellous*, is any thing exceeding natural power, opposite to the *probable*.
MA'RVELLOUSLY, *ad.* Wonderfully; strangely. *Clarendon.*

MAS

MARVELLOUSNESS, *s.* Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

MA'SCULINE, *a.* [*masculin*, Fr.]

- 1 Male; not female. *Milton.*
- 2 Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate. *Addison.*
- 3 (In grammar.) It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MA'SCULINELY, *ad.* Like a man. *B. Jonson.*

MA'SCULINENESS, *s.* [*from masculine*.] Manliness, male figure or behaviour.

MASH, *s.* [*mache*, Dutch.]

- 1 The space between two threads of a net: commonly written *mesh*. *Mortimer.*
- 2 [From *mischen*, Dutch, or *mascher*, Fr.] Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body.
- 3 A mixture for a horse. *Mortimer.*

To MASH, *v. a.* [*mascher*, Fr.]

- 1 To beat into a confused mass. *More.*
- 2 To mix malt and water together in brewing. *Mortimer.*

MASK, *s.* [*masque*, Fr.]

- 1 A cover to disguise the face; a visor. *Shak.*
- 2 Any pretence or subterfuge. *Prior.*
- 3 A festive entertainment in which the company is masked. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 A revel; a piece of mummery. *Milton.*
- 5 A dramattick performance, written in a tragick style without attention to rules or probability. *Peacham.*

To MASK, *v. a.* [*masquer*, Fr.]

- 1 To disguise with a mask or visor. *Hooker.*
- 2 To cover; to hide. *Crashaw.*

To MASK, *v. n.*

- 1 To revel; to play the mummer. *Prior.*
- 2 To be disguised any way.

MA'SKER, *s.* [*from mask*.] One who revels in a mask; a mummer. *Donne.*

MA'SON, *s.* [*maçon*, Fr.] A builder with stone. *Wotton.*

MA'SONRY, *s.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERA'DE, *s.* [*masque*, Fr.]

- 1 A diversion in which the company is masked. *Pope.*
- 2 Disguise. *Felton.*

To MASQUERA'DE, *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

- 1 To go in disguise. *L' Estrange.*
- 2 To assemble in masks. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DER, *s.* [*from masquerade*.] A person in a mask. *L' Estrange.*

MASS, *s.* [*masse*, Fr. *massa*, Lat.]

- 1 A body; a lump; a continuous quantity. *Newton.*
- 2 A large quantity. *Davies.*
- 3 Bulk; vast body. *Abbot.*
- 4 Congeries; assemblage indistinct. *Dryden.*
- 5 Gross body; the general. *Dryden.*
- 6 [From *missa*, Lat.] The service of the Romish church. *Atterbury.*

To MASS, *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To celebrate mass. *Hooker.*

MA'SSACRE, *s.* [*massacre*, Fr.]

- 1 Butchery; indiscriminate destruction. *Dryden.*
- 2 Murder. *Shakespeare.*

To MA'SSACRE, *v. a.* [*massacer*, Fr.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately. *Att.*

MA'SSICOT, *s.* [Fr.] Ceruse calcined by a moderate degree of fire. *Treveau.*

MA'SSINESS, } *s.* [*from massy*, *massive*.]

MA'SSIVENESS, } Weight; bulk; ponderousness. *Hakewill.*

MA'SSIVE, } *a.* [*massif*, Fr.] Heavy; weighty;

MA'SSY, } } ponderous; bulky; continuous. *Dryden.*

MAST, *s.* [*mast*, *mât*, Fr. *mæst*, Sax.]

- 1 The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed. *Dryden.*
- 2 The fruit of the oak and beach. It has in this sense no plural termination. *Bacon.*

MA'STED, *a.* [*from mast*.] Furnished with masts.

MA'STER, *s.* [*meester*, Dutch, *maître*, Fr.]

- 1 One who has servants: opposed to *man* or *servant*. *Shakespeare.*

MAT

2 A director; a governor. *Ecclus.*

3 Owner; proprietor. *Dryden.*

4 A lord; a ruler. *Guardian.*

5 Chief; head. *Shakespeare.*

6 Possessor. *Addison.*

7 Commander of a trading ship. *Ascham.*

8 One uncontrolled. *Shakespeare.*

9 An appellation of respect. *Shakespeare.*

10 A young gentleman. *Dryden.*

11 One who teaches; a teacher. *South.*

12 A man eminently skilful in practice or science. *Davies.*

13 A title of dignity in the universities: as, *master of arts*.

To MA'STER, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

- 1 To be a master to; to rule; to govern. *Shak.*
- 2 To conquer; to overpower. *Calamy.*
- 3 To execute with skill. *Bacon.*

MASTER-HAND, *s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST, *s.* Principal jest. *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY, *s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*

MASTER-SINEW, *s.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

MASTER-STRING, *s.* Principal string. *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE, *s.* Capital performance. *Blackmore.*

MASTER-TEETH, *s.* The principal teeth. *Bac.*

MA'STERDOM, *s.* [*from master*.] Dominion; rule: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

MA'STERLESS, *a.* [*from master*.]

- 1 Wanting a master or owner. *Spenser.*
- 2 Ungoverned; unsubdued.

MA'STERLINESS, *s.* [*from masterly*.] Eminent skill.

MA'STERLY, *a.* [*from master*.]

- 1 Suitable to a master; artful; skilful. *Addison.*
- 2 Imperious; with the sway of a master.

MA'STERLY, *ad.* With the skill of a master. *Shakespeare.*

MA'STERPIECE, *s.* [*master and piece*.]

- 1 Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill. *Davies.*
- 2 Chief excellence. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP, *s.* [*from master*.]

- 1 Dominion; rule; power. *Dryden.*
- 2 Superiority; pre-eminence. *Dryden.*
- 3 Chief; work. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 Skill; knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 A title of ironical respect. *Mortimer.*

MA'STERWORT, *s.* A plant.

MA'STERY, *s.* [*from master*.]

- 1 Dominion; rule. *Raleigh.*
- 2 Superiority; pre-eminence. *L' Estrange.*
- 3 Skill; dexterity. *Tillotson.*
- 4 Attainment of skill or power. *Locke.*

MA'STFUL, *a.* [*from mast*.] Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chestnut. *Dryden.*

MASTICA'TION, *s.* [*masticatio*, Lat.] The act of chewing. *Ray.*

MA'STICATORY, *s.* [*masticatoire*, Fr.] A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed. *Bacon.*

MA'STICH, *s.* [*mastic*, Fr.]

- 1 A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name. *Wiseman.*
- 2 A kind of mortar or cement. *Addison.*

MA'STICOT. See **MASSICOT**. *Dryden.*

MA'STIFF, *s.* *mastives*, pl. [*mastin*, Fr.] A dog of the largest size; a bandog. *Spenser.*

MA'STLESS, *a.* [*from mast*.] Bearing no mast. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN, *a.* [*corrupted from miscellane*.] Composed of various kinds.

MA'STLIN, *s.* Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Tusser.*

MAT, *s.* [*meatte*, Sax.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes. *Carew.*

To MAT, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

- 1 To cover with mats.
- 2 To twist together; to join like a mat. *Dryden.*

MA'TACHIN, *s.* [Fr.] An old dance. *Sidney.*

MA'TADORE, *s.* [*matador*, Span.] One of the

MAT

three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille. *Pope.*

MATCH, *s.* [*meche*, Fr.]

- 1 Any thing that catches fire. *Bacon.*
- 2 [From *maca*, Sax.] A contest; a game. *Shak.*
- 3 One equal to another; one able to contest with another. *Rogers.*
- 4 One that suits or tallies with another. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 A marriage. *Clarendon.*
- 6 One to be married.

To MATCH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To be equal to. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To show an equal. *South.*
- 3 To oppose as equal. *Milton.*
- 4 To suit; to proportion. *Roscommon.*
- 5 To marry; to give in marriage. *Donne.*

To MATCH, *v. n.*

- 1 To be married. *Sidney.*
- 2 To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE, *a.* [from *match*.]

- 1 Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spenser.*
- 2 Correspondent. *Woodward.*

MA'TCHLESS, *a.* [from *match*.] Having no equal. *Waller.*

MA'TCHLESSLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS, *s.* [from *matchless*.] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMAKER, *s.* [*match* and *maker*.]

- 1 One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.*
- 2 One who makes matches to burn.

MATE, *s.* [*maca*, Sax.]

- 1 A husband or wife. *Spenser.*
- 2 A companion, male or female. *Dryden.*
- 3 The male or female of animals. *Milton.*
- 4 One that sails in the same ship. *Roscommon.*
- 5 One that eats at the same table.
- 6 The second in subordination in a ship: as, the master's *mate*; the surgeon's *mate*.

To MATE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To match; to marry. *Spenser.*
- 2 To be equal to. *Dryden.*
- 3 To oppose; to equal. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 [From *matter*, Fr.] To subdue; to confound; to crush: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

MATE'RIAL, *a.* [*materiel*, Fr.]

- 1 Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual. *Davies.*
- 2 Important; momentous; essential. *Whit.*
- 3 Not formal: as, though the *material* action was the same, it was formally different.

MATE'RIALIST, *s.* [from *material*.] One who denies spiritual substances. *Dryden.*

MATERIA'LITY, *s.* [*materialité*, Fr.] Corporeality; material existence; not spirituality. *Digby.*

MATE'RIALLY, *ad.* [from *material*.]

- 1 In the state of matter. *Boyle.*
- 2 Not formally. *South.*
- 3 Importantly; essentially. *Spenser.*

MATE'RIALNESS, *s.* [from *material*.] State of being material.

MATE'RIALS, *s.* [*matériaux*, Fr.] The substance of which any thing is made. *Brown.*

MATE'RIATE, *a.* [*materiatus*, Lat.] Con-

MATE'RIATED, *s.* [sisting of matter.]

MATERIA'TION, *s.* [*materia*, Latin.] The act of forming matter. *Brown.*

MATE'RNAL, *a.* [*maternas*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother. *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY, *s.* [*maternus*, Lat.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, *s.* A species of knap weed.

MATHEMA'TICAL, *a.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.]

MATHEMA'TICK, *s.* Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Denham.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* According to the laws of the mathematical sciences. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN, *ad.* According to the laws of the mathematical sciences. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN, *s.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] A man versed in the mathematicks. *Addison.*

MATHEMA'TICKS, *s.* [*μαθηματικη*] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *Harris.*

MATHES, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MAT

MATHE'SIS, *s.* [*μαθησις*] The doctrine of ma-
thematicallys. *Pope.*

MAT'IN, *s.* [*matine*, Fr.] Morning; used in the morning. *Milton.*

MAT'IN, *s.* Morning. *Shakespeare.*

MAT'INS, *s.* [*matines*, Fr.] Morning worship. *Cleveland.*

MA'TRASS, *s.* [*matras*, Fr.] A chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

MA'TRICE, *s.* [*matrix*, Lat.]

- 1 The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed. *Bacon.*
- 2 A mould; that which gives form to something enclosed. *Woodward.*

MA'TRICIDE, *s.* [*matricidium*, Lat.]

- 1 Slaughter of a mother. *Brown.*
- 2 [From *matricida*, Lat.] A mother killer. *Ainsworth.*

To MATRI'ULATE, *v. a.* [*matriculo*, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist. *Walton.*

MATRI'ULATE, *s.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated. *Arbutnot.*

MATRICULA'TION, *s.* [from *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIAL, *a.* [*matrimonial*, Fr.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; conubial; nuptial; hymeneal. *Dryden.*

MATRIMO'NIALY, *ad.* According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMONY, *s.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials. *Common Prayer.*

MA'TRIX, *s.* [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; place where any thing is generated or formed, *Brown.*

MA'TRON, *s.* [*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.]

- 1 An elderly lady. *Tatler.*
- 2 An old woman. *Pope.*

MA'TRONAL, *a.* [*matronalis*, Lat.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron. *Bacon.*

MA'TRONLY, *a.* [*matron* and *like*.] Elderly; ancient. *L'Estrange.*

MATRO'SS, *s.* *Matrosses* are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, sponging, firing, and loading them. *Bailey.*

MA'TTER, *s.* [*matiere*, Fr. *materia*, Lat.]

- 1 Body; substance extended. *Newton.*
- 2 Materials; that of which any thing is composed. *Bacon.*
- 3 Subject; thing treated. *Dryden.*
- 4 The whole; the very thing supposed. *Tillot.*
- 5 Affair; business. *Bacon.*
- 6 Cause of disturbance. *Shakespeare.*
- 7 Subject or suit of complaint. *Acts.*
- 8 Import; consequence; importance; moment. *Shakespeare.*
- 9 Thing; object; that which has some particular relation. *Bacon.*
- 10 Question considered. *South.*
- 11 Space or quantity nearly computed. *L'Estrange.*
- 12 Purulent running. *Wiseman.*
- 13 Upon the matter. With respect to the main; nearly: out of use. *Sanderson.*

To MA'TTER, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To be of importance; to import. *Ben Jonson.*
- 2 To generate matter by suppuration. *Sidney.*

To MA'TTER, *v. a.* To regard; not to neglect. *Bramston.*

MA'TTERY, *a.* [from *matter*.] Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey.*

MA'TTING, *s.* [from *mat*.] Mats; the texture of which matting is made. *Ath.*

MATTOCK, *s.* [*mattuc*, Sax.]

- 1 A kind of toothed instrument to pull up weeds. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 A pickaxe. *Brown.*

MAT'TRESS, *s.* [*matras*, Fr.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon. *Dryden.*

MATURA'TION, *s.* [*maturo*, Lat.]

- 1 The state of growing ripe. *Bacon.*
- 2 The act of ripening. *Ben'ey.*

MAY

- 5 The suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter. *Quincy.*
- MATURATIVE, *a.* [*maturó*, Lat.] *Brown.*
- 1 Ripening; conducive to ripeness.
- 2 Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.
- MATU'RE, *a.* [*maturus*, Lat.] *Prior.*
- 1 Ripe; perfected by time.
- 2 Brought near to a completion. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.
- To MATU'RE, *v. a.* [*maturó*, Lat.] *Bacon.*
- 1 To ripen; to advance to ripeness.
- 2 To advance toward perfection. *Pope.*
- MATU'RELY, *ad.* [from *maturé*.] *Swift.*
- 1 Ripely; completely.
- 2 With counsel well-digested. *Bentley.*
- 3 Early; soon.
- MATU'RITY, *s.* [*maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeness; completion. *Rogers.*
- MAUDLIN, *a.* Drunk; fuddled. *Southern.*
- MAUDLIN, *s.* [*ageratum*.] A plant. *Miller.*
- MAUGRE, *ad.* [*malgré*, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding: out of use. *Burnet.*
- To MAUL, *v. a.* [*malleus*, Lat.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner. *Dryden.*
- MAUL, *s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A heavy hammer: commonly written *mall*. *Proverbs.*
- MAUND, *s.* [*mand*, Sax.] A hand-basket.
- To MA'UNDER, *v. n.* [*maudire*, Fr.] To grumble; to murmur. *Wiseman.*
- MA'UNDERER, *s.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer; a grumbler.
- MAUNDY-THURSDAY, *s.* The Thursday before Good-Friday.
- MAUSOLEUM, *s.* [Latin.] A pompous funeral monument.
- MAVIS, *s.* [*mauis*, Fr.] A thrush. *Spenser.*
- MAW, *s.* [*maga*, Sax.] *Sidney.*
- 1 The stomach of animals.
- 2 The craw of birds. *Arbuthnot.*
- MAWKISH, *a.* [perhaps from *maw*.] Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing. *Pope.*
- MAWKISHNESS, *s.* [from *mawkish*.] Aptness to cause loathing.
- MAWMET, or MAMMET, *s.* [from *mam* or *mother*.] A puppet; anciently an idol.
- MAWMISH, *a.* [from *maw*, or *mawmet*.] Foolish; idle; nauseous. *L'Estrange.*
- MAW'WORM, *s.* Gut worms frequently creep into the stomach, whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms*. *Harvey.*
- MAXILLAR, *a.* [*maxillaris*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw-bone. *Bacon.*
- MAXILLARY, *s.* [from *maxilla*.] A jaw-bone.
- MAXIM, *s.* [*maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Rogers.*
- MAY, auxiliary verb; pret. *might*. [*magan*, Sax.] *Locke.*
- 1 To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, you *may* do for me all you can.
- 2 To be possible: the ditch *may* be filled by labour. *Bacon.*
- 3 To be by chance: a blind man *may* catch a hare. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To have power: the king *may* pardon treason. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 A word expressing desire: *may* my friend live long. *Dryden.*
- MAY be. Perhaps. *Spenser.*
- MAY, *s.* [*Maius*, Lat.] *Milton.*
- 1 The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer.
- 2 The early or gay part of life. *Shakespeare.*
- To MAY, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning. *Sidney.*
- MAY-BUG, *s.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer.
- MAY-DAY, *s.* The first of May. *Shakespeare.*
- MAY-FLOWER, *s.* A plant. *Bacon.*
- MAY-FLY, *s.* An insect. *Walton.*
- MAY-GAME, *s.* Diversion; sport: such as is used on the first of May. *Bacon.*
- MAY-LILY, *s.* The same with *lily of the valley*.
- MAY-POLE, *s.* Pole to be danced round in May. *Pope.*
- MAY-WEED, *s.* A species of chamomile, which grows wild. *Miller.*
- MAYOR, *s.* [*major*, Lat.] The chief magistrate

MEA

- of a corporation, who in London and York is called *Lord Mayor*. *Knolles.*
- MAYORALTY, *s.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor. *Bacon.*
- MAYORESS, *s.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of a mayor.
- MA'ZARD, *s.* [*maschoire*, Fr.] A jaw. *Shakesp.*
- MAZE, *s.* [*mase*, Sax. a whirlpool, *Skinner*.]
- 1 A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages. *Thomson.*
- 2 Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity. *Sidney.*
- To MAZE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder, to confuse. *Spenser.*
- MAZER, *s.* [*maeser*, Dutch.] A maple cup. *Dryden.*
- MA'ZY, *a.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed with windings; confused. *Dryden.*
- M. D. *Medicine doctor*, doctor of physic.
- ME. The oblique case of *I*.
- ME'ACOCK, *s.* [*mes coq*, Fr. *Skinner*.] An uxorious or effeminate man.
- ME'ACOCK, *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shakespeare.*
- MEAD, *s.* [*mæde*, Sax.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. *Dryden.*
- MEAD, *s.* [*mæde*, Sax.] Ground somewhat watery, not plowed, but covered with grass and flowers. *Waller.*
- MEADOW-SAFFRON, *s.* [*colchicum*.] A plant. *Miller.*
- MEADOW-SWEET, *s.* [*ulmaria*.] A plant.
- ME'AGER, *a.* [*maigre*, Fr.] *Dryden.*
- 1 Lean; wanting flesh; starved.
- 2 Poor; hungry. *Dryden.*
- To ME'AGER, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lean. *Knolles.*
- ME'AGERNESS, *s.* [from *meager*.]
- 1 Leanness; want of flesh.
- 2 Scantness; bareness. *Bacon.*
- MEAK, *s.* A hook with a long handle. *Tusser.*
- MEAL, *s.* [*male*, Sax.] *Arbuthnot.*
- 1 The act of eating at a certain time.
- 2 A repast; the food eaten. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 A part; a fragment. *Bacon.*
- 4 [From *mælewe*, Sax. *meel*, Dutch.] The flower or edible part of corn. *Wotton.*
- To MEAL, *v. a.* [*meler*, Fr.] To sprinkle; to mingle. *Shakespeare.*
- ME'ALMAN, *s.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.
- ME'ALY, *a.* [from *meal*.]
- 1 Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 Besprinkled, as with meal. *Brown.*
- ME'ALY-MOUTHED, *a.* Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely. *L'Estrange.*
- ME'ALY-MOUTHEDNESS, *s.* Bashfulness; restraint of speech.
- MEAN, *a.* [*mane*, Sax.] *Smalridge.*
- 1 Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.
- 2 Low minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless.
- 3 Contemptible; despicable. *Philips.*
- 4 Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power. *Dryden.*
- 5 [From *moyen*, Fr.] Middle; moderate; without excess. *Sidney.*
- 6 Intervening; intermediate. *Kings.*
- MEAN, *s.* [*moyen*, Fr.] *Shakesp.*
- 1 Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.
- 2 Measure; regulation: not used. *Spenser.*
- 3 Interval; interim; mean time. *Spenser.*
- 4 Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end. *Hooker.*
- 5 By all means. Without doubt; without hesitation; without fail.
- 6 By no means. Not in any degree; not at all. *Addison.*
- 7 Revenue; fortune. *Shakespeare.*
- 8 Mean-time, or Mean-while. In the intervening time. *Dryden.*
- To MEAN, *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.] *Milton.*
- 1 To have in the mind; to purpose.
- 2 To think.
- To MEAN, *v. a.*

MEC

- 1 To purpose; to intend; to design. *Milton.*
 2 To intend; to hint covertly; to understand. *Dryden.*
MEA'NDER, *s.* Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding. *Hale.*
To MEA'NDER, * *v. n.* To run in a winding manner; to be intricate. *Shenstone.*
MEA'NDROUS, *a.* [from *meander*.] Winding; flexuous.
ME'ANING, *s.* [from *mean*.]
 1 Purpose; intention. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Habitual intention. *Roscommon.*
 3 The sense; the thing understood. *Pope.*
 4 Sense; power of thinking. *Pope.*
ME'ANLY, *ad.* [from *mean*.]
 1 Moderately; not in a great degree. *Dryden.*
 2 Without dignity; poorly. *Milton.*
 3 Without greatness of mind; ungenerously. *Prior.*
 4 Without respect. *Watts.*
ME'ANNESS, *s.* [from *mean*.]
 1 Want of excellence. *Hooker.*
 2 Want of dignity; low rank; poverty. *South.*
 3 Lowness of mind.
 4 Sordidness; niggardliness.
MEANS, * *s.* [probably from *demesne*.] A revenue; an income; a fortune. *Ash.*
MEANT, *perf. and part. pass. of to mean.*
MEASE, *s.* A mease of herrings is five hundred.
ME'ASLES, *s.* [*morbilli*, *Lat.*]
 1 Measles are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. *Quincy.*
 2 A disease of swine. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 A disease of trees. *Mortimer.*
ME'ASLED, *a.* [from *measles*.] Infected with the measles. *Hudibras.*
ME'ASLY, *a.* [from *measles*.] Scabbed with the measles. *Swift.*
ME'ASURABLE, *a.* [from *measure*.]
 1 Such as may be measured. *Bentley.*
 2 Moderate; in small quantity.
ME'ASURABLENESS, *s.* Quality of admitting to be measured.
ME'ASURABLY, *ad.* Moderately. *Ecclus.*
ME'ASURE, *s.* [*mesure*, *Fr.*]
 1 That by which any thing is measured. *Arbuth.*
 2 The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. *More.*
 3 Proportion; quantity settled. *Hooker.*
 4 A stated quantity. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Sufficient quantity. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Allotment; portion allotted. *Tillotson.*
 7 Degree; quantity. *Abbot.*
 8 Proportionate time; musical time. *Prior.*
 9 Motion harmonically regulated. *Dryden.*
 10 A stately dance. *Shakespeare.*
 11 Moderation; not excess. *Isaiah.*
 12 Limit; boundary. *Psalms.*
 13 Any thing adjusted. *Smalridge.*
 14 Syllables metrically numbered; metre.
 15 Tune; proportionate notes. *Spenser.*
 16 Mean of action; mean to an end. *Clarendon.*
 7 To have hard measure; to be hardly treated.
To ME'ASURE, *v. a.* [*mesurer*, *Fr.*]
 1 To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule. *Bacon.*
 2 To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over. *Dryden.*
 3 To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness. *Milton.*
 4 To adjust; to proportion. *Taylor.*
 5 To mark out in stated quantities. *Addison.*
 6 To allot or distribute by measure. *Matthews.*
ME'ASURELESS, *a.* [from *measure*.] Immense; immeasurable. *Shakespeare.*
ME'ASUREMENT, *s.* [from *measure*.] Mensuration; act of measuring.
ME'ASURER, *s.* One that measures.
MEAT, *s.* [*met*, *Fr.*]
 1 Flesh to be eaten. *Bacon.*
 2 Food in general. *Shakespeare.*
ME'ATED, *a.* [from *meat*.] Fed; foddered.
MEATHE, *s.* [*medd*, *Welsh*.] Drink. *Milton.*
MECHA'NICAL, * *a.* [*mechanicus*, *Lat.* from *μηχανη*.]
 1 Constructed by the laws of mechanicks.

MED

- 2 Skilled in mechanicks.
 3 Mean; servile; of mean occupation. *Shak.*
MECHA'NICK, *s.* A manufacturer; a low workman. *South.*
MECHA'NICKS, *s.* [*mechanica*, *Lat.*] A mathematical science which shows the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*
MECHA'NICALLY, *ad.* [from *mechanick*.] According to the laws of mechanism. *Ray.*
MECHA'NICALNESS, *s.* [from *mechanick*.]
 1 Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.
 2 Meanness.
MECHANI'CIAN, *s.* [*mechanicien*, *Fr.*] A man professing or studying the construction of machines. *Boyle.*
ME'CHANISM, *s.* [*mechanisme*, *Fr.*]
 1 Action according to mechanick laws. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.
MECHO'ACAN, *s.* A large root, brought from the province of Mechoacan in South America: a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*
MECO'NIUM, *s.* [*μηκωνιον*.]
 1 Expressed juice of poppy.
 2 The first excrement of children. *Arbuthnot.*
ME'DAL, *s.* [*medaille*, *Fr.*]
 1 An ancient coin. *Addison.*
 2 A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.
MEDA'LLICK, *a.* [from *medal*.] Pertaining to medals. *Addison.*
MEDA'LLION, *s.* [*medaillon*, *Fr.*] A large antique stamp or medal. *Addison.*
ME'DALIST, *s.* [*medailliste*, *Fr.*] A man skilled or curious in medals. *Addison.*
To ME'DDLE, *v. n.* [*middelen*, *Dutch*.]
 1 To have to do. *Bacon.*
 2 To interpose; to act in any thing. *Dryden.*
 3 To interpose or intervene importunately or officiously. *Proverbs.*
To ME'DDLE, *v. a.* [*mesler*, *Fr.*] To mix; to mingle: obsolete. *Spenser.*
ME'DDLER, *s.* [from *meddle*.] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon.*
ME'DDLESOME, *a.* Intermeddling. *Ainsworth.*
MEDIA'STINE, *s.* [*Fr. mediastinum*, *Lat.*] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*
To ME'DIATE, *v. n.* [*medius*, *Lat.*]
 1 To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to intercede. *Rogers.*
 2 To be between two. *Digby.*
To ME'DIATE, *v. a.*
 1 To effect by mediation. *Clarendon.*
 2 To limit by something in the middle. *Holder.*
ME'DIATE, *a.* [*mediat*, *Fr.*]
 1 Interposed; intervening. *Prior.*
 2 Middle; between two extremes. *Prior.*
 3 Acting as a mean: unusual. *Wotton.*
ME'DIATELY, *ad.* [from *mediate*.] By a secondary cause. *Raleigh.*
MEDIA'TION, *s.* [*mediation*, *Fr.*]
 1 Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend. *Bacon.*
 2 Agency interposed; intervenient power. *South.*
 3 Intercession; entreaty for another.
MEDIA'TOR, *s.* [*mediateur*, *Fr.*]
 1 One that intervenes between two parties.
 2 An intercessor; an entreater for another. *Stillingfleet.*
 3 One of the characters of our blessed Saviour. *Milton.*
MEDIA'TORIAL, * *a.* [from *mediator*.] Belonging to a mediator.
MEDIA'TORSHIP, *s.* [from *mediator*.] The office of a mediator.
MEDIA'TRIX, *s.* A female mediator. *Ainsworth.*
ME'DIC, *s.* [*medica*, *Lat.*] A plant.
ME'DICABLE, * *a.* [*medico*, *Lat.* to heal.] Capable of being healed.

MEE

- ME'DICAL**, *a.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown.*
- ME'DICALLY**, *ad.* [from *medical*.] Physically; medicinally. *Brown.*
- ME'DICAMENT** *s.* [*medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing used in healing, generally topical applications. *Hammond.*
- MEDICAME'NTAL**, *a.* [from *medicament*.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.
- MEDICAME'NTALLY**, *ad.* After the manner of medicine. *Brown.*
- To ME DICATE**, *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. *Arb.*
- MEDICA'TION**, *s.* [from *medicate*.]
- 1 The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. *Bacon.*
 - 2 The use of physick. *Brown.*
- MEDI'CINABLE**, *a.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.] Having the power of physick. *Bacon.*
- MEDI'CINAL**, *a.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.]
- 1 Having the power of healing; having physical virtue. *Milton.*
 - 2 Belonging to physick. *Butler.*
- MEDI'CINALLY**, *ad.* Physically. *Dryden.*
- ME'DICINE**, *s.* [*medicine*, Fr. *medicina*, Lat.] Physick; any remedy administered by a physician. *Dryden.*
- To ME'DICINE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affect as physick: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- MEDI'ETY**, *s.* [*mediété*, Fr.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half. *Brown.*
- MEDIO'CRITY**, *s.* [*mediocrité*, Fr.]
- 1 Moderate degree; middle rate. *Wotton.*
 - 2 Moderation; temperance. *Hooker.*
- To ME'DITATE**, *v. a.* [*meditor*, Lat.]
- 1 To plan; to scheme; to contrive. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To think on; to revolve in the mind. *Spenser.*
- To ME'DITATE**, *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate. *Taylor.*
- MEDITA'TION**, *s.* [*meditatio*, Lat.]
- 1 Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation. *Bentley.*
 - 2 Thought employed upon sacred objects. *Spenser.*
 - 3 A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.
- ME'DITATIVE**, *a.* [from *meditate*.]
- 1 Addicted to meditation. *Ainsworth.*
 - 2 Expressing intention or design.
- MEDITERRA'NE**, } *a.* [*medius* and *terra*,
MEDITERRA'NEAN, } *L. mediterraneé*, Fr.]
MEDITERRA'NEOUS, }
- 1 Encircled with land. *Brerewood.*
 - 2 Inland; remote from the sea. *Brown.*
- ME'DIUM**, *s.* [*medium*, Lat.];
- 1 Any thing intervening. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion. *Baker.*
 - 3 The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes. *L'Estrange.*
- ME'DLAR**, *s.* [*mespilus*, Lat.]
- 1 A tree. *Miller.*
 - 2 The fruit of that tree. *Cleaveland.*
- To ME'DLE**, } *v. a.* To mingle: obsolete. *Spenser.*
To ME'DLY, }
- ME'DLY**, *s.* [from *meddle* for *mingle*.] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. *Walsh.*
- ME'DLEY**, *a.* Mingled; confused. *Dryden.*
- MEDU'LLAR**, } *a.* [*medullaire*, Fr.] *Pertain-*
MEDU'LLARY, } ing to the marrow. *Cheyne.*
- MEED**, *s.* [*med*, Sax.]
- 1 Reward; recompence. *Milton.*
 - 2 Present; gift. *Shakespeare.*
- MEEK**, *a.* [*minkr*, Islandick.] Mild temper; not proud; not rough; soft; gentle. *Milton.*
- To ME'EKEN**, *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to soften. *Thomson.*
- ME'EKLY**, *ad.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently.
- ME'EKNESS**, *s.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper. *Atterbury.*
- MEER**, *a.* See *MERE*. Simple; unmixed.
- MEER**, *s.* See *MERE*. A lake; a boundary.
- ME'ERED**, *a.* Relating to boundary. *Shakesp.*
- MEET**, *a.* [of obscure etymology.]
- 1 Fit; proper, qualified. *Whitgift.*
 - 2 Meet with. Even with. *Shakespeare.*

MEL

- To MEET**, *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met*; part met. [*metan*, Sax. to find.]
- 1 To come face to face; to encounter. *Shakes.*
 - 2 To encounter in hostility. *Milton.*
 - 3 To encounter unexpectedly. *Milton.*
 - 4 To join another in the same place. *Shakes.*
 - 5 To close one with another. *Addison.*
 - 6 To find; to light on. *Pope.*
- To MEET**, *v. n.*
- 1 To encounter; to close face to face.
 - 2 To encounter in hostility. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To assemble; to come together. *Tillotson.*
 - 4 To meet with. To light on; to find.
 - 5 To meet with. To join. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 To meet with. To suffer unexpectedly. *Shak.*
 - 7 To encounter; to engage. *Rowe.*
 - 8 To obviate: a Latinism. *Bacon.*
 - 9 To advance half way. *South.*
 - 10 To unite; to join.
- ME'ETER**, *s.* [from *meet*.] One that accosts another. *Shakespeare.*
- ME'ETING**, *s.* [from *meet*.]
- 1 An assembly; a convention. *Sprat.*
 - 2 An interview. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters.
 - 4 A conflux: as, the meeting of two rivers.
- ME'ETING-HOUSE**, *s.* [meeting and house.] Place where dissenters assemble to worship. *Addison.*
- ME'ETLY**, *ad.* [from the adj.] Fitly; properly.
- ME'ETNESS**, *s.* Fitness; propriety.
- ME'GRIM**, *s.* [from *hemigrany*.] Disorder of the head. *Bacon.*
- To ME'INE**, *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainsworth.*
- ME'INY**, *s.* [*menigu*, Sax.] A retinue; domestic servants. *Shakespeare.*
- MELANAGO'GUES**, *s.* [from *μελας* and *αγω*.] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.
- MELANCHO'LICK**, *a.* [from *melancholy*.]
- 1 Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 Unhappy; unfortunate. *Clarendon.*
- ME'LANCHOLY**, *s.* [from *μελας* and *χολη*.]
- 1 A disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile. *Quincy.*
 - 2 A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper. *Tayl.*
- ME'LANCHOLY**, *a.* [*melancolique*, Fr.]
- 1 Gloomy; dismal. *Denham.*
 - 2 Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected. *Locke.*
- MELICE'RIS**, *s.* [*μελακρής*.] A tumour enclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey. *Sharp.*
- ME'LILOT**, *s.* [*melilotus*, Lat.] A plant.
- To ME'LIORATE**, *v. n.* [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior*, Lat.] To better; to improve. *South.*
- MELIORA'TION**, *s.* [*melioration*, Fr.] Improvement; act of bettering. *Bacon.*
- MELIO'RITY**, *s.* [from *melior*, Lat.] State of being better. *Bacon.*
- To MELL**, *v. n.* [*meler*, Fr.] To mix; to meddle: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- MELLI'FEROUS**, *a.* Productive of honey.
- MELLIFICA'TION**, *s.* [*mellifico*, Lat.] The art or practice of making honey. *Arbuthnot.*
- MELLI'FLUENCE**, *s.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.] A honeyed flow; a flow of sweetness.
- MELLI'FLUENT**, } *a.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flow
MELLI'FLUOUS, } ing with honey. *Shakes.*
- ME'LLOW**, *a.* [*meawwa*, soft, Sax.]
- 1 Soft with ripeness; full ripe. *Digby.*
 - 2 Soft in sound. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Soft; unctuous. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Drunk; melted down with drink. *Roscom.*
- To ME'LLOW**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
- 1 To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age. *Addison.*
 - 2 To soften. *Mortimer.*
 - 3 To mature to perfection. *Dryden.*
- To ME'LLOW**, *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen. *Donne.*
- ME'LLOWNESS**, *s.* [from *mellow*.]

MEN

- 1 Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity. *Digby.*
 2 Maturity; full age.
MELOCO'TON, *s.* [*melocotone*, Span.] A quince: obsolete. *Bacon.*
MELO'DIOUS, *a.* [from *melody*.] Musical; harmonious. *Milton.*
MELO'DIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *melodious*.] Musically; harmoniously.
MELO'DIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *melodious*.] Harmoniousness; musicalness.
ME'LODY, *s.* [*μελωδία*.] Musick; harmony of sound. *Hooker.*
ME'LON, *s.* [*melo*, Lat.]
 1 A plant. *Miller.*
 2 The fruit. *Numbers.*
ME'LON-THISTLE, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
To MELT, *v. a.* [*myltan*, Sax.]
 1 To dissolve; to make liquid. *Locke.*
 2 To dissolve; to break in pieces. *Burnet.*
 3 To soften to love or tenderness. *Addison.*
 4 To waste away. *Shakespeare.*
To MELT, *v. n.*
 1 To become liquid; to dissolve. *Dryden.*
 2 To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To be dissolved; to lose substance. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To be subdued by affliction. *Psalms.*
ME'LTR, *s.* One that melts metals. *Sidney.*
ME'LTINGLY, *ad.* [from *melting*.] Like something melting. *Sidney.*
ME'LWEL, *s.* A kind of fish.
ME'MBER, *s.* [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.]
 1 A limb; a part appendant to the body.
 2 A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause. *Watts.*
 3 Any part of an integral. *Addison.*
 4 One of a community. *Addison.*
ME'MBRANE, *s.* [*membrana*, Lat.] A web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven for the wrapping up some parts; the fibres give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp the parts they contain. *Quincy.*
MEMBRANA'CEOUS, *a.* [*membraneux*, Fr. from *membrana*, Lat.]
MEMBRANE'NEOUS, *a.* [*membrana*, Lat.]
ME'MBRANOUS, *a.* [*membrana*, Lat.] Consisting of membranes. *Boyle.*
MEME'NTO, *s.* [Lat.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory. *Bacon.*
MEMO'IR, *s.* [*memoire*, Fr.]
 1 An account of transactions familiarly written. *Prior.*
 2 Hint; notice; account of any thing. *Arbuth.*
ME'MORABLE, *a.* [*memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten. *Dryden.*
ME'MORABLY, *ad.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.
MEMORA'NDUM, *s.* [Lat.] A note to help the memory. *Swift.*
MEMO'RIAL, *a.* [*memorialis*, Lat.]
 1 Preservative of memory. *Broome.*
 2 Contained in memory. *Watts.*
MEMO'RIAL, *s.*
 1 A monument; something to preserve memory. *South.*
 2 Hint to assist the memory. *South.*
 3 An address, reminding of services and soliciting reward.
MEMO'RIALIST, *s.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes memorials. *Spectator.*
To ME'MORIZE, *v. n.* [from *memory*.]
 1 To record; to commit to memory by writing. *Wotton.*
 2 To cause to be remembered. *Shakespeare.*
ME'MORY, *s.* [*memoria*, Lat.]
 1 The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection. *Locke.*
 2 Exemption from oblivion. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Time of knowledge. *Milton.*
 4 Memorial; monumental record. *Addison.*
 5 Reflection; attention: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
MEN. The plural of *man*.
MEN-PLEASER, *s.* [*men* and *pleaser*.] One too careful to please others. *Ephesians.*

MER

- To ME'NACE**, *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr.] To threaten; to threat. *Shakespeare.*
ME'NACE, *s.* [*menace*, Fr.] Threat. *Brown.*
ME'NACER, *s.* [*menaceur*, Fr.] A threatener; one that threatens. *Philips.*
MENA'GE, *s.* [Fr.] A collection of animals. *Addison.*
MENA'GERIE, *s.* [Fr.] A place for keeping foreign birds and other curious animals. *Burke.*
ME'NAGOGUE, *s.* [*μενεγος* and *αγω*.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.
To MEND, *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.]
 1 To repair from breach or decay. *Chronicles.*
 2 To correct; to alter for the better. *Pope.*
 3 To help; to advance. *Locke.*
 4 To improve; to increase. *Dryden.*
To MEND, *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good. *Pope.*
ME'NDABLE, *a.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended.
MENDA'CITY, *s.* [*mendax*, L.] Falsehood. *Br.*
ME'NDER, *s.* [from *mend*.] One that makes any change for the better. *Shakespeare.*
ME'NDICANT, *s.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary. *Fiddes.*
ME'NDICANT, *s.* [*mendicant*, Fr.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity.
To ME'NDICATE, *v. a.* [*mendico*, Lat. *mendier*, Fr.] To beg; to ask alms.
MENDI'CITY, *s.* [*mendicitas*, Lat.] The life of a beggar. *Shakespeare.*
MENDS, for *amends*.
ME'NIAL, *a.* [from *meiny*.] Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants. *Dryden.*
ME'NIAL, *s.* One of the train of servants.
ME'NINGES, *s.* [*μενινγος*.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the *pia mater* and *dura mater*. *Wise.*
MENO'LOGY, *s.* [*μενολογιον*.] A register of months. *Stillfleet.*
ME'NOW, *s.* [commonly *minnow*.] A fish.
ME'NSAL, *a.* [*mensalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. *Clarissa.*
ME'NSTRUAL, *a.* [*menstruus*, Lat.]
 1 Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month. *Bentley.*
 2 Pertaining to a menstruum. *Bacon.*
ME'NSTRUOUS, *a.* [*menstruus*, Lat.]
 1 Having the catamenia. *Sandys.*
 2 Happening to women at certain times. *Brown.*
ME'NSTRUUM, *s.* All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy.*
MENSURABI'LITY, *s.* [*mensurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being measured.
ME'NSURABLE, *a.* [*mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured. *Holder.*
ME'NSURABLY, ** ad.* [from *mensurable*.] With a capacity of being measured. *Ash.*
ME'NSURAL, *a.* [*mensura*, Lat.] Relating to measure.
To ME'NSURATE, *v. a.* [*mensura*, Lat.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.
MENSURA'TION, *s.* [*mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring. *Arbuthnot.*
ME'NTAL, *a.* [*mentale*, Fr. *mentis*, Lat.] Intellectual; existing in the mind. *Milton.*
ME'NTALLY, *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley.*
MENTION, *s.* [*mention*, Fr. *mentio*, Lat.]
 1 Oral or written recital of any thing. *Rogers.*
 2 Cursory or incidental nomination. *Milton.*
To ME'NTION, *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr.] To write or express in words or writing. *Isaiah.*
MEPHI'TICK, ** a.* [*mephitis*, Latin.] Ill-favoured; stinking. *Quincy.*
MEPHI'TICAL, *a.* [*mephitis*, Latin.]
MERA'CIOUS, *a.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.
MERA'CITY, ** s.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Purity; clearness. *Scott.*
ME'RCABLE, *a.* [*mercor*, Lat.] To be sold or bought.
ME'RCANTANT, *s.* [*mercantante*, Ital.] A foreigner, or foreign trader. *Shakespeare.*

MER

MERCANTILE, *a.* Trading; commercial.
MERCAT, *s.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] Market; trade.
Sprat.
MERCATOR'S CHART, *s.* [*Mercator* and *chart*.] A chart in which the parallels are represented in straight lines. *Ash.*
MERCATURE, *s.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and selling.
MERCENARINESS, *s.* [*from mercenary*.] Venality; respect to hire or reward. *Boyle.*
MERCENARY, *a.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.]
 1 Venal; hired; sold for money. *Hayward.*
 2 Too studious of profit. *South.*
MERCENARY, *s.* A hireling; one retained or serving for pay. *Sandys.*
MERCER, *s.* [*mercier*, Fr.] One who sells silks. *Howel.*
MERCERY, *s.* [*mercet*, Fr.] Trade of mercers; traffick of silks. *Graunt.*
TO MERCHAND, *v. n.* [*merchander*, Fr.] To transact by traffick. *Bacon.*
MERCHANDISE, *s.* [*marchandise*, Fr.]
 1 Traffick; commerce; trade. *Taylor.*
 2 Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.
TO MERCHANDISE, *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce. *Brerewood.*
MERCHANT, *s.* [*marchand*, Fr.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addison.*
MERCHANTABLE, *a.* [*from merchant*.] Fit to be bought or sold. *Brown.*
MERCHANTLIKE, *a.* Like a merchant.
MERCHANTLY, *a.* *Ainsworth.*
MERCHANTMAN, *s.* A ship of trade.
MERCIBLE, *a.* The word in Spenser signifies merciful: not used.
MERCIFUL, *a.* [*mercy* and *full*.] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare. *Deuteronomy.*
MERCIFULLY, *ad.* Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compassion. *Atterbury.*
MERCIFULNESS, *s.* [*from merciful*.] Tenderness; willingness to spare. *Hammond.*
MERCILESS, *a.* [*from mercy*.] Void of mercy; pitiless; hardhearted; cruel. *Denham.*
MERCILESSLY, *ad.* [*from merciless*.] In a manner void of pity.
MERCILESSNESS, *s.* [*from merciless*.] Want of pity.
MERCURIAL, *a.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.]
 1 Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly. *Bacon.*
 2 Consisting of quicksilver.
MERCURIFICATION, *s.* [*from mercury*.] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver. *Boyle.*
MERCURY, *s.* [*mercurius*, Lat.]
 1 The chymist's name for quicksilver is mercury. *Hill.*
 2 Sprightly qualities. *Pope.*
 3 A newspaper.
 4 It is now applied to the carriers of news.
MERCURY, *s.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A planet.
MERCY, *s.* [*merci*, Fr.]
 1 Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to spare and save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish. *Psalms.*
 2 Pardon. *Dryden.*
 3 Discretion; power of acting at pleasure. *Shak.*
MERCY-SEAT, *s.* The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubim, of the same metal, which, with their wings extended forward, seemed to form a throne. *Exodus.*
MERE, *a.* [*merus*, Lat.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only. *Atterbury.*
MERE or **MER** signify the same with the Saxon *mere*, a pool or lake. *Gibson.*
MERE, *s.* [*mere*, Sax.]
 1 A pool, commonly a large pool or lake.
 2 A boundary. *Brown.*
MERELY, *ad.* [*from mere*.] Simply; only; thus and no other way. *Swift.*
MERETRICIOUS, *a.* [*meretricius*, Lat.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show. *Roscommon.*

MES

MERETRICIOUSLY, *ad.* Whorishly; after the manner of whores.
MERETRICIOUSNESS, *s.* [*from meretricious*.] False allurement like that of strumpets.
MERIDIAN, *s.* [*meridien*, Fr.]
 1 Noon; mid-day. *Dryden.*
 2 The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon. *Watts.*
 3 The particular place or state of any thing.
 4 The highest point of glory or power. *Shak.*
MERIDIAN, *a.*
 1 Being at the point of noon. *Milton.*
 2 Extended from north to south. *Boyle.*
 3 Raised to the highest point.
MERIDIONAL, *a.* [*meridional*, Fr.]
 1 Southern. *Brown.*
 2 Southerly; having a southern aspect. *Wotton.*
MERIDIONALITY, *s.* [*from meridional*.] Position in the south; aspect toward the south.
MERIDIONALLY, *ad.* [*from meridional*.] In the direction of the meridian. *Brown.*
MERIT, *s.* [*meritum*, Lat. *merite*, Fr.]
 1 Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward. *Dryden.*
 2 Reward deserved. *Prior.*
 3 Claim; right. *Dryden.*
TO MERIT, *v. a.* [*meriter*, Fr.]
 1 To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved. *South.*
 2 To deserve; to earn. *Shakespeare.*
MERITORIOUS, *a.* [*meritoire*, Fr.] Deserving of reward; high in desert. *Sanderson.*
MERITORIOUSLY, *ad.* In such a manner as to deserve reward. *Wotton.*
MERITORIOUSNESS, *s.* [*from meritorious*.] The act or state of deserving well. *South.*
MERITOT, *s.* A kind of play. *Ainsworth.*
MERLIN, *s.* A kind of hawk. *Sidney.*
MERMAID, *s.* [*mer the sea, and maid*.] A sea woman. *Davies.*
MERRILY, *ad.* [*from merry*.] Gayly; airily; cheerfully; with mirth. *Granville.*
MERRIMAKE, *s.* [*merry* and *make*.] A festival; a meeting for mirth. *Spenser.*
TO MERRIMAKE, *v. n.* To feast; to be jovial. *Gay.*
MERRIMENT, *s.* [*from merry*.] Mirth, gayety; cheerfulness; laughter. *Hooker.*
MERRINESS, *s.* [*from merry*.] Mirth; merry disposition. *Shakespeare.*
MERRY, *a.*
 1 Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.
 2 Causing laughter. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Prosperous. *Dryden.*
 4 To make merry. To junket; to be jovial. *L'Estrange.*
MERRY-ANDREW, *s.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding. *L'Estrange.*
MERRYTHOUGHT, *s.* [*merry* and *thought*.] A forked bone on the body of fowls. *Echard.*
MERSION, *s.* [*mersio*, Lat.] The act of sinking, or thrusting over head. *Ainsworth.*
MESSEMS, *impersonal verb.* I think; it appears to me. *Sidney.*
MESENTERICK, *a.* [*mesenterique*, Fr.] Relating to the mesentery. *Cheyne.*
MESENTERY, *s.* [*μεσεντεριον*.] That round which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*
MESERACK, *a.* [*μεσαρακιον*; *mesarique*, Fr.] Belonging to the mesentery. *Arbuthnot.*
MESH, *s.* [*maesche*, Dutch.] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net. *Blackmore.*
TO MESH, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To catch in a net; to ensnare. *Drayton.*
MESHY, *a.* [*from mesh*.] Reticulated; of network. *Carew.*
MESLIN, *s.* [*for miscellane*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Hooker.*
MESOLEUCYS, *s.* [*μεσολευκος*.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle.
MESOLOGARITHMS, *s.* [*μεσος, λογος, and αριθμος*.] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler. *Harris.*
MESOMELAS, *s.* [*μεσομελας*.] A precious stone

MET

with a black vein parting every colour in the midst. *Bailey.*
ME'SPISE, *s.* [probably misprinted for *mesprise* - *mespris*, Fr.] Contempt; scorn. *Spenser.*
MESS, *s.* [*mes*, old Fr.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together. *Shakespeare.*
To MESS, *v. n.* To eat; to feed.
ME'SSAGE, *s.* [*message*, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third. *Dryden.*
ME'SSENGER, *s.* [*messenger*, Fr.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing. *Clarendon.*
MESSIAH, *s.* [from the Heb.] The Anointed; the Christ. *Watts.*
ME'SSIEURS, *s.* [Fr. pl. of *monsieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.
ME'SSMATE, *s.* [*mess* and *mate*.] One who eats at the same table.
MESSUAGE, *s.* [*messuagium*, low Lat.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.
MET. The preterit and participle of *meet*.
META'BASIS, *s.* [Gr.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.
META'BOLA, *s.* [*μεταβολη*.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.
METACA'RPAL, *a.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Sharp.*
METACA'RPUS, *s.* [*μετακαρπιον*.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are jointed to the fingers.
METAGRA'MMATISM, *s.* [*μετα* and *γραμμα*.] A dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connection of it by artificial transposition, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism. *Camden.*
METAL, *s.* [*metal*, Fr.]
 1 A firm, heavy, and hard substance, opaque, fusible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a solid body, such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer. The *metals* are six in number; gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and lead. *Hill.*
 2 Courage; spirit: more frequently written *mettle*. *Clarendon.*
METALE'PSIS, *s.* [*μεταληψις*.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey.*
META'LLICAL, *a.* [*metallum*, Lat.] Partaking
META'LLICK, *s.* of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal. *Wotton.*
METALLI'FEROUS, *a.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing metals.
META'LLINE, *a.* [from *metal*.]
 1 Impregnated with metal. *Bacon.*
 2 Consisting of metal. *Boyle.*
METALLIST, *s.* [*metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one skilled in metals. *Moxon.*
METALLO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*metallum* and *γραφω*.] An account or description of metals.
METALLURGIST, *s.* [*metallum* and *εργον*.] A worker in metals.
METALLURGY, *s.* [*metallum* and *εργον*.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.
To METAMO'RPHOSE, *v. a.* [*μεταμορφω*.] To change the form or shape of any thing. *Wott.*
METAMO'RPHOSIS, *s.* [*μεταμορφωσις*.] Transformation; change of shape. *Dryden.*
METAPHOR, *s.* [*μεταφορα*.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A *metaphor* is a simile comprised in a word. *Dryden.*
METAPHO'RICAL, *a.* [*metaphorique*, Fr.] Not
METAPHO'RICK, *s.* literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative. *Hooker.*
METAPHO'RICALLY, *ad.* [from *metaphor*.] Figuratively. *Reid.*
METAPHRA'SE, *s.* [*μεταφρασις*.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another. *Dryden.*

MET

METAPHRAST, *s.* [*μεταφραστης*.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.
METAPHY'SICAL, *a.*
METAPHY'SICK, *s.*
 1 Versed in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics.
 2 In Shakespeare it means supernatural or preternatural.
METAPHY'SICALLY, *ad.* [from *metaphysical*.] In a metaphysical way. *Burke.*
METAPHYSI'CIAN, *s.* [from *metaphysic*.] One versed in metaphysics. *Warton.*
METAPHY'SICK, *s.* [*metaphysique*, Fr. *μεταφυσικη*.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing. *Watts.*
ME'TAPLASM, *s.* [*μεταπλασμος*.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.
META'STASIS, *s.* [*μεταστασις*.] Translation or removal. *Harvey.*
METATA'RSAL, *a.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus. *Sharp.*
METATA'RSUS, *s.* [*μετα* and *ταρσος*.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Wiseman.*
META'THESIS, *s.* [*μεταθεσις*.] A transposition.
To METE, *v. a.* [*metior*, Lat.] To measure; to reduce to measure. *Creech.*
To METEMPSYCHO'SE, *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. *Peacham.*
METEMPSYCHO'SIS, *s.* [*μετεμψυχωσις*.] The transmigration of souls from body to body. *Brown.*
METEOR, *s.* [*μετεωρα*.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature. *Donne.*
METEOROLOGICAL, *a.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors. *Howel.*
METEOROLOGIST, *s.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them. *Howel.*
METEOR'LOGY, *s.* [*μετεωρα* and *λογω*.] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*
METE'OROUS, *a.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*
ME'TER, *s.* [from *mete*.] A measure.
ME'TEWAND, *s.* [*mete* and *yard*, or *wand*.]
ME'TEYARD, *s.* A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken. *Ascham.*
METHE'GLIN, *s.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Dryden.*
METHINKS, *verb impers.* I think; it seems to me; meseems. *Spenser.*
METHOD, *s.* [*methode*, Fr. *μεθοδος*.] The placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end. *Watts.*
METHO'DICAL, *a.* [*methodique*, Fr.] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order. *Addison.*
METHO'DICALLY, *ad.* According to method and order. *Suckling.*
To METHODISE, *v. a.* [from *method*.] To regulate; to dispose in order. *Addison.*
METHODIST, *s.* [from *method*.]
 1 A physician who practises by theory. *Boyle.*
 2 One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules, and in constant method.
METHO'UGHT. The pret. of *methinks*.
METONY'MICAL, *a.* [from *metonymy*.] Put by metonymy for something else.
METONY'MICALLY, *ad.* By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*
METO'NYMY, *s.* [*μετωνυμια*.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; he *died* by steel, that is, by a sword.
METOPO'SCOPIST, *s.* One skilled in metoposcopy; a physiognomist. *Ash.*
METOPO'SCOPY, *s.* [*μετοπισκω* and *σκοπειω*.] The study of physiognomy.

MID

METRE, *s.* [*μετρον*.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables; verse; measure; numbers. *Ascham.*

METRICAL, *a.* [*metricus*, Lat.]

- 1 Pertaining to metre or numbers.
- 2 Consisting of verses.

METROPOLIS, *s.* [*μητροπολις* and *πολις*.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district. *Addison.*

METROPO'LITAN, *s.* [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop. *Clarendon.*

METROPO'LITAN, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *Raleigh.*

METROPOLI'TICAL, *a.* [from *metropolis*.] Chief or principal of cities. *Knolles.*

METTLE, *s.* [corrupted from *metal*.]

- 1 Spirit; spriteliness, courage. *Pope.*
- 2 Substance. *Shakespeare.*

METTLED, *a.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; courageous; full of ardour. *Ben Jonson.*

METTLESOME, *a.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; lively; gay; brisk; airy. *Tatler.*

METTLESOMELY, *ad.* With spriteliness.

MEW, *s.* [*mue*, Fr.]

- 1 A cage; an enclosure; a place where any thing is confined. *Fairfax.*
- 2 [From *mæw*, Sax.] A sea-fowl. *Dryden.*

To MEW, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to enclose. *Spenser.*
- 2 To shed the feathers. *Walton.*
- 3 [From *miauler*, Fr.] To cry as a cat. *Grew.*

To MEWL, *v. a.* [*miauler*, Fr.] To squall as a child. *Shakespeare.*

MEZE'REON, *s.* A species of spurge laurel. *Hill.*

MEZZOTINTO, *s.* [Ital.] A kind of graving, so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted.

MEYNT, *a.* Mingled: obsolete. *Spenser.*

MI'ASM, *s.* [from *μασσω*, *inquino*, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies. *Harvey.*

MICE. The plural of *mouse*.

MI'CHAE'LMAS, *s.* [*Michael* and *mas*.] The feast of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To MICHE, *v. n.* To be secret or covered; to lie hid. *Hanmer.*

MI'CHER, *s.* [from *miche*.] A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places; a hedge-creeper. *Sidney.*

MI'CKLE, *a.* [*micel*, Saxon.] Much; great; muckle. *Camden.*

MICROCO'SM, *s.* [*μικρος* and *κοσμος*.] The little world. Man is so called. *Denham.*

MICROGRAPHY, *s.* [*μικρος* and *γραφω*.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope. *Grew.*

MICRO'METER, *s.* [*μικρος* and *μετρον*.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROSCOPE, *s.* [*μικρος* and *σκοπεω*.] An optick instrument, contrived to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects, which could not otherwise be seen. *Bentley.*

MICROSCO'PICAL, } *a.* [from *microscope*.]

MICROSCO'PICK, }

- 1 Made by a microscope. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 Assisted by a microscope. *Thomson.*
- 3 Resembling a microscope. *Pope.*

MID, *a.* [contracted from *middle*.]

- 1 Middle; equally between two extremes.
- 2 It is much used in composition.

MID-COURSE, *s.* [*mid* and *course*.] Middle of the way. *Milton.*

MIDDAY, *a.* [*mid* and *day*.] Meridional; being at noon. *Sidney.*

MID'DAY, *s.* Noon; meridian. *Donne.*

MID'DEST. The superlative of *mid*. *Spenser.*

MID'DLE, *a.* [*middle*, Sax.]

- 1 Equally distant from the two extremes. *Swift.*
- 2 Intermediate; intervening. *Davies.*
- 3 Middle finger; the long finger. *Sharp.*

MID'DLE, *s.*

MIL

- 1 Part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge. *Judges.*
- 2 The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*

MID'DLE-AGED, *a.* [*middle* and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life. *Swift.*

MID'DLEMOST, *a.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle. *Newton.*

MID'DLING, *a.* [from *middle*.]

- 1 Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low. *L'Estrange.*
- 2 Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Graunt.*

MIDGE, *s.* [*miege*, Sax.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN, *s.* [*mid* and *heaven*.] The middle of the sky. *Milton.*

MID'LAND, *a.* [*mid* and *land*.]

- 1 That is remote from the coast. *Hale.*
- 2 Surrounded by land; mediterranean. *Dryden.*

MID'DLEG, *s.* [*mid* and *leg*.] Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MID'MOST, *a.* [from *mid*.] Middle.

MID'NIGHT, *s.* [*mid* and *night*.] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night. *Atterbury.*

MIDNIGHT, *a.* Being in the middle of the night. *Bacon.*

MIDRIFT, *s.* [*mid hrife*, Sax.] The diaphragm. *Milton.*

MID-SEA, *s.* The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*

MID'SHIPMAN, *s.* An officer aboard a ship, next in rank to a lieutenant.

MIDST, *s.* Middle. *Taylor.*

MIDST, *a.* [from *middest*.] Midmost; being in the middle. *Dryden.*

MID'STREAM, *s.* [*mid* and *stream*.] Middle of the stream. *Dryden.*

MID'SUMMER, *s.* [*mid* and *summer*.] The summer solstice. *Swift.*

MID'WAY, *s.* [*mid* and *way*.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end. *Shakespeare.*

MID'WAY, *a.* Being in the middle between two places. *Shakespeare.*

MID'WAY, *ad.* In the middle of the passage. *Dry.*

MID'WIFE, *s.* [*meed* and *wif*, Sax.] A woman who assists women in childbirth. *Donne.*

MID'WIFERY, *s.* [from *midwife*.]

- 1 Assistance given at childbirth.
- 2 Trade of a midwife.
- 3 Act of production; help to production.

MID'WINTER, *s.* [*mid* and *winter*.] The winter solstice. *Dryden.*

MIEN, *s.* [*mine*, Fr.] Air; look; manner. *Dry.*

MIGHT. The preterite of *may*.

MIGHT, *s.* [*might*, Sax.] Power; strength; force. *Ayliffe.*

MIGHT and main. Utmost force; highest degree of strength. *Dryden.*

MIG'HTILY, *ad.* [from *mighty*.]

- 1 With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly. *Hooker.*
- 2 Vehemently; vigorously; violently. *Shakes.*
- 3 In a great degree; very much. *Spectator.*

MIG'HTINESS, *s.* [from *mighty*.] Power; greatness; height of dignity. *Shakespeare.*

MIG'HTY, *a.* [from *might*.]

- 1 Strong; valiant. *Milton.*
- 2 Powerful. *Genesis.*
- 3 Impetuous; violent. *Isaiah.*
- 4 Vast; enormous; bulky. *Milton.*
- 5 Excellent; of superiour eminence. *Dryden.*
- 6 Forcible; efficacious. *Esdras.*

MIG'HTY, *ad.* In a great degree. *Prior.*

MIGNONETTE, *s.* [Fr.] An annual flower with a strong sweet scent like that of raspberries. *Mason.*

To MI'GRATE, *v. n.* [*migro*, Lat.] To change residence from one country to another. *T. War.*

MIGRATION, *s.* [*migratio*, Lat.]

- 1 Act of changing residence. *Brown.*
- 2 Change of place; removal. *Woodward.*

MILCH, *a.* [from *milk*.] Giving milk. *Shakes.*

MILD, *a.* [*mild*, Sax.]

- 1 Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement. *Rogers.*

MIL

- 1 Soft; gentle, not violent. *Pope.*
 3 Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity. *Davies.*
MILDEW, *s.* [*mildeawe*, Sax.] *Mildew* is a dewy moisture which falls, and by its acrimony corrodes the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exsudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, which preys upon this exsudation. *Hill.*
MILDEW, *v. a.* To taint with mildew. *Gay.*
MILDLY, *ad.* [from *mild*.] *Dryden.*
 1 Tenderly; not severely. *Bacon.*
 2 Gently, not violently. *Addison.*
MILDNESS, *s.* [from *mild*.] Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency. *Addison.*
MILE, *s.* [*mille passus*, Lat.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards. *Clarendon.*
MILESTONE, *s.* [*mile and stone*.] Stone set to mark the miles. *Dryden.*
MILLEFOIL, *s.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant, the same with yarrow. *Dryden.*
MILIARY, *a.* [*milium*, Lat. millet.] Small; resembling a millet-seed. *Cheyne.*
MILIARY fever. A fever that produces small eruptions. *Temple.*
MILICE, *s.* [Fr.] Standing force. *Spenser.*
MILITANT, *a.* [*militans*, Lat.] *Rogers.*
 1 Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier. *Mortimer.*
 2 Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant. *Mortimer.*
MILITAR, *a.* [*militaris*, Lat. *Militar* is now out of use.] *Shakespeare.*
 1 Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly. *Prior.*
 2 Suiting a soldier, pertaining to a soldier; warlike. *Bacon.*
 3 Effected by soldiers. *Ash.*
MILITARY, ** s.* [from the adj.] The soldiery; the militia. *Ash.*
MILITIA, *s.* [Lat.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation. *Clarendon.*
MILK, *s.* [*meelc*, Sax.] *Floyer.*
 1 The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast. *Bacon.*
 2 Emulsion made by contusion of seeds: as, *milk of almonds*. *Bacon.*
To MILK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] *Pope.*
 1 To draw milk from the breast by the hand. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To suck. *Shakespeare.*
MILKEN, *a.* [from *milk*.] Consisting of milk. *Temple.*
MILKER, *s.* [from *milk*.] One that milk animals. *Dryden.*
MILKINESS, *s.* [from *milky*.] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk. *Floyer.*
MILKLIVERED, *a.* [*milk and liver*.] Cowardly; timorous; fainthearted. *Shakespeare.*
MILKMAID, *s.* [*milk and maid*.] Woman employed in the dairy. *Addison.*
MILKMAN, *s.* [*milk and man*.] A man who sells milk. *Addison.*
MILKPAIL, *s.* [*milk and pail*.] A vessel into which cows are milked. *Watts.*
MILKPAN, *s.* [*milk and pan*.] A vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*
MILKPOTTAGE, *s.* [*milk and pottage*.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal. *Locke.*
MILKSCORE, *s.* [*milk and score*.] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board. *Addison.*
MILKSOP, *s.* [*milk and sop*.] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Spenser.*
MILKTOOTH, *s.* [*milk and tooth*.] *Milkteeth* are those small teeth which come forth before, when a foal is about three months old. *F. Dic.*
MILKTHISTLE, *s.* [*milk and thistle*: plants that have white juice are named milky.] An herb

MIL

- MILKTRE FOIL**, *s.* [*cytissus*.] An herb. *Dryden.*
MILKVETCH, *s.* [*astragalus*.] A plant. *Dryden.*
MILKWEED, *s.* [*milk and weed*.] A plant. *Dryden.*
MILKWHITE, *a.* [*milk and white*.] White as milk. *Dryden.*
MILKWORT, *s.* [*milk and wort*.] A bell-shaped flower. *Dryden.*
MILKWOMAN, *s.* [*milk and woman*.] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk. *Arbuthnot.*
MILKY, *a.* [from *milk*.] *Arbuthnot.*
 1 Made of milk. *Roscommon.*
 2 Resembling milk. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Yielding milk. *Shakespeare.*
MILKY-WAY, *s.* [*milky and way*.] The galaxy. *Shakespeare.*
 The *milky-way* is a broad white track, encompassing the whole heavens, in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. It consists of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its white colour is supposed to be occasioned. *Harris.*
MILL, *s.* [*μύλη*; *myln*, Sax.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. *Sharp.*
To MILL, *v. a.* [from the noun; *μύλειν*.] *Addison.*
 1 To grind; to comminute. *Addison.*
 2 To beat up chocolate. *Addison.*
 3 To stamp coin in the mints. *Addison.*
MILL-COG, *s.* The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels. *Mortimer.*
MILL-DAM, *s.* The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill. *Mortimer.*
MILL-HORSE, *s.* A horse that turns a mill. *Mortimer.*
MILLENA'RIAN, *s.* [*millenarius*, Lat.] One who expects the millennium. *Arbuthnot.*
MILLENARY, *a.* [*millenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbuthnot.*
MILLENIST, *s.* [*mille*, Lat.] One that holds the millennium. *Arbuthnot.*
MILLENNIUM, *s.* [Lat.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude. *Burnet.*
MILLENNIAL, *a.* [*millennium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium. *Burnet.*
MILLEPEDES, *s.* [*mille and pes*, Lat.] Woodlice, so called from their numerous feet. *Mort.*
MILLER, *s.* [from *mill*.] One who attends a mill. *Brown.*
MILLER, *s.* A fly. *Ainsworth.*
MILLER'S-THUMB, *s.* A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bull-head. *Ainsworth.*
MILLESIMAL, *a.* [*millesimus*, Lat.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts. *Watts.*
MILLET, *s.* [*milium*, Lat.] *Arbuthnot.*
 1 A plant. *Carew.*
 2 A kind of fish. *Tatler.*
MILLINER, *s.* One who sells rands and dresses for women. *Tatler.*
MILLION, *s.* [*million*, Fr.] *Shakespeare.*
 1 The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A proverbial name for any very great number. *Locke.*
MILLIONTH, *a.* [from *million*.] The ten hundred thousandth. *Bentley.*
MILLMOUNTAINS, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MILLPOND, ** s.* A head of water dammed up to drive a mill. *Ash.*
MILLPOOL, ** s.* to drive a mill. *Ash.*
MILLSTONE, *s.* [*mill and stone*.] The stone by which corn is comminuted. *L'Estrange.*
MILLTEETH, *s.* [*mill and teeth*.] The grinders. *Arbuthnot.*
MILT, *s.* [*mildt*, Dutch.] *Walton.*
 1 The sperm of the male fish. *Walton.*
 2 [From *milt*, Sax.] The spleen. *Walton.*
To MILT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish. *Walton.*

MIN

MILTER, *s.* [from *milt*.] The he of any fish, the she being called spawner. *Walton.*
MILTWORT, *s.* [asplenon.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
MIME, *s.* [μῦμος.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth. *B. Jon.*
TO MI'ME, *v. n.* To play the mime. *B. Jonson.*
MIMMER, *s.* [from *mime*.] A mimick. *Milton.*
MIMICAL, *a.* [mimicus, Lat.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Dryden.*
MIMICALLY, *ad.* In imitation; in a mimical manner.
MIMICK, *s.* [mimicus, Lat.]
 1 A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner. *Prior.*
 2 A mean or servile imitator.
MIMICK, *a.* [mimicus, Lat.] Imitative. *Swift.*
TO MI'MICK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation. *Glanville.*
MIMICKRY, *s.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation. *Spectator.*
MIMO'GRAPHER, *s.* [mimus and γραφω.] A writer of farces.
MINA'CIOUS, *a.* [minax, Lat.] Full of threats.
MINA'CITY, *s.* [minax, Lat.] Disposition to use threats.
MINATORY, *a.* [minor, Lat.] Threatening. *Bacon.*
TO MINCE, *v. a.* [from *minish*.]
 1 To cut into very small parts. *South.*
 2 To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate. *Woodward.*
 3 To speak with affected softness; to clip the words. *Shakespeare.*
TO MINCE, *v. n.*
 1 To walk nicely by short steps. *Pope.*
 2 To speak small and imperfectly. *Dryden.*
MINCINGLY, *ad.* [from *mince*.] In small parts; not fully. *Hooker.*
MIND, *s.* [gemind, Sax.]
 1 The intelligent power. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Intellectual capacity. *Lowley.*
 3 Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection. *Hooker.*
 4 Thoughts; sentiments. *Dryden.*
 5 Opinion. *Glanville.*
 6 Memory; remembrance. *Atterbury.*
TO MIND, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To mark; to attend. *Roscommon.*
 2 To put in mind; to remind. *Burnet.*
TO MIND, *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed. *Sven.*
MINDED, *a.* [from *mind*.] Disposed; inclined; affected. *Tillotson.*
MINDFUL, *a.* [mind and full.] Attentive; heedful; having memory. *Hammond.*
MINDFULLY, *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.
MINDFULNESS, *s.* Attention; regard.
MINDLESS, *a.* [from *mind*.]
 1 Inattentive; regardless. *Prior.*
 2 Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers. *Davies.*
 3 Stupid; unthinking. *Shakespeare.*
MINDLESSLY, ** ad.* [from *mindless*.] Heedlessly; inattentively. *Ash.*
MIND-STRICKEN, *a.* [mind and stricken.] Moved; affected in his mind. *Sidney.*
MINE, *pronoun possessive.* [myn, Sax.] Belonging to me. *Dryden.*
MINE, *s.* [mine, Fr. *mwyn*, or *mwyn*, Welsh.]
 1 A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals. *Boyle.*
 2 A cavern dug under any fortification, that it may sink for want of support; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired, whatever is over it may be blown up. *Milton.*
TO MINE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows. *Woodward.*
TO MINE, *v. a.* To sap; to run by mines; to destroy by slow degrees. *Shakespeare.*
MINER, *s.* [mineur, Fr.]
 1 One who digs for metals. *Dryden.*
 2 One who makes military mines. *Tatier.*
MINERAL, *s.* [minerale, Lat.] Fossil body; matter dug out of mines. *Woodward.*

MIN

MINERAL, *a.* Consisting of fossil bodies.
MINERALIST, *s.* [from *mineral*.] One skilled or employed in minerals. *Boyle.*
MINERA'LOGIST, *s.* [mineralogie, Fr.] One who discourses on minerals. *Brown.*
MINERA'LOGY, *s.* [from *mineral* and *λογος*.] The doctrine of minerals.
MINE'VER, *s.* A skin with specks of white.
TO MI'NGLE, *v. a.*
 1 To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass. *Rogers.*
 2 To contaminate; to make of dissimilar parts. *Rogers.*
 3 To confuse. *Milton.*
TO MI'NGLE, *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with. *Rowe.*
MI'NGLE, *s.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused mass. *Dryden.*
MI'NGLER, *s.* He who mingles.
MI'NIATURE, *s.* [miniature, Fr.]
 1 Painting by powders mixed with gum and water.
 2 Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality. *Philips.*
MI'NIKIN, *a.* Small; diminutive. *Shakespeare.*
MI'NIKIN, *s.* A small sort of pins.
MI'NIM, *s.* [minimus, Lat.] A small being; a dwarf. *Milton.*
MINIMUS, *s.* [Lat.] A being of the least size. *Shakespeare.*
MI'NION, *s.* [mignon, Fr.] A favourite; a darling: a low dependant. *Swift.*
MI'NIOUS, *a.* [minium, Lat.] Of the colour of red lead or vermillion. *Brown.*
TO MI'NISH, *v. a.* [from *diminish*; *minus*, Lat.] To lessen; to lop; to impair. *Psalm.*
MI'NISTER, *s.* [minister, Lat.]
 1 An agent; one who is employed to any end, one who acts under another. *Sidney.*
 2 One who is employed in the administration of government. *Bacon.*
 3 One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions. *Addison.*
 4 A delegate; an official. *Shakespeare.*
 5 An agent from a foreign power.
TO MI'NISTER, *v. a.* [ministro, Lat.] To give; to supply; to afford. *Ottway.*
TO MI'NISTER, *v. n.*
 1 To attend; to serve in any office. *Milton.*
 2 To give medicines. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to contribute; to afford. *Smalridge.*
 4 To attend on the service of God. *Romans.*
MINISTE'RIAL, *a.* [from *minister*.]
 1 Attendant; acting at command. *Brown.*
 2 Acting under superior authority. *Rogers.*
 3 Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office. *Hooker.*
 4 Pertaining to ministers of state.
MINISTE'RIALLY, *ad.* In a ministerial manner. *Waterland.*
MI'NISTERY, *s.* [ministerium, Lat.] Office; service: commonly ministry. *Digby.*
MI'NISTRAL, *a.* [from *minister*.] Pertaining to a minister.
MI'NISTRANT, *a.* [from *minister*.] Attendant; acting at command. *Milton.*
MI'NISTRATION, *s.* [ministro, Lat.]
 1 Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another. *Taylor.*
 2 Service; office; ecclesiastical function.
MI'NISTRY, *s.* [contracted from *ministry*.]
 1 Office; service. *Sprat.*
 2 Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function. *Locke.*
 3 Agency; interposition. *Bentley.*
 4 Business. *Dryden.*
 5 Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state. *Swift.*
MINIUM, *s.* [Latin.] Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it till it be calcined into a grey powder, called the calx or lead; continue the fire, stirring it, and it becomes yellow, called masticot; put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will become of a fine red, which is minium, or red lead. *Hill.*

MIR

- MIR'NOW**, *s.* [*menue*, Fr.] A very small fish; a pink. *Walton.*
- MIR'NOR**, *a.* [Lat.]
- 1 Petty; inconsiderable. *Brown.*
 - 2 Less; smaller. *Clarendon.*
- MIR'NOR**, *s.*
- 1 One under age. *Davies.*
 - 2 The second or particular proposition in the syllogism. *Arbuthnot.*
- TO MIR'NORATE**, *v. a.* [*minor*, Lat.] To lessen; to diminish. *Glanville.*
- MINORA'TION**, *s.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening; diminution; decrease. *Brown.*
- MINO'RITY**, *s.* [*minor*, Lat.]
- 1 The state of being under age. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 The state of being less. *Brown.*
 - 3 The smaller number.
- MIR'NOTAUR**, *s.* [*minos*, and *taurus*, Latin.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull. *Shakespeare.*
- MIR'NSTER**, *s.* [*minstere*, Sax.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church.
- MIR'NSTREL**, *s.* [*menestril*, Span.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments. *Sandys.*
- MIR'NSTRELSY**, *s.* [from *minstrel*.]
- 1 Musick; instrumental harmony. *Davies.*
 - 2 A number of musicians. *Milton.*
- MINT**, *s.* [*minte*, Sax.] A plant. *Dryden.*
- MINT**, *s.* [*munte*, Dutch; *mynetian*, Sax.]
- 1 The place where money is coined. *Addison.*
 - 2 Any place of invention. *Shakespeare.*
- TO MINT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To coin; to stamp money. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To invent; to forge. *Bacon.*
- MIR'NTAGE**, *s.* [from *mint*.]
- 1 That which is coined or stamped. *Milton.*
 - 2 The duty paid for coining. *Ainsworth.*
- MIR'NTER**, *s.* [from *mint*.] Coiner. *Camden.*
- MIR'NTMAN**, *s.* [*mint* and *man*.] One skilled in coinage. *Bacon.*
- MIR'NTMASTER**, *s.* [*mint* and *master*.]
- 1 One who presides in coinage. *Boyle.*
 - 2 One who invents. *Locke.*
- MIR'NUET**, *s.* [*menuet*, Fr.] A stately regular dance. *Stepney.*
- MIR'NIM**, * } *s.*
- MIR'NUM**, } *s.*
- 1 (With printers.) A small sort of printing letter.
 - 2 (With musicians.) A note of slow time.
- MINUTE**, *a.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk. *South.*
- MIR'NUTE**, *s.* [*minutum*, Lat.]
- 1 The sixtieth part of an hour. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Any small space of time. *South.*
 - 3 The first draught of any agreement in writing.
- TO MIR'NUTE**, *v. a.* [*minuter*, Fr.] To set down in short hints. *Spectator.*
- MIR'NUTE-BOOK**, *s.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of short hints.
- MIR'NUTE-GLASS**, *s.* [*minute* and *glass*.] Glass of which the sand measures a minute.
- MIR'NUTEHAND**, * *s.* [*minute* and *hand*.] The index of a clock which shows the minute. *Ash.*
- MINU'TELY**, *ad.* [from *minute*.] To a small point; exactly. *Locke.*
- MIR'NUTELY**, *ad.* [from *minute*, the substantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond.*
- MINU'TENESS**, *s.* [from *minute*.] Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness. *Bentley.*
- MIR'NUTE-WATCH**, *s.* [*minute* and *watch*.] A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour. *Boyle.*
- MIR'NX**, *s.* A young, pert, wanton girl. *Shakes.*
- MIR'ACLE**, *s.* [*miracle*, Fr. *miraculum*, Lat.]
- 1 A wonder; something above human power. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 (In theology.) An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth. *Bentley.*
- MIRA'CULOUS**, *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural. *Herbert.*
- MIRA'CULOUSLY**, *ad.* By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Dryden.*

MIS

- MIRA'CULOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *miraculous*.] The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.
- MIRADO'R**, *s.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony. *Dryden.*
- MIRE**, *s.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water. *Roscommon.*
- TO MIRE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud. *Shakespeare.*
- MIRE**, *s.* [*myra*, Sax. *mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a pismire.
- MIR'INESS**, *s.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness; fulness of mire.
- MIR'KSOME**, *a.* Dark; obscure. *Spenser.*
- MIR'RROR**, *s.* [*miroir*, Fr.]
- 1 A looking-glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. *Davies.*
 - 2 It is used for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed. *Hooker.*
- MIR'RROR-STONE**, *s.* [*selenites*, Lat.] A kind of transparent stone. *Ainsworth.*
- MIRTH**, *s.* [*myrhde*, Sax.] Merriment; jollity; gayety; laughter. *Pope.*
- MIR'THFUL**, *a.* [*mirth* and *full*.] Merry; gay; cheerful. *Ben Jonson.*
- MIR'THLESS**, *a.* [from *mirth*.] Joyless; cheerless.
- MIR'RY**, *a.* [from *mire*.]
- 1 Deep in mud; muddy. *Temple.*
 - 2 Consisting of mire. *Shakespeare.*
- MIS**, an inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; from *mes*, Fr. used in the same sense.
- MISALLI'ED**, * *a.* [*mis* and *allied*.] Ill associated. *Burke.*
- MISACCEPTA'TION**, *s.* [*mis* and *acceptation*.] The act of taking in a wrong sense.
- MISADVE'NTURE**, *s.* [*mesaventure*, Fr.] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck. *Clarendon.*
- MISADVE'NTURED**, *a.* [from *misadventure*.] Unfortunate. *Shakespeare.*
- MISADVI'SED**, *a.* [*mis* and *advised*.] Ill directed.
- MISA'IMED**, *a.* [*mis* and *aim*.] Not aimed rightly. *Spenser.*
- MIS'ANTHROPE**, } *s.* [*misanthrope*, Fr. *μισανθρωπος*, } *ἂνθρωπος*.] A hater of mankind. *Shakespeare.*
- MISA'NTHROPOS**, } *s.*
- MISA'NTHROPIST**, * *s.* A hater of mankind. *Ash.*
- MISA'NTHROPY**, *s.* [*misanthropie*, Fr.] Hatred of mankind.
- MISAPPLICA'TION**, *s.* [*mis* and *application*.] Application to a wrong purpose. *Brown.*
- TO MISAPPLY**, *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply*.] To apply to wrong purposes. *Howel.*
- TO MISAPPREHE'ND**, *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend*.] Not to understand rightly. *Locke.*
- MISAPPREHE'NSION**, *s.* [*mis* and *apprehension*.] Mistake; not right apprehension.
- TO MISASCRI'BE**, *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe*.] To ascribe falsely. *Boyle.*
- TO MISASSI'GN**, *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign*.] To assign erroneously. *Boyle.*
- TO MISBECO'ME**, *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.] Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit. *Sidney.*
- MISBEGO'T**, } *a.* [*begot* or *begotten* with *mis*.] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten. *Dryden.*
- MISBEGO'TTEN**, } *a.*
- TO MISBEHA'VE**, *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave*.] To act ill or improperly. *Young.*
- MISBEHA'VED**, *a.* [*mis* and *behave*.] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil. *Shakespeare.*
- MISBEHA'VIOUR**, *s.* [*mis* and *behaviour*.] Ill conduct; bad practice. *Addison.*
- MISBELI'EF**, *s.* [*mis* and *belief*.] False religion a wrong belief.
- MISBELI'EVER**, *s.* [*mis* and *believer*.] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly. *Dry.*
- TO MISCA'L**, *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*.] To name improperly. *Glanville.*
- TO MISCA'LCULATE**, *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate*.] To reckon wrong. *Arbuthnot.*
- MISCA'RRIAGE**, *s.* [*mis* and *carriage*.]
- 1 Unhappy event of an undertaking; failure, ill conduct. *Rogers.*

MIS

2 Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time. *Graunt.*
To MISCA'RRY, v. n. [*mis* and *carry*.]
 1 To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To have an abortion. *Pope.*
To MISCA'ST, v. a. [*mis* and *cast*.] To take a wrong account of. *Brown.*
MISCELLA'NE, s. [*miscellaneus*, Lat.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Bacon.*
MISCELLA'NEOUS, a. [*miscellaneus*, Latin.] Mingled; composed of various kinds. *Brown.*
MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS, s. [from *miscellaneus*.] Composition of various kinds.
MISCELLANY, a. [*miscellaneus*, Lat.] Mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*
MISCELLANY, s. A mass formed out of various kinds. *Pope.*
MISCHA'NCE, s. [*mis* and *chance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap. *South.*
MISCHIEF, s. [*meschef*, old Fr.]
 1 Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done. *Rowe.*
 2 Ill consequence; vexatious affair. *Swift.*
To MISCHIEF, v. a. [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure. *Sprat.*
MISCHIEFMAKER, s. [*mischief* and *make*.] One who causes mischief.
MISCHIEVOUS, a. [from *mischief*.]
 1 Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked. *South.*
 2 Spiteful; malicious. *Ainsworth.*
MISCHIEVOUSLY, ad. Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly. *Dryden.*
MISCHIEVOUSNESS, s. Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness. *South.*
MISCIBLE, a. [*miscel*, Lat.] Possible to be mingled. *Arbutnot.*
MISCITA'TION, s. [*mis* and *citation*.] Unfair or false quotation. *Collier.*
To MISCI'TE, v. a. [*mis* and *cite*.] To quote wrong.
MISCLA'IM, s. [*mis* and *claim*.] Mistaken claim. *Bacon.*
MISCOMPUTA'TION, s. [*mis* and *computat*.] False reckoning. *Clarendon.*
MISCONCE'IT, } s. [*mis* and *conceit*, and
MISCONCE'PTION, } conception.] False opinion; wrong notion. *Hooker.*
MISCONCE'IVE, v. a. [*mis* and *conceive*.] To misjudge; to have a false notion of. *Shakes.*
MISCO'NDUCT, s. [*mis* and *conduct*.] Ill behaviour; ill management. *Rogers.*
To MISCONDU'CT, v. a. [*mis* and *conduct*.] To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.
MISCONJE'CTURE, s. [*mis* and *conjecture*.] A wrong guess. *Brown.*
MISCONSTRU'CTION, s. [*mis* and *construction*.] Wrong interpretation of words or things.
To MISCO'NSTRUE, v. a. [*mis* and *construe*.] To interpret wrong. *Raleigh.*
To MISCO'UNT, v. a. [*mescounter*, Fr. *mis* and *count*.] To reckon wrong. *Shakespeare.*
MISCREANCE, } s. [*mescreance*, Fr.] Unbelief;
MISCREANCY, } false faith; adherence to a false religion. *Swift.*
MISCREANT, s. [*mescreant*, Fr.]
 1 One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods. *Hooker.*
 2 A vile wretch. *Addison.*
MISCREA'TE, } a. [*mis* and *create*.] Formed
MISCREATED, } unnaturally or illegitimate-ly; made as by a blunder of nature. *Shakes.*
MISDE'ED, s. [*mis* and *deed*.] Evil action. *Shakespeare.*
To MISDE'EM, v. a. [*mis* and *deem*.] To judge ill of; to mistake. *Davies.*
To MISDEME'AN, v. a. [*mis* and *demean*.] To behave ill. *Shakespeare.*
MISDEME'ANOR, s. [*mis* and *demean*.] Offence; ill behaviour. *South.*
To MISDO', v. a. [*mis* and *do*.] To do wrong; to commit a crime. *Milton.*
To MISDO', v. n. To commit faults. *Dryden.*
MISDO'ER, s. [from *misdo*.] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor. *Spenser.*

MIS

MISDO'ING, s. [from *misdo*.] Offence; deviation from right. *L' Estrange.*
To MISDO'UBT, v. a. [*mis* and *doubt*.] To suspect of deceit or danger. *Dryden.*
MISDO'UBT, s. [*mis* and *doubt*.]
 1 Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Irresolution; hesitation. *Shakespeare.*
MISE, s. [Fr.] Issue: law term.
To MISEMPLO'Y, v. a. [*mis* and *employ*.] To use to wrong purposes. *Atterbury.*
MISEMPLO'YMENT, s. [*mis* and *employment*.] Improper application. *Hale.*
MISER, s. [*miser*, Lat.]
 1 A wretched person: not in use. *Sidney.*
 2 A wretch; a mean fellow: not in use. *Shak.*
 3 A wretch covetous to extremity. *Otway.*
MISERABLE, a. [*miserable*, Fr.]
 1 Unhappy; calamitous; wretched. *South.*
 2 Wretched; worthless. *Job.*
 3 Culpably parsimonious; stingy.
MISERABLENESS, s. [from *miserable*.] State of misery.
MISERABLY, ad. [from *miserable*.]
 1 Unhappily; calamitously. *South.*
 2 Wretchedly; meanly. *Sidney.*
 3 Covetously. *Ainsworth.*
MISERY, s. [*miseria*, Lat.]
 1 Wretchedness; unhappiness. *Locke.*
 2 Calamity; misfortune. *Shakespeare.*
 3 [From *miser*.] Covetousness; avarice. *Wotton.*
To MISFA'SHION, v. a. [*mis* and *fashion*.] To form wrong. *Hakewill.*
MISFO'RTUNE, s. [*mis* and *fortune*.] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune. *Addison.*
To MISGI'VE, v. a. [*mis* and *give*.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. *Shakespeare.*
To MISGO'VERN, v. a. [*mis* and *govern*.] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully. *Knolles.*
MISGO'VERNMENT, s.
 1 Ill administration of publick affairs. *Raleigh.*
 2 Ill management. *Taylor.*
 3 Irregularity; inordinate behaviour. *Shakesp.*
MISGUI'DANCE, s. [*mis* and *guidance*.] False direction. *South.*
To MISGUI'DE, v. a. [*mis* and *guide*.] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way. *Locke.*
MISHA'P, s. [*mis* and *hap*.] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity. *Spenser.*
MISHMASH, s. A low word; a mingle. *Ains.*
To MISINFE'R, v. a. [*mis* and *infer*.] To infer wrong. *Hooker.*
To MISINFO'RM, v. a. [*mis* and *inform*.] To deceive by false accounts. *Milton.*
MISINFORMATION, s. [from *misinform*.] False intelligence; false accounts. *South.*
To MISINTE'RPRET, v. a. [*mis* and *interpret*.] To explain to a wrong sense. *Ben Jonson.*
To MISJO'IN, v. a. [*mis* and *join*.] To join unfitly or improperly. *Dryden.*
To MISJU'DGE, v. n. [*mis* and *judge*.] To form false opinions; to judge ill. *Pope.*
To MISLAY, v. a. [*mis* and *lay*.] To lay in a wrong place. *Dryden.*
MISLAY'ER, s. [from *mislay*.] One that puts in the wrong place. *Bacon.*
To MISLE, v. n. [from *mist*.] To rain in imperceptible drops. *Derham.*
To MISLE'AD, v. a. [*mis* and *lead*.] To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake. *Bacon.*
MISLEADER, s. [from *mislead*.] One that leads to ill. *Shakespeare.*
MISLEN, s. [corrupted from *miscellane*.] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye. *Mortimer.*
To MISLI'KE, v. a. [*mis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to be not pleased with. *Herbert.*
MISLI'KE, s. [from the verb.] Disapprobation; dislike. *Fairfax.*
MISLI'KER, s. [from *mislike*.] One that disapproves. *Ascham.*
To MISLI'VE, v. n. [*mis* and *live*.] To live ill. *Spenser.*
To MISMA'NAGE, v. a. [*mis* and *manage*.] To manage ill. *Locke.*
MISMA'NAGEMENT, s. [*mis* and *management*.] Ill management; ill conduct. *Pope.*

MIS

To MISMA'TCH, *v. a.* [*mis* and *match*.] To match unsuitably. *Southern.*
To MISNA'ME, *v. a.* [*mis* and *name*.] To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*
MISNO'MER, *s.* [*Fr.*] (In law.) An indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.
To MISOBSE'RVE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe*.] Not to observe accurately. *Locke.*
MISO'GAMIST, *s.* [*μίσω* and *γάμος*.] A marriage hater.
MISO'GYNY, *s.* [*μίσω* and *γυνή*.] Hatred of women.
To MISO'RDER, *v. a.* [*mis* and *order*.] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Shakespeare.*
MISO'RDER, *s.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. *Camden.*
MISO'RDERLY, *a.* [from *misorder*.] Irregular; unlawful. *Ascham.*
To MISPE'ND, *v. a.* [*mis* and *spend*.] To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away. *Ben Jonson.*
MISPE'NDER, *s.* [from *mispend*.] One who spends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*
MISPE'RSUA'SION, *s.* [*mis* and *persuasion*.] Wrong notion; false opinion. *D. of Piety.*
To MISPLA'CE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *place*.] To put in a wrong place. *South.*
To MISPRI'SE, *v. a.* Obsolete.
 1 To mistake. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To slight; to scorn; to despise. *Shakespeare.*
MISPRI'SION, *s.* [from *misprise*.]
 1 Scorn; contempt: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Mistake; misconception: not in use. *Glan.*
 3 (In common law.) Neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Misprision* of treason, is the concealment of known treason. *Misprision* of felony, is the letting any person, committed for felony, to go before he be indicted. *Cowell.*
To MISPROPO'RTION, *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion*.] To join without due proportion.
MISPRO'UD, *a.* [*mis* and *proud*.] Vitiously proud: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
To MISQUO'TE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote*.] To quote falsely. *Shakespeare.*
To MISRECI'TE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite*.] To recite not according to the truth. *Bramhall.*
To MISRE'CKON, *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon*.] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong. *Swift.*
To MISRELA'TE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate*.] To relate inaccurately or falsely. *Boyle.*
MISRELA'TION, *s.* [from *misrelate*.] False or inaccurate narrative. *Bramhall.*
To MISREME'MBER, *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember*.] To mistake by trusting to memory. *Boyle.*
To MISREPO'RT, *v. a.* [*mis* and *report*.] To give a false account of. *Hooker.*
MISREPO'RT, *s.* False account; false and malicious representation. *South.*
To MISREPRESE'NT, *v. a.* [*mis* and *represent*.] To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage. *Swift.*
MISREPRESENTA'TION, *s.*
 1 The act of misrepresenting. *Swift.*
 2 Account maliciously false. *Atterbury.*
MISRU'LE, *s.* [*mis* and *rule*.] Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination. *Thomson.*
MISS, *s.* [contracted from *mistress*.]
 1 The term of honour to a young girl. *Swift.*
 2 A strumpet; a concubine. *Dryden.*
To MISS, *v. a.* preter. *missed*; part. *missed* or *mist*. [*missen*, Dutch.]
 1 Not to hit by the mind; to mistake. *Milton.*
 2 Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope.*
 3 To fail of obtaining. *Dryden.*
 4 To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting. *Sidney.*
 5 To be without. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To omit. *Prior.*
 7 To perceive want of. *South.*
To MISS, *v. n.*
 1 To fly wide; not to hit. *Waller.*
 2 Not to succeed. *Bacon.*
 3 To fail; to mistake. *Milton.*
 4 To be lost; to be wanting. *Milton.*
 5 To miscarry; to fail. *Milton.*
 6 To fail to obtain, learn, or find. *Atterbury.*

MIS

MISS, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Loss; want. *Locke.*
 2 Mistake; error. *Ascham.*
 3 Hurt; harm: obsolete. *Spenser.*
MI'SSAL, *s.* [*missale*, Lat. *missel*, Fr.] The mass book. *Stillingfleet.*
To MISSA'Y, *v. n.* [*mis* and *say*.] To say ill or wrong. *Hakewill.*
To MISSE'EM, *v. n.* [*mis* and *seem*.]
 1 To make false appearance. *Spenser.*
 2 To misbecome: obsolete both. *Spenser.*
To MISSE'RVE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *serve*.] To serve unfaithfully. *Arbuthnot.*
To MISSHA'PE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *shape*.] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Bentley.*
MI'SSILE, *a.* [*missilis*, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance. *Pope.*
MI'SSION, *s.* [*missio*, Lat.]
 1 Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. *Milton.*
 2 Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion. *Bacon.*
 3 Dismission; discharge: not in use. *Bacon.*
 4 Faction; party: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
MI'SSIONARY, *s.* [*missionaire*, Fr.] One sent to propagate religion. *Swift.*
MI'SSIONER, *s.* to propagate religion. *Swift.*
MI'SSIVE, *a.* [*missive*, Fr.]
 1 Such as may be sent. *Aylmer.*
 2 Used at distance. *Dryden.*
MI'SSIVE, *s.* [*Fr.*]
 1 A letter sent. *Bacon.*
 2 A messenger: both obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
To MISSPE'AK, *v. c.* [*mis* and *speak*.] To speak wrong. *Donne.*
MIST, *s.* [*mist*, Sax.]
 1 A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in drops. *Roscommon.*
 2 Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryden.*
To MIST, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam. *Shakespeare.*
MISTA'EN, pret. and part. pass. of *mistake*, for *mistaken*. *Shakespeare.*
MISTA'KABLE, *a.* [from *mistake*.] Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown.*
To MISTA'KE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *take*.] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not. *Stillingfleet.*
To MISTA'KE, *v. n.* To err; not to judge right. *Raleigh.*
To be MISTA'KEN. To err. *Waller.*
MISTA'KE, *s.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error. *Tillotson.*
MISTA'KINGLY, *ad.* [from *mistaking*.] Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*
To MISTA'TE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *state*.] To state wrong. *Sanderson.*
To MISTE'ACH, *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach*.] To teach wrong. *Sanderson.*
To MISTE'MPER, *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper*.] To temper ill; to disorder. *Shakespeare.*
MI'STER, *a.* [*mestier*, Fr. trade.] What mister, what kind of: obsolete. *Spenser.*
MI'STER, *s.* [corrupted from *master*.] A master; a title of respect. *Ash.*
To MISTE'RM, *v. a.* [*mis* and *term*.] To term erroneously. *Shakespeare.*
To MISTH'NK, *v. a.* [*mis* and *think*.] To think ill; to think wrong. *Milton.*
To MISTI'ME, *v. a.* [*mis* and *time*.] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.
MI'STINESS, *s.* [from *misty*.] Cloudiness; state of being overcast. *Bacon.*
MI'STION, *s.* [*mistus*, Lat.] The state of being mingled. *Boyle.*
MISTLETO'E, *s.* [*mysteltan*, Sax.] A plant always produced from seed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will grow upon trees. The mistletoe thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter, doth convey the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the berry, which surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the bird's beak, which he strikes at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a

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smooth part, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: this plant doth most readily take upon the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak hath these plants upon it, it is preserved by the curious in their collections of natural curiosities. *Miller.*

MISTLIKE, *a.* [*mist* and *like.*] Resembling a mist. *Shakespeare.*

MISTRESS, *s.* [*maistresse*, *Fr.*]

1 A woman who governs: correlative to *subject* or to *servant.* *Arbuthnot.*

2 A woman who has something in possession. *Sidney.*

3 A woman skilled in any thing. *Addison.*

4 A woman teacher. *Swift.*

5 A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.*

6 A term of contemptuous address. *Shakespeare.*

7 A whore; a concubine.

MISTRUST, *s.* [*mis* and *trust.*] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence. *Milton.*

To **MISTRUST**, *v. a.* To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Cowley.*

MISTRUSTFUL, *a.* [*mistrust* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting. *Waller.*

MISTRUSTFULLY, *ad.* With suspicion.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, *s.* [*from mistrustful.*] Distrust; doubt. *Sidney.*

MISTRUSTLESS, *a.* [*from mistrust.*] Confident; unsuspecting. *Carew.*

MISTY, *a.* [*from mist.*]

1 Clouded; overspread with mists. *Wotton.*

2 Obscure; dark; not plain.

To **MISUNDERSTAND**, *v. a.* [*mis* and *understand.*] To misconceive; to mistake. *Addison.*

MISUNDERSTANDING, *s.*

1 Difference; disagreement. *Swift.*

2 Error; misconception. *Bacon.*

MISUSE, *s.* [*from misuse.*]

1 Abuse; ill use.

2 Bad treatment.

To **MISUSE**, *v. a.* [*mis* and *use.*] To treat or use improperly; to abuse. *South.*

MISUSE, *s.* [*from the verb.*]

1 Evil or cruel treatment. *Shakespeare.*

2 Wrong or erroneous use. *Locke.*

3 Misapplication; abuse. *Atterbury.*

To **MISWEEN**, *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween.*] To misjudge; to distrust: obsolete. *Spenser.*

To **MISWEND**, *v. n.* [*mis* and *wendan*, *Sax.*] To go wrong: obsolete. *Fairfax.*

MISY, *s.* A kind of mineral. *Hill.*

MITE, *s.* [*mite*, *Fr.* *mijt*, *Dutch.*]

1 A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil. *Philips.*

2 The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbuthnot.*

3 Any thing proverbially small. *Dryden.*

4 A small particle. *Ray.*

MITE'LLA, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MITHRIDATE, *s.* One of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor, Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

MITHRIDATE *mustard*, *s.* A plant. *Milton.*

MITIGANT, *a.* [*mitigans*, *Lat.*] Lenient; lenitive.

To **MITIGATE**, *v. a.* [*mitigo*, *Lat.*]

1 To soften; to make less rigorous. *Hooker.*

2 To alleviate; to make mild. *Hooker.*

3 To mollify; to make less severe. *Milton.*

4 To cool; to moderate. *Addison.*

MITIGATION, *s.* [*mitigatio*, *Lat.*] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful. *Bacon.*

MITRAL, *a.* [*from mitre.*] Belonging to a mitre; like a mitre. *Ash.*

MITRE, *s.* [*mitre*, *Fr.* *mitra*, *Lat.*]

1 An ornament for the head. *Dryden.*

2 A kind of episcopal crown. *Watts.*

MITRE, *s.* (Among workmen.) A mode of joining two boards together.

MITRED, *a.* [*mitre*, *Fr.* *from mitre.*] Adorned with a mitre. *Prior.*

MITTENT, *a.* [*mittens*, *Lat.*] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiseman.*

MITTENS, *s.* [*mitaines*, *Fr.*]

1 Coarse gloves for the winter. *Peacham.*

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2 ~~Gloves~~ that cover the arms without covering the fingers.

MITTIMUS, *s.* [*Lat.*] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

To **MIX**, *v. a.* [*misceo*, *Lat.*]

1 To unite to something else. *Howe.*

2 To unite various ingredients into one mass. *Esdras.*

3 To form of different substances. *Bacon.*

4 To join; to mingle. *Shakespeare.*

To **MIX**, *v. n.* To be united into one mass by mutual intromission of parts. *Milton.*

MIXEN, *s.* [*mizen*, *Sax.*] A dunghill; a laystall.

MIXTION, *s.* [*mixtion*, *Fr.*] Mixture; confusion of one thing with another. *Digby.*

MIXTLY, *ad.* [*from mix.*] With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE, *s.* [*mixtura*, *Lat.*]

1 The act of mixing; the state of being mixed. *Arbuthnot*

2 A mass formed by mingled ingredients.

3 That which is added and mixed. *Addison.*

MIXMAZE, *s.* A maze; a labyrinth. *Locke.*

MIXZEN, *s.* [*mezæn*, *Dutch.*] The mast in the stern or back part of a ship. *Bailey.*

To **MIXZLE**, *v. n.* [*supposed from mist.*] To rain in very small drops. *Ash.*

MIZZY, *s.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsworth.*

MNEMONIC, *a.* [*mnemonic*, *to remember.*] Belonging to the memory; helpful to the memory. *Ash.*

MNEMONICKS, *s.* [*mnemonikē*.] The art of memory.

MO, *a.* [*ma*, *Saxon.*] Making greater number; more: obsolete. *Spenser.*

MO, *ad.* Further; longer: obsolete. *Shak.*

To **MOAN**, *v. a.* [*manan*, *Sax.* to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.

To **MOAN**, *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. *Thomson.*

MOAN, *s.* Lamentation; audible sorrow. *Shak.*

MOANFUL, *s.* [*from moan.*] Lamentable; sorrowful. *Ash.*

MOAT, *s.* [*motte*, *Fr.*] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence. *Sidney.*

To **MOAT**, *v. a.* [*motter*, *Fr.*] To surround with canals by way of defence. *Dryden.*

MOB, *s.* [*from mobile.*] A kind of female undress for the head.

MOB, *s.* [*contracted from mobile*, *Lat.*] The crowd; a tumultuous rout. *Dryden.*

To **MOB**, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To harass, or overbear by tumult.

MOBBISH, *a.* [*from mob*] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

MOBBY, *s.* An American drink made of potatoes.

MOBILE, *s.* [*mobile*, *Fr.*] The populace; the rout; the mob. *L'Estrange.*

MOBILITY, *s.* [*mobilité*, *Fr.* *mobilitas*, *Lat.*]

1 The power of being moved. *Locke.*

2 Nimbleness; activity. *Blackmore.*

3 (In cant language.) The populace. *Dryden.*

4 Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsworth.*

To **MOBLE**, *v. a.* To dress grossly or inelegantly. *Shakespeare.*

MOCHO-STONE, *s.* *Moch*-stones are related to the agate, of a clear horny gray, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, black, brown, and red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*

To **MOCK**, *v. a.* [*moquer*, *Fr.*]

1 To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule. *Job.*

2 To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

3 To defeat; to elude. *Shakespeare.*

4 To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously. *Milton.*

To **MOCK**, *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport. *Job.*

MOCK, *s.* [*from the verb.*]

1 Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; gibe; flirt. *Tillotson.*

2 Imitation; mimicry. *Crashaw.*

MOCK, *a.* False; counterfeit; not real. *Dryden.*

MOCKABLE, *a.* Exposed to derision. *Shak.*

MOD

- MOCK-PRIVET,** } *s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
MOCK-WILLOW, }
MO'CKEL, *a.* [the same with *mickle.*] Much; many. *Spenser.*
MO'CKER, *s.* [from *mock.*]
 1 One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer. *Shak.*
 2 A deceiver; an elusory imposter.
MO'CKERY, *s.* [*mocquerie*, Fr.]
 1 Derision; scorn; sportive insult. *Watts.*
 2 Ridicule; contemptuous merriment. *Hooker.*
 3 Sport; subject of laughter. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Vanity of attempt; vain effort. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show. *Shakespeare.*
MO'CKING-BIRD, *s.* An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.
MO'CKINGLY, *ad.* [from *mockery.*] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.
MO'CKING-STOCK, *s.* [*mocking and stock.*] A butt for merriment.
MO'DAL, *a.* [*modale*, Fr.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence. *Glanville.*
MODA'LITY, *s.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; model accident. *Holder.*
MODE, *s.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.]
 1 External variety; accidental discrimination; accident. *Watts.*
 2 Gradation; degree. *Pope.*
 3 Manner; method; form; fashion. *Taylor.*
 4 State; quality. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Fashion; custom. *Addison.*
MO'DEL, *s.* [*modele*, Fr. *modulus*, Lat.]
 1 A representation in little of something made or done. *Addison.*
 2 A copy to be imitated. *Hooker.*
 3 A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it encloses. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Standard; that by which any thing is measured. *South.*
To MO'DEL, *v. a.* [*modeler*, Fr.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Add.*
MO'DELLER, *s.* [from *model.*] Planner; schemer; contriver. *Spectator.*
MO'DERATE, *a.* [*moderatus*, Lat.]
 1 Temperate; not excessive. *Ecclus.*
 2 Not hot of temper. *Swift.*
 3 Not luxurious; not expensive. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet. *Smalridge.*
 5 Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker.*
 6 Of the middle rate. *Dryden.*
To MO'DERATE, *v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat.]
 1 To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress. *Spenser.*
 2 To make temperate; to qualify. *Blackmore.*
MO'DERATELY, *ad.* [from *moderate.*]
 1 Temperately; mildly.
 2 In a middle degree. *Waller.*
MO'DERATENESS, *s.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate; temperateness.
MODERA'TION, *s.* [*moderatio*, Lat.]
 1 Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean between extremes. *Atterbury.*
 2 Calmness of mind; equanimity. *Milton.*
 3 Frugality in expence. *Ainsworth.*
MODERA'TOR, *s.* [*moderator*, Lat.]
 1 The person or thing that calms or restrains. *Walton.*
 2 One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the parties from indecency, and confine them to the question. *Bacon.*
MO'DERN, *a.* [*moderne*, Fr.]
 1 Late; recent; not ancient; not antique. *Bac.*
 2 In Shakespeare, vulgar; mean; common.
MO'DERNS, *s. pl.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients. *Boyle.*
To MO'DERNISE, *v. a.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.
MO'DERNISM, *s.* Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. *Swift.*
MO'DERNNESS, *s.* [from *modern.*] Novelty.
MO'DEST, *a.* [*modeste*, Fr.]
 1 Not arrogant; not presumptuous. *Young.*
 2 Not impudent; not forward. *Dryden.*

MOI

- 3 Not loose; not unchaste. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Not excessive; not extreme. *Addison.*
MO'DESTLY, *ad.* [from *modest.*]
 1 Not arrogantly; not presumptuously. *Swift.*
 2 Not impudently; not forwardly; with respect. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Not loosely; not lewdly; with decency.
 4 Not excessively; with moderation.
MO'DESTY, *s.* [*modestie*, Fr. *modestas*, Lat.]
 1 Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.
 2 Not impudence; not forwardness.
 3 Moderation; decency. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Chastity; purity of manners. *Dryden.*
MO'DESTY-PIECE, *s.* A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being part of the tucker. *Addison.*
MO'DICUM, *s.* [Lat.] Small portion; pittance. *Dryden.*
MODIFI'ABLE, *a.* [from *modify.*] That may be diversified by accidental differences. *Locke.*
MO'DIFICABLE, *a.* [from *modify.*] Diversifiable by various modes.
MODIFICA'TION, *s.* [*modification*, Fr.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode. *Newton.*
To MO'DIFY, *v. a.* [*modifier*, Fr.]
 1 To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to shape. *Newton.*
 2 To soften; to moderate. *Dryden.*
To MO'DIFY, *v. n.* To extenuate. *L'Estrange.*
MO'DILLON, *s.* [Fr.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip. *Harris.*
MO'DISH, *a.* [from *mode.*] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom. *Addison.*
MO'DISHLY, *ad.* Fashionably. *Locke.*
MO'DISHNESS, *s.* [from *modish.*] Affectation of the fashion.
To MO'DULATE, *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes. *Gr.*
MODULA'TION, *s.* [from *modulate.*]
 1 The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Woodward.*
 2 Sound modulated; harmony. *Thomson.*
MO'DULATOR, *s.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner. *Der.*
MO'DULE, *s.* [*modulus*, Lat.] An empty representation; a model. *Shakespeare.*
MO'DUS, *s.* [Lat.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent. *Swift.*
MO'DWALL, *s.* [*picus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*
MOE, *a.* [*ma*, Sax.] See **MO.** More, a greater number. *Hooker.*
MOGU'L,* *s.* The title of the emperor of Indostan. *Guthrie.*
MO'HAIR, *s.* [*mohere*, Fr.] Thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair. *Pope.*
MO'HOCK, *s.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infested the streets of London. *Denn.*
MO'IDERED, *a.* Crazy; muddled. *Ainsworth.*
MO'IDORE, *s.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.
MO'IETY, *s.* [*moitie*, Fr. from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts. *Clar.*
To MO'IL, *v. a.* [*mouiller*, Fr.]
 1 To daub with dirt. *Knolles.*
 2 To weary. *Chapman.*
To MO'IL, *v. n.* [*mouiller*, Fr.]
 1 To labour in the mire. *Bacon.*
 2 To toil; to drudge. *L'Estrange.*
MOIST, *a.* [*moiste*, Fr.]
 1 Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree. *Pope.*
 2 Juicy; succulent. *Ainsworth.*
To MOIST, } *v. a.* [from *moist.*] To make
To MO'ISTEN, } damp; to make wet to a small
 degree; to damp. *Shakespeare.*
MO'ISTENER, *s.* [from *moisten.*] The person or thing that moistens.
MO'ISTNESS, *s.* [from *moist.*] Dampness; wetness in a small degree. *Addison.*

MON

MO'ISTURE, *s.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from *moist*.]
 1 State of being moist; moderate wetness. *Sid.*
 2 Small quantity of liquid. *Addison.*
MOKES of a net. The meshes. *Ainsworth.*
MO'KY, *a.* Dark; murky. *Ainsworth.*
MOLA'SSES, *s.* [*melazzo*, Ital.] Treacle; the
MOLO'SSES, *s.* spume or scum of the juice of
 the sugar cane.
MOLE, *s.* [*mæl*, Sax. *mole*, Fr.]
 1 A formless concretion of extravasated blood,
 which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus,
 and is called a false conception. *Quincy.*
 2 A natural spot or discoloration of the body.
Pope.
 3 A mound; a dike. *Sandys.*
 4 A little beast that works under ground.
MO'LEBAT, *s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
MO'LECAST, *s.* [*mole* and *cast*.] Hillock cast
 up by a mole. *Mortimer.*
MO'LECATCHER, *s.* [*mole* and *catcher*.] One
 whose employment is to catch moles.
MO'LEHILL, *s.* [*mole* and *hill*.] Hillock thrown
 up by the mole working under ground.
To MOLEST, *v. a.* [*molestus*, Lat.] To disturb;
 trouble; vex. *Locke.*
MOLESTATION, *s.* [*molestia*, Lat.] Disturb-
 ance; uneasiness caused by vexation. *Brown.*
MOLESTER, *s.* [*from molest*.] One who dis-
 turbs.
MO'LETRACK, *s.* [*mole* and *track*.] Course of
 the mole under ground. *Mortimer.*
MO'LEWARP, *s.* [*mole* and *weorpan*, Saxon.] A
 mole: properly mouldwarp. *Drayton.*
MO'LLIENT, *a.* [*molliens*, Lat.] Softening.
MO'LLIFIABLE, *a.* [*from mollify*.] That may
 be softened.
MOLLIFICATION, *s.* [*from mollify*.]
 1 The act of mollifying or softening. *Bacon.*
 2 Pacification; mitigation. *Shakespeare.*
MO'LLIFIER, *s.* [*from mollify*.]
 1 That which softens; that which appeases. *Ba.*
 2 He that pacifies or mitigates.
To MO'LLIFY, *v. a.* [*mollio*, Lat.]
 1 To soften; to make soft.
 2 To assuage. *Isaiah.*
 3 To appease; to pacify; to quiet. *Spenser.*
 4 To qualify: to lessen any thing harsh or bur-
 densome. *Clarendon.*
MO'LTEN. The part. pass. from *melt*.
MO'LY, *s.* [*moly*, Lat.] *Moly*, or wild garlick,
 is of several sorts: as, the great *moly* of Ho-
 mer, Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, sur-
 pents *moly*, the yellow *moly*. *Mortimer.*
MOME, *s.* A dull, stupid blockhead; a stock;
 a post. *Shakespeare.*
MO'MENT, *s.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Lat.]
 1 Consequence; importance; weight; value.
Bentley.
 2 Force; impulsive weight; actuating power.
Ben Jonson.
 3 An indivisible particle of time. *Prior.*
MOME'NTALLY, *ad.* [*momentum*, Lat.] For a
 moment. *Brown.*
MOMENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*momentaneus*, Latin;
MO'MENTANY, *a.* [*momentanée*, Fr.] Last-
 ing but a moment. *Bacon.*
MO'MENTARY, *a.* [*from moment*.] Lasting for
 a moment; done in a moment. *Dryden.*
MOME'NTOUS, *a.* [*momentum*, Lat.] Important;
 weighty; of consequence. *Addison.*
MO'MMERY, or **MU'MMERY**, *s.* [*momerie*, Fr.]
 An entertainment in which maskers play fro-
 licks. *Rowe.*
MO'NACHAL, *a.* [*monacal*, Fr.] Monastick;
 relating to monks, or conventual orders.
MO'NACHISM, *s.* [*monachisme*, Fr.] The state
 of monks; the monastick life.
MO'NAD, *s.* [*μονάς*.] An indivisible thing.
MO'NADE, *s.* *More.*
MO'NARCH, *s.* [*μοναρχος*.]
 1 A governour invested with absolute authority;
 a king. *Temple.*
 2 One superiour to the rest of the same kind.
 3 President. *Shakespeare.*
MONA'RCHAL, *a.* [*from monarch*.] Suited a
 monarch; regal; princely; imperial. *Milton.*

MON

MONA'RCHICK, *a.* [*μοναρχικός*.] Vested in
MONA'RCHICAL, *a.* a single ruler. *Brown.*
To MO'NARCHISE, *v. n.* [*from monarch*.] To
 play the king. *Shakespeare.*
MO'NARCHY, *s.* [*monarchie*, Fr. *μοναρχία*.]
 1 The government of a single person. *Atterbury.*
 2 Kingdom; empire. *Shakespeare.*
MO'NASTERY, *s.* [*monasterium*, Lat.] House of
 religious retirement; convent; abbey; cloister.
Dryden.
MONA'STICAL, *a.* [*monasticus*, Lat.] Reli-
MONA'STICK, *a.* giously recluse; pertaining
 to a monk. *Brown.*
MONA'STICALLY, *ad.* Recluse; in the man-
 ner of a monk. *Swift.*
MO'NDAY, *s.* [*moon* and *day*.] The second day
 of the week.
MO'NEY, *s.* [*monnoye*, Fr.] It has properly no
 plural; but *monies* was formerly used for
 sums. Metal coined for the purposes of
 commerce. *Swift.*
MO'NEYBAG, *s.* [*money* and *bag*.] A large
 purse. *Shakespeare.*
MO'NEYBOX, *s.* [*money* and *box*.] A till; re-
 pository of ready coin.
MO'NEYCHANGER, *s.* [*money* and *change*.] A
 broker in money. *Arbuthnot.*
MO'NEYED, *a.* [*from money*.] Rich in money.
 often used in opposition to those who are pos-
 sessed of lands. *Locke.*
MO'NEYER, *s.* [*from money*.]
 1 One that deals in money; a banker.
 2 A coiner of money.
MO'NEYLESS, *a.* [*from money*.] Wanting mon-
 ey; penniless. *Swift.*
MO'NEYMATTER, *s.* [*money* and *matter*.] Ac-
 count of debtor and creditor. *Arbuthnot.*
MO'NEYSCRIVENER, *s.* [*money* and *scrivener*.]
 One who raises money for others. *Arbuthnot.*
MO'NEYWORT, *s.* A plant.
MO'NEYSWORTH, *s.* [*money* and *worth*.]
 Something valuable. *L'Estrange.*
MO'NGCORN, *s.* [*mang*, Sax. and *corn*.] Mixed
 corn: as, wheat and rye.
MO'NGER, *s.* [*mangere*, Saxon, a trader.] A
 dealer; a seller. *Hudibras.*
MO'NGREL, *a.* [*mang*, Sax. or *mengen*, to mix,
 Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.
MO'NIMENT, *s.* [*moneo*, Lat.] It seems to sig-
 nify inscription in Spenser.
To MO'NISH, *v. a.* [*moneo*, Lat.] To admonish.
Ascham.
MO'NISHER, *s.* [*from monish*.] An admonisher,
 a monitor.
MONITION, *s.* [*monitio*, Lat.]
 1 Information; hint. *Holder.*
 2 Instruction; document. *L'Estrange.*
MO'NITOR, *s.* [*Lat*.] One who warns of faults,
 or informs of duty. It is used of an upper
 scholar in a school commissioned by the mas-
 ter to look to the boys. *Locke.*
MO'NITORY, *a.* [*monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying
 useful instruction; giving admonition.
MO'NITORY, *s.* Admonition; warning.
Bacon.
MONK, *s.* [*μοναχός*.] One of a religious com-
 munity bound by vows to certain observances.
Knolles.
MO'NKERY, *s.* [*from monk*.] The monastick
 life. *Hall.*
MO'NKEY, *s.* [*monikin*, a little man.]
 1 An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal
 bearing some resemblance of man.
 2 A word of contempt, or slight kindness.
MO'NKHOOD, *s.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The char-
 acter of a monk. *Atterbury.*
MO'NKISH, *a.* [*from monk*.] Monastick; per-
 taining to monks. *Smith.*
MONKS-HOOD, *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
MONKS-RHU'BARB, *s.* A species of dock.
MO'NOCHORD, *s.* [*μονος* and *χορδή*.] An in-
 strument of one string. *Harris.*
MONO'CULAR, *a.* [*μονος* and *oculus*.] One-
MONO'CULOUS, *a.* eyed. *Glanville.*
MO'NODY, *s.* [*μονωδία*.] A poem sung by one
 person not in dialogue.

MON

MONO'GAMIST, *s.* [μονος and γαμος.] One who disallows second marriages.

MONO'GOMY, *s.* [μονος and γαμεω.] Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM, *s.* [μονος and γραμμα.] A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.

O'NOLOGUE, *s.* [μονος and λογος.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy. *Dryden.*

O'NOMACHY, *s.* [μονομαχια.] A duel; a single combat.

MO'NOME, *s.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name. *Harris.*

MONOPE'TALOUS, *a.* [μονος and πεταλον.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones. *Quincy.*

MONO'POLIST, *s.* [monopoleur, Fr.] One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE, *v. a.* [μονος and πωλεω.] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Arbuthnot.*

MONO'POLY, *s.* [μονοπωλια.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing. *Shakespeare.*

MONO'PTOTE, *s.* [μονος and πτωσις.] A noun used only in some one oblique case.

MONO'STICH, *s.* [μονοστιχον.] A composition of one verse.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL, *a.* [from monosyllable.] Consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE, *s.* [μονος and συλλαβη.] A word of only one syllable. *Dryden.*

MONOSY'LLABLED, *a.* [from monosyllable.] Consisting of one syllable. *Cleveland.*

MONO'TONY, *s.* [μονοτονια.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence. *Pope.*

MONOTO'NICAL, *a.* Spoken with monotony. *Chesterfield.*

MO'NSIEUR, *s.* [Fr.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman. *Shakespeare.*

MONSO'ON, *a.* [monson, Fr.] Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

MO'NSTER, *s.* [monstrum, Lat.]

- 1 Something out of the common order of nature. *Locke.*
- 2 Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief. *Pope.*

To MO'NSTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. *Shak.*

MONSTRO'SITY, *s.* [from monstrous.] The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUS, *a.* [monstrosus, Lat.]

- 1 Deviating from the stated order of nature. *Locke.*
- 2 Strange; wonderful. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Irregular; enormous. *Pope.*
- 4 Shocking; hateful. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUS, *ad.* Exceedingly; very much: a cant term. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUSLY, *ad.* [from monstrous.]

- 1 In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly. *South.*
- 2 To a great or enormous degree. *Dryden.*

MO'NSTROUSNESS, *s.* [from monstrous.] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour. *Shak.*

MO'NTANT, *s.* [Fr.] A term in fencing. *Shak.*

MONTE'RO, *s.* [Span.] A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*

MONTE TH, *s.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed. *King.*

MONTH, *s.* [monath, Sax.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point; the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty

MOO

as the and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year is twenty-nine.

MONTH'S *mind*, *s.* Longing desire. *Shakespeare.*

MO'NTHLY, *a.* [from month.]

- 1 Continuing a month; performed in a month. *Bentley.*
- 2 Happening every month. *Dryden.*

MO'NTHLY, *ad.* Once in a month. *Hooker.*

MONTO'IR, *s.* [Fr.] In horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which riding-masters mount their horses from.

MO'NUMENT, *s.* [monument, Fr.]

- 1 Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial. *Raleigh.*
- 2 A tomb; a cenotaph. *Pope.*

MONUME'NTAL, *a.* [from monument.]

- 1 Memorial; preserving memory. *Pope.*
- 2 Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb. *Crashaw.*

MOOD, *s.* [modus, Lat.]

- 1 The form of an argument. *Baker.*
- 2 Style of musick. *Milton.*
- 3 The change the verb undergoes in some languages, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called mood. *Clarendon.*
- 4 [From mod, Gothick, mod, Sax.] Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition. *Addison.*
- 5 Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Hooker.*

MO'ODY, *a.* [from mood.]

- 1 Angry; out of humour. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Mental; intellectual. *Shakespeare.*

MOON, *s.* [μηνη.]

- 1 The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 A month. *Ainsworth.*

MOON-BEAM, *s.* [moon and beam.] Ray of lunar light. *Bacon.*

MOON-CALF, *s.* [moon and calf.]

- 1 A monster; a false conception; supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 A dolt; a stupid fellow. *Dryden.*

MOON-EYED, *a.* [moon and eye.]

- 1 Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. *Ainsworth.*
- 2 Dim-eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*

MOONFE'RN, *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MOON-FISH, *s.* Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half-moon. *Grew.*

MO'ONLESS, *a.* [from moon.] Not enlightened by the moon. *Dryden.*

MO'ONLIGHT, *s.* [moon and light.] The light afforded by the moon. *Hooker.*

MO'ONLIGHT, *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Pope.*

MOON-SEED, *s.* [menispermum, L.] A plant. *Mil.*

MO'ONSHINE, *s.* [moon and shine.]

- 1 The lustre of the moon. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 (In burlesque.) A month. *Shakespeare.*

MO'ONSHINE, *a.* [moon and shine.] Illuminated by the moon.

MO'ONSHINY, *a.* [moon and shine.] Illuminated by the moon.

MO'ONSTONE, *s.* A kind of stone. *Ainsworth.*

MO'ONSTRUCK, *a.* [moon and struck.] Lunatick; affected by the moon. *Milton.*

MOON-TRE'FOIL, *s.* [medicago, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'ONWORT, *s.* [moon and wort.] Station-flower; honesty.

MO'ONY, *a.* [from moon.] Lunated; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon. *Philips.*

MOOR, *s.* [moer, Dutch; modder, Teut. clay.]

- 1 A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds. *Spenser.*
- 2 [From maurus, Lat.] A negro; a black-a-moor.

To MOOR, *v. a.* [morer, Fr.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise. *Dryden.*

To MOOR, *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be stationed. *Arbuthnot.*

To blow a MOOR. To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainsworth.*

MO'ORCOCK, *s.* [moer and cock.] The male of the moorhen.

MOR

MO'ORHEN, *s.* [*moor* and *hen*.] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet. *Bacon.*

MO'ORISH, *a.* [from *moor*.] Fenny; marshy; watery. *Hale.*

MO'ORLAND, *s.* [*moor* and *land*.] Marsh; fen; watery ground. *Swift.*

MO'ORSTONE, *s.* A species of granite. *Wood.*

MO'ORY, *a.* [from *moor*.] Marshy; fenny; watery. *Fairfax.*

MOOSE, *s.* The large American deer.

To MOOT, *v. a.* To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT case or point. A point or case unsettled and disputable. *Locke.*

MO'OTED, *a.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainsw.*

MO'OTER, *s.* [from *moot*.] A disputer of moot points.

MOP, *s.* [*moppa*, Welsh.]

1 Pieces of cloth or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors. *Sw.*

2 A wry mouth made in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

To MOP, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To MOP, *v. n.* [from *mock*.] To make wry mouths in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

To MOPE, *v. n.* To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-dream. *Rowe.*

To MOPE, *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers. *Locke.*

MOPE-EYED, *a.* Blind of one eye. *Ainsworth.*

MO'PPET, *s.* A puppet made of rags, as a mop

MO'PSEY, *j* is made; a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden.*

MO'PUS, *s.* A drone; a dreamer. *Swift.*

MO'RAL, *a.* [*moral*, Fr. *moralis*, Lat.]

1 Relating to the practice of men toward each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad. *Hooker.*

2 Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue. *Shakespeare.*

3 Popular; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life. *Tillotson.*

MO'RAL, *s.*

1 Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life. *Prior.*

2 The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals. *Swift.*

To MO'RAL, *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralize: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

MO'RALIST, *s.* [*moraliste*, Fr.] One who teaches the duties of life. *Addison.*

MORA'LITY, *s.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral*.]

1 The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks. *Baker.*

2 The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward or punishment. *South.*

To MO'RALIZE, *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.] To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense. *L'Estrange.*

To MO'RALIZE, *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

MO'RALIZER, *s.* [from *moralize*.] He who moralizes.

MO'RALLY, *ad.* [from *moral*.]

1 In the ethical sense. *Rymer.*

2 According to the rules of virtue. *Dryden.*

3 Popularly. *L'Estrange.*

MORALS, *s.* [without a singular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others. *South.*

MORA'SS, *s.* [*morais*, Fr.] Fen; bog; moor. *Watts.*

MOR'BID, *a.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health. *Arbuthnot.*

MOR'BIDNESS, *s.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

MORBI'FICAL, *j a.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Lat.]

MORBI'FICK, *j* Causing diseases. *Hervey.*

MORBOSE, *a.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy. *Ray.*

MORBO'SITY, *s.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] Diseased state: not in use. *Brown.*

MORDA'CIOUS, *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

MOR

MORDA'CITY, *s.* [*mordacitas*, La.] Biting quality. *Bacon.*

MOR'DICANT, *a.* [*moraeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid. *Boyle.*

MORDICATION, *s.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding or biting. *Bacon.*

MORE, *a.* [*mare*, Sax.]

1 In greater quantity; in greater degree. *Shakes.*

2 In greater number. *Cowley.*

3 Greater: not in use. *Acts.*

4 Added to some former number. *Pope.*

MORE, *ad.*

1 To a greater degree. *Bacon.*

2 The particle that forms the comparative degree: as, *more* happy. *Bacon.*

3 Again; a second time. *Tatler.*

4 Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle: he lives no *more*. *Shakespeare.*

MORE, *s.*

1 A greater quantity; a greater degree. *Shak.*

2 Greater thing; other thing: he did *more* than his fellows. *Locke.*

3 Second time; longer time: he will come *more*. *Pop.*

MORE'L, *s.* [*solanum*, Lat.]

1 A plant. *Trevoux.*

2 A kind of cherry. *Mortimer.*

MOREO'VER, *ad.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned; besides. *Shakes.*

MORGLA'Y, *s.* A deadly weapon. *Ainsworth.*

MORI'GEROUS, *a.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient obsequious.

MOR'ION, *s.* [Fr.] A helmet. *Raleigh.*

MORI'SCO, *s.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance. *Shakespeare.*

MOR'KIN, *s.* A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

MOR'LAND, *s.* [*morland*, Sax.] A mountainous or hilly country.

MOR'LING, *j s.* Wool plucked from a dead

MOR'TLING, *j* sheep. *Ainsworth.*

MOR'MO, *s.* [*μορμω*.] Bugbear; false terror.

MORN, *s.* [*marne*, Sax.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Lee.*

MOR'NING, *s.* The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

MOR'NING, *a.* Being in the early part of the day. *Pope.*

MOR'NING-GOWN, *s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed. *Addison.*

MOR'NING-STAR, *s.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning. *Spenser.*

MORO'SE, *a.* [*morosus*, Lat.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen. *Watts.*

MORO'SELY, *ad.* Sourly; peevishly. *Government of the Tongue.*

MORO'SENESS, *s.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness. *Watts.*

MORO'SITY, *s.* [*morositas*, Lat.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness. *Clarendon.*

MOR'PHEW, *s.* [*morphee*, Fr.] A scurf on the face.

MOR'RIS, *j s.* [that is, *moorish* or *mo-*

MOR'RIS-DANCE, *j* *risco-dance*.]

1 A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors. *Milton.*

2 *Nine men's morris*. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shakespeare.*

MOR'RIS-DANCER, *s.* One who dances *à la morisco*, the moorish dance. *Temple.*

MOR'ROW, *s.* [*morgen*, Sax.]

1 The day after the present day. *Cowley.*

2 *To morrow*. On the day after this current day. *Prior.*

MORSE, *s.* [*phoca*, Lat.] A sea-horse. *Brown.*

MOR'SEL, *s.* [*morsellus*, low Lat.]

1 A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful. *Shak.*

2 A piece; a meal. *L'Estrange.*

3 A small quantity: not proper. *Boyle.*

MOR'SURE, *s.* [*morsure*, Fr. *morsura*, Lat.] The act of biting.

MORT, *s.* [*morte*, Fr.]

1 A tune sounded at the death of the game. *Sh.*

2 [From *morgt*, Islandick.] A great quantity.

MOS

- MORTAL, a.** [*mortalis*, Lat.]
 1 Subject to death; doomed sometime to die.
 2 Deadly; destructive. *Bacon.*
 3 Bringing death. *Pope.*
 4 Human; belonging to man. *Milton.*
 5 Extreme; violent. *Dryden.*
MORTAL, s. Man; human being. *Tickel.*
MORTALITY, s. [from *mortal*.]
 1 Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death. *Watts.*
 2 Death. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Power of destruction. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Frequency of death. *Graunt.*
 5 Human nature. *Pope.*
MORTALLY, ad. [from *mortal*.]
 1 Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.*
 2 Extremely; to extremity. *Granville.*
MORTAR, s. [*mortarium*, Lat.]
 1 A vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle. *Ray.*
 2 A short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown. *Granville.*
MORTAR, s. [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, Fr.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks. *Mortimer.*
MORTGAGE, s. [*mort* and *gage*, Fr.]
 1 A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 The state of being pledged. *Bacon.*
To MORTGAGE, v. a. To pledge; to put to pledge. *Arbuthnot.*
MORTGAGE'E, s. [from *mortgage*.] He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Temple.*
MORTGAGER, s. [from *mortgage*.] He that gives a mortgage.
MORTIFEROUS, a. [*mortifer*, Lat.] Fatal; deadly; destructive. *Hammond.*
MORTIFICATION, s. [*mortification*, Fr.]
 1 The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene. *Milton.*
 2 Destruction of active qualities. *Bacon.*
 3 The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 Humiliation; subjection of the passions.
 5 Vexation; trouble. *L'Estrange.*
To MORTIFY, v. a. [*mortifier*, Fr.]
 1 To destroy vital qualities.
 2 To destroy active powers, or essential qualities. *Bacon.*
 3 To subdue inordinate passions. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.*
 5 To humble; to depress; to vex. *Addison.*
To MORTIFY, v. n.
 1 To gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.*
 2 To be subdued; to die away.
 3 To practise religious severities. *Law.*
MORTISE, s. [*mortaise*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood, that another piece may be put into it and form a joint. *Shakespeare.*
To MORTISE, v. a. To cut to a mortise; to join with a mortise. *Drayton.*
MORTMAIN, s. [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.
MORTPAY, s. [*mort* and *pay*.] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*
MORTRESS, s. A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*
MORTUARY, s. [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Lat.] A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime. *Harris.*
MOSAICK, a. [*mosaïque*, Fr.] Mosaick is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours. *Wotton.*
MOSCHATEL, s. A plant. *Miller.*
MOSQUE, s. [*moschi*, Turkish.] A mahometan temple.
MOSS, s. [*meos*, Sax.] A plant. Moss, formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, is no less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art. *Miller.*

MOT

- To MOSS, v. a.** [from the noun.] To cover with moss. *Shakespeare.*
MOSSINESS, s. [from *mossy*.] The state of being covered or overgrown with moss. *Bacon.*
MOSSY, a. [from *moss*.] Overgrown with moss; covered with moss. *Pope.*
MOST, a. the superlative of *more*. [*mæst*, Sax.] Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity. *Arbuthnot.*
MOST, ad.
 1 In the greatest degree. *Locke.*
 2 The particle noting the superlative degree: as the *most* wise.
MOST, s.
 1 The greatest number. *Addison.*
 2 The greatest value. *L'Estrange.*
 3 The greatest degree; the greatest quantity the utmost. *Bacon.*
MOSTICK, s. A painter's staff. *Ainsworth.*
MOSTLY, ad. [from *most*.] For the greatest part. *Bacon.*
MOSTWHAT, ad. [*most* and *what*.] For the most part: obsolete. *Hammond.*
MOTA'TION, s. Act of moving.
MOTE, s. [*mot*, Sax.] A small particle of matter: any thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*
MOTE, for might, or must. *Spenser.*
MOTH, s. [*moth*, Sax.] A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings. *Dryden.*
MOTHER, s. [*mothor*, Sax.]
 1 A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter. *Shakespeare.*
 2 That which has produced any thing. *Arbuth.*
 3 That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.
 4 That which requires reverence and obedience. *Ayliffe.*
 5 Hysterical passion. *Graunt.*
 6 A familiar term of address to an old woman.
 7 [From *moeder*, Dutch.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concremented. *Dryden.*
MOTHER, a. Had at the birth; native as, *mother* wit. *Shakespeare.*
To MOTHER, v. n. To gather concretion. *Dry.*
MOTHER in law, s. The mother of a husband or wife. *Matthew.*
MOTHER of pearl, s. A kind of coarse pearl. *Hakewill.*
MOTHER of thyme, s. A plant. *Miller.*
MOTHERHOOD, s. [from *mother*.] The office or character of a mother. *Donne.*
MOTHERLESS, a. [from *mother*.] Destitute of a mother. *Waller.*
MOTHERLY, a. [*mother* and *like*.] Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother. *Raleigh.*
MOTHERLY, ad. [from *mother*.] In manner of a mother. *Donne.*
MOTHERWORT, s. [*cardiaca*.] A plant.
MOTHERY, a. [from *mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent.
MOTHMULLEIN, s. [*blattaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
MOTHWORT, s. [*moth* and *wort*.] An herb.
MOTHY, a. [from *moth*.] Full of moths. *Sh.*
MOTION, s. [*motio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of changing place. *Milton.*
 2 Manner of moving the body; port; gait. *Waller.*
 3 Change of posture; action. *Dryden.*
 4 Agitation; intestine action. *Gay.*
 5 Direction; tendency. *Milton.*
 6 Impulse communicated. *Dryden.*
 7 Tendency of the mind. *South.*
 8 Proposal made. *Shakespeare.*
To MOTION, v. a. [from the noun.] To propose.
MOTIONLESS, a. [from *motion*.] Wanting motion; being without motion. *Blackmore.*
MOTIVE, a. [*motivus*, Lat.]
 1 Causing motion; having moment. *Hoecker.*
 2 Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Wilkins.*
MOTIVE, s. [*motif*, Fr.]
 1 That which determines the choice; that which incites the action. *Locke.*
 2 Mover: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

MOU

- MOTLEY**, *a.* Mingled of various colours. *Shakespeare.*
- MOTOR**, *s.* [*moteur*, Fr.] A mover. *Brown.*
- MOTORY**, *a.* [*motorius*, Lat.] Giving motion. *Ray.*
- MOTTO**, *s.* [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written. *Addison.*
- MOULD**, *s.* [*moegel*, Swedish.]
- 1 A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp. *Bacon.*
 - 2 [From *mold*, Sax.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows. *Sandys.*
 - 3 Matter of which any thing is made. *Addison.*
 - 4 [From *molde*, Spanish.] The matrix in which any thing is cast, or receives its form. *Black.*
 - 5 Cast; form. *Prior.*
 - 6 The suture or contexture of the skull. *Ainsw.*
- To MOULD**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould. *Bacon.*
- To MOULD**, *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould. *Knolles.*
- To MOULD**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To form; to shape; to model. *Wotton.*
 - 2 To knead: as, to mould bread. *Ainsworth.*
- MOULDABLE**, *a.* [from *mould*.] That may be moulded. *Bacon.*
- MOULDER**, *s.* [from *mould*.] He who moulds.
- To MOULDER**, *v. n.* [from *mould*.] To be turned to dust; to perish in dust. *Clarendon.*
- To MOULDER**, *v. a.* [from *mould*.] To turn to dust; to crumble. *Pope.*
- MOULDINESS**, *s.* [from *mouldy*.] The state of being mouldy. *Bacon.*
- MOULDING**, *s.* [from *mould*.] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone. *Moxon.*
- MOULDWARP**, *s.* [*mold* and *weorpan*, Sax.] A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth. *Walton.*
- MOULDY**, *a.* [from *mould*.] Overgrown with concretions. *Addison.*
- To MOULT**, *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers. *Suck.*
- To MOUNCH**, *v. a.* To eat. *Shakespeare.*
- To MAUNCH**, *v. a.* To eat. *Shakespeare.*
- MOUND**, *s.* [*mundian*, Sax. to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend. *Milton.*
- To MOUND**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.
- MOUNT**, *s.* [*mont*, Fr.]
- 1 A mountain; a hill. *Dryden.*
 - 2 An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place. *Knolles.*
 - 3 A publick treasure; a bank; obsolete. *Bacon.*
- To MOUNT**, *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]
- 1 To rise on high. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To tower; to be built up to a great elevation. *Job.*
 - 3 To get on horseback. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 [For *amount*.] To attain in value. *Pope.*
- To MOUNT**, *v. a.*
- 1 To raise aloft; to lift on high. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To ascend; to climb. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To place on horseback. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To embellish with ornaments.
 - 5 To mount guard. To do duty and watch at any particular post.
 - 6 To mount a cannon. To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.
- MO'UNTAIN**, *s.* [*montaigne*, Fr.]
- 1 A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth. *Milton.*
 - 2 Any thing proverbially huge. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'UNTAIN**, *a.* [*montanus*, Lat.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains. *Shakespeare.*
- MOUNTAINEER**, *s.* [from *mountain*.]
- 1 An inhabitant of the mountains. *Bentley.*
 - 2 A savage; a freebooter; a rustick. *Milton.*
- MO'UNTAINET**, *s.* [from *mountain*.] A hillock; a small mount. *Sidney.*
- MO'UNTAINOUS**, *a.* [from *mountain*.]
- 1 Hilly; full of mountains. *Burnet.*
 - 2 Large as mountains; huge. *Prior.*
 - 3 Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon.*

MOU

- MO'UNTAINOUSNESS**, *s.* State of being full of mountains. *Brerewood.*
- MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY**, *s.* [*oreosolinum*.] A plant.
- MO'UNTAIN-ROSE**, *s.* [*chamærhododendron*, Lat.] A plant.
- MO'UNTANT**, *a.* [*montans*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'UNTEBANK**, *s.* [*montare in banco*, Italian.]
- 1 A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures. *Hudibras.*
 - 2 Any boastful and false pretender. *Shakespeare.*
- To MO'UNTEBANK**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences. *Shakesp.*
- MO'UNTENANCE**, *s.* Amount of a thing in space: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- MO'UNTER**, *s.* [from *mount*.] One that mounts. *Drayton.*
- MO'UNTY**, *s.* [*montée*, Fr.] The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*
- To MOURN**, *v. n.* [*murnan*, Sax.]
- 1 To grieve; to be sorrowful. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To wear the habit of sorrow. *Pope.*
 - 3 To preserve appearance of grief. *Samuel.*
- To MOURN**, *v. a.*
- 1 To grieve for; to lament. *Addison.*
 - 2 To utter in a sorrowful manner. *Milton.*
- MOURNE**, *s.* [*morne*, Fr.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed. *Sidney.*
- MO'URNER**, *s.* [from *mourn*.]
- 1 One that mourns; one that grieves. *Shakes.*
 - 2 One who follows a funeral in black. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Something used at funerals. *Dryden.*
- MO'URNFUL**, *a.* [*mourn* and *full*.]
- 1 Having the appearance of sorrow. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Causing sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Sorrowful; feeling sorrow. *Prior.*
 - 4 Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'URNFULLY**, *ad.* Sorrowfully; with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'URNFULNESS**, *s.* [from *mournful*.]
- 1 Sorrow; grief.
 - 2 Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.
- MO'URNING**, *s.* [from *mourn*.]
- 1 Lamentation; sorrow. *Esdras.*
 - 2 The dress of sorrow. *Dryden.*
- MO'URNINGLY**, *ad.* [from *mourning*.] With the appearance of sorrowing. *Shakespeare.*
- MOUSE**, *s. pl. mice.* [*mus*, Sax.] The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn fields. *Derham.*
- To MOUSE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch mice. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'USE-EAR**. [*myosotis*.] A plant. *Miller.*
- MO'USEHUNT**, *s.* [*mouse* and *hunt*.] Mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'USE-HOLE**, *s.* [*mouse* and *hole*.] Small hole. *Stillingfleet.*
- MO'USER**, *s.* [from *mouse*.] One that catches mice. *Swift.*
- MO'USE-TAIL**, *s.* [*myosura*.] An herb.
- MO'USE-TRAP**, *s.* [*mouse* and *trap*.] A snare or gin in which mice are taken. *Hale.*
- MOUTH**, *s.* [*muth*, Sax.]
- 1 The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received. *Locke.*
 - 2 The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance. *Arbutnot.*
 - 3 The instrument of speaking. *L'Estrange.*
 - 4 A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. *Addison.*
 - 5 Cry; voice. *Dryden.*
 - 6 Distortion of the mouth; wry face. *Addison.*
 - 7 Down in the mouth. Dejected; clouded in the countenance. *L'Estrange.*
- To MOUTH**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate. *Addison.*
- To MOUTH**, *v. a.*
- 1 To utter with a voice; affectedly big. *Shak.*
 - 2 To chew; to eat. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To seize in the mouth. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To form by the mouth. *Brown.*

MOY

- MO'UTHEd**, a. [from *mouth*.] Furnished with a mouth. *Pope*.
- MO'UTH-FRIEND**, s. [from *mouth* and *friend*.] One who professes friendship without intending it. *Shakespeare*.
- MO'UTHFUL**, s. [from *mouth* and *full*.]
1 What the mouth contains at once.
2 Any proverbially small quantity. *L'Estrange*.
- MO'UTH-HONOUR**, s. [from *mouth* and *honour*.] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity. *Shakespeare*.
- MO'UTHLESS**, a. [from *mouth*.] Being without a mouth.
- To MOVE**, v. a. [*moveo*, Lat.]
1 To put out of one place into another; to put in motion. *Job*.
2 To give an impulse to. *Decay of Piety*.
3 To propose; to recommend. *Davies*.
4 To persuade; to prevail on. *South*.
5 To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion. *Dryden*.
6 To make angry. *Shakespeare*.
7 To put into commotion. *Ruth*.
8 To incite. *Milton*.
9 To conduct regularly in motion. *Milton*.
- To MOVE**, v. n.
1 To be in a state of changing place. *Milton*.
2 To go from one place to another. *Shakespeare*.
3 To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden*.
4 To go forward. *Dryden*.
5 To change the posture of the body in ceremony. *Esther*.
- MO'VEABLE**, a. [from *move*.]
1 Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable. *Addison*.
2 Changing the time of the year. *Holder*.
- MO'VEABLES**, s. [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture: distinguished from real or immoveable possessions, as lands, or houses. *Shakespeare*.
- MO'VEABLENESS**, s. [from *moveable*.] Mobility; possibility to be moved.
- MO'VEABLY**, ad. [from *moveable*.] So as it may be moved. *Grew*.
- MO'VELESS**, a. Unmoved; not to be put out of the place. *Boyle*.
- MO'VEMENT**, s. [*mouvement*, Fr.]
1 Manner of moving. *Pope*.
2 Motion. *Pope*.
- MO'VENT**, a. [*movens*, Lat.] Moving. *Grew*.
- MO'VENT**, s. [*movens*, Lat.] That which moves another. *Glanville*.
- MO'VEr**, s. [from *move*.]
1 The person or thing that gives motion. *Shak*.
2 Something that moves, or stands not still. *Dryden*.
3 A proposer. *Bacon*.
- MO'VING**, part. a. Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the passions. *Blackmore*.
- MO'VINGLY**, ad. Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions. *Addison*.
- MOW**, s. [*mowe*, Sax. a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. *Tusser*.
- To MOW**, v. n. [from the noun.] To put in a mow.
- To MOW**, v. a. pret. *mowed*, part. *mown*. [*mawan*, Saxon.]
1 To cut with a scythe. *Spenser*.
2 To cut down with speed and violence. *Shak*.
- To MOW**, v. n. To gather the harvest. *Waller*.
- MOW**, s. [*mouë*, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face. *Shakespeare*.
- To MOW**, v. n. [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face. *Ascham*.
- To MO'WBURN**, v. n. [*mow* and *burn*.] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Mortimer*.
- MO'WER**, s. [from *mow*.] One who cuts with a scythe. *Shakespeare*.
- MO'WING**,* s. [from *mow*.] The act of cutting down with the scythe; that which is cut down at one crop with the scythe. *Ash*.
- MO'XA**, s. An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple*.
- MOYLE**, s. A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass. *May*.

MUD

- MUCH**, a. [*mucho*, Spanish.]
1 Large in quantity; long in time. *Deut*.
2 Many in number. *Shakespeare*.
- MUCH**, ad.
1 In a great degree; by far. *Hebrews*.
2 To a certain degree. *Mark*.
3 To a great degree. *Baker*.
4 Often, or long. *Glanville*.
5 Nearly. *Temple*.
- MUCH**, s.
1 A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity. *Dryden*.
2 More than enough; a heavy service or burden. *Milton*.
3 Any assignable quantity or degree. *South*.
4 An uncommon thing; something strange. *Tillotson*.
5 To make much of. To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper. *Sidney*.
- MUCH at one**. Nearly of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden*.
- MU'CHWHAT**, ad. [*much* and *what*.] Nearly. *Atterbury*.
- MU'CHEL**, a. for *Muckle* or *Mickle*. [*mycel*, Sax.] Much. *Spenser*.
- MU'CID**, a. [*mucidus*, Lat.] Slimy; musty.
- MU'CIDNESS**, s. [from *mucid*.] Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainsworth*.
- MU'CILAGE**, s. [*mucilage*, Fr.] A slimy or viscous mass; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together. *Evelyn*.
- MUCILA'GINOUS**, a. [*mucilagineux*, Fr. from *mucilage*.] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity. *Grew*.
- MUCILA'GINOUSNESS**, s. [from *mucilaginous*.] Sliminess; viscosity.
- MUCK**, s. [*meox*, Sax.]
1 Dung for manure of grounds. *Glanville*.
2 Any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Spenser*.
3 To run a muck, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet. *Pope*.
- To MUCK**, v. a. To manure with muck; to dung. *Tusser*.
- MU'CKENDER**, s. [*mouchoir*, Fr.] A handkerchief. *Dorset*.
- To MU'CKER**, v. n. [from *muck*.] To scramble for money; to hoard up. *Chaucer*.
- MU'CKERER**, s. [from *mucker*.] One that muckers.
- MU'CKHIL**, s. [*muck* and *hill*.] A dunghil.
- MU'CKINESS**, s. [from *mucky*.] Nastiness; filth.
- MU'CKLE**, a. [*mycel*, Sax.] Much.
- MU'CKSWEAT**, s. Profuse sweat.
- MU'CKWORM**, s. [*muck* and *worm*.]
1 A worm that lives in dung.
2 A miser; a curmudgeon. *Swift*.
- MU'CKY**, a. [from *muck*.] Nasty; filthy. *Spenser*.
- MU'COUS**, a. [*mucosus*, Lat.] Slimy; viscous. *Brown*.
- MU'COUSNESS**, s. Slime; viscosity. *Brown*.
- MU'CRO**, s. [Latin.] A point. *Woodward*.
- MU'CRONATED**, a. [*mucro*, Lat.] Narrowed to a sharp point.
- MU'CULENCY**,* s. [from *muculent*.] Sliminess. *Scott*.
- MU'CULENT**, a. [*mucus*, Lat.] Viscous; slimy.
- MU'CUS**, s. [Lat.] It is more properly used for that which flows into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor separated by the mucilaginous glands. *Arbutnot*.
- MUD**, s. [*modder*, Dutch.] The slime and a ginous matter at the bottom of still water. *Addison*.
- To MUD**, v. a. [from the noun.]
1 To bury in the slime or mud. *Shakespeare*.
2 To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to das with dirt. *Glanville*.
- MU'DDILY**, ad. [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden*.
- MU'DDINESS**, s. [from *muddy*.] Turbidity; foulness caused by mud or sediment. *Addison*.
- To MU'DDLE**, v. a. [from *mud*.]
1 To make turbid; to foul. *Prior*.
2 To make half drunk; to cloud or stupify. *Arbutnot*.

MUL

MUDDY, *a.* [from *mud*.]
 1 Turbid; foul with mud. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Impure; dark; gross. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Soiled with mud. *Dryden.*
 4 Dark; not bright. *Swift.*
 5 Cloudy in mind; dull. *Shakespeare.*
TO MUDDY, *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb. *Grew.*
MUDSUCKER, *s.* [*mud* and *suck*.] A sea-fowl. *Derham.*
MUDWALL, *s.* [*mud* and *wall*.]
 1 A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry. *South.*
 2 [From *apiaster*.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*
MUDWALLED, *a.* [*mud* and *wall*.] Having a mudwall. *Prior.*
TO MUE, *v. a.* [*muer*, *Fr.*] To moult; to change feathers.
MUFF, *s.* [*muff*, *Swedish*.] A soft cover for the hands in winter. *Cleaveland.*
TO MUFFLE, *v. u.* [*moufle*, *Fr.*]
 1 To cover from the weather. *Dryden.*
 2 To blindfold. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To conceal; to involve. *Sandys.*
TO MUFFLE, *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *moffelen*, *Dutch*.] To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation. *Holder.*
MUFFLER, *s.* [from *muffle*.]
 1 A cover for the face. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered. *Shakespeare.*
MUFTI, *s.* [A Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.
MUG, *s.* A cup to drink in. *Gay.*
MUGGY, *a.* [a cant word.] Moist; damp;
MUGGISH, *a.* mouldy. *Mortimer.*
MUGHOUSE, *s.* [*mug* and *house*.] An alehouse; a low house of entertainment. *Tickel.*
MUGIENT, *c.* [*mugiens*, *Lat.*] Bellowing.
MUGWORT, *s.* [*mugwyr*, *Sax.*] A plant.
MULATTO, *s.* [*Spanish*.] One begot between a white and a black.
MULBERRY, *s.* [*morberig*, *Sax.*]
MULBERRY tree, *s.*
 1 A tree planted for the delicacy of the fruit, and for its leaves to feed silkworms. *Miller.*
 2 The fruit of the tree. *Woodward.*
MULCT, *s.* [*mulcto*, *Lat.*] A fine; a penalty; used commonly of pecuniary penalty.
TO MULCT, *v. a.* [*mulcto*, *Lat.*] To punish with fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*
MULE, *s.* [*mule*, *Fr.* *mula*, *Lat.*] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or between a horse and a she ass. *Ray.*
MULEDRIVER, *s.* [*mulesier*, *Fr.*] Mule-driver; horse-boy. *Shak.*
MULIEBRITY, *s.* [*muliebris*, *Lat.*] Womanhood; the contrary to virility.
TO MULL, *v. a.* [*mollitus*, *Lat.*]
 1 To soften and dispirit, as wine is when burnt and sweetened. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it. *Gay.*
MULLEIN, *s.* [*verbascum*.] A plant. *Miller.*
MULLER, *s.* [*mouleur*, *Fr.*] A stone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. *Peacham.*
MULLET, *s.* [*mulet*, *Fr.*] A sea fish. *Pope.*
MULLIGRUBS, *s.* Twisting of the guts; sometimes sullenness. *Ainsworth.*
MULLOCK, *s.* Rubbish. *Ainsworth.*
MULSE, *s.* [*mulsum*, *Lat.*] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.
MULTANGULAR, *a.* [*multus* and *angulus*, *Lat.*] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.
MULTANGULARLY, *ad.* Polygonally; with many corners. *Grew.*
MULTANGULARNESS, *s.* The state of being polygonal, or having many corners.
MULTICA'PSULAR, *a.* [*multus* and *capsula*, *Lat.*] Divided into many partitions or cells.
MULTICA'VOUS, *a.* [*multus* and *cavus*, *Lat.*] Full of holes.
MULTICOLOUR, *a.* [*multus* and *color*, *Lat.*] Having many colours.

MUL

MULTIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [*multifarius*, *Lat.*] Having great multiplicity; having different respects. *Evelyn.*
MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* With multiplicity; with great variety of modes. *Bentley.*
MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *multifarius*.] Multiplied diversity. *Norris.*
MULTI'FIDOUS, *a.* [*multifidus*, *Lat.*] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown.*
MULTIFORM, *a.* [*multiformis*, *Lat.*] Having various shapes or appearances. *Milton.*
MULTIFO'RMITY, *s.* [*multiformis*, *Lat.*] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.
MULTILA'TERAL, *a.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, *Lat.*] Having many sides.
MULTI'LOQUOUS, *a.* [*multiloquus*, *Lat.*] Very talkative.
MULTINO'MINAL, *a.* [*multus* and *nomen*, *Lat.*] Having many names.
MULTI'PAROUS, *a.* [*multiparus*, *Lat.*] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*
MULTIPEDE, *s.* [*multipeda*, *Lat.*] An insect with many feet. *Bailey.*
MULTIPLE, *a.* [*multiplax*, *Latin*.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times.
MULTIPLIABLE, *a.* [*multipliable*, *Fr.* from *multiply*.] Capable of being multiplied.
MULTIPLIABLENESS, *s.* [from *multipliable*.] Capacity of being multiplied.
MULTIPLICA'BLE, *a.* [*multiplifico*, *Lat.*] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.
MULTIPLICA'ND, [*multiplicandus*, *Lat.*] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.
MULTIPLICA'TE, *a.* [*multiplifico*, *Lat.*] Consisting of more than one. *Derham.*
MULTIPLICATION, *s.* [*multiplicatio*, *Lat.*]
 1 The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind. *Brown.*
 2 (In arithmetick.) The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker.*
MULTIPLICATOR, *s.* [*multiplifico*, *Lat.*] The number by which another number is multiplied.
MULTIPLICIOUS, *a.* [*multiplax*, *Lat.*] Manifest not used. *Brown.*
MULTIPLICITY, *s.* [*multiplicité*, *Fr.*]
 1 More than one of the same kind. *South.*
 2 State of being many. *Dryden.*
MULTIPLIER, *s.* [from *multiply*.]
 1 One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 The multiplier in arithmetick. *Cocker.*
TO MULTIPLY, *v. a.* [*multiplifico*, *Lat.*]
 1 To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition. *Job.*
 2 To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication. *Brown.*
TO MULTIPLY, *v. n.*
 1 To grow in number. *Wisdom.*
 2 To increase themselves. *Shakespeare.*
MULTI'POTENT, *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, *Lat.*] Having manifold power. *Shakespeare.*
MULTIPRE'SENCE, *s.* [*multus* and *presentia*, *Lat.*] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time. *Hill.*
MULTI'SCIOUS, *a.* [*multiscius*, *Lat.*] Having variety of knowledge.
MULTISILIQUOUS, *a.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, *Lat.*] The same with *corniculate*: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels. *Bailey.*
MULTI'SONOUS, *a.* [*multisonus*, *Lat.*] Having many sounds.
MULTITUDE, *s.* [*multitudo*, *Lat.*]
 1 The state of being many; the state of being more than one.
 2 Number collective; a sum of many. *Hale.*
 3 A great number, loosely and indefinitely.
 4 A crowd or throng; the vulgar. *Addison.*

MUN

- MULTITU'DINOUS**, *a.* [from *multitudo*] 1 Having the appearance of a multitude. *Shakes.* 2 Manifold. *Shakespeare.*
- MULTI'VAGANT**, *a.* [*multivagus*, Lat.] That wanders or strays much abroad.
- MULTI'VAGOUS**, *a.* [*multa* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold.
- MULTO'CULAR**, *a.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having more eyes than two. *Derham.*
- MUM**, *inter.* A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence; hush. *Hudibras.*
- MUM**, *s.* [*mumme*, Ger.] Ale brewed with wheat. *Mortimer.*
- To MU'MBLE**, *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] 1 To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect sound. *Shakespeare.* 2 To chew; to bite softly. *Dryden.*
- To MU'MBLE**, *v. a.* 1 To utter with a low inarticulate voice. *Shak.* 2 To mouth gently. *Pope.* 3 To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*
- MU'MBLER**, *s.* [from *mumble*.] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.
- MU'MBLINGLY**, *ad.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.
- To MUMM**, *v. a.* [*mumme*, Danish.] To mask, to frolic in disguise. *Spenser.*
- MU'MMER**, *s.* [*mumme*, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolics in a personated dress. *Milton.*
- MU'MMERY**, *s.* [*momerie*, Fr.] Masking; frolics in masks; foolery. *Bacon.*
- MU'MMING**, *s.* [from *mum*.] The act of masking. *Ash.*
- MU'MMY**, *s.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat.] 1 A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming. *Bacon.* 2 Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.* 3 To beat, as a mummy. To beat soundly.
- To MUMP**, *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] 1 To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. *Otway.* 2 To talk low and quick. 3 (In cant language.) To go a begging.
- MU'MPER**, *s.* (In cant language.) A beggar.
- MUMPS**, *s.* [*mompelin*, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*
- MUMPS**, *s.* The squinancy. *Ainsworth.*
- To MUNCH**, *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] To chew by great mouthfuls. *Shakespeare.*
- To MUNCH**, *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. *Dryden.*
- MU'NCHER**, *s.* [from *munch*.] One that munches.
- MUND**, *s.* Peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*; so Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmond, all peace. *Gibson.*
- MUNDA'NE**, *a.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world. *Glanville.*
- MUNDA'TION**, *s.* [*mundus*, Lat.] The act of cleansing.
- MU'NDATORY**, *a.* [*mundus*, Lat.] Having the power to cleanse.
- MU'NDICK**, *s.* A kind of marcasite or semi-metal found in tin mines. *Woodward.*
- MUNDIFICATION**, *s.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleansing any body, as from dross. *Quincy.*
- MUNDI'FICATIVE**, *a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Brown.*
- To MU'NDIFY**, *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] To cleanse; to make clean. *Harvey.*
- MUNDI'VAGANT**, *a.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world.
- MUNDU'NGUS**, *s.* Stinking tobacco. *Philips.*
- MU'NERARY**, *a.* [*munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.
- MU'NGREL**, *s.* Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the nature of different causes or parents. *Shak.*
- MU'NGREL**, *a.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate. *Shakespeare*

MUS

- MUNI CIPAL**, *a.* [*municipalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation. *Dryden.*
- MUNICIPALITY**, *s.* [from *municipat*.] The people of a district in the division of republican France. *Burke.*
- MUNI'FICENCE**, *s.* [*munificentia*, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving. *Addison.*
- MUNI'FICENT**, *a.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous. *Atterbury.*
- MUNI'FICENTLY**, *ad.* Liberally; generously.
- MU'NIMENT**, *s.* [*munimentum*, Lat.] 1 Fortification; strong hold. 2 Support; defence. *Shakespeare.* 3 Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded.
- To MUNI'TE**, *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen; not in use. *Bacon.*
- MUNI'TION**, *s.* [*munitio*, Lat.] 1 Fortification; strong hold. *Hale.* 2 Ammunition; materials for war. *Fairfax.*
- MU'NNION**, *s.* The upright post that divides the lights in a window frame. *Moxon.*
- MU'RAGE**, *s.* [*murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.
- MU'RAL**, *a.* [*muralis*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall. *Evelyn.*
- MU'RDER**, *s.* [*morthor*, Sax.] The act of killing a man unlawfully. *Shakespeare.*
- To MU'RDER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1 To kill a man unlawfully. *Dryden.* 2 To destroy, to put an end to. *Shakespeare.*
- MU'RDERER**, *s.* [from *murder*.] One who has shed human blood unlawfully. *Sidney.*
- MU'RDERESS**, *s.* [from *murderer*.] A woman that commits murder. *Dryden.*
- MU'RDERMEN**, *s.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully: not used. *Fairfax.*
- MU'RDEROUS**, *a.* Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood. *Prior.*
- MURE**, *s.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- To MURE**, *v. a.* To enclose in walls. *Apelles.*
- MU'RENGER**, *s.* [*murus*, Lat.] An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*
- MURIA'TICK**, *a.* [*muria*, Lat.] Partaking of the taste or nature of brine. *Arbuthnot.*
- MURK**, *s.* [*morck*, Danish.] Darkness; want of light. *Shakespeare.*
- MURK**, *s.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*
- MU'RKY**, *a.* [*morck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light. *Addison.*
- MU'RMUR**, *s.* [*murmur*, Lat.] 1 A low shrill noise. *Pope.* 2 A complaint half suppressed. *Dryden.*
- To MU'RMUR**, *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Lat.] 1 To give a low shrill sound. *Pope.* 2 To grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent. *Swift.*
- MU'RMURER**, *s.* [from *murmur*.] One who repines; a grumbler; a repiner. *Blackmore.*
- MU'RMURING**, *s.* [from *murmur*.] An expression of sullen discontent. *Ash.*
- MU'RMURINGLY**, *ad.* [from *murmuring*.] Grumblingly; mutteringly. *Ash.*
- MU'RNIVAL**, *s.* Four cards of a sort. *Ains.*
- MU'RRAIN**, *s.* The plague in cattle. *Garth.*
- MURRE**, *s.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*
- MU'RREY**, *a.* [*moree*, Fr.] Darkly red. *Boyle.*
- MU'RREYCOLOUR**, *s.* [*murrey* and *color*, Lat.] A dark brown color. *Philips.*
- MU'RRION**, *s.* [often written *morion*.] A helmet, a casque. *King.*
- MURTH of corn**, *s.* Plenty of grain. *Ainsworth.*
- MU'SCADEL**, *a.* [*muscat*, *muscadel*, Fr. *moscatello*, Ital.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.
- MU'SCLE**, *s.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat.] 1 Muscle is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy thread or fibres, enclosed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, enclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladders,

MUS

into which we suppose the veins, arteries, and nerves to open. *Quincy.*
 ‡ A bivalve shellfish. *Hakewill.*
 MUSCO'SITY, *s.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] Mossiness.
 MU'SCOSE, * } *a.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] Mossy. *Cole.*
 MU'SCOUS, * }
 MU'SCULAR, *a.* [*musculus*, Lat.] Relating to muscles; performed by muscles. *Arbuthnot.*
 MUSCULA'RITY, *s.* [from *muscular*.] The state of having muscles. *Grew.*
 MU'SCULOUS, *a.* [*musculosus*, Lat.]
 1 Full of muscles; brawny.
 2 Pertaining to a muscle. *More.*
 MUSE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study. *Milton.*
 2 The power of poetry. *Cowley.*
 To MUSE, *v. n.* [*muser*, Fr.]
 1 To ponder; to think close; to study in silence. *Hooker.*
 2 To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To wonder; to be amazed. *Shakespeare.*
 MUSE/FUL, *a.* [from *muse*.] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful. *Dryden.*
 MU'SER, *s.* [from *muse*.] One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.
 MU'SET, *s.* (In hunting.) The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*
 MU'SEUM, *s.* [*μῦσεον*.] A repository of learned curiosities.
 MU'SHROOM, *s.* [*mouscheron*, Fr.]
 1 Mushrooms are by naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered. *Miller.*
 2 An upstart; a wretch risen from a dunghill.
 MU'SHROOMSTONE, *s.* [*mushroom* and *stone*.] A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*
 MU'SICK, *s.* [*μουσική*; *musique*, Fr.]
 1 The science of harmonical sounds. *Dryden.*
 2 Instrumental or vocal harmony. *Milton.*
 MU'SICAL, *a.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick*.]
 1 Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding. *Milton.*
 2 Belonging to musick. *Addison.*
 MU'SICALLY, *ad.* [from *musical*.] Harmoniously; with sweet sound. *Addison.*
 MU'SICALNESS, *s.* [from *musical*.] Harmony.
 MUSI'CIAN, *s.* [*musicien*, Fr.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick. *Bacon.*
 MU'SICKMASTER, * *s.* [*music* and *master*.] One who teaches music. *Ash.*
 MUSK, *s.* A light and friable substance of a dark colour, with some tinge of a purplish colour in it, feeling somewhat unctuous; its smell is highly perfumed: it is brought from the East Indies; and the animal which produces it is of a singular kind. *Hill.*
 MUSK, *s.* [*musca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth, or grape flower. *Miller.*
 MU'SKAPPLE, *s.* A kind of apple. *Ainsworth.*
 MU'SKCAT, *s.* [*musk* and *cat*.] The animal from which musk is got.
 MU'SKCHERRY, *s.* A sort of cherry. *Ains.*
 MU'SKET, *s.* [*mousquet*, Fr.]
 1 A soldier's hand-gun. *Bacon.*
 2 A male hawk of a small kind. *Shakespeare.*
 MUSKETE'ER, *s.* [from *musket*.] A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Clarendon.*
 MUSKETO'ON, *s.* [*mousqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.
 MU'SKINESS, *s.* [from *musk*.] The scent of musk.
 MUSKME'LON, *s.* A fragrant melon. *Bacon.*
 MU'SKPEAR, *s.* A fragrant pear.
 MU'SKROSE, *s.* A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance. *Milton.*
 MU'SKY, *a.* [from *musk*.] Fragrant; sweet of scent. *Milton.*
 MU'SLIN, *s.* [*mousselin*, Fr.] A fine stuff made of cotton. *Gay.*
 MU'SLIN, * *a.* [from the noun.] Consisting of muslin; made of muslin. *Ash.*
 MU'SROL, *s.* [*muserole*, Fr.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUT

MUSS, *s.* A scramble. *Shakespeare.*
 MUSSITATION, *s.* [*muSSito*, Lat.] Murmur grumble.
 MU'SSULMAN, *s.* A mahometan believer.
 MUST, *v. imp.* [*musse*, Dutch.] To be obliged to be by necessity. It is only used before verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.
 MUST, *s.* [*mustum*, Lat.] New wine; new wort *Dryden.*
 To MUST, *v. a.* [*mues*, Welsh, stinking.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*
 To MUST, *v. n.* To grow mouldy.
 MUSTA'CHES, *s.* [*mustaches*, Fr.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip. *Spenser.*
 MU'STARD, *s.* [*mustard*, Welsh; *moustard*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*
 To MU'STER, *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army. *Blackmore.*
 To MU'STER, *v. a.* [*mousteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army. *Locke.*
 MU'STER, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A review of a body of forces. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 A register of forces mustered. *South.*
 3 A collection: as, a muster of peacocks.
 4 To pass muster. To be allowed.
 MU'STERBOOK, *s.* [*muster* and *book*.] A book in which the forces are registered. *Shakes.*
 MU'STERMASTER, *s.* One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. *Knolles.*
 MU'STER ROLL, *s.* [*muster* and *roll*.] A register of forces. *Pope.*
 MU'STILY, *ad.* [from *musty*.] Mouldily.
 MU'STINESS, *s.* [from *musty*.] Mould; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*
 MU'STY, *a.* [from *must*.]
 1 Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid. *Bacon.*
 2 Stale; spoiled with age. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Vapid with fetidness. *Pope.*
 4 Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Addison.*
 MUTABI'LITY, *s.* [*mutabilité*, Fr.]
 1 Changeableness; not continuance in the same state. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 Inconstancy; change of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 MU'TABLE, *a.* [*mutabilis*, Lat.]
 1 Subject to change; alterable. *South.*
 2 Inconstant; unsettled. *Milton.*
 MU'TABLENESS, *s.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.
 MUTA'TION, *s.* [*mutation*, Fr. *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration. *Bacon.*
 MUTE, *a.* [*muet*, Fr. *mutus*, Lat.] Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice. *Dryden.*
 MUTE, *s.*
 1 One that has no power of speech. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A letter which without a vowel can make no sound. *Holder.*
 To MUTE, *v. n.* [*mutir*, Fr.] To dung as birds. *Tobit.*
 MU'TELY, *ad.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally. *Milton.*
 To MU'TILATE, *v. n.* [*mutiler*, Fr.] To deprive of some essential part. *Addison.*
 MUTILA'TION, *s.* [*mutilation*, Fr.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part. *Clarendon.*
 MU'TINE, *s.* [*mutin*, French.] A mutineer. *Shakespeare.*
 MUTINE'ER, *s.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mover of sedition; an opposer of lawful authority. *Dryden.*
 MU'TINOUS, *a.* [*mutiné*, Fr.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent. *Waller.*
 MU'TINOUSLY, *ad.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbulently. *Sidney.*
 MU'TINOUSNESS, *s.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; turbulence.
 To MU'TINY, *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection; to move sedition. *South.*
 MU'TINY, *s.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition. *Temple.*
 To MU'TTER, *v. a.* [*mutire*, Lat.] To grumble to murmur. *Dryden.*
 To MU'TTER, *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth. *Creech.*

MYS

- MUTTER**, *s.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*
- MUTTERER**, *s.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.
- MUTTERING**, **s.* [from *mutter*.] A grumbling; a murmuring. *Ash.*
- MUTTERINGLY**, *ad.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice.
- MUTTON**, *s.* [*mouton*, Fr.]
- 1 The flesh of sheep dressed for food. *Swift.*
 - 2 A sheep: in ludicrous language. *Hayward.*
- MUTTONFIST**, *s.* [*mutton* and *fist*.] A hand large and red. *Dryden.*
- MUTUAL**, *a.* [*mutuel*, Fr.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other. *Pope.*
- MUTUALLY**, *ad.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return. *Newton.*
- MUTUALITY**, *s.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation. *Shakespeare.*
- MUZZLE**, *s.* [*museau*, Fr.]
- 1 The mouth of any thing. *Sidney.*
 - 2 A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite. *Dryden.*
- To MUZZLE**, *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Estrange.*
- To MUZZLE**, *v. a.*
- 1 To bind the mouth. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To fondle with the mouth close. *L'Estrange.*
 - 3 To restrain from hurt. *Shakespeare.*
- pro. poss.* Belonging to me.
- MY'NCHEN**, *s.* [*mynchen*, Sax.] A nun.
- MY'OGRAPHY**, *s.* [*μυογραφία*.] A description of the muscles.
- MY'OLOGY**, *s.* [*myologie*, Fr.] The description and doctrine of the muscles. *Cheyne.*
- MY'OPY**, *s.* [*μυωψία*.] Shortness of sight.
- MY'RIAD**, *s.* [*μυριάς*.]
- 1 The number of ten thousand.
 - 2 Proverbially any great number. *Milton.*
- MY'RIARCH**, **s.* [*μυριάς* and *αρχή*.] A captain of ten thousand. *Ash.*
- MY'RMIDON**, *s.* [*μυρμηδών*.] Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles. *Swift.*
- MYRO'BALAN**, *s.* [*myrobalanus*, Lat.] A fruit. The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds; they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste; they are the production of five different trees in the East Indies. *Hill.*
- MYRO'POLIST**, *s.* [*μυρον* and *πωλεω*.] One who sells unguents.
- MYRRH**, *s.* [*myrrha*, Lat.] A gum resin, sent to us in loose granules from the size of a peppercorn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with an admixture of yellow; its taste is bitter and acrid with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous; its smell is strong, but not disagreeable; it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. *Hill.*
- MYRRHINE**, *a.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton.*
- MY'RTIFORM**, *a.* [*myrtus*, Latin, and *form*.] Having the shape of myrtle.
- MY'RTLE**, *s.* [*myrtus*, Lat.] A fragrant tree sacred to Venus. *Shakespeare.*
- MYSE'LF**, *s.* [*my* and *self*.]
- 1 An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself* do it; that is, not *I* by proxy; not another.
 - 2 The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case.
- MYSTAGO'GUE**, *s.* [*μυσταγωγός*.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shows them to strangers. *Bailey.*
- MYSTE'RIARCH**, *s.* [*μυστηριον* and *αρχή*.] One presiding over mysteries.
- MYSTE'RIOUS**, *a.* [*mysterieux*, Fr.]
- 1 Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure. *Denham.*
 - 2 Artfully perplexed. *Swift.*
- MYSTE'RIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *mysterious*.]
- 1 In a manner above understanding.
 - 2 Obscurely; enigmatically. *Taylor.*
- MYSTE'RIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *mysterious*.]

NAM

- 1 Holy obscurity. *Taylor.*
 - 2 Artful difficulty or perplexity.
- To MY'STERIZE**, *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To explain as enigmas. *Brown.*
- MY'STERY**, *s.* [*μυστήριον*; *mystere*, Fr.]
- 1 Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure. *Taylor.*
 - 2 An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A trade; a calling; in this sense it should, according to Warburton, be written *mistery*, from *mestiero*, Fr. a trade. *Shakespeare.*
- MY'STICAL**, } *a.* [*mysticus*, Lat.]
- MY'STICK**, }
- 1 Sacredly obscure. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Involving some secret meaning; emblematical. *Taylor.*
 - 3 Obscure; secret. *Dryden.*
- MY'STICALLY**, *ad.* [from *mystical*.] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning. *Donne.*
- MY'STICALNESS**, *s.* [from *mystical*.] Involvement of some secret meaning.
- MYTHO'LOGICAL**, *a.* [from *mythology*.] Relating to the explication of fabulous history. *Brown.*
- MYTHO'LOGICALLY**, *ad.* [from *mythological*.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.
- MYTHO'LOGIST**, *s.* [from *mythology*.] A relater or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens. *Creech.*
- To MYTHO'LOGIZE**, *v. n.* [from *mythology*.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.
- MYTHO'LOGY**, *s.* [*μῦθος* and *λόγος*.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathens. *Bentley.*
-
- N** Is a semivowel, and has in English an invariable sound; as, *no*, *name*, *net*: it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn*, *contemn*.
- N**, * as a Latin numeral, stands for nine hundred, with a dash over it for nine thousand. *Ash.*
- To NAB**, *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly.
- NABOB**, **s.* A kind of sovereign in India. *Mas.*
- NA'CRE**, **s.* [Fr.] The mother of pearl. *Bailey.*
- NA'DIR**, *s.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith. *Creech.*
- NAFF**, *s.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.
- NAG**, *s.* [*nagge*, Dutch.] A small horse: a horse in familiar language. *Prior.*
- NA'ID**, **s.* [*naias*, Lat.] A water nymph. *Shen.*
- NAIL**, *s.* [*nægl*, Sax. *nagel*, Ger.]
- 1 The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Dryden.*
 - 2 The talons of birds; the claws of beasts.
 - 3 A spike of metal by which things are fastened together. *Watts.*
 - 4 A stud; a boss. *Swift.*
 - 5 A measure of length; two inches and a quarter.
 - 6 *On the nail*. Readily; immediately; without delay. *Swift.*
- To NAIL**, *v. a.*
- 1 To fasten with nails. *Milton.*
 - 2 To stud with nails. *Dryden.*
- NAI'LER**, *s.* [from *nail*.] A nail-maker.
- NA'KED**, *a.* [*nacod*, Sax.]
- 1 Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare. *Milton.*
 - 2 Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. *Addison.*
 - 3 Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Mere; bare; simple; abstracted. *Hooker.*
- NA'KEDLY**, *ad.*
- 1 Without covering.
 - 2 Simply; merely. *Holder.*
 - 3 Discoverably; evidently. *Daniel.*
- NA'KEDNESS**, *s.* [from *naked*.]
- 1 Nudity; want of covering. *Milton.*
 - 2 Want of provision for defence. *Genesis.*
 - 3 Plainness; evidence; want of concealment. *Shakespeare.*
- NALL**, *s.* An awl. *Tusser.*
- NAME**, *s.* [*nama*, Sax. *naem*, Dutch.]

NAR

NAT

1 The discriminative appellation of an individual. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The term by which any kind or species is distinguished. *Locke.*
 3 Person. *Dryden.*
 4 Reputation; character. *Clarendon.*
 5 Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon.*
 6 Power delegated; imputed character. *Shak.*
 7 Fictitious imputation. *Dryden.*
 8 Appearance; not reality; assumed character. *Shakespeare.*
 9 An opprobrious appellation. *Granville.*
To NAME, v. a.
 1 To discriminate by a particular appellation imposed. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To mention by name. *Ecclus.*
 3 To specify; to nominate. *Locke.*
 4 To utter; to mention. *Genesis.*
NAMELESS, a. [from *name*.]
 1 Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation. *Denham.*
 2 One of which the name is not known or mentioned. *Atterbury.*
NAMELY, ad. [from *name*.] Particularly; specially; to mention by name. *Addison.*
NAMEER, s. [from *name*.] One who calls or knows any by name.
NAMESAKE, s. One that has the same name with another. *Addison.*
NAP, s. [*hnæppan*, Sax. to sleep.]
 1 Slumber; a short sleep. *Sidney.*
 2 [From *hnoppa*, Sax.] Down; villous substance. *Spenser.*
To NAP, v. a. [*hnæppan*, Sax.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure. *Hudibras.*
NAPTAKING, s. [*nap* and *take*.] Surprise; seizure on a sudden. *Carew.*
NAPE, s. The joint of the neck behind. *Shak.*
NAPERY, s. [*naperia*, Italian.] Table linen.
NA'PHEW, s. [*napus*, Lat.] An herb.
NA'PHTHA, s. [*naphtha*, Lat.] A very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid of a very pale yellow: it is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and of a brisk and penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind, and extremely ready to take fire. *Hill.*
NA'FKIN, s. [from *nap*.]
 1 A cloth used at table to wipe the hands.
 2 A handkerchief: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
NA'PLESS, a. [from *nap*.] Wanting nap; threadbare. *Shakespeare.*
NA'PPINESS, s. [from *nappy*.] The quality of having a nap.
NA'PPY, a. [from *nap*.] Frothy; spumy. *Gay.*
NARCI'SSUS, s. [Lat. *narcisse*, Fr.] A daffodil. *Thomson.*
NARCO'TICAL,* { a. [*ναρκω*, *narcotique*, Fr.]
NARCO'TICK, } Producing torpor, or stupefaction. *Brown.*
NARD, s. [*nardus*, Lat.]
 1 Spikenard; a kind of ointment. *Milton.*
 2 An odorous shrub. *Ben Jonson.*
NARE, s. [*navis*, Lat.] A nostril. *Hudibras.*
NA'RRABLE, a. [from *narro*, Lat.] Capable to be told or related.
To NA'RRATE, v. a. [*narro*, Lat.] To relate; to tell.
NARRA'TION, s. [*narratio*, Lat.] Account; relation; history. *Abbot.*
NAR'RATIVE, a. [*narratif-ve*, Fr. from *narro*, Lat.]
 1 Relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe.*
 2 Recounting; apt to relate things past. *Pope.*
NA'RRATIVE, s. A relation; an account; a story. *Tatler.*
NA'RRATIVELY, ad. [from *narrative*.] By way of relation. *Ayliffe.*
NARRA'TOR, s. [*narrateur*, Fr.] A teller; a relater. *Watts.*
NARROW, a. [*nearu*, Sax.]
 1 Not broad or wide. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Small; of no great extent. *Brown.*
 3 Covetous; avaritious. *Sidney.*
 4 Contracted; ungenerous. *Sprat.*
 5 Near; within a small distance. *Dryden.*
 6 Close; vigilant; attentive. *Milton.*

To NA'RROW, v. a.
 1 To diminish with respect to breadth. *Temple.*
 2 To contract; to impair in dignity. *Locke.*
 3 To contract in sentiment. *Pope.*
 4 To confine; to limit. *Watts.*
 5 (In farriery.) A horse is said to narrow when he does not take ground enough.
NA'RRONLY, ad. [from *narrow*.]
 1 With little breadth or wideness.
 2 Contractedly; without extent. *Swift.*
 3 Closely; vigilantly. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Nearly; within a little. *Swift.*
 5 Avaritiously; sparingly.
NA'RROWNNESS, s. [from *narrow*.]
 1 Want of breadth or wideness. *Addison.*
 2 Want of extent, or comprehension. *Locke.*
 3 Confined state; contractedness. *Denham.*
 4 Meanness; poverty. *South.*
 5 Want of capacity. *Burnet.*
NA'RWHALE, s. A species of whale. *Brown.*
NAS. [from *ne has*, or *has not*.] *Spenser.*
NA'SAL, a. [*nasus*, Lat.] Belonging to the nose. *Sharp.*
NA'SICORNUS, a. [*nasus* and *cornu*.] Having the horn on the nose. *Brown.*
NA'STILY, ad. [from *nasty*.]
 1 Dirtily; filthily; nauseously. *Bacon.*
 2 Obscenely; grossly.
NA'STINESS, s. [from *nasty*.]
 1 Dirt; filth. *Hayward.*
 2 Obscenity; grossness of ideas. *South.*
NA'STY, a. [*nast*, *nat*, German, wet.]
 1 Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous. *Swift.*
 2 Obscene; lewd.
NAT'AL, a. [*natal*, Fr.] Native; relating to nativity. *Camden.*
NATA'TION, s. [*natatio*, Lat.] The act of swimming. *Brown.*
NATHLESS, ad. [*na*, that is, *not*, the *less*, Sax.] Nevertheless: obsolete. *Milton.*
NATHMORE, a. [*na the more*.] Never the more obsolete. *Spenser.*
NA'TION, s. [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Lat.]
 1 A people distinguished from another people.
 2 A great number: emphatically. *Young.*
NATIONAL, a. [*national*, Fr. from *nation*.]
 1 Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Addison.*
 2 Bigoted to one's own country.
NATIONALLY, ad. [from *national*.] With regard to the nation. *South.*
NATIONALNESS, s. [from *national*.] Reference to the people in general.
NAT'IVE, a. [*nativus*, Lat. *natif-ve*, Fr.]
 1 Produced by nature; not artificial. *Davies.*
 2 Natural; such as is according to nature; original. *Swift.*
 3 Conferred by birth. *Denham.*
 4 Pertaining to the time or place of birth. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Original: that which gave being. *Milton.*
NAT'IVE, s.
 1 One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon.*
 2 Offspring. *Shakespeare.*
NAT'IVENESS, s. [from *native*.] State of being produced by nature.
NAT'IVITY, s. [*nativité*, Fr.]
 1 Birth; issue into life. *Bacon.*
 2 Time, place, or manner of birth. *Shakespeare.*
 3 State or place of being produced. *Milton.*
NAT'URAL, a. [*naturel*, Fr.]
 1 Produced or effected by nature. *Wilkins.*
 2 Illegitimate; not legal. *Temple.*
 3 Bestowed by nature; not acquired. *Swift.*
 4 Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature. *Wotton.*
 5 Consonant to natural notions. *Locke.*
 6 Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Unaffected; according to truth and reality. *Addison.*
 8 Opposed to violent: as, a *natural* death.
NAT'URAL, s. [from *nature*.]
 1 An idiot; a fool. *Locke.*
 2 Native; original inhabitant. *Raleigh.*
 3 Gift of nature; quality. *Wotton.*

NAV

NATURALIST, *s.* [from *natural*.] A student in physicks, or natural philosophy. *Addison.*
NATURALIZATION, *s.* [from *naturalize*.] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects. *Bacon.*
To NATURALIZE, *v. a.* [from *natural*.]
 1 To invest with the privileges of native subjects. *Davies.*
 2 To make easy like things natural. *South.*
NATURALLY, *ad.* [from *natural*.]
 1 According to unassisted nature. *Law.*
 2 Without affectation. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Spontaneously; without art.
NATURALNESS, *s.* [from *natural*.]
 1 The state of being given or produced by nature. *South.*
 2 Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation. *Dryden.*
NATURE, *s.* [*natura*, Lat.]
 1 An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world. *Cowley.*
 2 The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others. *Hale.*
 3 The constitution of an animated body. *Shakes.*
 4 Disposition of mind; temper. *Shakespeare.*
 5 The regular course of things. *Shakespeare.*
 6 The compass of natural existence. *Glanville.*
 7 The constitution and appearance of things. *Reynolds.*
 8 Natural affection, or reverence. *Pope.*
 9 The state or operation of the material world. *Pope.*
 10 Sort; species. *Dryden.*
 11 Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality. *Addison.*
 12 Physicks. *Pope.*
NATURITY, *s.* [from *nature*.] The state of being produced by nature: not used. *Brown.*
NAUGHT, *a.* [*naht*, *navihht*, Sax.] Bad; corrupt; worthless. *Hooker.*
NAUGHT, *s.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. *Shakesp.*
NAUGHTILY, *ad.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corruptly.
NAUGHTINESS, *s.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedness; badness. *Sidney.*
NAUGHTY, *a.* [from *naught*.] Bad; wicked; corrupt. *Sidney.*
NAU'LAGE, *s.* [*naulum*, Lat.] The freight of passengers in a ship.
NAU'MACHY, *s.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Lat.] A mock sea fight.
To NAU'SEATE, *v. n.* [*nauseo*, Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust. *Watts.*
To NAU'SEATE, *v. a.*
 1 To loathe; to reject with disgust. *Pope.*
 2 To strike with disgust. *Swift.*
NAU'SEOUS, *a.* [*nausea*, Lat. *nausée*, Fr.] Loathsome; disgusting. *Denham.*
NAU'SEOUSLY, *ad.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomely; disgustfully. *Dryden.*
NAU'SEOUSNESS, *s.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust. *Dryden.*
NAU'TICAL, } *a.* [*nauticus*, Lat.] Pertaining to
NAU'TICK, } sailors. *Camden.*
NAU'TILUS, *s.* [Lat. *nautila*, Fr.] A shellfish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail. *Pope.*
NA'VAL, *a.* [*navel*, Fr. *navalis*, Lat.]
 1 Consisting of ships. *Waller.*
 2 Belonging to ships. *Temple.*
NAVE, *s.* [*naf*, Sax.]
 1 The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [From *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings. *Ayliffe.*
NA'VEL, *s.* [*nafela*, *navela*, Sax.]
 1 The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. *Bro.*
 2 The middle; the interior part. *Milton.*
NA'VELGALL, *s.* *Navelgall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*.
NA'VELWORT, *s.* [*cotyledon*.] A plant. *Miller.*
'NFW, *s.* [*napus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

NEC

NA'VIGABLE, *a.* [*navigable*, Fr.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats. *Raleigh.*
NA'VIGABLENESS, *s.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be passed in vessels.
To NA'VIGATE, *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.] To sail; to pass by water. *Arbutnot.*
To NA'VIGATE, *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats. *Arbutnot.*
NAVIGATION, *s.* [*navigation*, Fr.]
 1 The act or practice of passing by water.
 2 Vessels of navigation. *Shakespeare.*
NAVIGATOR, *s.* [*navigateur*, Fr.] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water. *Brerewood.*
NA'VY, *s.* [*navis*, Lat.] An assembly of ships; a fleet. *Clarendon.*
NAY, *ad.* [*na*, Sax. or *ne aye*.]
 1 No; an adverb of negation. *Denham.*
 2 Not only so, but more: he is eighteen—*nay*, twenty one. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 Word of refusal. *Acts.*
NA'YWORD, *..* [*nay* and *word*.]
 1 The saying *nay*: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A proverbial reproach; a by-word. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A watchword: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
NE, *ad.* [Sax.] Neither; and not. *Spenser.*
NEAF, *s.* [*neft*, Islandick.] A fist. *Shakespeare.*
To NEAL, *v. a.* [*onælan*, Sax.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat. *Moxon.*
To NEAL, *v. n.* To be tempered in fire. *Bacon.*
NEAP, *a.* [*nepflod*, Sax. *næftig*, poor.] Low; decreescent: used only of the tide.
NEAR, *prep.* [*ner*, Sax.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh. *Dryden.*
NEAR, *ad.*
 1 Almost. *Drayton.*
 2 At hand; not far off. *Dryden.*
 3 Within a little. *Bacon.*
NEAR, *a.*
 1 Not distant. *Genesis.*
 2 Advanced toward the end of an enterprise or disquisition. *Hooker.*
 3 Direct; straight. *Milton.*
 4 Close; not rambling. *Dryden.*
 5 Closely related. *Leviticus.*
 6 Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Touching; pressing; affecting; dear. *Shak.*
 8 Parsimonious; inclining to covetousness.
NEAR-hand, *ad.* Closely. *Bacon.*
NEA'RLY, *ad.* [from *near*.]
 1 At no great distance. *Atterbury.*
 2 Closely; pressingly. *Swift.*
 3 In a niggardly manner.
NEA'RNESS, *s.* [from *near*.]
 1 Closeness; not remoteness. *Duppa.*
 2 Alliance of blood or affection. *Bacon.*
 3 Tendency to avarice. *Bacon.*
NEAT, *s.* [*neat*, *nyten*, Sax.]
 1 Black cattle; oxen. *May.*
 2 A cow or ox. *Tusser.*
NEAT, *a.* [*net*, Fr.]
 1 Elegant, but without dignity. *Pope.*
 2 Cleanly. *Milton.*
 3 Pure; unadulterated; unmingled. *Chapman.*
NE'ATHERD, *s.* [*neathyrd*, Sax.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black-cattle. *Dryden.*
NE'ATLY, *ad.* [from *neat*.]
 1 Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Cleanlily.
NE'ATNESS, *s.* [from *neat*.]
 1 Spruceness: elegance without dignity.
 2 Cleanliness.
NEAT-WEIGHT,* *s.* The weight of any commodity without the packing or cask.
NEB, *s.* [*nebhe*, Sax.]
 1 Nose; beak; mouth. *Shakespeare.*
 2 (In Scotland.) The bill of a bird.
NE'BULA, *s.* [Lat.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.
NE'BULOUS, *a.* [*nebulosus*, Latin.] Misty, cloudy.
NE'CESSARIES, *s.* [from *necessary*.] Things not only convenient but needful. *Hammond.*
NE'CESSARILY, *ad.* [from *necessary*.]

NEE

- 1 Indispensably. *Hooker.*
 * By inevitable consequence. *Hooker.*
 3 By fate; not freely. *South.*
NECESSARINESS, *s.* [from *necessary*.] The state of being necessary.
NECESSARY, *a.* [*necessarius*, Lat.]
 1 Needful; indispensably requisite. *Tillotson.*
 2 Not free; fatal; impelled by fate. *Shak.*
 3 Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence. *Tillotson.*
NECESSITATE, *v. a.* [*necessitas*, Lat.] To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice. *Duppa.*
NECESSITATION, *s.* [from *necessitate*.] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion. *Bramhall.*
NECESSITIED, *a.* [from *necessity*.] In a state of want: not used. *Shakespeare.*
NECESSITOUS, *a.* [from *necessity*.] Pressed with poverty. *Clarendon.*
NECESSITOUSNESS, *s.* [from *necessitous*.] Poverty; want; need. *Burnet.*
NECESSITUDE, *s.* [*necessitudo*, Lat.]
 1 Want; need. *Hale.*
 2 Friendship.
NECESSITY, *s.* [*necessitas*, Lat.]
 1 Cogency; compulsion; fatality. *Milton.*
 2 State of being necessary; indispensableness. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Want; need; poverty. *Clarendon.*
 4 Things necessary for human life. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence. *Raleigh.*
 6 Violence; compulsion. *Chapman.*
NECK, *s.* [*hneca*, Sax. *neck*, Dutch.]
 1 The part between the head and body. *Addison.*
 2 A long narrow part. *Bacon.*
 3 On the neck. Immediately after. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To break the neck of an affair. To hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.
NECKBEEF, *s.* [*neck* and *beef*.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. *Swift.*
NECKCLOTH, *s.* [*neck* and *cloth*.] That which men wear round their necks. *Gay.*
NECKERCHIEF, *s.* A gorget; handkerchief
NECKATEE, *s.* for a woman's neck.
NECKLACE, *s.* An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, for the neck. *Arlotnot.*
NECKVERSE, *s.* The verse anciently read in claiming benefit of clergy; said to be Ps. li. 1.
NECKWEED, *s.* Hemp: in ridicule.
NECROLOGY, *s.* Account of persons deceased.
NECROMANCER, *s.* A conjuror; a sorcerer.
NECROMANCY, *s.* 1 The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.
 2 Enchantment; conjuration. *Abbot.*
NECROMANTICAL, *a.* Belonging to necromancy or enchantment.
NECROMANTICK, *a.* [from *necromancy*.] mancy or enchantment.
NECROSIS, *s.* [Gr.] A disease of the bones.
NECTAR, *s.* [Lat.] Pleasant liquor, said to be drank by the heathen deities.
NECTARED, *a.* [from *nectar*.] Tinged with nectar, mingled with nectar. *Milton.*
NECTAREAN, *a.* [*nectareus*, Lat.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar. *Pope.*
NECTARINE, *a.* [from *nectar*.] Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*
NECTARINE, *s.* [*nectarine*, Fr.] A fruit of the plum kind. *Miller.*
NEED, *s.* [*neod*, Sax. *nood*, Dutch.]
 1 Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.
 2 Want; distressful poverty. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Want; lack of any thing for use. *Baker.*
TO NEED, *v. n.* To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require. *Locke.*
TO NEED, *v. n.*
 1 To be wanted; to be necessary. *Spenser.*
 2 To have necessity of any thing; to be in want of any thing. *Locke.*
NEEDER, *s.* [from *need*.] One that wants any thing. *Shakespeare.*
NEEDFUL, *a.* [*need* and *full*.] Necessary; indispensably requisite. *Addison.*
NEEDFULLY, *ad.* Necessarily. *Ben Jonson.*
NEEDFULNESS, *s.* Necessity.

NEG

- NEEDILY**, *ad.* [from *needy*.] In poverty; poorly.
NEEDINESS, *s.* [from *needy*.] Want; poverty. *Bacon.*
NEEDLE, *s.* [*nædl*, Sax.]
 1 A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing. *Dryden.*
 2 The small steel bar which in the mariner's compass stands regularly north and south. *Burnet.*
NEEDLE-FISH, *s.* [*needle* and *fish*.] A kind of sea fish. *Woodward.*
NEEDLEFUL, *s.* [*needle* and *full*.] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.
NEEDLER, *s.* [from *needle*.] He who makes needles.
NEEDLEMAKER, *s.* makes needles.
NEEDLEWORK, *s.* [*needle* and *work*.]
 1 The business of a sempstress.
 2 Embroidery by the needle. *Addison.*
NEEDLESS, *a.* [from *need*.]
 1 Unnecessary; not requisite. *Hooker.*
 2 Not wanting; out of use. *Shakespeare.*
NEEDLESSLY, *ad.* Unnecessarily; without need. *Holder.*
NEEDLESSNESS, *s.* Unnecessariness. *Locke.*
NEEDMENT, *s.* [from *need*.] Something necessary. *Spenser.*
NEEDS, *ad.* [*nedes*, Sax. unwilling.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably; inevitably. *Davies.*
NEEDY, *a.* [from *need*.] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty. *Spenser.*
NEER, [for *never*.] *Hudibras.*
TO NEESE, *v. n.* [*nyse*, Dan. *neisen*, Dutch.] To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. *Kings.*
NEF, *s.* [old Fr. from *nave*.] The body of a church; the nave. *Addison.*
NEFARIOUS, *a.* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable. *Ayliffe.*
NEGATION, *s.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negation*, Fr.]
 1 Denial: the contrary to affirmation. *Rogers.*
 2 Description by denial, or exclusion, or exception. *Watts.*
 3 Argument drawn from denial. *Heylin.*
NEGATIVE, *a.* [*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Fr.]
 1 Denying: contrary to affirmative.
 2 Implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative. *South.*
 3 Having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *King Charles.*
NEGATIVE, *s.*
 1 A proposition by which something is denied. *Tillotson.*
 2 A particle of denial: as, *not*. *Cleaveland.*
NEGATIVELY, *ad.* [from *negative*.]
 1 With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively. *Boyle.*
 2 In form of speech implying the absence of something. *Hooker.*
TO NEGLECT, *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]
 1 To omit by carelessness. *Milton.*
 2 To treat with scornful heedlessness. *Milton.*
 3 To postpone. *Shakespeare.*
NEGLECT, *s.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]
 1 Instance of inattention.
 2 Careless treatment. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Negligence; frequency of neglect. *Denham.*
 4 State of being unregarded. *Prior.*
NEGLECTER, *s.* [from *neglect*.] One who neglects.
NEGLECTFUL, *a.* [*neglect* and *full*.]
 1 Heedless; careless; inattentive. *Arbutnot.*
 2 Treating with indifference. *Locke.*
NEGLECTFULLY, *ad.* With heedless inattention: not used.
NEGLECTION, *s.* [from *neglect*.] The state of being negligent. *Shakespeare.*
NEGLECTIVE, *a.* [from *neglect*.] Inattentive to; regardless of. *King Charles.*
NEGIGENCE, *s.* [*negligence*, Fr.]
 1 Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.
 2 Instance of neglect. *Shakespeare.*

NER

- NE'GLIGENT**, *a.* [*negligent*, Fr.]
 1 Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive. *Chronicles.*
 2 Careless of any particular. *Baruch.*
 3 Scornfully regardless. *Swift.*
NE'GLIGENTLY, *ad.*
 1 Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. *Ba.*
 2 With scornful inattention.
NEGO'TIABLE,* *a.* Capable of being negotiated. *Ash.*
To NEGO'TIATE, *v. n.* [*negocier*, Fr.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat. *Bacon.*
NEGOTIA'TION, *s.* [*negotiation*, Fr.] Treaty of business. *Howel.*
NEGOTIA'TOR, *s.* [*negotiateur*, Fr.] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*
NE'GRO, *s.* [Span. *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoor. *Br.*
NEIF, *s.* [*neft*, Islandick, *neef*, Scottish.] Fist. It is also written *neaf*. *Shakespeare.*
To NEIGH, *v. n.* [*hnægan*, Sax.] To utter the voice of a horse. *Smith.*
NEIGH, *s.* The voice of a horse. *Shakespeare.*
NEI'GHBOUR, *s.* [*nehgbur*, Sax.]
 1 One who lives near to another. *Clarendon.*
 2 One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Any thing next or near. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Intimate; confidant. *Shakespeare.*
 5 (In divinity.) One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.
To NEI'GHBOUR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To adjoin to; to confine on. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To acquaint with; to make near to. *Shak.*
NEI'GHBOURHOOD, *s.* [from *neighbour*.]
 1 Place adjoining. *Addison.*
 2 State of being near each other. *Swift.*
 3 Those that live within reach of communication. *Harte.*
NEI'GHBOURLY, *a.* [from *neighbour*.] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil. *Arbuthnot.*
NEIGHBOURLY, *ad.* With social civility.
NEI'THER, *conj.* [*nawther*, Sax.]
 1 Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*: as, fight *neither* with small *nor* great.
 2 It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence: as, ye shall *not* eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it.
NEITHER, *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other. *Dryden.*
NE'MINE CONTRADICE'NTE,* *ad.* [*nemo* no one, and *contradico*, Latin, to contradict.] With general consent; without one dissenting voice. *Ash.*
NEO'PHYTE, *s.* [*neophyte*, Fr. *νεος* and *φυω*.] One regenerated; a convert.
NEOTE'RIC,* *s.* [from the adjective.] A young practitioner; a novice. *Ash.*
NEOTE'RIK, *a.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late. *Grew.*
NEP, *s.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] An herb.
NE'PENTHE, *s.* [*νη* and *πενθος*.] A drug that drives away all pains. *Pope.*
NE'PHEW, *s.* [*nepos*, Lat. *neveu*, Fr.]
 1 The son of a brother or sister. *Locke.*
 2 The grandson: out of use. *Hooker.*
 3 Descendant, however distant: out of use.
NEPHRI'TICK, *a.* [*νεφριτικός*; *nephritique*, Fr.]
 1 Belonging to the organs of urine.
 2 Troubled with the stone. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Good against the stone. *Woodward.*
NE'POTISM, *s.* [*nepotisme*, Fr.] Fondness for nephews. *Addison.*
NE'REID,* *s.* A sea nymph. *Ash.*
NERVE, *s.* [*nervus*, Lat.]
 1 The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all the parts of the body. *Quincy.*
 2 It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.
NE'RVELESS, *a.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength. *Dunciad.*
NE'RVOUS, *a.* [*nervosus*, Lat.]
 1 Well strung; strong; vigorous. *Pope.*
 2 Relating to the nerves. *Harte.*
 3 (In medical cant.) Having weak or diseased nerves. *Cheyne.*

NEU

- NE'RVY**, *a.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
NE'SCIENCE, *s.* [*nescio*, Lat.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. *Glanville.*
NESH, *a.* [*nesc*, Sax.] Soft; easily hurt.
NESS, [from *nese*, Sax. a nose of land, or headland.]
 1 A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting state or quality: as, *poisonous*, *poisonousness*; *lovely*, *loveliness*; from *nisse*, Sax.
 2 The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory.
NEST, *s.* [*nest*, Sax.]
 1 The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young. *Deuteronomy.*
 2 Any place where animals are produced.
 3 An abode; place of residence. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A warm close habitation. *Spenser.*
 5 Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.
To NEST, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests. *Howel.*
NE'STEGG, *s.* [*nest* and *egg*.] An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it. *Hudibras*
To NE'STLE, *v. n.* [from *nest*.] To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug. *Bacon.*
To NE'STLE, *v. a.*
 1 To house, as in a nest. *Donne*
 2 To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman*
NE'STLING, *s.* [from *nestle*.] A bird just taken out of the nest.
NET, *s.* [*nati*, Gothick, *net*, Sax.]
 1 A texture woven with large interstices or meshes. *Taylor.*
 2 Any thing made with interstitial vacuities. *Thomson.*
To NET,* *v. a.* To form network. *Ash.*
NE'THER, *a.* [*neother*, Sax. *neder*, Dutch.]
 1 Lower; not upper. *Dryden.*
 2 Being in a lower place. *Milton.*
 3 Infernal; belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*
NE'THERMOST, *a.* [superlative of *nether*.] Lowest. *Milton.*
NE'TTING, *s.* A reticulated piece of work.
NE'TTLE, *s.* [*netel*, Sax.] A stinging herb well known. *Waller.*
To NE'TTLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate; to provoke. *Bentley.*
NE'TWORK, *s.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections. *Spenser.*
NE'VER, *ad.* [*ne ever*, *næfre*, Sax.]
 1 At no time. *Pope.*
 2 In no degree. *South.*
 3 It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective. Not any. *Matthew.*
 4 It is much used in composition: as, *never-ending*, having no end.
NE'VERTHELESS, *ad.* [*never the less*.] Notwithstanding that.
NEU'ROLOGY, *s.* [*νευρον* and *λογος*.] A description of the nerves.
NEU'ROTOMIST,* *s.* One skilled in dissections of the nerves.
NEU'ROTOMY, *s.* [*νευρον* and *τεμνω*.] The anatomy of the nerves.
NEU'TER, *a.* [*neuter*, Lat. *neutre*, Fr.]
 1 Indifferent; not engaged on either side.
 2 (In grammar.) A noun that implies no sex. *Dryden.*
NEU'TER, *s.* One indifferent and unengaged. *Addison.*
NEU'TRAL, *a.* [*neutral*, Fr.]
 1 Indifferent; not engaged on either side. *Shak.*
 2 Neither good nor bad. *Davies.*
 3 Neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*
NEU'TRAL, *s.* One who does not act nor engage on either side. *Bacon.*
NEUTRA'LITY, *s.* [*neutralité*, Fr.]
 1 A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility. *Addison.*
 2 A state between good and evil. *Donne.*

NIC

NEUTRALLY, *ad.* [from *neutral*.] Indifferently; on either part.

NEW, *a.* [*newyd*, Welsh, *neow*, Sax. *neuf*, Fr.]

- 1 Not old; fresh; novel. *Burnet.*
- 2 Not being before. *Burnet.*
- 3 Modern; of the present time. *Temple.*
- 4 Different from the former. *Common Prayer.*
- 5 Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty. *Pope.*
- 6 Not habituated; not familiar. *Hooker.*
- 7 Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state. *Bacon.*
- 8 Fresh after any thing. *Dryden.*
- 9 Not of ancient extraction. *Addison.*

NEW, *ad.* This is used in composition for *newly*: as, *new-blown*. *Cowley.*

NEWEL, *s.*

- 1 The compass round which the staircase is carried. *Bacon.*
- 2 Novelty. *Spenser.*

NEWFA'NGLED, *a.* [*new* and *fangle*.] Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty. *Shak.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS, *s.* [from *newfangled*.]

NEWFA'NGLENESS, *s.* Vain and foolish love of novelty. *Sidney.*

NE'WING, *s.* Yest or barm. *Ainsworth.*

NEWLY, *ad.* [from *new*.]

- 1 Freshly; lately. *Dryden.*
- 2 In a manner different from the former. *Spenser.*

NE'WNESS, *s.* [from *new*.]

- 1 Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of being lately produced. *Raleigh.*
- 2 Novelty; unacquaintance. *South.*
- 3 Something lately produced. *Dryden.*
- 4 Innovation; late change. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 Want of practice. *Sidney.*

NEWS, *s.* [from *new*; *nouvelles*, Fr.]

- 1 Fresh account of any thing. *Waller.*
- 2 Something not heard before. *L'Estrange.*
- 3 Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times. *Pope.*

NEWS-MONGER, *s.* [*news* and *monger*.] One that deals in news; one whose employment is to hear and to tell news. *Shakespeare.*

NEWSPAPER, *s.* [*news* and *paper*.] A paper published and dispersed with an account of present transactions. *Ash.*

NEWT, *s.* [*efete*, Sax.] Eft; small lizard: they are harmless. *Shakespeare.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, *s.* Present made on the first day of the year. *Stillingfleet.*

NEXT, *a.* [*next*, Sax.]

- 1 Nearest in place. *Bacon.*
- 2 Nearest in time. *Gay.*
- 3 Nearest in any gradation. *Clarendon.*

NEXT, *ad.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding. *Addison.*

NIAS, *a.* [*niais*, Fr.] Simple, silly, and foolish. *Bailey.*

NIB, *a.* [*nebbe*, Dutch.]

- 1 The bill or beak of a bird. See **NEB**.
- 2 The point of any thing. *Derham.*

NIBBED, *a.* [from *nib*.] Having a nib.

To NIBBLE, *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.]

- 1 To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly. *Sha.*
- 2 To bite as a fish does the bait. *Gay.*

To NIBBLE, *v. n.*

- 1 To bite at. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To carp at; to find fault with. *Tillotson.*

NIBBLE, *s.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE, *a.* [*nese*, Sax. soft.]

- 1 Accurate in judgment to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. *Sidney.*
- 2 Scrupulously and minutely cautious. *Shak.*
- 3 Fastidious; squeamish. *Milton.*
- 4 Easily injured; delicate. *Roscommon.*
- 5 Formed with minute exactness. *Addison.*
- 6 Requiring scrupulous exactness. *Newton.*
- 7 Refined. *Milton.*

NICE'LY, *ad.* [from *nice*.]

- 1 Accurately; minutely; scrupulously. *Shak.*
- 2 Delicately. *Atterbury.*

NICE'NESS, *s.* [from *nice*.]

NIG

- 1 Accuracy; minute exactness. *Dryden.*
- 2 Superfluous delicacy or exactness. *Sidney.*

NICE'ITY, *s.* [from *nice*.]

- 1 Minute accuracy of thought. *Prior.*
- 2 Accurate performance, or observance. *Addison.*
- 3 Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness. *Spenser.*
- 4 Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty. *Locke.*
- 5 Delicate management; cautious treatment. *Swift.*
- 6 Effeminate softness.
- 7 Niceries, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

NIC'HER, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE, *s.* [Fr.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed. *Wotton.*

NICK, *s.* [*nicke*, Teutonic, the twinkling of an eye.]

- 1 Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience. *Suckling.*
- 2 A notch cut in any thing.
- 3 A score; a reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 [From *niche*, Fr.] A winning throw. *Prior.*

To NICK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice. *Hudibras.*
- 2 To cut in nicks or notches. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To suit, as tallies cut in nicks. *Camden.*
- 4 To defeat or cozen. *Shakespeare.*

NICKNAME, *s.* [*nom de nique*, Fr.] A name given in scoff or contempt. *Ben Jonson.*

To NICKNAME, *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Denham.*

To NICTATE, *v. a.* [*nicto*, Lat.] To wink. *Ray.*

NICTATION, *s.* [from *nictate*.] The act of winking. *Cole.*

NIDE, *s.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood: as, a *nide* of pheasants.

NIDGET, *s.* [corrupted from *nothing* or *niding*.] A dastard; a coward. *Camden.*

NIDIFICATION, *s.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.] The act of building nests. *Derham.*

NIDING, *a.* [*nith*, Sax. vileness.] Abject; base-minded; coward. *Carew.*

NIDOROUS, *a.* [*nidoreux*, Fr. from *nidor*, Lat.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat. *Bacon.*

NIDOROSITY, *s.* [from *nidorous*.] Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat. *Floy.*

To NIDULATE, *v. n.* [*nidulor*, Lat.] To make a nest; to build a nest. *Bailey.*

NIDULATION, *s.* [*nidulor*, Lat.] The time of remaining in the nest. *Brown.*

NIECE, *s.* [*niece*, *niepce*, Fr. *neptis*, Lat.] The daughter of a brother or sister. *Waller.*

NIGGARD, *s.* [*ninggr*, Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon. *Sidney.*

NIGGARD, *a.*

- 1 Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious. *Dryden.*
- 2 Sparing; wary. *Shakespeare.*

To NIGGARD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint to supply sparingly. *Shakespeare.*

NIGGARDISH, *a.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS, *s.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Addison.*

NIGGARDLY, *a.* [from *niggard*.]

- 1 Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious. *Hall.*
- 2 Sparing; wary. *Sidney.*

NIGGARDLY, *ad.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

NIGGARDNESS, *s.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony; not used. *Sidney.*

NIGH, *prep.* [*nyh*, Sax.] At no great distance from. *Garth.*

NIGH, *ad.*

- 1 Not at a great distance. *Philippians.*
- 2 To a place near. *Milton.*

NIGH, *a.*

- 1 Near; not distant; not remote. *Prior.*
- 2 Allied closely by blood. *Knolles.*

To NIGH, *v. n.* [from the participle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Spenser.*

NIGHLY, *ad.* [from *nigh*, the adjective.] Nearly; within a little. *Locke.*

NIGHNESS, *s.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.

NIG

- NIGHT**, *s.* [*nauts*, Gothic, *niht*, Sax.]
 1 The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise. *Crashaw.*
 2 The end of the day of life; death. *Dryden.*
 3 State or time of ignorance or obscurity.
To-NIGHT, *adverbially.* In this night; at this night. *Joshua.*
NI'GHTBRAWLER, *s.* [*night* and *brawler*.] One who raises disturbances in the night. *Shak.*
NI'GHTCAP, *s.* [*night* and *cap*.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress. *Swift.*
NI'GHTCROW, *s.* [*night* and *crow*.] A bird that cries in the night. *Shakespeare.*
NI'GHTDEW, *s.* [*night* and *dew*.] Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden.*
NI'GHTDOG, *s.* [*night* and *dog*.] A dog that hunts in the night. *Shakespeare.*
NI'GHTDRESS, *s.* [*night* and *dress*.] The dress worn at night. *Pope.*
NI'GHTE, *a.* [from *night*.] Darkened; clouded; black. *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTFA'RING, *a.* [*night* and *fare*.] Traveling in the night. *Gay.*
NI'GHTFIRE, *s.* [*night* and *fire*.] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp. *Herbert.*
NI'GHTFLY, *s.* [*night* and *fly*.] Moth that flies in the night. *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTFO'UNDERED, *a.* [*night* and *funder*.] Lost or distressed in the night. *Milton.*
NI'GHTGOWN, *s.* [*night* and *gown*.] A loose gown used for an undress. *Pope.*
NI'GHTHAG, *s.* [*night* and *hag*.] Witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*
NI'GHTINGALE, *s.* [*night* and *galan*, Saxon, to sing.]
 1 A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*
NI'GHTLY, *ad.* [from *night*.]
 1 By night. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Every night. *Addison.*
NI'GHTLY, *a.* [from *night*.] Done by night; acting by night. *Dryden.*
NI'GHTMAN, *s.* [*night* and *man*.] One who carries away ordure in the night. *Dryden.*
NI'GHTMARE, *s.* [*night* and *mare*, a spirit.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast. *Arbuthnot.*
NI'GHTPIECE, *s.* [*night* and *piece*.] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle-light, not by the light of the day. *Addison.*
NI'GHTRAIL, *s.* [*night* and *regl*, Sax. a gown.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. *Addison.*
NI'GHTRAVEN, *s.* [*night* and *raven*.] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night. *Spenser.*
NI'GHTROBBER, *s.* [*night* and *robber*.] One who steals in the dark. *Spenser.*
NI'GHTRULE, *s.* [*night* and *rule*.] A tumult in the night. *Shakespeare.*
NI'GHTSHADE, *s.* [of *niht csada*, Saxon.] A plant of two kinds; common and deadly nightshade. *Miller.*
NI'GHTSHINING, *a.* [*night* and *shine*.] Showing brightness in the night. *Wilkins.*
NI'GHTSHRIEK, *s.* [*night* and *shriek*.] A cry in the night. *Shakespeare.*
NI'GHTTRIPPING, *a.* [*night* and *trip*.] Going lightly in the night. *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTWALK, *s.* [*night* and *walk*.] A walk in the night. *Walton.*
NI'GHTWALKER, *s.* [*night* and *walk*.] One who roves in the night upon ill designs. *Asch.*
NIGHTWARBLING, *a.* [*night* and *warble*.] Singing in the night. *Milton.*
NIGHTWARD, *a.* [*night* and *ward*.] Approaching toward night. *Milton.*
NIGHTWATCH, *s.* [*night* and *watch*.] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch. *Psalms.*
NIGRESCENT, *a.* [*nigrescens*, Lat.] Growing black; approaching to blackness.
NIGRIFICATION, *s.* [*niger* and *facio*, Latin.]
NIGRIFICATION, *s.* The act of making black.

NIT

- NIHILITY**, *s.* [*nihilité*, Fr.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing. *Watts.*
To NILL, *v. a.* [from *ne will*.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject. *Ben Jonson.*
NILL, *s.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.
To NIM, *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to steal. *Hudibras.*
NIMBLE, *a.* [from *nim*; or *numan*, Sax. tractable.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious. *Spenser.*
NIMBLENESS, *s.* [from *nimble*.] Quickness, activity; speed; agility. *Hooker.*
NIMBLEWITTED, *a.* [*nimble* and *wit*.] Quick; eager to speak. *Bacon.*
NIMBLY, *ad.* [from *nimble*.] Quickly; speedily; actively. *Boyle.*
NIMBLESS, *s.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*
NIMIETY, *s.* [*nimietas*, school Lat.] The state of being too much.
NIMMER, *s.* [from *nim*.] A thief; a pilferer.
NI'NCOMPOOP, *s.* [a corruption of the Latin *non compos*.] A fool; a trifter. *Addison.*
NINE, *s.* [*nigon*, Sax.] One more than eight.
NI'NEFOLD, *a.* [*nine* and *fold*.] Nine times.
NI'NEPINS, *s.* [*nine* and *pin*.] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. *Peacham.*
NI'NESCORE, *a.* [*nine* and *score*.] Nine times twenty. *Addison.*
NI'NETEEN, *a.* [*nigontyne*, Sax.] Nine and ten; one less than twenty.
NI'NETEENTH, *a.* [*nigonteotha*, Sax.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.
NI'NETIETH, *a.* [*hundnigonteogotha*, Saxon.] The tenth nine times told.
NI'NETY, *a.* [*hundnigontig*, Sax.] Nine times ten.
NI'NNY, *s.* [*ninno*, a child, Spanish.] A fool; a simpleton. *Swift.*
NI'NNYHAMMER, *s.* [from *nunny*.] A simpleton. *Arbuthnot.*
NINTH, *a.* [*negotha*, Sax.] The first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.
NI'NTHLY, *ad.* [from *ninth*.] In the ninth place. *Ash.*
To NIP, *v. a.* [*nijppen*, Dutch.]
 1 To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth. *Bacon.*
 2 To cut off by any slight means. *Mortimer.*
 3 To blast; to destroy before full growth. *Add.*
 4 To pinch as frost. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To vex; to bite. *Spenser.*
 6 To satirize; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically. *Ascham.*
NIP, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.*
 2 A small cut. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A blast. *Stepney.*
 4 A taunt; a sarcasm.
NI'PPER, *s.* [from *nip*.] A satirist. *Ascham.*
NI'PPERS, *s.* [from *nip*.] Small pincers.
NI'PPINGLY, *ad.* [from *nip*.] With bitter sarcasm.
NI'PPLE, *s.* [*nypele*, Sax.]
 1 The teat; the dug. *Ray.*
 2 The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*
NI'PPLEWORT, *s.* [*lampsana*, Lat.] A weed.
NI'SI PRIUS, *s.* (In law.) A judicial writ, which lies in case where the inquest is pannelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the country. It is so called from the first words of the writ, *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*.
NIT, *s.* [*hnitu*, Sax.] The egg of a louse, or small animal. *Derham.*
NITENCY, *s.* [*nitentia*, Lat.]
 1 Lustre; clear brightness.
 2 [From *nitor*, Lat.] Endeavour; spring to expand itself. *Boyle.*
NI'THING, *s.* [or *niding*.] A coward.
NI'TID, *a.* [*nitidus*, Latin.] Bright; shining lustrous. *Boyle.*
NITRE, *s.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Lat.] Nitre, o

NOC

saltpetre, is a crystalline, pellucid, whitish substance, of an acrid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt affords, by fire, an acid spirit capable of dissolving almost every thing. *Nitre* is naturally blended in particles in earths, as the particles of metals in their ores. *Hill*.

NITROUS, *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre*.] Impregnated with nitre. *Blackmore*.

NITRY, *a.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous. *Gay*.

NITTY, *ad.* [from *nitty*.] Lousily. *Hayward*.

NITTY, *a.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NIVAL, *a.* [*nivalis*, Lat.] Abounding with snow.

NIVEOUS, *a.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy. *Brown*.

NIZY, *s.* A dunce; a simpleton.

NO, *ad.* [*na*, Sax.]

- 1 The word of refusal. *Calamy*.
- 2 The word of denial. *Bacon*.
- 3 It sometimes strengthens a following negative: *no not*, not even. *Waller*.

NO, *a.*

- 1 Not any; none. *Swift*.
- 2 *No one*. None; not any one. *Smallridge*.

NOBILITATE, *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Lat.] To ennoble; to make noble.

NOBILITY, *s.* [*nobilitas*, Lat.]

- 1 Antiquity of family joined with splendour. *Dr.*
- 2 Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.
- 3 The persons of high rank. *Shakespeare*.
- 4 Dignity; grandeur; greatness. *Sidney*.

NOBLE, *a.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.]

- 1 Of an ancient and splendid family.
- 2 Exalted to a rank above commonalty. *Dryden*.
- 3 Great; worthy; illustrious. *Milton*.
- 4 Exalted; elevated; sublime. *Dryden*.
- 5 Magnificent; stately.
- 6 Free; generous; liberal.
- 7 Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the noble parts of the body.

NOBLE, *s.*

- 1 One of high rank. *Bacon*.
- 2 A coin rated at six shillings and eight pence. *Bacon*.

NOBLE liverwort, *s.* [*hepatica*.] A plant.

NOBLEMAN, *s.* [*noble* and *man*.] One who is ennobled. *Dryden*.

NOBLENES, *s.* [from *noble*.]

- 1 Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shakespeare*.
- 2 Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.

NOBLESS, *s.* [*noblesse*, Fr. not used.]

- 1 Nobility. *Spenser*.
- 2 Dignity; greatness. *Ben Jonson*.
- 3 Noblemen collectively. *Shakespeare*.

NOBLY, *ad.* [from *noble*.]

- 1 Of ancient and splendid extraction. *Dryden*.
- 2 Greatly; illustriously. *Shakespeare*.
- 3 Grandly; splendidly. *Addison*.

NOBODY, *s.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one. *Clarendon*.

NOCENT, *a.* [*nocens*, Lat.]

- 1 Guilty; criminal. *Bacon*.
- 2 Hurtful; mischievous. *Milton*.

NOCK, *s.* [*nocchia*, Ital.]

- 1 A slit; a nick; a notch.
- 2 The fundament. *Hudibras*.

To NOCK, *v. o.* To place upon the notch.

NOCTAMBULIST, *s.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Lat.]

NOCTAMBULO, *s.* One who walks in his sleep. *Arbutnot*.

NOCTIDIAL, *a.* [*noctis* and *dies*, Lat.] Comprising a night and a day. *Holder*.

NOCTIFEROUS, *a.* [*nox* and *fero*, Lat.] Bringing night.

NOCTIVAGANT, *a.* [*noctivagus*, Lat.] Wandering in the night.

NOCTUARY, *s.* [*noctis*, Lat.] An account of what passes by night. *Addison*.

NOCTURN, *s.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stillfleet*.

NOCTURNAL, *a.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly. *Dryden*.

NOM

NOCTURNAL, *s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night. *Watts*.

NO'CUOUS, *a.* [*noceo*, Lat. to hurt.] Hurtful. *Bailey*.

To NOD, *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation.]

- 1 To decline the head with a quick motion. *Sha*.
- 2 To pay a slight bow. *Shakespeare*.
- 3 To bend downward with quick motion. *Dry*.
- 4 To be drowsy. *Addison*.

NOD, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 A quick declination of the head. *Locke*.
- 2 A quick declination. *Shakespeare*.
- 3 The motion of the head in drowsiness. *Locke*.
- 4 A slight obeisance. *Shakespeare*.

NODATION, *s.* [*nodo*, Lat.] The act of making knots.

NO'DDER, *s.* [from *nod*.] One who makes nods. *Pope*.

NO'DDLE, *s.* [*hnol*, Sax.] A head, in contempt. *Ben Jonson*.

NO'DDY, *s.* [*naudin*, Fr.] A simpleton; an idiot. *L'Estrange*.

NODE, *s.* [*nodus*, Lat.]

- 1 A knot; a knob.
- 2 A swelling on the bone. *Wiseman*.
- 3 Intersection. *Holder*.

NODOSITY, *s.* [*nodosus*, Lat.] Complication; knot. *Brown*.

NO'DOUS, *a.* [*nodosus*, Lat.] Knotty; full of knots. *Brown*.

NO'DULE, *s.* [*nodulus*, Lat.] A small lump. *Woodward*.

NO'GGEN, *a.* Hard; rough; harsh.

NO'GGIN, *s.* [*nossel*, Ger.] A small mug. *Arb*.

NO'ANCE, *s.* See **ANNOIANCE**. Mischievous; inconvenience. *Shakespeare*.

To NOIE, *v. n.* To annoy: not used. *Tusser*.

NOI'ER, *a.* [from *noie*.] One who annoys.

NOI'OUS, *a.* [*noioso*, Italian.] Hurtful; mischievous: obsolete. *Spenser*.

NOISE, *s.* [*noise*, Fr.]

- 1 Any kind of sound. *Bacon*.
- 2 Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk. *Baker*.
- 3 Occasion of talk. *Addison*.

To NOISE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sound loud. *Milton*.

To NOISE, *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report. *Bentley*.

NOI'SEFUL, *a.* [*noise* and *full*.] Loud; clamorous. *Dryden*.

NOI'SELESS, *a.* [from *noise*.] Silent; without sound. *Harte*.

NOI'SINESS, *s.* [from *noisy*.] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOI'SEMAKER, *s.* [*noise* and *maker*.] Clamorous. *L'Estrange*.

NOI'SOME, *a.* [*noioso*, Ital.]

- 1 Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome. *Dryden*.
- 2 Offensive; disgusting. *Shakespeare*.

NOI'SOMELY, *ad.* [from *noisome*.] With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOI'SOMENESS, *s.* [from *noisome*.] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness. *South*.

NOI'SY, *a.* [from *noise*.]

- 1 Sounding loud.
- 2 Clamorous; turbulent. *Smith*.

NO'LI me tangere. [Lat.]

- 1 A kind of cancerous swelling.
- 2 A plant. *Mortimer*.

NOLI'TION, *s.* [*nolitio*, Lat.] Unwillingness; opposed to *volition*. *Hale*.

NOLL, *s.* [*hnol*, Sax.] A head; a noddle. *Shak*.

NO'MANCY, *s.* [*nomance*, Fr.] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names.

NO'MBLES, *s.* The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLA'TOR, *s.* [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names. *Addison*.

NOMENCLA'TURE, *s.* [*nomenclature*, Fr. *nomenclatura*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of naming. *Bacon*.
- 2 A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Brown*.

NO'MINAL, *a.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; titular. *Locke*.

NON

NOMINALLY, *ad.* By name; with regard to a name; titularly.
To NOMINATE, *v. a.* [*nomino*, Lat.]
 1 To name; to mention by name. *Wotton.*
 2 To entitle; to call. *Spenser.*
 3 To set down; to appoint by name. *Shakesp.*
NOMINATION, *s.* [from *nominate*.]
 1 The act of mentioning by name. *Wotton.*
 2 The power of appointing. *Clarendon.*
NO MINATIVE, *s.* [In grammar.] The case that primarily designates the name of any thing.
NON, *ad.* [Lat.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.
NO'NAGE, *s.* [*non* and *age*.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity. *Hale.*
NONCE, *s.* Purpose; intent; design not now in use. *Cleveland.*
NON COMPOS MENTIS, * [*Lat.*] Destitute of the proper exercise of reason; incapable of performing a legal act. *Ash.*
NONCONFO'RMIST, *s.* [*non* and *conformist*.] One who refuses to join in the established worship. *Swift.*
NONCONFO'RMITY, *s.* [*non* and *conformity*.]
 1 Refusal of compliance. *Watts.*
 2 Refusal to join in the established religion. *South.*
NONDESCRIP'T, * *s.* [*non* not, and *describo*, Lat. to describe.] A plant or other natural production which has been mentioned, but not described.
NONE, *a.* [*ne ane*, Sax.]
 1 Not one. *Addison.*
 2 Not any. *Fenton.*
 3 Not other. *Genesis.*
 4 None of sometimes signifies only emphatically nothing. *Psalms.*
NONE'NTITY, *s.* [*non* and *entity*.]
 1 Nonexistence. *Bentley.*
 2 A thing not existing. *South.*
NONEXI'STENCE, *s.* [*non* and *existence*.]
 1 Inexistence; negation of being. *Brown.*
 2 The thing not existing.
NONJU'RING, *a.* [*non* and *juro*, Lat.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift.*
NONJU'ROR, *s.* [*non* and *juror*, Lat.] One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.
NONNA'TURALS, *s.* [*non naturalia*, Lat.] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. *Brown.*
NONPARE'IL, *s.* [*non* and *pareil*, Fr.]
 1 Excellence unequalled. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A kind of apple.
 3 Printers' letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.
NO'NPLUS, *s.* [*non* and *plus*, Lat.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more. *Locke.*
To NO'NPLUS, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle. *South.*
NONRE'SIDENCE, *s.* [*non* and *residence*.] Failure of residence. *Swift.*
NONRE'SIDENT, *s.* [*non* and *resident*.] One who neglects to live at the proper place. *Swift.*
NONRESI'STANCE, *s.* [*non* and *resistance*.] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superiour.
NO'NSENSE, *s.* [*non* and *sense*.]
 1 Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.
 2 Trifles; things of no importance.
NONSE'NSICAL, *a.* [from *nonsense*.] Unmeaning; foolish. *Ray.*
NONSE'NSICALLY, * *ad.* [from *nonsensical*.] Unmeaningly; foolishly. *Ash.*
NONSE'NSICALNESS, *s.* [from *nonsensical*.] Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.
NONSO'LVENT, *s.* [*non* and *solvent*.] One who cannot pay his debts.
NONSOLU'TION, *s.* [*non* and *solution*.] Failure of solution. *Broome.*

NOS

NONSPA'RING, *a.* [*non* and *sparing*.] Merciless, all-destroying. *Shakespeare.*
To NONSU'IT, *v. a.* [*non* and *suit*.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in management. *Swift.*
NOO'DLE, *s.* [from *noodle* or *noddy*.] A fool; a simpleton.
NOOK, *s.* [*een hoeck*, Ger.] A corner. *Davies.*
NOON, *s.* [*non*, Sax, *nawn*, Welsh.]
 1 The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian; mid-day. *Dryden.*
 2 It is taken for midnight. *Dryden.*
NOON, *a.* Meridional. *Young.*
NOO'NDAY, *s.* [*noon* and *day*.] Midday. *Shakes.*
NOO'NDAY, *a.* Meridional. *Addison.*
NOO'NING, *s.* [from *noon*.] Repose or repas at noon.
NOO'NTIDE, *s.* [*noon* and *tide*.] Midday; time of noon. *Shakespeare.*
NOO'NTIDE, *a.* Meridional. *Shakespeare.*
NOOSE, *s.* [*nosada*, entangled.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer. *Sandys.*
To NOOSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to catch. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
NOPE, *s.* A kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.
NOR, *conj.* [*ne or*.]
 1 A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition: as, neither poor nor rich.
 2 Two negatives are sometimes joined, but ill: as, I have not done it, nor I know not when I shall do it.
 3 Nor is in poetry used in the first branch for neither: as, I nor love myself, nor thee.
NORTH, *s.* [*north*, Sax.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian. *Shakespeare.*
NORTH, *a.* Northern. *Numbers.*
NORTHE'AST, *s.* [*north* and *east*.] The point between the north and east. *Arbutnot.*
NO'ROTHERLY, *a.* [from *north*.] Being toward the north. *Derham.*
NO'RTHERN, *a.* [from *north*.] Being in the north. *Shakespeare.*
NORTHSTA'R, *s.* [*north* and *star*.] The pole-star; the lodestar. *Shakespeare.*
NO'RTHWARD, *a.* [*north* and *weard*, Sax.] Being toward the north.
NO'RTHWARD, *ad.* [*north* and *weard*, Sax.] Toward the north. *Shakespeare.*
NORTHWE'ST, *s.* [*north* and *west*.] The point between the north and west. *Brown.*
NORTHWI'ND, *s.* [*north* and *wind*.] The wind that blows from the north. *Milton.*
NOSE, *s.* [*naese*, *nosa*, Sax.]
 1 The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent, and the emunctory of the brain. *Locke.*
 2 The end of any thing. *Holder.*
 3 Scent; sagacity. *Collier.*
 4 To lead by the nose. To draw by force as, a bear by his ring; to lead blindly.
 5 To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others. To be a busybody.
 6 To put one's nose out of joint. To put one out in the affections of another.
To NOSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To scent; to smell. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To face; to oppose.
To NOSE, *v. n.* To look big; to bluster. *Shak.*
NO'SEBLEED, *s.* [*nose* and *bleed*.] A kind of herb.
NO'SEGAY, *s.* [*nose* and *gay*.] A posy; a bunch of flowers. *Pope.*
NO'SELESS, *a.* [from *nose*.] Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose. *Shakespeare.*
NO'SESMART, *s.* [*nose* and *smart*.] The herb cresses.
NO'SLE, *s.* [from *nose*.] The extremity of a thing: as, the nose of a pair of bellows.
NO'SOLOGY, *s.* [*nosos* and *logos*.] Doctrine of diseases.
NOSOPOETICK, *a.* [*nosos* and *poietikos*.] Producing diseases. *Arbutnot.*

NOT

NOSTRIL, *s.* [*nose and thyril*, a hole, Sax.] A cavity in the nose. *Bacon.*
NOSTRUM, *s.* [Lat.] A medicine not made publick, but remaining in some single hand. *Stillington.*
NOT, *ad.* [*ne auht*, Sax. *net*, Dutch.]
 1 The particle of negation, or refusal.
 2 It denotes cessation or extinction. No more. *Job.*
NOTABLE, *a.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Lat.]
 1 Remarkable; memorable; observable. *Sidney.*
 2 Careful; bustling. *Addison.*
NOTABLENESS, *s.* [from *notable*.] Appearance of business; importance.
NOTABLY, *ad.* [from *notable*.]
 1 Memorably; remarkably. *Bacon.*
 2 With consequence; with show of importance. *Addison.*
NOTARIAL, *a.* [from *notary*.] Taken by a notary. *Ayliffe.*
NOTARY, *s.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. *Hooker.*
NOTATION, *s.* [*notatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as, by figures or letters. *Cocker.*
 2 Meaning; signification. *Hammond.*
NOTCH, *s.* [*nochia*, Ital.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock. *Grew.*
To NOTCH, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Grew.*
NOTCHWE'ED, *s.* [*notch* and *weed*.] An herb called orach.
NOTE, [*for ne mote*.] May not. *Spenser.*
NOTE, *s.* [*nota*, Lat. *note*, Fr.]
 1 Mark; token. *Hooker.*
 2 Notice; heed. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Reputation; consequence. *Abbot.*
 4 Reproach; stigma. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Account; information: not used. *Shakesp.*
 6 State of being observed. *Bacon.*
 7 Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound. *Hooker.*
 8 Single sound in musick. *Dryden.*
 9 Short hint; small paper. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Abbreviation; symbol. *Baker.*
 11 A small letter. *Dryden.*
 12 A written paper. *Swift.*
 13 A paper given in confession of a debt. *Arbuth.*
 14 Explanatory annotation. *Felton.*
To NOTE, *v. a.* [*noto*, Lat. *noter*, Fr.]
 1 To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of. *Addison.*
 2 To deliver; to set down. *Hooker.*
 3 To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*
 4 (In musick.) To set down the notes of a tune.
NOTEBOOK, *s.* [*note* and *book*.] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down. *Shakespeare.*
NOTED, *part. a.* [from *note*.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated. *Beyle.*
NOTER, *s.* [from *note*.] He who takes notice.
NOTHING, *s.* [*no* and *thing*.]
 1 Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation: opposed to *something*. *Bentley.*
 2 Non-existence. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Not any thing; no particular thing. *Addison.*
 4 No other thing. *Wake.*
 5 No quantity or degree. *Clarendon.*
 6 No importance; no use. *Spenser.*
 7 No possession of fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 8 No difficulty; no trouble. *Ray.*
 9 A thing of no proportion. *Bacon.*
 10 Trifle; something of no consideration or importance. *Dryden.*
 11 *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all: as, he was *nothing* moved. *Knolles.*
NOTHINGNESS, *s.* [from *nothing*.]
 1 Nihilility; nonexistence. *Donne.*
 2 Thing of no value. *Hudibras.*
NOTICE, *s.* [*notice*, Fr. *notitia*, Lat.]
 1 Remark; heed; observation; regard. *Locke.*
 2 Information; intelligence. *Shakespeare.*
NOTIFICATION, *s.* [*notification*, French, from

NOV

notify.] Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols. *Holder.*
To NOTIFY, *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] To declare; to make known. *Whitgift.*
NOTION, *s.* [*notion*, Fr.]
 1 Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image. *Newton.*
 2 Sentiment; opinion. *Atterbury.*
 3 Sense; understanding; not used. *Shakes.*
NOTIONAL, *s.* [from *notion*.]
 1 Imaginary; ideal; intellectual. *Prior.*
 2 Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville.*
NOTIONALITY, *s.* [from *notional*.] Empty, ungrounded opinion: not used. *Glanville.*
NOTIONALLY, *ad.* [from *notional*.] In idea; mentally. *Norris.*
NOTORI'ETY, *s.* [*notorieté*, Fr.] Publick knowledge; publick exposure. *Addison.*
NOTORIOUS, *a.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. *Whitgift.*
NOTORIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *notorious*.] Publickly; evidently; openly. *Clarendon.*
NOTORIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *notorious*.] Publick fame; notoriety.
To NOTT, *v. a.* To shear. *Ainsworth.*
NOTWHEAT, *s.* [*not* and *wheat*.] Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded. *Carew.*
NOTWITHSTA'NDING, *conj.* [This word is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*.]
 1 Without hinderance or obstruction from.
 2 Although: not proper. *Addison.*
 3 Nevertheless; however. *Hooker.*
NOTUS, *s.* [Lat.] The south wind. *Milton.*
NOUGHT, *s.* [*ne auht*, Sax.]
 1 Not any thing; nothing. *Fairfax.*
 2 In no degree: a kind of adverbial signification. *Fairfax.*
 3 *To set at nought*. Not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard. *Proverbs.*
NOUL, *s.* The crown of the head. See **NOLL**. *Spenser.*
NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenser.*
NOUN, *s.* [*nom*, old Fr. *nomen*, Lat.] The name of any thing in grammar. *Clarke.*
To NOU'RISH, *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr. *nutrio*, Lat.]
 1 To increase or support by food. *Thomson.*
 2 To support; to maintain. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To encourage; to foment. *Hooker.*
 4 To train or educate. *Timothy.*
 5 To promote growth or strength. *Bacon.*
To NOU'RISH, *v. n.* To gain nourishment: unusual. *Bacon.*
NOU'RISHABLE, *a.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptive of nourishment. *Grew.*
NOU'RISHER, *s.* [from *nourish*.] The person or thing that nourishes. *Bacon.*
NOU'RISHMENT, *s.* [*nourissement*, Fr.]
 1 That which is given or received, in order to the support or increase of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment. *Newton.*
 2 Nutrition; support of strength. *Milton.*
 3 Sustentation; supply of things needful.
NOU'RSLING, *s.* Nursling. *Spenser.*
NOU'RITURE, *s.* [*nourriture*, Fr.] Education; institution. *Spenser.*
To NOU'SEL, *v. a.* To nurse up. *Spenser.*
NOVATION, *s.* [*novatio*, Lat.] The introduction of something new.
NOVATOR, *s.* [Lat.] The introducer of something new.
NOVEL, *a.* [*novellus*, Lat. *nouvelle*, Fr.]
 1 New; not ancient. *King Charles.*
 2 (In the civil law.) Appendant to the code, and of later enactment. *Ayliffe.*
NOVEL, *s.* [*nouvelle*, Fr.]
 1 A small tale, generally of love. *Dryden.*
 2 A law annexed to the code. *Ayliffe.*
NOVELIST, *s.* [from *novel*.]
 1 Innovator; assertor of novelty. *Bacon.*
 2 A writer of novels.
NOVELTY, *s.* [*nouveauté*, Fr.]

NUL

- 1 Newness, state of being unknown to former times. *Hooker.*
 2 Freshness; recentness. *South.*
NOVE'MBER, *s.* [Lat.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.
NO'VENARY, *s.* [novenarius, Lat.] Number of nine; nine collectively. *Brown.*
NOVE'RCAL, *a.* [novercalis, from *noverca*, Lat.] Having the manner of a step-mother; besecming a step-mother. *Derham.*
NO'VICE, *s.* [novice, Fr. novitius, Lat.]
 1 One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
 2 One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.
NO'VICE, * *a.* [from the noun.] Suitable to a novice. *Milton.*
NOVI'TIATE, *s.* [noviciat, Fr.]
 1 The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned. *South.*
 2 The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.
NO'VITY, *s.* [novitas, Lat.] Newness; novelty. *Brown.*
NOW, *ad.* [nu, Sax.]
 1 At this time; at the time present. *Tillotson.*
 2 A little while ago. *Shakespeare.*
 3 At one time; at another time. *Pope.*
 4 It is sometimes a particle of connexion: as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty. *Rogers.*
 5 After this; since things are so. *L'Estrange.*
 6 *Now and then.* At one time and another; uncertainly. *Dryden.*
NOW, *s.* Present moment. *Cowley.*
NO'WADAYS, *ad.* In the present age. *Garrick.*
NO'WED, *a.* [noué, Fr.] Knotted; inwreathed. *Bacon.*
NOWES, *s.* [nou, old Fr.] The marriage knot: out of use. *Crashaw.*
NO'WHERE, *ad.* [no and where.] Not in any place. *Tillotson.*
NO'WISE, *ad.* [no and wise: this is commonly written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*.] Not in any manner or degree. *Bentley.*
NO'XIOUS, *a.* [noxius, Lat.]
 1 Hurtful; harmful; baneful. *Brown.*
 2 Guilty, criminal. *Bramhall.*
 3 Unfavourable; unkindly. *Swift.*
NO'XIOUSLY, *ad.* Hurtfully; perniciously.
NO'XIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfulness; insalubrity. *Hammond.*
NO'ZLE, *s.* [from *nose*.] The nose; the snout; the end. *Arbutnot.*
To NU'BBLE, *v. a.* [properly to *knubble*.] To bruise with handy cuffs. *Ainsworth.*
NUBI'FEROUS, *a.* [nubifer, Latin.] Bringing clouds.
To NU'BILATE, *v. a.* [nubilo, Lat.] To cloud.
NU'BILE, *a.* [nubile, Fr. nubilis, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior.*
NUCI'FEROUS, *a.* [nucis and *fero*, Lat.] Nut-bearing.
NU'CLEUS, *s.* [Lat.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated. *Woodward.*
NUDA'TION, *s.* [nudation, Fr. nudo, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked.
NUDE, * *a.* [nudus, Lat.] Naked; bare; having no leaves; having no seed vessel. *Ash.*
NU'DITY, *s.* [nudité, Fr. nudus, Lat.] Naked parts. *Dryden.*
NU'EL. See **NEWEL**.
NUGA'CITY, *s.* [nugax, Lat.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.
NUGA'TION, *s.* [nugor, Lat.] The act or practice of trifling. *Bacon.*
NU'GATORY, *a.* [nugatorius, Lat.] Trifling; futile; insignificant. *Bentley.*
NUISANCE, *s.* [nuisance, Fr.]
 1 Something noxious or offensive. *South.*
 2 (In law.) Something that incommodes the neighbourhood. *Kettlewell.*
To NULL, *v. a.* [nullus, Lat.] To annul; to annihilate. *Milton.*

NUM

- NULL**, *a.* [nullus, Lat.] Void; of no force; ineffectual. *Swift.*
NULL, *s.* Something of no power, or no meaning. *Bacon.*
NULLIBI'ETY, *s.* [nullibi, Lat.] The state of being nowhere.
To NU'LLIFY, *v. a.* [nullus, Lat.] To annul; to make void.
NU'LLITY, *s.* [nullité, Fr.]
 1 Want of force or efficacy. *South.*
 2 Want of existence. *Bacon.*
NUMB, *a.* [benumen, Sax.]
 1 Torpid; chill; motionless. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Producing chilliness; benumbing. *Shakesp.*
To NUMB, *v. a.* To make torpid: to make dull of motion or sensation; to deaden; to stupify. *Shakespeare.*
NU'MBEDNESS, *s.* [from *numbed*.] Torpor; interruption of sensation. *Wiseman.*
To NU'MBER, *v. a.* [nombrer, Fr. numero, Lat.]
 1 To count; to tell; to reckon how many. *Num.*
 2 To reckon as one of the same kind. *Isaiah.*
NU'MBER, *s.* [nombre, Fr. numerus, Lat.]
 1 The species of quantity by which it is computed how many. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Any particular aggregate of units, as, even or odd. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Many; more than one. *Addison.*
 4 Multitude that may be counted. *Milton.*
 5 Comparative multitude. *Bacon.*
 6 Aggregated multitude. *Bacon.*
 7 Harmony; proportions calculated by number. *Milton.*
 8 Verses; poetry. *Pope.*
 9 (In grammar.) In the noun is the variation or change of termination to signify a number more than one. *Clarke.*
NU'MBERER, *s.* [from *number*.] He who numbers.
NU'MBERLESS, *a.* [from *number*.] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned. *Swift.*
NU'MBLES, *s.* [nombres, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*
NU'MBNESS, *s.* [from *numb*.] Torpor; deadness; stupefaction. *Milton.*
NU'MERABLE, *ad.* [numerabilis, Lat.] Capable to be numbered.
NU'MERAL, * *s.* A numeral letter; that is, any letter of the alphabet that denotes a certain number; as, L fifty, C a hundred. *Clubb.*
NU'MERAL, *a.* [numeral, Fr.] Relating to number; consisting of number. *Locke.*
NU'MERALLY, *ad.* [from *numeral*.] According to number. *Brown.*
NU'MERARY, *a.* [numerus, Lat.] Belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe.*
NUMERA'TION, *s.* [numeration, Fr. numeratio, Lat.]
 1 The art of numbering. *Locke.*
 2 Number contained. *Brown.*
 3 The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.
NUMERA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.]
 1 He that numbers.
 2 [From *numérateur*, Fr.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.
NUMERICAL, *a.* [from *numerus*, Lat.]
 1 Numeral; denoting number. *Locke.*
 2 The same not only in kind or species, but number. *South.*
NUMERICALLY, *ad.* [from *numerical*.] With respect to sameness in number. *Boyle.*
NU'MERIST, *s.* [numerus, Lat.] One that deals in numbers. *Brown.*
NUMERO'SITY, *s.* [numerosus, Lat.]
 1 Number; state of being numerous. *Brown.*
 2 Harmony; numerous flow.
NU'MEROUS, *a.* [numerosus, Lat.]
 1 Containing many; consisting of many; not few; many. *Waller.*
 2 Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical. *Dryden.*
NUMEROUSNESS, *s.* [from *numerous*.]
 1 The quality of being numerous.
 2 Harmony; musicalness. *Dryden.*

NUT

- NUMMARY**, *a.* [nummus, Lat.] Relating to money. *Arbuthnot.*
- NUMMULAR**, *a.* [nummularius, Lat.] Relating to money.
- NUMSKULL**, *s.* [numb and skull.]
1 A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead. *Arb.*
2 The head; in burlesque. *Prior.*
- NUMSKULLED**, *a.* [from numskull.] Dull; stupid; doltish. *Arbuthnot.*
- NUN**, *s.* A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converse of men. *Addison.*
- NUN**, *s.* A kind of bird. *Ainsworth.*
- NU'NCHION**, *s.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Hudibras.*
- NU'NCIATURE**, *s.* [nuncio, Lat.] The office of a nuncio.
- NU'NCIO**, *s.* [Ital. from nuncius, Lat.]
1 A messenger; one that brings tidings. *Shak.*
2 A spiritual envoy from the Pope. *Atterbury.*
- NUNCUPATIVE**, } *a.* [nuncupatus, Lat. nuncu-
NUNCUPATORY, } patif, Fr.]
1 Publicly or solemnly declaratory.
2 Verbally pronounced.
- NU'NDINAL**, } *a.* [nundinal, Fr. from nundinae,
NU'NDINARY } Lat.] Belonging to fairs.
- NU'NNERY** ~om nun.] A house or convent of nuns. *Dryden.*
- NU'PTIAL**, *a.* [nuptial, Fr. nuptialis, Lat.] Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; used in marriage. *Dryden.*
- NU'PTIALS**, *s.* [nuptia, Lat.] Marriage.
- NURSE**, *s.* [nourrice, Fr.]
1 A woman that has the care of another's child. *Raleigh.*
2 A woman that has care of a sick person. *Shak.*
3 One who breeds, educates, or protects. *Shak.*
4 An old woman in contempt. *Blackmore.*
5 The state of being nursed. *Cleveland.*
6 In composition, any thing that supplies food. *Walton.*
- To NURSE**, *v. a.* [nourrir, Fr.]
1 To bring up any thing young. *Dryden.*
2 To bring up a child not one's own. *Exodus.*
3 To feed; to keep; to maintain. *Addison.*
4 To tend the sick.
5 To pamper; to foment; to encourage.
- NURSER**, *s.* [from nurse.]
1 One that nurses; not used. *Shakespeare.*
2 A promoter; a fomentor.
- NURSERY**, *s.* [from nurse.]
1 The act or office of nursing. *Shakespeare.*
2 That which is the object of a nurse's care. *Mil.*
3 A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground. *Addison.*
4 Place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Bacon.*
5 The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up. *Shakespeare.*
- NURSLING**, *s.* [from nurse.] One nursed up; a fondling. *Dryden.*
- NURTURE**, *s.* [contracted from nourriture, Fr.]
1 Food; diet. *Milton.*
2 Education; institution. *Spenser.*
- To NURTURE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1 To educate; to train; to bring up. *Wotton.*
2 To nurture up. To bring by care and food to maturity. *Bentley.*
- To NU'STLE**, *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. See NUZZLE. *Ainsworth.*
- NUT**, *s.* [hnut, Sax.]
1 The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. *Arbuthnot.*
2 A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels. *Ray.*
- NUTBROWN**, *a.* [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton.*
- NUTCRACKERS**, *s.* [nut and crack.] An instrument used to enclose nuts, and break them by pressure. *Addison.*
- NUTGALL**, *s.* [nut and gall.] Hard excrescence of an oak. *Brown.*
- NU'THATCH**, }
NU'TJOBBER, } *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
NU'TPECKER, }

OAR

- NU'THOOK**, *s.* [nut and hook.]
1 A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.
2 A name of contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- NU'TMEG**, *s.* [nut and muguët, Fr.] The kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace, before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweetmeat, or as a curiosity. *Hill.*
- NU'TSHELL**, *s.* [nut and shell.]
1 The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut. *Shakespeare.*
2 It is used used proverbially for any thing of little value. *L'Estrange.*
- NU'TTREE**, *s.* [nut and tree.] A tree that bears nuts: commonly a hazle. *Dryden.*
- NUTRICATION**, *s.* [nutricatio, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed. *Brown.*
- NUTRIMENT**, *s.* [nutrimentum, Lat.] Food; aliment. *South.*
- NUTRIMENTAL**, *a.* [from nutriment.] Having the qualities of food; alimental. *Arbuthnot.*
- NUTRITION**, *s.* [nutrition, Fr.]
1 The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or increasing growth. *Glanville.*
2 That which nourishes; nutriment. *Pope.*
- NUTRITIOUS**, *a.* [nutrio, Lat.] Having the quality of nourishing. *Arbuthnot.*
- NUTRITIVE**, *a.* [nutrio, Lat.] Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental. *Blackmore.*
- NUTRITURE**, *s.* [nutrio, Lat.] The power of nourishing; not used. *Harvey.*
- To NUZZLE**, *v. a.* [corrupted from nurse.]
1 To nurse; to foster. *Sidney.*
2 To go with the nose down like a hog. *Arbuth.*
- NYMPH**, *s.* [nymph, Fr.]
1 A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. *Davies.*
2 A lady: in poetry. *Waller.*
- NY'MPHISH**, *a.* [from nymph.] Relating to nymphs; ladylike. *Drayton.*
- NY'S**. [corruption of ne is.] None is; not is obsolete. *Spenser*
-
- O** Has in English a long sound; as, *drone*, *groan*, *stone*; or short, *got*, *not*, *shot*. It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* subjoined; as, *moun*; or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone*.
- 1 *O* is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. *Decay of Piety.*
- 2 *O* is used, with no great elegance, by Shakespeare for a circle or oval; as, may we cram within this wooden *O*.
- O*, * as an old numeral stands for eleven, and with a dash over it for eleven thousand. *Arb.*
- OAF**, *s.* [for *ouphe*.]
1 A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies. *Drayton.*
2 A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.
- OAFISH**, *a.* [from oaf.] Stupid; dull; doltish.
- OAFISHNESS**, *s.* [from oafish.] Stupidity; dullness.
- OAK**, *s.* [ac, æc, Sax.] The oak tree hath male flowers. The embryos afterward become acorns in hard scaly cups: the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller.*
- OAK Evergreen**, *s.* [ilex, Lat.] The fruit is an acorn like the common oak. *Miller.*
- OAKA'PPLE**, *s.* [oak and apple.] A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak. *Bacon.*
- OAK'EN**, *a.* [from oak.] Made of oak; gathered from oak. *Arbuthnot.*
- OAK'ENPIN**, *s.* An apple. *Mortimer.*
- OAK'UM**, *s.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp. *Raleigh.*
- OAR**, *s.* [are, Sax.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water. *Wil.*
- To OAR**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.
- To OAR**, *v. a.* To impel by rowing. *Shakespeare*
- OAR'Y**, *a.* [from oar.] Having the arm or use of oars. *Milto*

OBJ

OAST, *s.* A kiln: not in use. *Mortimer.*
OATCA'KE, *s.* [oat and cake.] Cake made of the meal of oats. *Peacham.*
OATEN, *a.* [from oat.] Made of oats; bearing oats. *Shakespeare.*
OATH, *s.* [ath, Sax.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being. *Bacon.*
OATHABLE, *a.* [from oath.] A word not used. Capable of having an oath administered. *Sha.*
OATHBRE'AKING, *s.* [oath and break.] Perjury; the violation of an oath. *Shakespeare.*
OATMALT, *s.* [oats and malt.] Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*
OATMEAL, *s.* [oat and meal.] Flower made by grinding oats. *Arbuthnot.*
OATMEAL, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
OATS, *s.* [aten, Sax.] A grain generally given to horses. *Swift.*
OATTHISTLE, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
OBAMBULA'TION, *s.* [obambulatio, Lat.] The act of walking about: obsolete.
To OBDU'CE, *v. a.* [obduco, Lat.] To draw over as a covering. *Hale.*
OBDU'CTION, *s.* [obductio, obduco, Lat.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.
OBDU'RACY, *s.* [from obdurate.] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart. *South.*
OBDU'RATE, *a.* [obduratus, Lat.]
 1 Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Hardened; firm; stubborn. *South.*
 3 Harsh; rugged. *Swift.*
OBDU'RATELY, *ad.* [from obdurate.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.
OBDU'RATENESS, *s.* [from obdurate.] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.
OBDURA'TION, *s.* [from obdurate.] Hardness of heart; stubbornness. *Hopier.*
OBDU'RED, *a.* [obduratus, Lat.] Hardened; inflexible; impenitent. *Milton.*
OBE'DIENCE, *s.* [obediencia, Fr.] Obsequiousness; submission to authority. *Bacon.*
OBE'DIENT, *a.* [obediens, Lat.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious. *Tillotson.*
OBE'DIENTIAL, *a.* [obedientiel, Fr.] According to the rule of obedience. *Wake.*
OBE'DIENTLY, *ad.* [from obedient.] With obedience. *Tillotson.*
OBE'ISANCE, *s.* [obeisance, Fr.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee. *Shakespeare.*
O'BELISK, *s.* [obeliscus, Lat.]
 1 A high piece of marble or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upward by degrees, till it end in a point. *Harris.*
 2 A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in form of a dagger (†). *Grew.*
OBEQUITA'TION, *s.* [obequito, Lat.] The act of riding about.
OBERRA'TION, *s.* [oberro, Lat.] The act of wandering about.
OBE'SE, *a.* [obesus, Lat.] Fat; laden with flesh.
OBE'SENESS, *s.* [from obese.] Morbid fatness. *Grew.*
OBE'SITY, *s.* [from obese.]
To OBE'Y, *v. a.* [obeir, Fr.]
 1 To pay submission to; to comply with. *Dry.*
 2 To yield to; to give way to.
OBJECT, *s.* [objet, Fr. objectum, Lat.]
 1 That about which any power or faculty is employed. *Hammond.*
 2 Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind. *Atterbury.*
 3 (In grammar.) Any thing influenced by something else. *Clarke.*
OBJECTGLASS, *s.* Glass of an optical instrument remotest from the eye. *Newton.*
To OBJE'CT, *v. a.* [objecter, Fr. objicio, objectum, Lat.]
 1 To oppose; to present in opposition. *Bacon.*
 2 To propose as a charge criminal, or a reason, adverse. *Whitgift.*
OBJE'CTION, *s.* [objection, Fr. objectio, Lat.]
 1 The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

OBL

2 Criminal charge. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Adverse argument. *Burnet.*
 4 Fault found. *Walsh.*
OBJE'CTIVE, *a.* [objectif, Fr. objectivus, Lat.]
 1 Belonging to the object; contained in the object. *Watts.*
 2 Made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects. *Hale.*
OBJE'CTIVELY, *ad.*
 1 In manner of an object. *Locke.*
 2 In the state of an object. *Brown.*
OBJE'CTIVENESS, *s.* [from objective.] The state of being an object. *Hale.*
OBJE'CTOR, *s.* [from object.] One who offers objections. *Blackmore.*
O'BIT, *s.* [a corruption of obiit, or obivit, Lat.] Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*
OBITUARY, *s.* [from obit.] A register of the dead. *Ash.*
To OBJU'RGATE, *v. a.* [objurgo, Lat.] To chide; to reprove.
OBJURGA'TION, *s.* [objurgatio, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension. *Bramhall.*
OBJU'RGATORY, *a.* [objurgatorius, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.
OBLA'TE, *a.* [oblatus, Lat.] Flatted at the poles: used of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*
OBLA'TION, *s.* [oblation, Fr. oblatius, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice. *South.*
OBLI'CTA'TION, *s.* [oblectatio, Lat.] Delight; pleasure.
To OBLIGATE, *v. a.* [obligo, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.
OBLIGA'TION, *s.* [obligatio, Lat.]
 1 The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Glanville.*
 2 An act which binds any man to some performance. *Taylor.*
 3 Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*
OBLIGATORY, *a.* [from obligate.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive. *Taylor.*
To OBLI'GE, *v. a.* [obliger, Fr. obligo, Lat.]
 1 To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something. *Rogers.*
 2 To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Dr.*
 3 To please; to gratify. *South.*
OBLIGE'E, *s.* [from oblige.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.
OBLI'GEMENT, *s.* [obligement, Fr.] Obligation. *Dryden.*
OBLI'GER, *s.* He who binds by contract.
OBLI'GING, *part. a.* [from oblige.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging. *Pope.*
OBLI'GINGLY, *ad.* Civilly; complaisantly.
OBLI'GINGNESS, *s.* [from obliging.]
 1 Obligation; force. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 Civility; complaisance.
OBLIQUA'TION, *s.* [obliquatio, from obliquus, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*
OBLI'QUE, *a.* [oblique, Fr. obliquus, Lat.]
 1 Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.*
 2 Indirect; by a side glance. *Shakespeare.*
 3 (In grammar.) Any case in nouns except the nominative.
OBLI'QUELY, *ad.*
 1 Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.*
 2 Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Add.*
OBLI'QUENESS, *s.* [obliquité, Fr. from obliquus, Fr.]
OBLI'QUITY, *s.* [from obliquus, Fr.]
 1 Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Miller.*
 2 Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.*
To OBLI'TERATE, *v. a.* [oblitero, Lat.]
 1 To efface any thing written.
 2 To wear out; to destroy; to efface. *Hale.*
OBLITERA'TION, *s.* [obliteratio, Lat.] Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*
OBLI'VION, *s.* [oblivio, Lat.]
 1 Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.
 2 Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state. *Dunster.*
OBLI'VIOUS, *a.* [obliviosus, Lat.] Causing forgetfulness. *Philips.*

OBS

OBLO'NG, *a.* [*oblong*, Fr. *oblongus*, Lat.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*
OBLO'NGLY, *ad.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong form. *Cheyne.*
OBLO'NGNESS, *s.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.
O'BLOQUY, *s.* [*obloquor*, Lat.]
 1 Censorious speech; blame; slander. *Daniel.*
 2 Cause of reproach; disgrace. *Shakespeare.*
O'BMUTE'SCENCE, *s.* [*obmutesco*, Lat.] Loss of speech. *Brown.*
OBNO'XIOUS, *a.* [*obnoxius*, Lat.]
 1 Subject. *Bacon.*
 2 Liable to punishment. *Calamy.*
 3 Reprehensible. *Fell.*
 4 Liable; exposed. *Hayward.*
OBNO'XIOUSLY, *ad.* In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.
OBNO'XIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *obnoxious*.] Subjection; liahleness to punishment.
To OBNU'BILATE, *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Latin.] To cloud; to obscure.
OBNUBILATION, *s.* [from *obnubilate*.] The act of darkening with clouds. *Bailey.*
O'BOLE, *s.* [*obolus*, Lat.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*
OBRE'PTION, *s.* [*obreptio*, Lat.] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.
To O'BROGATE, *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Lat.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.
OBSCE'NE, *a.* [*obscene*, Fr.]
 1 Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas. *Milton.*
 2 Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden.*
 3 Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Dryden.*
OBSCE'NELY, *ad.* In an impure and unchaste manner.
OBSCE'NENESS, *s.* [*obscenité*, Fr. from *ob-*
OBSCE'NITY, *s.* [*scene*.] Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *Dryden.*
OBSCURA'TION, *s.* [*obscuratio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of darkening.
 2 A state of being darkened. *Burnet.*
OBSCU'RE, *a.* [*obscurus*, Lat.]
 1 Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering sight. *Milton.*
 2 Living in the dark. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult. *Dryden.*
 4 Not noted; not observable. *Atterbury.*
To OBSCU'RE, *v. a.* [*obscurus*, Lat.]
 1 To darken; to make dark. *Pope.*
 2 To make less visible. *Brown.*
 3 To make less intelligible. *Holder.*
 4 To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. *Dryden.*
 5 To conceal; to make unknown. *Milton.*
OBSCU'RELY, *ad.* [from *obscurus*.]
 1 Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.
 2 Out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously. *Addison.*
 3 Not clearly; not plainly. *Milton.*
OBSCU'RENESS, *s.* [*obscuritas*, Lat.]
OBSCU'RITY, *s.* [*obscuritas*, Lat.]
 1 Darkness; want of light. *Donne.*
 2 Unnoticed state; privacy. *Dryden.*
 3 Darkness of meaning. *Locke.*
To O'BSECRATE, *v. a.* [*ob* and *sacer*, Lat.] To supplicate with earnestness. *Cole.*
OBSECRA'TION, *s.* [*obsecratio*, Lat.] Entreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*
O'BSEQUIES, *s.* [*obseques*, Fr.]
 1 Funeral rites; funeral solemnities. *Sidney.*
 2 It is found in the singular perhaps more properly. *Milton.*
O'BSEQUIOUS, *a.* [*obsequium*, Lat.]
 1 Obedient; compliant; not resisting. *Addison.*
 2 In Shakespeare, funeral.
O'BSEQUIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *obsequious*.]
 1 Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.*
 2 In Shakespeare, with funeral rites.
O'BSEQUIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *obsequious*.] Obedience; compliance. *South.*
OBSERVE'ABLE, *a.* [*obseruo*, Lat.] Remarkable; eminent. *Rogert.*

OBS

OBSERVE'ABLY, *ad.* [from *observable*.] In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*
OBSERVE'ANCE, *s.* [*observance*, Fr.]
 1 Respect; ceremonial reverence. *Dryden.*
 2 Religious rite. *Rogers.*
 3 Attentive practice. *Rogers.*
 4 Rule of practice. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Careful obedience. *Rogers.*
 6 Observation; attention. *Hale.*
 7 Obedient regard. *Wotton.*
OBSERVE'ANT, *a.* [*observans*, Lat.]
 1 Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Raleigh.*
 2 Obedient; respectful. *Digby.*
 3 Respectfully attentive. *Pope.*
 4 Meanly dutiful; submissive. *Raleigh.*
OBSERVE'ANT, *s.* A slavish attendant; not in use. *Shakespeare.*
OBSERVA'TION, *s.* [*observatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of observing, noting, or remarking. *Rogers.*
 2 Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion. *Watts.*
 3 Obedience; ritual practice. *White.*
OBSERVATOR, *s.* [*observateur*, Fr.] One that observes; a remarker. *Dryden.*
OBSERVATORY, *s.* [*observatoire*, Fr.] A place built for astronomical observations.
To OBSERVE, *v. a.* [*obseruo*, Lat.]
 1 To watch; to regard attentively. *Taylor.*
 2 To find by attention; to note. *Locke.*
 3 To regard or keep religiously. *Exodus.*
 4 To practise ritually. *White.*
 5 To obey; to follow.
To OBSERVE, *v. n.*
 1 To be attentive. *Watts.*
 2 To make a remark. *Pope.*
OBSERVER, *s.* [from *observe*.]
 1 One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker. *Swift.*
 2 One who looks on; the beholder. *South.*
 3 One who keeps any law, or custom, or practice. *Bacon.*
OBSERVINGLY, *ad.* [from *observing*.] Attentively; carefully. *Shakespeare.*
OBS'ESSION, *s.* [*obsessio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of besieging.
 2 The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.
OBSID'IONAL, *a.* [*obsidionalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a siege.
O'BSOLETE, *a.* [*obsoletus*, Lat.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable. *Swift.*
O'BSOLETENESS, *s.* [from *obsolete*.] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.
O'BSTACLE, *s.* [*obstacle*, Fr.] Something opposed; hinderance; obstruction. *Collier.*
OBS'TETRICA'TION, *s.* [*obstetricor*, Lat.] The office of midwife.
OBS'TETRICK, *a.* [*obstetrix*, Lat.] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office. *Pope.*
O'BSTINACY, *s.* [*obstinatio*, Lat.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency. *Locke.*
O'BSTINATE, *a.* [*obstinatus*, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. *Shakesp.*
O'BSTINATELY, *ad.* [from *obstinate*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon.*
O'BSTINATENESS, *s.* [from *obstinate*.] Stubbornness.
To O'BSTIPATE, *v. a.* [*ob* and *stipo*, Lat.] To fill up; to fill up chinks. *Bailey.*
OBS'TIPA'TION, *s.* [*obstipo*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage.
OBS'TRE'PEROUS, *a.* [*obstreperus*, Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent. *Dryden.*
OBS'TRE'PEROUSLY, *ad.* [from *obstreperous*.] Loudly; clamorously; noisily.
OBS'TRE'PEROUSNESS, *s.* [from *obstreperous*.] Loudness; clamour; noise.
OBS'TRICT'ION, *s.* [*obstrictus*, Lat.] Obligation; bond. *Milton.*
To OBSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [*obstruo*, Lat.]
 1 To block up; to bar. *Arbutnot.*
 2 To oppose; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of. *Milton.*

OBU

OBSTRU'CTER, *s.* [from *obstruct.*] One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRU'CTION, *s.* [*obstructio*, Lat.]

- 1 Hinderance; difficulty. *Denham.*
- 2 Obstacle; impediment. *Clarendon.*
- 3 (In physick.) The blocking up of any canal in the body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. *Quincy.*
- 4 In Shakespeare, it once signifies something heaped together.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, *a.* [*obstructif*, Fr.] Hindering; causing impediment. *Hammond.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE, *s.* Impediment; obstacle. *Ib.*

O'BSTRUENT, *a.* [*obstruens*, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION, *s.* [*obstupefacio*, Latin.] The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE, *ad.* [*obstupefacio*, Latin.] Obstructing the mental powers. *Abbot.*

To OBSTU'PIFY, * *v. a.* [*ob*, *stupidus*, and *facio*, Lat.] To stupify. *Cole.*

To OBTAI'N, *v. a.* [*obtineo*, Lat.]

- 1 To gain; to acquire; to procure. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 To impetrate; to gain by the concession or excited kindness of another. *Hooker.*

To OBTAI'N, *v. n.*

- 1 To continue in use. *Baker.*
- 2 To be established; to subsist in nature or practice. *Dryden.*
- 3 To prevail; to succeed: not used. *Bacon.*

OBTAI'NABLE, *a.* [from *obtain.*]

- 1 To be procured. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 To be gained. *Kettlewell.*

OBTAI'NER, *s.* He who obtains.

To OBTE'MPERATE, *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, Fr. *obtempero*, Lat.] To obey.

To OBTE'ND, *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Lat.]

- 1 To oppose; to hold out in opposition.
- 2 To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. *Dryden.*

OBTENE'BRATION, *s.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness. *Bacon.*

OBTEN'SION, *s.* [from *obtend.*] The act of ob-tending.

To OBTE'ST, *v. a.* [*obtestor*, Lat.] To beseech; to supplicate. *Dryden.*

OBTESTA'TION, *s.* [*obtestatio*, Lat. from *obtest.*] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRACTA'TION, *s.* [*obtracto*, Lat.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

To OBTRU'DE, *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or impos-ture; to offer with unreasonable importunity. *Hall.*

OBTRU'DER, *s.* One that obtrudes. *Boyle.*

OBTRU'SION, *s.* [*obtrusus*, Lat.] The act of ob-truding. *King Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE, *a.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's self, or any thing else, upon others. *Milton.*

To OBTU'ND, *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden. *Harvey.*

OBTURA'TION, *s.* [*obturatus*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it.

OBTURBA'TION, * *s.* [*ob* and *turbo*, Lat.] The act of troubling. *Ash.*

OBTUSA'NGULAR, *a.* [*obtuse* and *angle.*] Hav-ing angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE, *a.* [*obtusus*, Lat.]

- 1 Not pointed; not acute.
- 2 Not quick; dull; stupid. *Milton.*
- 3 Not shrill; obscure: as, an *obtuse* sound.

OBTU'SELY, *ad.*

- 1 Without a point.
- 2 Dully; stupidly.

OBTU'SENESS, *s.* Bluntness; dullness.

OBTU'SION, *s.* [from *obtuse.*]

- 1 The act of dulling.
- 2 The state of being dulled. *Harvey.*

To OBU'MBRATE, *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud. *Howel.*

OBUMBRA'TION, *s.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCC

OBVE'NTION, *s.* [*obvenio*, Lat.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly. *Spenser.*

To ORVE'RT, *v. a.* [*obverto*, Lat.] To turn to ward. *Boyle.*

To O'BVIATE, *v. a.* [*obvius*, Lat. *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception. *Woodward.*

O'BVIOUS, *a.* [*obvius*, Lat.]

- 1 Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. *Milton.*
- 2 Open; exposed. *Milton.*
- 3 Easily discovered; plain; evident. *Dryden.*

O'BVIOUSLY, *ad.*

- 1 Evidently; apparently. *Locke.*
- 2 Easily to be found. *Selden.*
- 3 Naturally. *Holyday.*

O'BVIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent. *Boyle.*

OCCA'SION, *s.* [*occasio*, Lat.]

- 1 Occurrence; casualty; incident. *Hooker.*
- 2 Opportunity; convenience. *Genesis.*
- 3 Accidental cause. *Spenser.*
- 4 Reason not cogent, but opportune. *Shak.*
- 5 Incidental need; casual exigence. *Baker.*

To OCCA'SION, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To cause casually. *Atterbury.*
- 2 To cause; to produce. *Temple.*
- 3 To influence. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL, *a.* [from *occasion.*]

- 1 Incidental; casual. *Burnet.*
- 2 Producing by accident. *Brown.*
- 3 Producing by occasion or incidental exigence. *Dryden.*

OCCA'SIONALLY, *ad.* According to incidenta exigence; incidentally. *Woodward.*

OCCA'SIONER, *s.* One that causes, or promotes by design or accident. *Sanderson.*

OCCECA'TION, *s.* [*occæcatio*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind. *Sanderson.*

O'CCIDENT, *s.* [*occidens*, Lat.] The west. *Shakespeare.*

OCCIDE'NTAL, *a.* [*occidentalis*, Lat.] Western. *Howel.*

OCCI'DUOUS, *a.* [*occidens*, Lat.] Western.

OCCI'PITAL, *a.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT, *s.* [Lat.] The hinder part of the head. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION, *s.* [*occisio*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To OCCLU'DE, *v. a.* [*occludo*, Lat.] To shut up. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE, *a.* [*occlusus*, Lat.] Shut up; closed. *Holder.*

OCCLU'SION, *s.* [*occlusio*, Lat.] The act of shutting up.

OCCU'LT, *a.* [*occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable. *Newton.*

OCCULTA'TION, *s.* [*occultatio*, Lat.] In astro-nomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

OCCU'LTNESS, *s.* [from *occult.*] Secretness; state of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY, *s.* [*occupans*, Lat.] The act of taking possession. *Warburton.*

O'CCUPANT, *s.* [*occupans*, Lat.] He that takes possession of any thing. *Bacon.*

To O'CCUPATE, *v. a.* [*occupo*, Lat.] To possess; to hold; to take up. *Bacon.*

OCCUPA'TION, *s.* [*occupatio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of taking possession. *Bacon.*
- 2 Employment; business. *Wake.*
- 3 Trade; calling; vocation. *Shakespeare.*

O'CCUPIER, *s.* [from *occupy.*]

- 1 A possessor; one who takes into his posses-sion. *Raleigh.*
- 2 One who follows any employment. *Ezekiel.*

To O'CCUPY, *v. a.* [*occupier*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.]

- 1 To possess; to keep; to take up. *Brown.*
- 2 To busy; to employ. *Ecclus.*
- 3 To follow as business. *Common Prayer.*
- 4 To use; to expend. *Exodus.*

To O'CCUPY, *v. n.* To follow business. *Luke.*

To OCCU'R, *v. n.* [*occurro*, Lat.]

ODD

- 1 To be presented to the memory or attention. *Bacon.*
- 2 To appear here and there. *Locke.*
- 3 To clash; to strike against; to meet. *Bentley.*
- 4 To obviate; to make opposition to. *Bentley.*
- OCCU'RRENCE, *s.* [occurrence, Fr.]
 - 1 Incident; accidental event. *Locke.*
 - 2 Occasional presentation. *Watts.*
- OCCU'RRENT, *s.* [occurent, Fr. *occurrens*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens. *Bacon.*
- OCCU'RSION, *s.* [occursum, Lat.] Clash; mutual blow. *Boyle.*
- O'CEAN, *s.* [oceanus, Lat.]
 - 1 The main; the great sea. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Any immense expanse. *Locke.*
- O'CEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea. *Milton.*
- OCEA'NICK, *a.* [from *ocean*.] Pertaining to the ocean.
- OCE'LLATED, *a.* [ocellatus, Lat.] Resembling the eye. *Derham.*
- O'CHRE, *s.* [ωχρα.] Ochres have rough or naturally dusty surfaces, are slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of argillaceous particles readily diffusible in water. These earths are of various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green, black. *Hill.*
- O'CHREOUS, *a.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting of ochre. *Woodward.*
- O'CHREY, *a.* [from *ochre*.] Partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*
- O'CHYMY, *s.* A mixed base metal.
- O'CTAGON, *s.* [ὀκτώ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles. *Harris.*
- OCTA'GONAL, *a.* [from *octagon*.] Having eight angles and sides.
- OCTA'NGULAR, *a.* [octo and *angulus*, Latin.] Having eight angles.
- OCTA'NGULARNESS, *s.* [from *octangular*.] The quality of having eight angles.
- O'CTANT, } *a.* Is, when a planet is in such an aspect or position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle, or forty-five degrees.
- O'CTILE, }
- OCTA'VE, *s.* [octave, Fr.]
 - 1 The eighth day after some peculiar festival.
 - 2 (In musick.) An eighth, or an interval of eight sounds.
 - 3 Eight days together after a festival. *Ainsworth.*
- OCTA'VO, *s.* [Lat.] A book is said to be in octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.
- OCTE'NNIAL, *a.* [octennium, Lat.]
 - 1 Happening every eighth year.
 - 2 Lasting eight years.
- OCTO'BER, *s.* [Lat.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.
- OCTOE'DRICAL, *a.* Having eight sides.
- OCTO'GENARY, *a.* [octogeni, Lat.] Of eighty years of age.
- O'CTONARY, *a.* [octonarius, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight.
- OCTONO'CULAR, *a.* [octo and *oculus*, Lat.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*
- OCTOPE'TALOUS, *a.* [ὀκτώ and πτεῖλον.] Having eight flower leaves.
- O'CTOSTYLE, *s.* [ὀκτώ and στυλος.] The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*
- O'CTUPLE, *a.* [octuplus, Lat.] Eightfold.
- O'CLAR, *a.* [oculus, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown.*
- O'CLARLY, *ad.* [from *ocular*.] To the observation of the eye. *Brown.*
- O'CLATE, *a.* [oculatus, Lat.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.
- O'CLIST, *s.* [oculus, Lat.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes. *Bacon.*
- O'CLUS *beli*, [Lat.] An accidental variety of the agat kind, having circular delineations resembling the eye. *Woodward.*
- ODD, *a.* [udda, Swedish.]
 - 1 Not even; not divisible into equal numbers. *Brown.*
 - 2 More than a round number. *Burnet.*
 - 3 Particular; uncouth; extraordinary. *Pope.*

OF

- 4 Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. *Shakespeare*
- 5 Strange; unaccountable; fantastical. *Swift.*
- 6 Uncommon; particular. *Ascham*
- 7 Unlucky. *Shakespeare*
- 8 Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Addison*
- O'DDLY, *ad.* [from *odd*.]
 - 1 Not evenly.
 - 2 Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly. *Locke.*
- O'DDNESS, *s.* [from *odd*.]
 - 1 The state of being not even.
 - 2 Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity. *Dryden.*
- ODDS, *s.* [from *odd*.]
 - 1 Inequality; excess of either compared with the other. *Hooker.*
 - 2 More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary. *Swift.*
 - 3 Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras.*
 - 4 Quarrel; debate; dispute. *Shakespeare.*
- ODE, *s.* [ὕμνος.] A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyrick poem. *Milton.*
- O'DIBLE, *a.* [odi, Lat.] Hateful.
- O'DIOUS, *a.* [odiosus, Lat.]
 - 1 Hateful; detestable; abominable. *South.*
 - 2 Exposed to hate. *Clarendon.*
 - 3 Causing hate; invidious. *Milton.*
- O'DIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *odious*.]
 - 1 Hatefully; abominably. *Milton.*
 - 2 Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden.*
- O'DIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *odious*.]
 - 1 Hatefulness. *Wake.*
 - 2 The state of being hated. *Sidney.*
- O'DIUM, *s.* [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate. *King Charles.*
- ODONTA'LGICK, *a.* [ὀδών and αλγος.] Pertaining to the toothach.
- O'DORATE, *a.* [odoratus, Lat.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*
- ODORI'FEROUS, *a.* [odorifer, Lat.] Giving scent; usually sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon.*
- ODORI'FEROUSNESS, *s.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.
- O'DOROUS, *a.* [odorus, Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent. *Cheyne.*
- O'DOUR, *s.* [odor, Lat.]
 - 1 Scent, whether good or bad. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent. *Clarendon.*
- OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in such words the sound of *e*.
- OECONO'MICAL,* *a.* [from *œconomic*.] Relating to the management of household affairs. *Ash.*
- OECONO'MICKS, *s.* [οικονομικος; *œconomique*, Fr. from *œconomy*. Both it and its derivatives are under *œconomy*.] Management of household affairs. *L'Estrange.*
- OECO'NOMIST,* *s.* [from *œconomy*.] A good manager of domestic affairs; one that observes the rules of economy. *Ash.*
- OECO'NOMY,* *s.* [from *οικος* a house, and *νομω* to distribute.] The management of household affairs; proper management of domestic concerns. *Ash.*
- OECUME'NCIAL, *a.* [οικουμενικος.] General; respecting the whole habitable world. *Stilling.*
- OEDEMA, *s.* [οἰδημα.] A tumour. *Quincy.*
- OEDEMA'TICK } *a.* [from *oedema*.] Pertaining to an oedema. *Wiseman.*
- OEDE'MATOUS }
- OEI'LIAD, *s.* [oeil, Fr.] Glance; wink; token of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
- O'ER, contracted from *over*. *Addison.*
- OESOPHA'GUS, *s.* [from *αισος* wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that; and *φαγω*, to eat.] The gullet. *Quincy*
- OF, *prep.* [of, Sax.]
 - 1 It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction: as, of these part were slain.

OFF

- 2 It is put among superlative adjectives : as, the most dismal and unseasonable time of all other.
- 3 From. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 Concerning ; relating to. *Smalridge.*
- 5 Out of. *Dryden.*
- 6 Among. *Swift.*
- 7 By : not in use. *Sandys.*
- 8 According to. *Tillotson.*
- 9 Noting power, choice, or spontaneity : as, of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty.
- 10 Noting properties, or condition : as, a man of a decayed fortune ; a body of no colour.
- 11 Noting extraction : as, a man of an ancient family.
- 12 Noting adherence, or belonging : as, a Hebrew of my tribe.
- 13 Noting the matter of any thing : as, the chariot was of cedar.
- 14 Noting the motive : as, of my own choice I undertook this work.
- 15 Noting preference, or postponence : as, I do not like the Tower of any place.
- 16 Noting change of one state to another : as, O miserable of happy !
- 17 Noting causality : as, good-nature of necessity will give allowance.
- 18 Noting proportion : as, many of a hundred.
- 19 Noting kind or species : as, an affair of the cabinet.
- 20 It is put before an indefinite expression of time : as, of late, in late times.
- OFF, *ad.* [*af*, Dutch.]
- 1 Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs : as, to come off ; to fly off.
- 2 It is generally opposed to on : as, to lay on ; to take off.
- 3 It signifies distance : as, ten miles off.
- 4 In painting or statuary, it signifies projection or relief : as, the figures stand off.
- 5 It signifies evanescence ; absence or departure : as, the scent goes off.
- 6 It signifies any kind of disappointment ; defeat ; interruption ; as, the affair is off.
- 7 From ; not toward. *Sidney.*
- 8 Off hand ; not studied. *L'Estrange.*
- OFF, *interj.* An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart. *Smith.*
- OFF, *prep.*
- 1 Not on. *Temple.*
- 2 Distant from. *Addison.*
- OFFAL, *s.* [*off fall*, Skinner.]
- 1 Waste meat ; that which is not eaten at the table. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 Carrion ; coarse flesh. *Milton.*
- 3 Refuse ; that which is thrown away as of no value. *South.*
- 4 Any thing of no esteem. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFENCE, *s.* [*offence*, Fr. *offensa*, Lat.]
- 1 Crime ; act of wickedness. *Fairfax.*
- 2 A transgression. *Locke.*
- 3 Injury. *Dryden.*
- 4 Displeasure given ; cause of disgust ; scandal. *Bacon.*
- 5 Anger ; displeasure conceived. *Sidney.*
- 6 Attack ; act of the assailant : contrary to defence. *Sidney.*
- OFFENCEFUL, *a.* [*offence and full*.] Injurious ; giving displeasure. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFENCELESS, *a.* [from *offence*.] Unoffending ; innocent. *Shakespeare.*
- To OFFEND, *v. a.* [*offendo*, Lat.]
- 1 To make angry ; to displease. *Knolles.*
- 2 To assail ; to attack. *Sidney.*
- 3 To transgress ; to violate.
- 4 To injure. *Dryden.*
- To OFFEND, *v. n.*
- 1 To be criminal ; to transgress the law.
- 2 To cause anger. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To commit transgression. *Swift.*
- OFFENDER, *s.* [from *offend*.]
- 1 A criminal ; one who has committed a crime ; a transgressor. *Isaiah.*
- 2 One who has done an injury. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFENDRESS, *s.* [from *offender*.] A woman that offends. *Shakespeare.*

OFF

- OFFENSIVE, *a.* [*offensif*, Fr. *offensus*, Lat.]
- 1 Causing anger ; displeasing ; disgusting. *Spenser.*
- 2 Causing pain ; injurious. *Bacon.*
- 3 Assailant ; not defensive. *Bacon.*
- OFFENSIVELY, *ad.*
- 1 Mischievously ; injuriously. *Hooker.*
- 2 So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.
- 3 By way of attack ; not defensively.
- OFFENSIVENESS, *s.* [from *offensive*.]
- 1 Injuriousness ; mischief.
- 2 Cause of disgust. *Greiv.*
- To OFFER, *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.]
- 1 To present : to exhibit any thing so that it may be taken or received. *Locke.*
- 2 To sacrifice ; to immolate. *Dryden.*
- 3 To bid, as a price or reward. *Dryden.*
- 4 To attempt ; to commence. *Maccabees.*
- 5 To propose. *Locke.*
- To OFFER, *v. n.*
- 1 To be present ; to be at hand ; to present itself. *Sidney.*
- 2 To make an attempt. *Bacon.*
- OFFER, *s.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]
- 1 Proposal of advantage to another. *Pope.*
- 2 First advance. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Proposal made. *Daniel.*
- 4 Price bid ; act of bidding a price. *Swift.*
- 5 Attempt ; endeavour. *South.*
- 6 Something given by way of acknowledgment. *Sidney.*
- OFFERER, *s.* [from *offer*.]
- 1 One who makes an offer. *Chapman.*
- 2 One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship. *South.*
- OFFERING, *s.* [from *offer*.] A sacrifice ; any thing immolated, or offered in worship. *Dryden.*
- OFFERTORY, *s.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The act of offering. *Bacon.*
- OFFERTURE, *s.* [from *offer*.] Offer ; proposal of kindness : not in use. *King Charles.*
- OFFICE, *s.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Lat.]
- 1 A public charge or employment ; magistracy. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Agency ; peculiar use. *Newton.*
- 3 Business ; particular employment. *Milton.*
- 4 Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered. *Sh.*
- 5 Act of worship. *Shakespeare.*
- 6 Formulary of devotions. *Taylor.*
- 7 Room in a house appropriated to particular business. *Shakespeare.*
- 8 [From *officina*, Lat.] Place where business is transacted. *Bacon.*
- To OFFICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform ; to discharge ; to do. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFICER, *s.* [*officier*, Fr.]
- 1 A man employed by the publick. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 A commander in the army. *Dryden.*
- 3 One who has the power of apprehending criminals. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFICERED, *a.* [from *officer*.] Commanded, supplied with commanders. *Addison.*
- OFFICIAL, *a.* [*official*, Fr. from *office*.]
- 1 Conducive ; appropriate with regard to their use. *Brown.*
- 2 Pertaining to a publick charge. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFICIAL, *s.* The person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*
- OFFICIALITY, *s.* [*officialité*, Fr.] The charge or post of an official. *Ayliffe.*
- To OFFICIATE, *v. a.* [from *office*.] To give, in consequence of office. *Milton.*
- To OFFICIATE, *v. n.*
- 1 To discharge an office, commonly in worship. *Sanderson.*
- 2 To perform an office for another.
- OFFICIAL, *a.* [from *officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it : thus official plants and drugs are those used in the shops.
- OFFICIOUS, *a.* [*officiosus*, Lat.]
- 1 Kind ; doing good offices. *Milton.*
- 2 Importunately forward. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFICIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *officious*.]
- 1 Importunately forward. *Dryden.*
- 2 Kindly ; with unasked kindness. *Dryden.*
- OFFICIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *officious*.]

OLE

1 Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. *South.*
 2 Service. *Brown.*
O'FFING, *s.* [from *off*.] The act of steering to a distance from the land.
OFFSCOU'RING, *s.* [*off* and *scour*.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Kettlewell.*
O'FFSET, *s.* [*off* and *set*.] Sprout; shoot of a plant. *Ray.*
O'FFSPRING, *s.* [*off* and *spring*.]
 1 Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*
 2 The thing propagated or generated; children; descendants. *Davies.*
 3 Production of any kind. *Denham.*
OFFU'SCATE, *v. a.* [*offusco*, Lat.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.
OFFUSCATION, *s.* [from *offusate*.] The act of darkening.
OFT, *ad.* [*oft*, Sax.] Often; frequently; not rarely; no^t seldom. *Hammond.*
O'FTEN, *ad.* [*oft*, Sax.] Oft; frequently; many times. *Addison.*
O'FTENTIMES, *ad.* [*often* and *times*.] Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker.*
OFTTIMES, *ad.* [*oft* and *times*.] Frequently; often. *Dryden.*
OGE'E, } *s.* A sort of moulding in architecture,
OGL'VE, } consisting of a round and a hollow *Harris.*
To O'GLE, *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness, or with a design not to be heeded. *Dryden.*
O'GLER, *s.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A sly gazer; one who views by side glances. *Arbuthnot.*
O'GLIO, *s.* [*olla*, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch. *Suckling.*
OH, *inter.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise. *Walton.*
OIL, *s.* [*oal*, Sax. *oleum*, Lat.]
 1 The juice of olives expressed. *Exodus.*
 2 Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter. *Derham.*
 3 The juices of vegetables, whether expressed or drawn by the still, that will not mix with water. *Harris.*
To OIL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil. *Wotton.*
OILCOLOUR, *s.* Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil. *Boyle.*
OILINESS, *s.* [from *oily*.] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil.
OILMAN, *s.* [*oil* and *man*.] One who trades in oils and pickles.
OILSHOP, *s.* [*oil* and *shop*.] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.
OILY, *a.* [from *oil*.]
 1 Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Digby.*
 2 Fatty; greasy. *Shakespeare.*
OILYGRAIN, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
OILYPALM, *s.* A tree. *Miller.*
To OINT, *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint; to smear with something unctuous. *Dryden.*
OINTMENT, *s.* [from *oint*.] Unguent; unctuous matter to smear any thing. *Spenser.*
O'KER, *s.* See **OCHRE**. A colour. *Dryden.*
OLD, *a.* [*eald*, Saxon.]
 1 Past the middle part of life; not young. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Decayed by time. *Deuteronomy.*
 3 Of long continuance; begun long ago. *Camd.*
 4 Not new. *Bacon.*
 5 Ancient; not modern. *Addison.*
 6 Of any specified duration. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Subsisting before something else. *Swift.*
 8 Long practised. *Ezekiel.*
 9 Of old; long ago; from ancient times. *Dryd.*
OLDFA'SHIONED, *a.* [*old* and *fashion*.] Formed according to obsolete custom. *Dryden.*
OLDEN, *a.* Ancient: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
OLDNESS, *s.* [from *old*.] Old age; antiquity, not newness. *Shakespeare.*
OLEAGINOUS, *a.* [*oleaginus*, Lat.] Oily; unctuous. *Arbuthnot.*

OMN

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, *s.* [from *oleaginous*.] Oiliness. *Boyle.*
OLEA'NDER, *s.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant rose bay.
OLEA'STER, *s.* [Latin.] Wild olive. *Miller.*
OLE'OSE, *a.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily. *Floyer.*
To OLFA'CT, *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] To smell. *Hudibras.*
OLFA'CTORY, *a.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Lat.] Having the sense of smelling.
O'LID, } *a.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking; fetid.
O'LIDOUS, } *Boyle.*
OLIGA'RCHY, *s.* [*ολιγαρχια*.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy. *Burton.*
O'LIO, *s.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture: a medley. *Congreve.*
O'LITORY, *a.* [*olitorius*, Lat.] Belonging to the kitchen garden. *Evelyn.*
OLIVA'STER, *a.* [*olivastre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny. *Bacon.*
O'LIVE, *s.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree. *Shakespeare.*
O'MBRE, *s.* [*hombre*, Spanish.] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler.*
O'MEGA, *s.* [*ωμεγα*.] The last letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last. *Revelation.*
O'MELET, *s.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.
O'MEN, *s.* [*omen*, Lat.] A sign good or bad; a prognostick. *Dryden.*
O'MENED, *a.* [from *omen*.] Containing prognosticks. *Pope.*
OME'NTUM, *s.* [Lat.] The caul, covering the guts, called also reticulum, from its structure resembling that of a net. *Quincy.*
O'MER, *s.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey.*
To O'MINATE, *v. a.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to show prognosticks. *Decay of Piety.*
OMINA'TION, *s.* [*ominor*, Lat.] Prognostick. *Brown.*
O'MINOUS, *a.* [from *omen*.]
 1 Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreshowing ill; inauspicious. *Hayward.*
 2 Exhibiting tokens good or ill. *Bacon.*
O'MINOUSLY, *ad.* [from *ominous*.] With good or bad omen.
O'MINOUSNESS, *s.* [from *ominous*.] The quality of being ominous.
OMI'SSION, *s.* [*omissus*, Lat.]
 1 Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done. *Rogers.*
 2 Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes. *Shakespeare.*
To OMIT, *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.]
 1 To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon.*
 2 To neglect to practise. *Addison.*
OMI'TTANCE, *s.* [from *omit*.] Forbearance: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
OMNIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [*omnifarium*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds. *Philips.*
OMNI'FEROUS, *a.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] All-bearing.
OMNI'FICK, *a.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Lat.] All-creating. *Milton.*
O'MNIFORM, *a.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every shape.
OMNI'GENOUS, *a.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds.
OMNIPA'RITY, *s.* [*omnis* and *par*, Lat.] General equality. *White.*
OMNI'POTENCE, } *s.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.] Al-
OMNI'POTENCY, } mighty power; unlimited power. *Tillotson.*
OMNI'POTENT, *a.* [*omnipotens*, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit. *Grew.*
OMNI'POTENT,* *s.* [from the adj.] The Almighty. *Ash.*
OMNIPRE'SENCE, *s.* [*omnis* and *præsens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence. *Milton.*
OMNIPRESENT, *a.* [*omnis* and *præsens*, Lat.] Ubiquitary; present in every place. *Prior.*

ONE

- OMNISCIENCE**, } *s.* [*omnis* and *scientia*, Lat.]
OMNISCIENCY, } Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom. *K. Charles.*
OMNISCIENT, *a.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds. *Bacon.*
OMNISCIIOUS, *a.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] All-knowing: not in use. *Hakewill.*
OMNIVOROUS, *a.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring.
OMOPLATE, *s.* [*ωμος* and *πλατύς*.] The shoulder-blade.
OMPHALOPTICK, *s.* [*ομφαλος* and *οπτικός*.] An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.
ON, *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.].
 1 It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing strikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed. *Milton.*
 2 It is put before any thing that is the subject of action: as, at work *on* a picture. *Dryden.*
 3 Noting addition or accumulation as, mischiefs *on* mischiefs. *Dryden.*
 4 Noting a state of progression: as, whither *on* thy way? *Dryden.*
 5 It sometimes notes elevation: as, *on* a hill, not in a valley. *Dryden.*
 6 Noting approach or invasion: as, luxury came *on* us. *Dryden.*
 7 Noting dependance. as, *on* God's providence their hopes depend. *Smalridge.*
 8 At, noting place: the house stands *on* the right hand. *Shakespeare.*
 9 It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing: *on* this provocation he grew angry. *Dryden.*
 10 It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the first day.
 11 It is put before the object of some passion: as, have pity *on* him. *Shakespeare.*
 12 In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened: as, hence *on* thy life.
 13 Noting imprecation: as, sorrow *on* you.
 14 Noting invocation: as, he called *on* God.
 15 Noting stipulation or condition: as, live *on* any terms. *Dryden.*
 16 Noting distinction or opposition. some were *on* one part, some *on* the other. *Knolles.*
 17 In many senses it is more frequently *upon*.
ON, *ad.*
 1 Forward; in succession. *South.*
 2 Forward; in progression. *Daniel.*
 3 In continuance; without ceasing. *Crashaw.*
 4 Not off: as, he is neither *on* nor off; that is, he is irresolute.
 5 Upon the body, as part of dress. *Sidney.*
 6 It notes resolution to advance forward, not backward. *Denham.*
ON, *int.* A word of incitement or encouragement. *Shakespeare.*
ONCE, *ad.* [from *one*.]
 1 One time. *Bacon.*
 2 A single time. *Locke.*
 3 The same time. *Dryden.*
 4 At a point of time indivisible. *Dryden.*
 5 One time, though no more. *Dryden.*
 6 At the time immediate. *Atterbury.*
 7 Formerly; at a former time. *Addison.*
ONE, *a.* [*an*, *æne*, Sax. *een*, Dutch.].
 1 Less than two; single; denoted by an unit. *Raleigh.*
 2 Indefinitely; any; some one. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Different; diverse: opposed to another. *Shakespeare.*
 4 One of two: opposed to the other. *Smalridge.*
 5 Not many; the same. *Pearson.*
 6 Particularly one. *Spenser.*
 7 Some future. *Davies.*
ONE, *s.*
 1 A single person. *Hooker.*
 2 A single mass or aggregate. *Blackmore.*
 3 The first hour. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The same thing. *Locke.*
 5 A person, indefinitely. *Watts.*
 6 A person, by way of eminence. *Shakespeare.*

OPA

- 7 A distinct or particular person. *Bacon.*
 8 Persons united. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Concord; agreement; one mind. *Tillotson.*
 10 Any person: any man indefinitely. *Atterbury.*
 11 A person of particular character. *Shakesp.*
 12 One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely: as, the great ones of the world. *Glanville.*
O'NEEYED, *a.* [*one* and *eye*.] Having only one eye. *Dryden.*
ONEIROCRITICAL, *a.* [*ονειροκριτικός*, Gr.] Interpretative of dreams. *Addison.*
ONEIROCRITICK, *s.* [*ονειροκριτικός*, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams. *Addison.*
O'NENESS, *s.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one. *Hammond.*
O'NERARY, *a.* [*onerarius*, Lat.] Fitted for carriage or burdens; comprising a burden.
To O'NERATE, *v. a.* [*onero*, Lat.] To load; to burden.
ONERATION, *s.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading.
O'NEROUS, *a.* [*onereux*, Fr. *onerousus*, Lat.] Burdensome; oppressive. *Ayliffe.*
O'NION, *s.* [*oignon*, Fr.] A plant.
O'NLY, *a.* [from *one*, *only*, or *onely*.]
 1 Single; one and no more. *Dryden.*
 2 This and no other. *Locke.*
 3 This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for musick.
O'NLY, *ad.*
 1 Simply; singly; merely; barely. *Tillotson.*
 2 So and no otherwise. *Genesis.*
 3 Singly without more: as, *only* begotten.
O'NOMANCY, *s.* [*ονομα* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by a name. *Camden.*
ONOMANTICAL, *a.* [*ονομα* and *μανής*.] Predicting by names. *Camden.*
O'NSET, *s.* [*on* and *set*.]
 1 Attack; storm; assault; first brunt. *Addis.*
 2 Something added or set *on* by way of ornamental appendage. *Shakespeare.*
To O'NSET, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin: not used. *Carew.*
O'NSLAUGHT, *s.* [*on* and *slay*.] Attack; storm-onset: not in use. *Hudibras.*
ONTOLOGIST, *s.* [from *ontology*.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.
ONTOLOGY, *s.* [*οντο* and *λογος*.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics. *Watts.*
O'NWARD, *ad.* [*ondweard*, Sax.].
 1 Forward; progressively. *Pope.*
 2 In a state of advanced progression. *Sidney.*
 3 Somewhat further. *Milton.*
O'NYCHA, *s.* The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone onyx. *Calmet.*
O'NYX. [*ονυξ*.] A semipellucid gem, of which there are several species; but the blueish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* of the ancients. *Hill.*
OOZE, *s.* [*eaux*, waters, Fr.].
 1 Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime. *Carew.*
 2 Soft flow; spring. *Prion.*
 3 The liquor of a tanner's vat.
To OOZE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently. *Thomson.*
O'OZY, *a.* [from *ooze*.] Miry; muddy; slimy. *Pope.*
To OPA'CATE, *v. a.* [*opaco*, Lat.] To shade, to cloud; to darken. *Boyle.*
OPA'CITY, *s.* [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency. *Newton.*
OPA'COUS, *a.* [*opacus*, Lat.] Dark; obscure, not transparent. *Digby.*
O'PAL, *s.* The *opal* hardly comes within the pellucid gems, being more opaque and less hard. In colour it resembles the finest mother of pearl; its basis seeming a blueish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill.*
OPA'QUE, *a.* [*opacus*, Lat.] Dark; not transparent; cloudy. *Milton.*

OPH

TO OPE, *v. a.* [*open*, Sax. *op*, Islandick, *öpn*,
TO OPEN, } a hole.]

- 1 To uncloze; to unlock: the contrary to shut. *Milton.*
- 2 To show; to discover. *Abbot.*
- 3 To divide; to break. *Addison.*
- 4 To explain; to disclose. *Collier.*
- 5 To begin. *Dryden.*

TO OPE, } *v. n.*

- 1 To uncloze itself; not to remain shut. *Dryd.*
- 2 To bark. A term of hunting. *Dryden.*

OPE, } *a.*

- 1 Unclosed; not shut. *Cleveland.*
- 2 Plain; apparent; evident. *Daniel.*
- 3 Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere. *Addison.*
- 4 Not clouded; clear. *Pope.*
- 5 Not hidden; exposed to view. *Locke.*
- 6 Not precluded; not restrained. *Acts.*
- 7 Not cloudy; not gloomy. *Bacon.*
- 8 Uncovered. *Dryden.*
- 9 Exposed; without defence. *Shakespeare.*
- 10 Attentive. *Psalms.*

O'PENER, *s.* [from *open*.]

- 1 One that opens; one that unlocks; one that unclozes. *Milton.*
- 2 Explainer; interpreter. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 That which separates; disuniter. *Boyle.*

OPENE'YED, *a.* [*open* and *eye*.] Vigilant; watchful. *Shakespeare.*

OPENHA'NDED, *a.* [*open* and *hand*.] Generous; liberal. *Rowe.*

OPENHEA'RTED, *a.* [*open* and *heart*.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle. *Dryden.*

OPENHEA'RTEDNESS, *s.* Liberality; frankness; munificence; generosity.

O'PENING, *s.* [from *open*.]

- 1 Aperture; breach. *Woodward.*
- 2 Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn. *South.*

O'PENLY, *ad.* [from *open*.]

- 1 Publicly; not secretly; in sight. *Hooker.*
- 2 Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise. *Dryden.*

OPENMOU'THED, *a.* [*open* and *mouth*.] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous. *L'Estrange.*

O'PENNESS, *s.* [from *open*.]

- 1 Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Plainness; freedom from disguise. *Felton.*

O'PERA, *s.* [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden.*

O'PERABLE, *a.* [from *operator*, Lat.] To be done; practicable: not in use. *Brown.*

O'PERANT, *a.* [*operant*, Fr.] Active; having power to produce any effect. *Shakespeare.*

TO O'PERATE, *v. n.* [*operator*, Lat.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects. *Atterbury.*

OPERATION, *s.* [*operatio*, Lat.]

- 1 Agency; production of effects; influence. *Hook.*
- 2 Action; effect. *Bentley.*
- 3 (In chirurgery.) That part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.
- 4 The motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE, *a.* [from *operate*.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious. *Norris.*

OPERATOR, *s.* [*opérateur*, Fr. from *operate*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. *Addison.*

OPERO'USE, *a.* [*operosus*, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness. *Burnet.*

OPHIO'PHAGUS, *a.* [*οφις* and *φαγω*.] Serpenteating: not used. *Brown.*

OPHITES, *s.* A stone that has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green oblong, and usually nearly square. *Woodward.*

OPHTHA'LMICK, *a.* [*οφθαλμος*, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

OPHTHALMY, *s.* [*οφθαλμος*, Gr.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats,

OPP

proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Sha*

O'PIATE, *s.* A medicine that causes sleep.

O'PIATE, *a.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep. *Bacon*

O'PIFICE, *s.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork.

OPI'FICER, *s.* [*opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; an artist. *Bentley.*

OPI'NABLE, *a.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Which may be thought.

OPINATION, *s.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Opinion; notion.

OPINATOR, *s.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion. *Hale.*

TO OPI'NE, *v. n.* [*opinor*, Lat.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion. *Pope.*

OPI'NIATIVE, *a.* [from *opinion*.]

- 1 Stiff in a preconceived notion. *Glanville.*
- 2 Imagined; not proved.

OPINIA'TOR, *s.* [*opiniatre*, Fr.] One fond of his own notion. *Clarendon.*

OPINIA'TRE, *a.* [Fr.] Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible. *Locke.*

OPINIA'TRETY, } *s.* [*opiniatreté*, Fr.] Obsti-

OPI'NIATRY, } nacy; inflexibility; deter-

OPI'NION, *s.* [*opinion*, Fr. *opinio*, Lat.]

- 1 Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge. *Ben Jonson.*
- 2 Sentiments; judgment; notion. *South.*
- 3 Favourable judgment. *Locke.*

TO OPI'NION, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pine; to think: out of use. *Glanville.*

OPI'NIONATIVE, *a.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn. *Burnet.*

OPI'NIONATIVELY, *ad.* Stubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS, *s.* [from *opinionative*.] Obstinacy.

OPI'NIONIST, *s.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions. *Glanville.*

OPI'PAROUS, *a.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous.

OPITULATION, *s.* [*opitulatio*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping.

O'PIUM, *s.* A juice, partly resinous, partly gummy; brought to us in flat cakes, from Natolia, Egypt, and the East Indies, produced from the white garden poppy. A moderate dose of opium first makes the patient cheerful; it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. An immoderate dose of opium brings on a sort of drunkenness, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. *Hill.*

O'PLE-TREE, *s.* [*ople*, and *tree*.] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

OPOBA'LSAMUM, *s.* [Lat.] Balm of Gilead.

OPO'PONAX, *s.* [Lat.] A gum resin of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste; brought to us from the East, but we are ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

O'PPIDAN, *s.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

TO OPI'PGENERATE, *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn: not in use. *Bacon.*

TO O'PPILATE, *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

OPPILATION, *s.* [*oppilation*, Fr.] Obstruction; matter heaped together. *Harvey.*

O'PPILATIVE, *a.* [*oppilative*, Fr.] Obstructive.

OPPLE'TE*, } *a.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowd-

OPPLE'TED, } ed.

OPPO'NENT, *a.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse. *Prior.*

OPPO'NENT, *s.* [*opponens*, Lat.]

- 1 Antagonist; adversary.
- 2 One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE, *a.* [*opportunus*, Lat.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper. *Milton.*

OPPORTU'NELY, *ad.* [from *opportune*.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place. *Wotton.*

OPPORTU'NITY, *s.* [*opportunitas*, Latin.] Fit

OPT

- time; fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end. *Denham.*
- To OPPOSE, v. a.** [*opposer, Fr.*]
- 1 To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival. *Locke.*
 - 3 To place as an obstacle. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To place in front. *Shakespeare.*
- To OPPOSE, v. n.**
- 1 To act adversely. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.
- OPPOSELESS, a.** [from *oppose*.] Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shakespeare.*
- OPPOSER, s.** [from *oppose*.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival. *Blackmore.*
- OPPOSITE, a.** [*opposite, Fr.*]
- 1 Placed in front; facing each other. *Milton.*
 - 2 Adverse; repugnant. *Rogers.*
 - 3 Contrary. *Tillotson.*
- OPPOSITE, s.** Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Hooker.*
- OPPOSITELY, ad.** [from *opposite*.]
- 1 In such a situation as to face each other. *Grew.*
 - 2 Adversely. *May.*
- OPPOSITENESS, s.** [from *opposite*.] The state of being opposite.
- OPPOSITION, s.** [*opposition, Fr.*]
- 1 Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against. *Milton.*
 - 2 Hostile resistance. *Tillotson.*
 - 3 Contrariety of affection. *Pearson.*
 - 4 Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures. *Hooker.*
 - 5 Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning. *Locke.*
 - 6 Inconsistency.
- To OPRESS, v. a.** [*oppressus, Lat.*]
- 1 To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity. *Pope.*
 - 2 To overpower; to subdue. *Shakespeare.*
- OPPRESSION, s.** [*oppression, Fr.*]
- 1 The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.
 - 2 The state of being oppressed; misery. *Shak.*
 - 3 Hardship; calamity. *Addison.*
 - 4 Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body. *Arbuth.*
- OPPRESSIVE, a.** [from *oppress*.]
- 1 Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exacting or severe.
 - 2 Heavy; overwhelming. *Rowe.*
- OPPRESSOR, s.** [*oppressus, French.*] One who harasses other with unreasonable or unjust severity. *Sandys.*
- OPPROBRIOUS, a.** [*opprobrium, Lat.*]
- 1 Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous. *Addison.*
 - 2 Blasted with infamy. *Milton.*
- OPPROBRIOUSLY, ad.** Reproachfully; scurrilously. *Shakespeare.*
- OPPROBRIOUSNESS, s.** [from *opprobrious*.] Reproachfulness; scurrility.
- To OPPUGN, v. a.** [*oppugno, Lat.*] To oppose; to attack; to resist. *Harvey.*
- OPPUGNANCY, s.** [from *oppugn*.] Opposition. *Shakespeare.*
- OPPUGNER, s.** [from *oppugn*.] One who opposes or attacks. *Boyle.*
- OPTIMATHY, s.** [*οψιμαθια*.] Late education; late erudition.
- OPSONATION, s.** [*opsonatio, Lat.*] Catering; a buying provisions.
- OPTABLE, a.** [*optabilis, Lat.*] Desirable; to be wished.
- OPTATIVE, a.** [*optativus, Lat.*] Expressive of desire. *Clarke.*
- OPTICAL, a.** [*οπτικός*.] Relating to the science of opticks. *Boyle.*
- OPTICIAN, s.** [from *optick*.] One skilled in opticks.
- OPTICK, a.** [*οπτικός*.]
- 1 Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision. *Newton.*
 - 2 Relating to the science of vision. *Wotton.*
- OPTICK, s.** An instrument of sight; an organ of sight. *Brown.*

ORB

- OPTICKS, s.** [*οπτική*.] The science of the nature and laws of vision. *Brown.*
- OPTIMACY, s.** [*optimates, Lat.*] Nobility; body of nobles. *Howel.*
- OPTIMITY, s.** [*optimus, Lat.*] The state of being best.
- OPTION, s.** [*optio, Lat.*] Choice; election; power of choosing. *Smalridge.*
- OPTIONAL, a.** [from *option*.] Leaving something to chose. *Blackstone.*
- OPULENCE, s.** [*opulentia, Latin.*] Wealth; riches; affluence. *Clarendon.*
- OPULENCY, s.** [*opulentia, Latin.*] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *South.*
- OPULENTLY, ad.** Richly; with splendour.
- OR, conj.** [*other, Sax.*]
- 1 A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.
 - 2 It corresponds to *either*: he must either fall or fly.
 - 3 Before: *or ever*, is *before ever*. *Fisher.*
- OR, s.** [*Fr.*] Gold. *Philips.*
- ORACH, s.** [*atriplex*.] A plant.
- ORACLE, s.** [*oraculum, Lat.*]
- 1 Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. *Hooker.*
 - 2 The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired. *Shakesp.*
 - 3 Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.*
 - 4 One famed for wisdom.
- To ORACLE, v. n.** [from the noun.] To utter oracles: not in use. *Milton.*
- ORACULAR, a.** [from *oracle*.]
- ORACULOUS, a.** [from *oracle*.]
- 1 Uttering oracles; resembling oracles. *Pope.*
 - 2 Positive; authoritative. *Glanville.*
 - 3 Obscure; ambiguous. *King.*
- ORACULOUSLY, ad.** [from *oraculous*.] In manner of an oracle. *Brown.*
- ORACULOUSNESS, s.** [from *oraculous*.] The state of being oracular.
- ORAISON, s.** [*oraison, Fr.*] Prayer; verbal supplication. *Dryden.*
- ORAL, a.** [*oral, Fr.*] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Addison.*
- ORALLY, ad.** [from *oral*.] By mouth; without writing. *Hale.*
- ORANGE, s.** [*orange, Fr.*] The leaves have two lobes at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe. *Miller.*
- ORANGERY, s.** [*orangerie, Fr.*] Plantation of oranges. *Spectator.*
- ORANGEMUSK, s.** A species of pear.
- ORANGWIFE, s.** [*orange and wife*.] A woman who sells oranges. *Shakespeare.*
- ORATION, s.** [*oratio, Lat.*] A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick; an harangue; a declamation. *Watts.*
- ORATOR, s.** [*orator, Lat.*]
- 1 A publick speaker; a man of eloquence. *Shak.*
 - 2 A petitioner: this sense is used in addresses to chancery.
- ORATORICAL, a.** [from *orator*.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator. *Watts.*
- ORATORIO, s.** [*Ital.*] A kind of sacred drama; a kind of dramatic composition generally taken from the scriptures and set to the finest music. *Ash.*
- ORATORY, s.** [*oratoriae ars, Lat.*]
- 1 Eloquence; rhetorical expression. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Exercise of eloquence. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 3 [From *oratoire, Fr.*] A private place deputed and allotted for prayer alone. *Ayliffe.*
- ORB, s.** [*orbe, Fr. orbis, Lat.*]
- 1 Sphere; orbicular body. *Woodward.*
 - 2 Circular body. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Mundane sphere; celestial body. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Wheel; any rolling body. *Milton.*
 - 5 Circle; line drawn round.
 - 6 Circle described by any of the mundane spheres. *Bacon.*
 - 7 Period; revolution of time. *Milton.*
 - 8 Sphere of action. *Shakespeare.*
- ORBATON, s.** [*orbatus, Lat.*] Privation of parents or children.

ORD

- ORBED**, *a.* [from *orb.*]
 1 Round; circular; orbicular. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Formed into a circle. *Milton.*
 3 Rounded. *Addison.*
- ORBI'CLAR**, *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr.]
 1 Spherical. *Milton.*
 2 Circular. *Newton.*
- ORBI'CLARLY**, *ad.* [from *orbicular.*] Spherically; circularly.
- ORBI'CLARNESS**, *s.* [from *orbicular.*] The state of being orbicular.
- ORBI'CLATED**, *a.* [*orbiculatus*, Lat.] Moulded into an orb.
- ORBIT**, *s.* [*orbita*, Lat.] The line described by the revolution of a planet. *Blackmore.*
- ORBITY**, *s.* [*orbus*, Latin.] Loss, or want of parents or children. *Bacon.*
- ORC**, *s.* [*orca*, Lat.] A sort of sea fish. *Milton.*
- ORCHAL**, *s.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*
- ORCHANET**, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- ORCHARD**, *s.* [*ortgeard*, Sax.] A garden of fruit trees. *Ben Jonson.*
- ORCHESTRA*** } *s.* [*ὀρχήστρα*.] The place where
ORCHESTRE } the musicians are set at a publick show.
- ORD**, *s.* An edge. *Ord*, in English, signifies beginning.
- To ORDA'IN**, *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat.]
 1 To appoint; to decree. *Dryden.*
 2 To establish; to settle; to institute. *Shakes.*
 3 To set in an office. *Esther.*
 4 To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet.*
- ORDA'INER**, *s.* [from *ordain.*] He who ordains.
- ORDEAL**, *s.* [*ordal*, Saxon.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water. *Hale.*
- ORDER**, *s.* [*ordo*, Lat.]
 1 Method; regular disposition. *Bacon.*
 2 Established process. *Watts.*
 3 Proper state. *Locke.*
 4 Regularity; settled mode. *Daniel.*
 5 Mandate; precept; command. *Clarendon.*
 6 Rule; regulation. *Hooker.*
 7 Regular government. *Daniel.*
 8 A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour. *Bacon.*
 9 A rank, or class. *Kings.*
 10 A religious fraternity. *Shakespeare.*
 11 (Plural.) Hierarchical states. *Dryden.*
 12 Means to an end. *Taylor.*
 13 Measures; care. *Spenser.*
 14 (In architecture.) A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. There are five orders of columns; three of which are Greek, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, the Tuscan and Composite.
- To ORDER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct. *Psalms.*
 2 To manage; to procure. *Spenser.*
 3 To methodise; to dispose fitly. *Chronicles.*
 4 To direct; to command.
 5 To ordain to sacerdotal function. *Whitgift.*
- To ORDER**, *v. n.* To give command; to give direction. *Milton.*
- ORDERER**, *s.* [from *order.*] One that orders, methodises, or regulates. *Suckling.*
- ORDERLESS**, *a.* [from *order.*] Disorderly; out of rule. *Shakespeare.*
- ORDERLINESS**, *s.* [from *orderly.*] Regularity; methodicalness.
- ORDERLY**, *a.* [from *order.*]
 1 Methodical; regular. *Hooker.*
 2 Observant of method. *Chapman.*
 3 Not tumultuous; well regulated. *Clarendon.*
 4 According with established method. *Hooker.*
- ORDERLY**, *ad.* [from *order.*] Methodically; according to order; regularly. *Sandys.*
- ORDINABLE**, *a.* [*ordino*, Lat.] Such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*

ORG

- ORDINAL**, *a.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order; as, second, third. *Holder.*
- ORDINAL**, *s.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinale*, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainsworth.*
- ORDINANCE**, *s.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.]
 1 Law; rule; prescript. *Spenser.*
 2 Observance commanded. *Taylor.*
 3 Appointment. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A cannon. It is now generally written for distinction, *ordnance*. *Shakespeare.*
- ORDINARILY**, *ad.* [from *ordinary.*]
 1 According to established rules; according to settled method. *Woodward.*
 2 Commonly; usually. *South.*
- ORDINARY**, *a.* [*ordinarius*, Lat.]
 1 Established; methodical; regular. *Atterbury.*
 2 Common; usual. *Tillotson.*
 3 Mean; of low rank. *Addison.*
 4 Ugly; not handsome: as, she is an ordinary woman.
- ORDINARY**, *s.*
 1 Established judge of ecclesiastical causes. *Bacon.*
 2 Settled establishment. *Wotton.*
 3 Actual and constant office. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Regular price of a meal. *Swift.*
 5 A place of eating established at a certain price.
- To ORDINATE**, *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] To appoint. *Daniel.*
- ORDINATE**, *a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regular; methodical. *Ray.*
- ORDINATION**, *s.* [*ordinatio*, Lat.]
 1 Established order or tendency. *Norris.*
 2 The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet.*
- ORDNANCE**, *s.* Cannon; great guns. *Shakes.*
- ORDO'NNANCE**, *s.* [Fr.] Disposition of figures in a picture.
- ORDURE**, *s.* [*ordure*, Fr.] Dung; filth. *Shak.*
- ORE**, *s.* [*ore*, or *ora*, Sax. *oor*, Dutch, a mine.]
 1 Metal unrefined; metal yet in its fossil state. *Raleigh.*
 2 Metal. *Milton.*
- O'REWEED**, } *s.* A sea weed. *Carew.*
O'REWOOD, }
- ORGAL**, *s.* Lees of wine.
- ORGAN**, *s.* [*organe*, Fr.]
 1 Natural instrument; as the tongue is the organ of speech. *Raleigh.*
 2 [From *orgue*, Fr.] An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand. *Keil.*
- ORGANICAL**, } *a.* [*organique*, French; *organicus*,
ORGANICK, } Lat.]
 1 Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other. *Milton.*
 2 Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a certain end. *Milton.*
 3 Respecting organs. *Holder.*
- ORGANICALLY**, *ad.* [from *organical.*] By means of organs or instruments. *Locke.*
- ORGANICALNESS**, *s.* [from *organical.*] State of being organical.
- ORGANISM**, *s.* [from *organ.*] Organical structure. *Grew.*
- ORGANIST**, *s.* [*organiste*, Fr. from *organ.*] One who plays on the organ. *Boyle.*
- ORGANIZA'TION**, *s.* [from *organize.*] Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other. *Locke.*
- To ORGANIZE**, *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr.] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.
- ORGANLOFT**, *s.* [*organ* and *loft*.] The loft where the organ stands. *Tatte.*
- ORGANPIPE**, *s.* [*organ* and *pipe*.] The pipe of a musical organ. *Shakespeare.*
- ORGANY**, *s.* [*origanum*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- ORGASM**, *s.* [*orgasme*, Fr. *σπγασμος*.] Sudden vehemence. *Denham.*
- ORGEIS**, *s.* A sea fish, called likewise *organling*. *Ainsworth.*
- ORGIES**, *s.* [*orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels. *Ben Jonson.*
- ORGI'LOUS**, *a.* [*orgueilleux*, French.] Proud; haughty: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

ORP

O'RICHALCH, *s.* [*orichalcum*, Lat.] Brass. *Spe.*
O'RIENT, *a.* [*oriens*, Lat.]
 1 Rising, as the sun. *Milton.*
 2 Eastern; oriental.
 3 Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling. *Bacon.*
O'RIENT, *s.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun first appears.
O'RIENTAL, *a.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east. *Bacon.*
O'RIENTAL, *s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Gretr.*
O'RIENTALISM, *s.* [from *oriental*.] An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.
O'RIENTA'LITY, *s.* [from *oriental*.] State of being oriental. *Brown.*
O'RIFICE, *s.* [*orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation. *Arbuthnot.*
O'RIFLAMB, *s.* A golden standard. *Ainsworth.*
O'RIGAN, *s.* [*organum*, Lat.] Wild marjoram. *Spenser.*
O'IGIN, } *s.* [*origine*, Fr. *origo*, Lat.]
O'RI'GINAL, }
 1 Beginning; first existence. *Bentley.*
 2 Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence. *Atterbury.*
 3 First copy; archetype. In this sense *origin* is not used. *Locke.*
 4 Derivation; descent. *Dryden.*
O'RI'GINAL, *a.* [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Lat.]
 Primitive; pristine; first. *Stillington.*
O'RI'GINA'LITY,* *s.* The quality of being original. *Gough.*
O'RI'GINALLY, *ad.* [from *original*.]
 1 Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning. *Smalridge.*
 2 At first. *Woodward.*
 3 As the first author. *Roscommon.*
O'RI'GINALNESS, *s.* [from *original*.] The quality or state of being original.
O'RI'GINARY, *a.* [*originaire*, Fr.]
 1 Productive; causing existence. *Cheyne.*
 2 Primitive; that which was the first state. *San.*
To O'RI'GINATE, *v. a.* [from *origin*.] To bring into existence.
To O'RI'GINATE, *v. n.* To take existence.
O'RI'GINATION, *s.* [*originatio*, Lat.]
 The act or mode of bringing into existence; first introduction. *Keil.*
 2 Descent from a primitive. *Pearson.*
O'RISONS, *s.* [*oraison*, Fr.] A prayer; a supplication. *Milton.*
O'RLOP, *s.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Hayward.*
To O'RNAMENT,* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embellish; to decorate. *Ash.*
O'RNAMENT, *s.* [*ornamentum*, Lat.]
 1 Embellishment; decoration. *Rogers.*
 2 Honour; that which confers dignity. *Addison.*
O'RNAMENTAL, *a.* [from *ornament*.] Serving to decoration; giving embellishment. *Swift.*
O'RNAMENTALLY, *ad.* In such a manner as may confer embellishment.
O'RNAMENTED, *a.* [from *ornament*.] Embellished; bedecked.
O'RNA'TE, *a.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Milton.*
O'RNATENESS, *s.* [from *ornate*.] Finery; state of being embellished.
O'RNATURE, *s.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Decoration. *Ainsworth.*
O'RNITHO'LOGY, *s.* [*ορνις* and *λογος*.] A discourse on birds.
O'RPHAN, *s.* [*ορφανος*.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both. *Spenser.*
O'RPHAN, *a.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents. *Sidney.*
O'RPHANAGE, *s.* [from *orphan*.] State of an orphan.
O'RPHANISM, } orphan.
O'RPHA'NOTROPHY, *s.* [*ορφανος* and *τροφη*.] An hospital for orphans.
O'RPIMENT, *s.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat.] A foliaceous fossil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. *Hill.*

OSS

O'RPINE, *s.* [*orpin*, Fr.] Liverer or rose root. *Miller.*
O'RRERY, *s.* An instrument which, by many complicated movements, represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician, born at Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery.
O'RRIS, *s.* [*oris*, Lat.] A plant and flower. *Bac.*
O'RRIS, *s.* [old Fr.] A sort of gold or silver lace.
ORTS, *s.* Refuse; things left or thrown away: obsolete. *Ben Jonson.*
O'RTHO'DOX, *a.* [*ορθος* and *δοκειω*.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Bacon.*
O'RTHO'DOXLY, *ad.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of opinion. *Bacon.*
O'RTHO'DOXY, *s.* [*ορθοδοξια*.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine. *Swift.*
O'RTHO'DROMICKS, *s.* [*ορθος* and *δρομος*.] The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*
O'RTHO'DROMY, *s.* [*ορθος* and *δρομος*.] Sailing in a straight course.
ORTHO'EPY,* *s.* [*ορθος* and *επω*.] The art of speaking with propriety. *Ash.*
O'RTHO'GON, *s.* [*ορθος* and *γωνια*.] A rectangled figure. *Peacham.*
ORTHO'GONAL, *a.* [from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.
ORTHO'GRAPHER, *s.* [*ορθος* and *γραφω*.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar. *Shakespeare.*
ORTHOGRA'PHICK,* } *a.* [from *orthography*.]
ORTHOGRA'PHICAL, }
 1 Rightly spelled.
 2 Relating to the spelling. *Addison.*
 3 Delineated according to the elevation.
ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY, *ad.*
 1 According to the rules of spelling.
 2 According to the elevation.
ORTHO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*ορθος* and *γραφω*.]
 1 The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled. *Holder.*
 2 The art or practice of spelling. *Swift.*
 3 The elevation of a building delineated. *Moxon.*
ORTHO'PNOEA, *s.* [*ορθοπνοια*.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture. *Harvey.*
O'RTIVE, *a.* [*ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.
O'RTOLAN, *s.* [Fr.] A small bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*
O'RVAL, *s.* [*orvala*, Lat.] The herb clary.
ORVIE'TAN, *s.* [*orvietano*, Ital.] An antidote or counter poison. *Bailey.*
OSCHEO'CELE, *s.* [*οσχεον* and *κηλη*.] A kind of hernia when the intestines break into the scrotum.
OSCILLA'TION, *s.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.
OSCI'LLATORY, *a.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum. *Arbuth.*
O'SCITANCY, *s.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.]
 1 The act of yawning.
 2 Unusual sleepiness; carelessness. *Addison.*
O'SCITANT, *a.* [*oscitans*, Lat.]
 1 Yawning; unusually sleepy.
 2 Sleepy; sluggish. *Decay of Piety.*
OSCITA'TION, *s.* [*oscito*, Lat.] The act of yawning. *Tatler.*
O'SIER, *s.* [*osier*, Fr.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water. *May.*
O'SMUND, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
O'SPRAY, *s.* The sea eagle. *Numbers.*
O'SSELET, *s.* [Fr.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
O'SSEOUS,* *a.* [*osseus*, Lat.] Bony; resembling a bone; having a stony fruit. *Ash.*
O'SSICLE, *s.* [*ossiculum*, Lat.] A small bone. *Holder.*
O'SSIFICK, *a.* [*ossa*, and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous membranous to bony substance. *Wiseman.*

OTH

OSSIFICATION, *s.* [from *ossify*.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance. *Sharp.*
OSSIFRAGE, *s.* [*ossifrague*, Fr. *ossifraga*, Lat.] A kind of eagle. *Calmet.*
To OSSIFY, *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facio*, Lat.] To change to bone. *Sharp.*
OSSI'VOROUS, *a.* [*ossa* and *voro*, Lat.] Devouring bones. *Derham.*
OSSUARY, *s.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnelhouse; a place where the bones of dead people are kept.
OST, } *s.* A vessel upon which hops or malt are
OUST, } dried.
OSTENSIBLE, *a.* [*ostendo*, Lat.] Such as is proper or intended to be shown.
OSTENSIVE, *a.* [*ostentif*, Fr. *ostendo*, Latin.] Showing; betokening.
OSTE'NT, *s.* [*ostentum*, Lat.]
 1 Appearance; air; manner; mien. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Show; token. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A portent; a prodigy. *Dryden.*
OSTENTA'TION, *s.* [*ostentatio*, Lat.]
 1 Outward show; appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Ambitious display; boast; vain show. *Addison.*
 3 A show; a spectacle: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
OSTENTA'TIOUS, *a.* [*ostento*, Lat.] Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view. *Dryden.*
OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boastfully.
OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, *s.* Vanity; boastfulness.
OSTENTA'TOUR, *s.* [*ostentateur*, Fr.] A boaster; a vain setter to show.
OSTEO'COLLA, *s.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*.] A kind of spar, frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*
O'STEOCOPÉ, *s.* [*ὀστέον* and *κοπή*.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them.
OSTEO'LOGIST,* *s.* [from *osteology*.] An anatomist; one skilled in osteology. *Ash.*
OSTEO'LOGY, *s.* [*ὀστέον* and *λογία*.] A description of the bones. *Taiter.*
OSTI'ARY, *s.* [*ostium*, Lat.] The opening at which a river disembogues itself. *Brown.*
O'STLER, *s.* [*hostelier*, Fr.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn. *Swift.*
O'STLERY, *s.* [*hostelerie*, Fr.] The place belonging to the ostler.
O'STRACISM, *s.* [*ὀστρακισμός*.] A manner of passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell; public censure. *Cleveland.*
OSTRA'CITES, *s.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil state. *Hill.*
O'STRICH, *s.* [*ostruche*, Fr. *struthio*, Latin.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, as other birds swallow small stones, to assist in digesting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmet.*
OTACOU'STICK, *s.* [*ὠτα* and *ακουστικός*.] An instrument to facilitate hearing. *Grew.*
OTHER, *pro.* [*other*, Sax.]
 1 Not the same; not this; different. *Swift.*
 2 Not I, or he, but some one else. *Bacon.*
 3 Not the one, not this, but the contrary. *South.*
 4 Correlative to each. *Philips.*
 5 Something beside. *Locke.*
 6 The next. *Shakespeare.*
 7 The third past. *Ben Jonson.*
 8 It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; something different. *Glanville.*
OTHERGATES, *ad.* In another manner. *Shak.*
OTHERGUISE, *ad.* [*other* and *guise*.] Of another kind: sometimes written *otherguess*.
OTHERWHERE, *ad.* [*other* and *where*.] In other places. *Hooker.*

OUT

OTHERWHILE, *ad.* [*other* and *while*.] At other times.
OTHERWISE, *ad.* [*other* and *wise*.]
 1 In a different manner. *Sprat.*
 2 By other causes. *Raleigh.*
 3 In other respects. *Rogers.*
O'TTER, *s.* [*oter*, Sax.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish. *Grew.*
OU'BAT, } *s.* A sort of caterpillar.
OU'BUST, }
OUCH, *s.* An ornament of gold or jewels. *Ba.*
OUGHT, *s.* [*awhit*, Sax.] Any thing; not nothing; more properly *ought*. *Milton.*
OUGHT, *verb imper.* [preterit of *owe*.]
 1 Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. *Spelman.*
 2 To be obliged by duty: subjects *ought* to obey the king. *Bacon.*
 3 To be fit; to be necessary: the position *ought* to be proved. *Locke.*
OUNCE, *s.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty pennyweights; a pennyweight, twenty-four grains. *Bacon.*
OUNCE, *s.* [*once*, Fr. *onza*, Spanish.] A lynx; a panther. *Milton.*
OUPHE, *s.* [*auff*, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin. *Shakespeare.*
OU'PHEN, *a.* [from *ouphé*.] Elfish. *Shakespeare.*
OUR, *pron. poss.* [*ure*, Sax.]
 1 Pertaining to us; belonging to us. *Shakesp.*
 2 When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*. *Davies.*
OURSE'LVES, *reciprocal pronoun.*
 1 We; not others. *Locke.*
 2 Us; not others, in the oblique cases. *Dryden.*
OURSE'LF is used in the regal style. *Shakesp.*
OUSE, *s.* Tanners' bark: rather *oose*.
OU'SEL, *s.* [*osle*, Sax.] A blackbird. *Sprat.*
To OUST *v. a.* [*ouster*, Fr.]
 1 To vacate; to take away. *Hale.*
 2 To deprive; to eject. *Lesley.*
OUT, *ad.* [*ut*, Sax.]
 1 Not within: the stag is *out*. *Prior.*
 2 It is generally opposed to *in*. *Shakespeare.*
 3 In a state of disclosure: the leaves are *out*. *Bacon.*
 4 Not in confinement or concealment: murder will *out*. *Shakespeare.*
 5 From the place or house. *Shakespeare.*
 6 From the inner part. *Ezekiel.*
 7 Not at home: I was *out*.
 8 In a state of extinction: the fire is *out*. *Shak.*
 9 In a state of being exhausted: the provision is *out*. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Not in office: the minister is *out*. *Shakespeare.*
 11 To the end: hear him *out*. *Dryden.*
 12 Loudly; without restraint. *Pope.*
 13 Not in the hands of the owner: my horse is *out*, I have lent him. *Locke.*
 14 In an error. *Swift.*
 15 At a loss; in a puzzle. *Bacon.*
 16 With torn clothes. *Dryden.*
 17 Away, so as to consume. *Taylor.*
 18 Deficient: he was *out* fifty pounds. *Fell.*
 19 It is used emphatically before *alas*. *Sackling.*
 20 It is used emphatically to verbs of discovery. *Numbers.*
OUT, *inter.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion. It has sometimes *upon* after it. *Shak.*
OUT of, *prep.*
 1 From; noting produce. *Spenser.*
 2 Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, absence, or dereliction. *Pope.*
 3 No longer in. *Dryden.*
 4 Not in; noting unfitness. *Dryden.*
 5 Not within; relating to a house. *Shakespeare.*
 6 From; noting copy. *Stillingfleet.*
 7 From; noting rescue. *Addison.*
 8 Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity. *Swift.*
 9 From one thing to something different: he went *out* of his regular course. *Decay of Piety.*
 10 To a different state from; in a different state: my mouth is *out* of taste. *Bacon.*

OUT

- 11 Not according to; done *out of* rule. *Pope.*
 12 To a different state from; noting separation: he is *out of* favour. *Hooker.*
 13 Beyond: *out of* sight. *Addison.*
 14 Deviating from; noting irregularity. *Shakes.*
 15 Past; without; noting something worn out or exhausted. *Knolles.*
 16 By means of. *Shakespeare.*
 17 In consequence of; noting the motive or reason: he reproached me *out of* kindness. *Bacon.*
 18 *Out of hand*; immediately: as, that is easily used which is ready in the hand. *Shakespeare.*
 To **OUT**, *v. a.* To deprive by expulsion. *King Charles.*
OUT, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.
 To **OUTA'CT**, *v. a.* [*out and act.*] To do beyond. *Otway.*
 To **OUTBA'LANCE**, *v. a.* [*out and balance.*] To overweigh; to preponderate. *Dryden.*
 To **OUTBA'R**, *v. a.* [*out and bar.*] To shut out by fortification. *Spenser.*
 To **OUTBI'D**, *v. a.* [*out and bid.*] To overpower by bidding a higher price. *Donne.*
OUTBI'DDER, *s.* One that outbids.
OUTBLO'WED, *a.* [*out and blow.*] Inflated; swollen with wind. *Dryden.*
OUTBORN, *a.* [*out and born.*] Foreign; not native.
OUTBOUND, *a.* [*out and bound.*] Destinated to a distant voyage. *Dryden.*
 To **OUTBRA'VE**, *v. a.* [*out and brave.*] To bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance. *Cowley.*
 To **OUTBRA'ZEN**, *v. a.* [*out and brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.
OUTBREAK, *s.* [*out and break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption. *Shakespeare.*
 To **OUTBRE'ATHE**, *v. a.* [*out and breathe.*]
 1 To weary by having better breath. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To expire. *Spenser.*
OUTCA'ST, *part.* [*out and cast.*]
 Thrown into the air as refuse. *Spenser.*
 2 Banished; expelled. *Milton.*
OUTCAST, *s.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled. *Prior.*
 To **OUTCRA'FT**, *v. a.* [*out and craft.*] To excel in cunning. *Shakespeare.*
OUTCRY, *s.* [*out and cry.*]
 1 Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour. *Denham.*
 2 Clamour of detestation. *South.*
 3 A publick sale; an auction. *Ainsworth.*
 To **OUTDA'RE**, *v. a.* [*out and dare.*] To venture beyond. *Shakespeare.*
 To **OUTDA'TE**, *v. a.* [*out and date.*] To antiquate. *Hammond.*
 To **OUTDO'**, *v. a.* [*out and do.*] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another. *Milton.*
 To **OUTDWE'LL**, *v. a.* [*out and dwell.*] To stay beyond. *Shakespeare.*
OUTER, *a.* [*from out.*] That which is without: opposed to *inner*. *Grew.*
OUTERLY, *ad.* Toward the outside. *Grew.*
OUTERMOST, *a.* [*superlative, from outer.*] Remotest from the midst. *Boyle.*
 To **OUTFA'CE**, *v. a.* [*out and face.*]
 1 To brave; to bear down by show of magnanimity, or with impudence. *Wotton.*
 2 To stare down. *Raleigh.*
 To **OUTFA'WN**, *v. a.* [*out and fawn.*] To excel in fawning. *Hudibras.*
 To **OUTFLY'**, *v. a.* [*out and fly.*] To leave behind in flight. *Shakespeare.*
OUTFORM, *s.* [*out and form.*] External appearance. *Ben Jonson.*
 To **OUTFRO'WN**, *v. a.* [*out and frown.*] To frown down; to overbear by frowns. *Shakespeare.*
OUTGATE, *s.* [*out and gate.*] Outlet; passage outward. *Spenser.*
 To **OUTGI'VE**, *v. a.* [*out and give.*] To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*
 To **OUTGO'**, *v. a.* [*out and go.*]
 1 To surpass; to excel. *Carew.*

OUT

- 2 To go beyond; to leave behind in going.
 3 To circumvent; to overreach. *Denham.*
 To **OUTGRO'W**, *v. a.* [*out and grow.*] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing. *Swift.*
OUTGUARD, *s.* [*out and guard.*] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence. *Dryden.*
 To **OUTJE'ST**, *v. a.* [*out and jest.*] To overpower by jesting. *Shakespeare.*
 To **OUTKNA'VE**, *v. a.* [*out and knave.*] To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange.*
OUTLA'NDISH, *a.* [*out and land.*] Not native foreign. *Donne.*
 To **OUTLA'ST**, *v. a.* [*out and last.*] To surpass in duration. *Waller.*
OUTLAW, *s.* [*utlaga, Sax.*] One excluded from the benefit of the law; a robber; a bandit.
 To **OUTLAW**, *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Herbert.*
OUTLAWRY, *s.* [*from outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law. *Bac.*
 To **OUTLE'AP**, *v. a.* [*out and leap.*] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.
OUTLEAP, *s.* Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*
OUTLET, [*out and let.*] Passage outward; discharge outward; passage of egress. *Ray.*
OUTLINE, *s.* [*out and line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity. *Dry.*
 To **OUTLI'VE**, *v. a.* [*out and live.*] To live beyond; to survive. *Clarendon.*
OUTLIVER, *s.* A survivor.
 To **OUTLO'OK**, *v. a.* [*out and look.*] To face down; to browbeat. *Shakespeare.*
 To **OUTLU'STRE**, *v. a.* [*out and lustre.*] To excel in brightness. *Shakespeare.*
OUTLY'ING, *part. a.* [*out and lie.*] Not in the common course of order. *Temple.*
 To **OUTMA'RCH**, *v. a.* [*out and march.*] To leave behind in the march. *Clarendon.*
 To **OUTME'ASURE**, *v. a.* [*out and measure.*] To exceed in measure. *Brown.*
OUTMOST, *a.* [*out and most.*] Remotest from the middle. *Newton.*
 To **OUTNU'MBER**, *v. a.* [*out and number.*] To exceed in number. *Addison.*
 To **OUTPA'CE**, *v. a.* [*out and pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*
OUTPARISH, *s.* [*out and parish.*] Parish not lying within the walls. *Graunt.*
OUTPART, *s.* [*out and part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body. *Ayliffe.*
 To **OUTPOU'R**, *v. a.* [*out and pour.*] To emit; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.*
 To **OUTPRI'ZE**, *v. a.* [*out and prize.*] To exceed in the value set upon it. *Shakespeare.*
 To **OUTRAGE**, *v. a.* [*outrager, Fr.*] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously. *Atterbury.*
 To **OUTRAGE**, *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies; not in use. *Ascham.*
OUTRAGE, *s.* [*outrage, Fr.*] Open violence; tumultuous mischief. *Shakespeare.*
OUTRA'GIOUS, *a.* [*outrageux, Fr.*]
 1 Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney.*
 2 Excessive; passing reason or decency. *Dryden.*
 3 Enormous; atrocious. *Shakespeare.*
OUTRA'GIOUSLY, *ad.* Violently; tumultuously; furiously. *South.*
OUTRA'GIOUSNESS, *s.* [*from outrageous.*] Fury; violence. *Dryden.*
 To **OUTREACH**, *v. a.* [*out and reach.*] To go beyond. *Brown.*
 To **OUTRI'DE**, *v. a.* [*out and ride.*] To pass by riding. *Dryden.*
OUTRIDER, *s.* [*from outride.*] One of the bailiffs who is employed to summons the people to the county court; a tradesman who travels for orders. *Ash.*
OUTRI'GHT, *ad.* [*out and right.*]
 1 Immediately; without delay. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Completely. *Addison.*
 To **OUTRO'AR**, *v. a.* [*out and roar.*] To exceed in roaring. *Shakespeare.*

OUT

OUTRO'DE, *s.* [*out and rode.*] Excursion.
To OUTRO'OT, *v. a.* [*out and root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe.*
To OUTRU'N, *v. a.* [*out and run.*] 1 To leave behind in running. *Shakespeare.* 2 To exceed. *Addison.*
To OUTSA'IL, *v. a.* [*out and sail.*] To leave behind in sailing. *Broome.*
To OUTSCO'RN, *v. a.* [*out and scorn.*] To bear down or confront by contempt. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTSE'LL, *v. a.* [*out and sell.*] 1 To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold. *Temple.* 2 To gain a higher price. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTSHI'NE, *v. a.* [*out and shine.*] 1 To emit lustre. *Shakespeare.* 2 To excel in lustre. *Denham.*
To OUTSHO'OT, *v. a.* [*out and shoot.*] 1 To exceed in shooting. *Dryden.* 2 To shoot beyond. *Norris.*
OUTSIDE, *s.* [*out and side.*] 1 Superficies; surface; external part. *L'Estran.* 2 Extreme part; part remote from the middle. *Bacon.* 3 Superficial appearance. *Locke.* 4 The utmost. *Mortimer.* 5 Person; external man. *Bacon.* 6 Outer side; part not enclosed. *Spectator.*
To OUTSIT, *v. a.* [*out and sit.*] To sit beyond the time of any thing. *South.*
To OUTSLE'EP, *v. a.* [*out and sleep.*] To sleep beyond. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTSPE'AK, *v. a.* [*out and speak.*] To speak something beyond; to exceed. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTSPO'RT, *v. a.* [*out and sport.*] To sport beyond. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTSPRE'AD, *v. a.* [*out and spread.*] To extend; to diffuse. *Pope.*
To OUTSTA'ND, *v. n.* [*out and stand.*] 1 To support; to resist. *Woodward.* 2 To stand beyond the proper time. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTSTA'ND, *v. a.* To protuberate from the main body.
To OUTSTA'RE, *v. a.* [*out and stare.*] To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery. *Crashaw.*
OUTSTREET, *s.* [*out and street.*] Street in the extremities of a town.
OUTSTRETCH, *v. a.* [*out and stretch.*] To extend; to spread out. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTSTRI'P, *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind in a race. *Ben Jonson.*
To OUTSWE'ETEN, *v. a.* [*out and sweeten.*] To excel in sweetness. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTSWE'AR, *v. a.* [*out and swear.*] To overpower by swearing. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTTO'NGUE, *v. a.* [*out and tongue.*] To bear down by noise. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTTA'LK, *v. a.* [*out and talk.*] To overpower by talk. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTVA'LUE, *v. a.* [*out and value.*] To transcend in price. *Boyle.*
To OUTVE'NOM, *v. a.* [*out and venom.*] To exceed in poison. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTVI'E, *v. a.* [*out and vie.*] To exceed; to surpass. *Addison.*
To OUTVI'LLAIN, *v. a.* [*out and villain.*] To exceed in villany. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTVO'ICE, *v. a.* [*out and voice.*] To outroar; to exceed in clamour. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTVO'TE, *v. a.* [*out and vote.*] To conquer by plurality of suffrages. *South.*
To OUTWA'LK, *v. a.* [*out and walk.*] To leave one in walking.
UTWALL, *s.* [*out and wall.*] Outward part of a building. 2 Superficial appearance. *Shakespeare.*
UTWARD, *a.* [*utward, Sax.*] External; opposed to inward. *Shakespeare.* Extrinsic; adventitious. *Dryden.* Foreign; not intestine. *Hayward.* 4 Tending to the outparts. *Dryden.* 5 (In theology.) Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual. *Duppa.*
OUTWARD, *s.* External form. *Shakespeare.*
OUTWAED or OUTWARDS, *ad*

OVE

1 To foreign parts: as, a ship outward bound.
 2 To the outer parts. *Newton.*
OUTWARDLY, *ad.* [*from outward.*] 1 Externally; opposed to inwardly. *Hooker.* 2 In appearance; not sincerely. *Sprat.*
To OUTWE'AR, *v. a.* [*out and wear.*] 1 To pass tediously. *Pope.* 2 To last longer than something else.
To OUTWE'ED, *v. a.* [*out and weed.*] To extirpate as a weed. *Spenser.*
To OUTWE'IGH, *v. a.* [*out and weigh.*] 1 To exceed in gravity. *Wilkins.* 2 To preponderate; to excel in value or influence. *Dryden.*
To OUTWE'LL, *v. a.* [*out and well.*] To pour out: not in use. *Spenser.*
To OUTWIT, *v. a.* [*out and wit.*] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem. *L'Estrange.*
OUTWORK, *s.* [*out and work.*] The parts of a fortification next the enemy. *Bacon.*
OUTWO'RN, *part.* [*from outwear.*] Consumed or destroyed by use. *Milton.*
To OUTWRE'ST, *v. a.* [*out and wrest.*] To extort by violence. *Spenser.*
OUTWROU'GHT, *part.* [*out and wrought.*] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy. *Ben Jonson.*
To OUTWO'RTH, *v. a.* [*out and worth.*] To excel in value. *Shakespeare.*
O'VAL, *a.* [*ovale, Fr. ovum, Lat. an egg.*] Oblong resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. *Blackmore.*
O'VAL, *s.* That which has the shape of an egg. *Watts.*
OVA'RIOUS, *a.* [*ovum, Lat.*] Consisting of eggs. *Thomson.*
O'VARY, *s.* [*ovair, Fr. ovarium, Lat.*] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown.*
OVA'TION, *s.* [*ovatio, Lat.*] A lesser triumph among the Romans.
O'VEN, *s.* [*ofen, Sax.*] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread. *Spenser.*
O'VER hath a double signification in the names of places. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *ofre*, a brink or bank but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of nether, then *over* is from the Gothic *ufar*, above. *Gibson's Camden.*
O'VER, *prep.* [*ufar, Gothick; ofre, Sax.*] 1 Above, with respect to excellence or dignity. *Swift.* 2 Above, with regard to rule or authority. 3 Above in place. *Shakespeare.* 4 Across; from side to side. *Dryden.* 5 Through; diffusively. *Hammond.* 6 Upon. *Bacon.* 7 Before: as, *over night.* *Spenser.*
O'VER, *ad.* 1 Above the top. *Luke.* 2 More than a quantity assigned. five feet and an inch *over.* *Hayward.* 3 From side to side: the river was a mile *over.* *Grew.* 4 From one to another. *Bacon.* 5 From a country beyond the sea: the king went *over* to France. 6 On the surface: the ground is all *over* green. *Genesis.* 7 Past: when his rage was *over* he repented. *Knolles.* 8 Throughout; completely: I have thought the design *over.* *South.* 9 With repetition; another time: *over* again *over* and *over.* *Dryden.* 10 Extraordinary; in a great degree: be not *over* hasty in judging. *Baker.* 11 *Over and above.* Beside; beyond what was first supposed, or immediately intended. 12 *Over against.* Opposite; regarding in front. *Bacon.* 13 *To give over.* To cease from. *Pope.* 14 In composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech, in a sense equivalent to more than enough.

OVE

To O'VERABOUND, *v. n.* [*over* and *abound.*] To abound more than enough. *Philips.*
 To O'VERACT, *v. a.* [*over* and *act.*] To act more than enough. *Stillington.*
 To OVERA'RCH, *v. a.* [*over* and *arch.*] To cover as with an arch. *Pope.*
 To OVERA'WE, *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To keep in awe by superiour influence. *Spenser.*
 To OVERBA'LANCE, *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate. *Rogers.*
 OVERBA'LANCE, *s.* [*over* and *balance.*] Something more than equivalent. *Locke.*
 OVERBATTLE, *a.* Too fruitful; exuberant. *Hooker.*
 To OVERBE'AR, *v. a.* To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down. *Hooker.*
 To OVERBI'D, *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent. *Dryden.*
 To OVERBLO'W, *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be past its violence. *Dryden.*
 To OVERBLO'W, *v. a.* To drive away as clouds before the wind. *Waller.*
 O'VERBOARD, *ad.* [*over* and *board.*] See BOARD. Off the ship; out of the ship. *Dryden.*
 To OVERBU'LK, *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppress by bulk. *Shakespeare.*
 To OVERBU'RDEN, *v. a.* [*over* and *burden.*] To load with too great weight. *Sidney.*
 To OVERBU'Y, *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear. *Dryden.*
 To OVERCA'RRY, *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous. *Hayward.*
 To OVERCA'ST, *v. a.* [*over* and *cast.*]
 1 To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. *Spenser.*
 2 To cover. *Hooker.*
 3 To rate too high in computation. *Bacon.*
 To OVERCHA'RGE, *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*]
 1 To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge. *Raleigh.*
 2 To load; to crowd too much. *Pope.*
 3 To burden. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To rate too high. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To fill too full. *Addison.*
 5 To load with too great a charge. *Shakespeare.*
 To OVERCLO'UD, *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds. *Tickel.*
 To OVERCO'ME, *v. a.* pret. *I overcame*; part. pass. *overcome*; anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenser.* [*overcomen*, Dutch.]
 1 To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish. *Spenser.*
 2 To surmount. *Law.*
 3 To overflow; to surcharge. *Philips.*
 4 To come over or upon; to invade suddenly; not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 To OVERCO'ME, *v. n.* To gain the superiority. *Romans.*
 OVERCO'MER, *s.* [*from* the verb.] He who overcomes.
 To OVERCO'UNT, *v. a.* [*over* and *count.*] To rate above the true value. *Shakespeare.*
 To OVERDO', *v. a.* [*over* and *do.*] To do more than enough. *Grew.*
 To OVERDRESS, *v. a.* [*over* and *dress.*] To adorn lavishly. *Pope.*
 To OVERDRIVE, *v. a.* [*over* and *drive.*] To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Genesis.*
 To OVEREYE, *v. a.* [*over* and *eye.*]
 1 To superintend.
 2 To observe; to remark. *Shakespeare.*
 To OVERE'MPTY, *v. a.* [*over* and *empty.*] To make too empty. *Carew.*
 O'VERFALL, *s.* [*over* and *fall.*] Cataract. *Ral.*
 To OVERFLO'AT, *v. n.* [*over* and *float.*] To swim; to float. *Dryden.*
 To OVERFLO'W, *v. n.* [*over* and *flow.*]
 1 To be fuller than the brim can hold. *Dryden.*
 2 To exuberate; to abound. *Rogers.*
 To OVERFLO'W, *v. a.*
 1 To fill beyond the brim. *Taylor.*
 2 To deluge; to drown; to overrun. *Dryden.*
 O'VERFLOW, *s.* [*over* and *flow.*] Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance. *Arbutnot.*
 OVERFLOWING, *s.* [*from* *overflow.*] Exuberance; copiousness. *Rogers.*

OVE

OVERFLO'WINGLY, *ad.* Exuberantly; in great abundance. *Boyle.*
 To OVERFLY', *v. a.* [*over* and *fly.*] To cross by flight. *Dryden.*
 OVERFO'WARDNESS, *s.* [*over* and *forwardness.*] Too great quickness; too great readiness. *Hale.*
 To OVERFRE'IGHT, *v. a.* [*over* and *freight.*] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity. *Carew.*
 To OVERGE'T, *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To reach; to come up with. *Sidney.*
 To OVERGLA'NCE, *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look hastily over. *Shakespeare.*
 To OVERGO', *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*] To surpass; to excel. *Sidney.*
 To OVERGO'RGE, *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much. *Shakespeare.*
 To OVERGRO'W, *v. a.* [*over* and *grow.*]
 1 To cover with growth. *Spenser.*
 2 To rise above. *Mortimer.*
 To OVERGRO'W, *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size. *Knolles.*
 O'VERGROWTH, *s.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth. *Bacon.*
 To OVERHA'LE, *v. a.* [*over* and *hale.*]
 1 To spread over. *Spenser.*
 2 To examine over again.
 To OVERHA'NG, *v. a.* [*over* and *hang.*] To jut over; to impend over. *Shakespeare.*
 To OVERHA'RDEN, *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard. *Boyle.*
 O'VERHEAD, *ad.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above. *Milton.*
 To OVERHE'AR, *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear those who do not mean to be heard. *Shak.*
 To OVERHE'ND, *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake; to reach. *Spenser.*
 To OVERJO'Y, *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To transport; to ravish. *Taylor.*
 OVERJO'Y, *s.* Transport; ecstasy. *Shakespeare.*
 To OVERLA'BOUR, *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*] To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil. *Dryden.*
 To OVERLA'DE, *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To overburden. *Suckling.*
 OVERLA'RGE, *a.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough. *Collier.*
 OVERLA SHINGLY, *ad.* [*over* and *lash.*] With exaggeration: obsolete. *Brerewood.*
 To OVERLA'Y, *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*]
 1 To oppress by too much weight or power.
 2 To smother with too much or too close covering. *Milton.*
 3 To smother; to crush; to overwhelm. *Addison.*
 4 To cloud; to overcast. *Spenser.*
 5 To cover superficially. *Exodus.*
 6 To join by something laid over. *Milton.*
 To OVERLE'AP, *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To pass by a jump. *Dryden.*
 O'VERLEATHER, *s.* [*over* and *leather.*] The part of the shoe that covers the foot. *Shak.*
 To OVERLI'VE, *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to survive; to outlive. *Hayward.*
 To OVERLI'VE, *v. n.* To live too long. *Milton.*
 O'VERLIVER, *s.* [*from* *overlive.*] Survivor; that which lives longest. *Bacon.*
 To OVERLO'AD, *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burden with too much. *Felton.*
 O'VERLONG, *a.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long. *Boyle.*
 To OVERLO'OK, *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*]
 1 To view from a higher place. *Dryden.*
 2 To view fully; to peruse. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To superintend; to oversee. *Graunt.*
 4 To review. *Roscommon.*
 5 To pass by indulgently. *Rogers.*
 6 To neglect; to slight. *Atterbury.*
 O'VERLOOKER, *s.* [*over* and *looker.*] One who looks over his fellows. *Watts.*
 O'VERLOOP, *s.* The same with *orlop*. *Raleigh.*
 O'VERMASTED, *a.* [*over* and *mast.*] Having too much mast. *Dryden.*
 To OVERMA'STER, *v. a.* [*over* and *master.*] To subdue; to govern. *Shakespeare*

OVE

OVE

- To OVERMATCH**, v. a. [over and match.] To be too powerful; to conquer. *Dryden.*
- OVERMATCH**, s. One of superiour powers; one not to be overcome. *Milton.*
- OVERMEASURE**, s. [over and measure.] Something given over the due measure.
- To OVERMIX**, v. a. [over and mix.] To mix with too much. *Creech.*
- OVERMOST**, a. [over and most.] Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*
- OVERMUCH**, a. [over and much.] Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*
- OVERMUCH**, ad. In too great a degree.
- To OVERNAME**, v. a. [over and name.] To name in a series. *Shakespeare.*
- OVERNIGHT**, s. [over and night.] Night before bedtime. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVEROFFICE**, v. a. [over and office.] To lord by virtue of an office. *Shakespeare.*
- OVEROFFICIOUS**, a. [over and officious.] Too busy; too importunate. *Collier.*
- To OVERPASS**, v. a. [over and pass.]
- 1 To cross. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To overlook; to pass with disregard. *Milton.*
 - 3 To omit in a reckoning. *Raleigh.*
 - 4 To omit; not to receive. *Hooker.*
- To OVERPAY**, v. a. [over and pay.] To reward beyond the price. *Prior.*
- To OVERPERCH**, v. a. [over and perch.] To fly over. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERPEER**, v. a. [over and peer.] To overlook; to hover above; not used. *Sandys.*
- OVERPLUS**, s. [over and plus.] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient. *Hooker.*
- To OVERPLY**, v. a. [over and ply.] To employ too laboriously. *Milton.*
- To OVERPOISE**, v. a. [over and poise.] To outweigh. *Brown.*
- OVERPOISE**, s. [from the verb.] Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*
- To OVERPOWER**, v. a. [over and power.] To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority. *Woodward.*
- To OVERPRESS**, v. a. [over and press.] To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush. *Roscommon.*
- To OVERPRIZE**, v. a. [over and prize.] To value at too high price. *Wotton.*
- OVERRANK**, a. [over and rank.] Too rank. *Mor.*
- To OVERRATE**, v. a. [over and rate.] To rate at too much. *Rogers.*
- To OVERREREACH**, v. a. [over and reach.]
- 1 To rise above. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 To deceive; to go beyond. *Tillotson.*
- To OVERREREACH**, v. n. A horse is said to overreach when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and strikes his toes against his fore shoes. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
- OVERREACHER**, s. [from overreach.] A cheat; a deceiver.
- To OVERREREAD**, v. a. [over and read.] To peruse. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERRIPEN**, v. a. [over and ripen.] To make too ripe. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERROAST**, v. a. [over and roast.] To roast too much. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERRULE**, v. a. [over and rule.]
- 1 To influence with predominant power; to be superiour in authority. *Sidney.*
 - 2 To govern with high authority; to superintend. *Hayward.*
 - 3 To supersede. *Carew.*
- To OVERRUN**, v. a. [over and run.]
- 1 To harass by incursions; to ravage. *Addison.*
 - 2 To outrun; to pass behind. *Bacon.*
 - 3 To overspread; to cover all over. *Burnet.*
 - 4 To mischief by great numbers; to pester. *Add.*
 - 5 To injure by treading down.
- To OVERRUN**, v. n. To overflow; to be more than full. *Spenser.*
- To OVERSEE**, v. a. [over and see.]
- 1 To superintend; to overlook. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit. *Hudibras.*
- OVERSEEN**, part. [from oversee.] Mistaken; deceived. *Clarendon.*
- OVERSEER**, s. [from oversee.]
- 1 One who overlooks; a superintendant.
 - 2 An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor. *Graunt.*
- To OVERSET**, v. a. [over and set.]
- 1 To turn bottom upward; to throw off the basis; to subvert. *Addison.*
 - 2 To throw out of regularity. *Dryden.*
- To OVERSET**, v. n. To fall off the basis.
- To OVERSHADE**, v. a. [over and shade.] To cover with darkness. *Dryden.*
- To OVERSHADOW**, v. a. [over and shadow.]
- 1 To throw a shadow over any thing. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To shelter; to protect. *Milton.*
- To OVERSHOOT**, v. n. [over and shoot.] To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*
- To OVERSHOOT**, v. a.
- 1 To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 To pass swiftly over. *Harte.*
 - 3 To venture too far; to assert too much. *Whit.*
- O'VERSIGHT**, s. [over and sight.]
- 1 Superintendence. *Kings.*
 - 2 Mistake; error. *Hooker.*
- To OVERSIZE**, v. a. [over and size.]
- 1 To surpass in bulk. *Sandys.*
 - 2 To plaster over. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERSKIP**, v. a. [over and skip.]
- 1 To pass by leaping. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To pass over. *Donne.*
 - 3 To escape. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERSLEEP**, v. a. [over and sleep.] To sleep too long.
- To OVERSLIP**, v. a. [over and slip.] To pass undone, unnoted, or unused; to neglect. *Wot.*
- To OVERSNOW**, v. a. [over and snow.] To cover with snow. *Dryden.*
- OVERSOLD**, part. [over and sell.] Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*
- OVERSOON**, ad. [over and soon.] Too soon. *Sidney.*
- OVERSPENT**, part. [over and spent.] Wearied harassed. *Dryden.*
- To OVERSPREAD**, v. a. [over and spread.] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over. *Genesis.*
- To OVERSTAND**, v. a. [over and stand.] To stand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*
- To OVERSTARE**, v. a. [over and stare.] To stare wildly. *Ascham.*
- To OVERSTOCK**, v. a. [over and stock.] To fill too full; to crowd. *Swift.*
- To OVERSTRAIN**, v. n. [over and strain.] To make too violent efforts. *Collier.*
- To OVERSTRAIN**, v. a. To stretch too far. *Ayl.*
- To OVERSWAY**, v. a. [over and sway.] To overrule; to bear down. *Hooker.*
- To OVERSWELL**, v. a. [over and swell.] To rise above. *Fairfax.*
- OVERT**, a. [ouvert, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent. *K. Charles.*
- OVERTLY**, ad. [from the adjective.] Openly.
- To OVERTAKE**, v. a. [over and take.]
- 1 To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To take by surprise. *Galations.*
- To OVERTASK**, v. a. [over and task.] To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions. *Har.*
- To OVERTHROW**, v. a. [over and throw.]
- 1 To turn upside down. *Taylor.*
 - 2 To throw down. *Milton.*
 - 3 To ruin; to demolish. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Dryden.*
 - 5 To destroy; to subvert; to mischief; to bring to nothing. *Sidney.*
- OVERTHROW**, s. [from the verb.]
- 1 The state of being turned upside down.
 - 2 Ruin; destruction. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Defeat; discomfiture. *Hayward.*
 - 4 Degradation. *Shakespeare.*
- OVERTHROWER**, s. [from overthrow.] He who overthrows.
- OVERTHWART**, a. [over and thwart.]
- 1 Opposite; being over against. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Crossing any thing perpendicularly.
 - 3 Perverse; adverse; contradictory. *Clarendon.*
- OVERTHWART**, prep. Across: as, he laid a plank overthwart the brook.

OWN

- OVERTHWA'RTLY**, *ad.* [from *overthwart*.] *Peacham.*
 1 Across; transversely.
 2 Pervicaciously; perversely.
- OVERTHWA'RTNESS**, *s.* [from *overthwart*.]
 1 Posture across.
 2 Pervicacity; perverseness.
- To OVERTO'P**, *v. a.* [*over* and *top*.]
 1 To rise above; to raise the head above. *Shak.*
 2 To excel; to surpass. *Harvey.*
 3 To obscure; to make of less importance by superiour excellence. *Bacon.*
- To OVERTRI'P**, *v. a.* [*over* and *trip*.] To trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shakespeare.*
- O'VERTURE**, *s.* [*ouverture*, *Fr.*]
 1 Opening; disclosure; discovery. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Proposal; something offered to consideration. *Hayward.*
- To OVERTU'RN**, *v. a.* [*over* and *turn*.]
 1 To throw down; to subvert; to ruin. *Milton.*
 2 To overpower; to conquer.
- OVERTU'RNER**, *s.* [from *overturn*.] Subverter. *Swift.*
- To OVERVA'LUE**, *v. a.* [*over* and *value*.] To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*
- To OVERVE'IL**, *v. a.* [*over* and *veil*.] To cover. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERWA'TCH**, *v. n.* [*over* and *watch*.] To subdue with long want of rest. *Dryden.*
- OVERWEA'K**, *a.* [*over* and *weak*.] Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*
- To OVERWEA'THER**, *v. a.* [*over* and *weather*.]
 To batter by violence of weather. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERWE'EN**, *v. n.* [*over* and *ween*.] To think too highly; to think with arrogance. *Shakesp.*
- OVERWE'ENINGLY**, *ad.* [from *overween*.]
 With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.
- To OVERWE'IGH**, *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh*.] To preponderate. *Hooker.*
- O'VERWEIGHT**, *s.* [*over* and *weight*.] Preponderance. *Bacon.*
- To OVERWHE'LM**, *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm*.]
 1 To crush underneath something violent and weighty. *Rogers.*
 2 To overlook gloomily. *Shakespeare.*
- OVERWHE'LMINGLY**, *ad.* [from *overwhelming*.] In such a manner as to overwhelm: not in use. *Decay of Piety.*
- OVERWISE**, *a.* [*over* and *wise*.] Wise to affectation. *Ecclus.*
- OVERWO'RN**, *part.* [*over* and *worn*.]
 1 Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.*
 2 Spoiled by time. *Shakespeare.*
- OVERWRO'UGHT**, *part.* [*over* and *wrought*.]
 1 Laboured too much. *Dryden.*
 2 Worked ail over. *Pope.*
- OVERYE'ARED**, *a.* [*over* and *year*.] Too old. *Fairfax.*
- OVERZEA'LOUS**, *a.* [*over* and *zealous*.] Too zealous. *Locke.*
- OVIFO'RM**, *a.* [*ovum* and *forma*, *Lat.*] Having the shape of an egg. *Burnet.*
- OVI'PAROUS**, *a.* [*ovum* and *pario*, *Lat.*] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *Ray.*
- To OWE**, *v. a.* [*eg*, *aa*, *Islandick*.]
 1 To be obliged to pay; to be indebted. *Shak.*
 2 To be obliged to subscribe; to be obliged for. *Milton.*
 3 To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause. *Pope.*
 4 To possess; to be the right owner of. *Shak.*
- OWING**, *part.* [from *owe*.]
 1 Consequential. *Atterbury.*
 2 Due as a debt. *Locke.*
 3 Imputable to, as an agent. *Swift.*
- OWL**, *s.* [*ule*, *Sax.* *hulote*, *Fr.*] A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice. *Pope.*
- O'WLER**, *s.* One who carries contraband goods. *Swift.*
- OWN**, *s.* [*agen*, *Sax.*]
 1 This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*. *Dryden.*
 2 It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration. *Dryden.*

PAC

- 2 Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's. *Dryden.*
- To OWN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden.*
 2 To possess; to claim. *Dryden.*
 3 To avow. *Dryden.*
 4 To confess; not to deny. *Tillotson.*
- O'WNER**, *s.* [from *own*.] One to whom any thing belongs; master. *Shakespeare.*
- O'WNE'RSHIP**, *s.* [from *owner*.] Property; rightful possession. *Ayliffe.*
- OWRE**, *s.* [*urus jubatus*, *Lat.*] A beast.
- OX**, *s.* plural **OXEN**. [*oxa*, *Sax.* *oze*, *Dan.*]
 1 The general name for black-cattle. *Camden.*
 2 A castrated bull. *Graunt.*
- OXBA'NE**, *s.* [*buphonus*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- O'XEYE**, *s.* [*buphthalmus*.] A plant. *Miller.*
- O'XFLY**, *s.* [*ox* & *fly*.] A fly of a particular kind.
- O'XGANG** of Land, *s.* Twenty acres. *Ainsw.*
- OXHE'AL**, *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- OXLI'P**, *s.* The same with *cowslip*; a vernal flower. *Shakespeare.*
- OXSTA'LL**, *s.* [*ox* and *stall*.] A stand for oxen.
- O'XTONGUE**, *s.* [*buglosse*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- O'XYCRATE**, *s.* [*οξύκρατον*.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseman.*
- O'XYMEL**, *s.* [*οξύμελις*.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot.*
- OXYMO'RON**, *s.* [*οξύμωρον*.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.
- OXY'RRHODINE**, *s.* [*οξύρροδιον*.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. *Floyer.*
- O'YER**, *s.* [*oyer*, old *Fr.*] A court of *oyer* and *terminer*, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.
- OYE'S**, *s.* [*oyez*, *hear ye*, *Fr.*] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick crier. It is thrice repeated.
- OY'LETHOLE**, *s.* See **EYELET**. *Prior.*
- O'YSTER**, *s.* [*oester*, *Dutch*, *huitre*, *Fr.*] A bivalve testaceous fish. *Shakespeare.*
- O'YSTERWENCH**, *s.* [*oyster* and *wench*, or *wo-man*.] A woman whose business is to sell oysters. *Shakespeare.*
- OZÆ'NA**, *s.* [*οζαινα*.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

P Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips as, *pull*, *pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b*: it has an uniform sound: it is sometimes mute before *t*; as, *receipt*.

P,* as an old numeral, stands for one hundred, with a dash over it for one hundred thousand. *Ash.*

PA'BULAR, *a.* [*pabulum*, *Lat.*] Affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION, *s.* [*pabulum*, *Lat.*] The act of feeding, or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS, *a.* [*pabulum*, *Lat.*] Alimential; affording aliment. *Brown.*

PACE, *s.* [*pas*, *Fr.*]
 1 Step; single change of the foot in walking. *Milton.*

2 Gait; manner of walk. *Sidney.*

3 Degree of celerity. *Shakespeare.*

4 Step; gradation of business. *Temple.*

5 A measure of five feet. *Holder.*

6 A particular movement which horses are taught, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble. *Hudibras.*

To PACE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To move on slowly. *Spenser.*

2 To move. *Shakespeare.*

3 (Used of horses.) To move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE, *v. a.*
 1 To measure by steps. *Shakespeare.*

2 To direct to go. *Shakespeare.*

PAD

- PA'CED**, *a.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait. *Dryden.*
- PA'CED**, *s.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.
- PACIFICA'TION**, *s.* [*pacification*, *Fr.*]
- 1 The act of making peace. *South.*
 - 2 The act of appeasing or pacifying. *Hooker.*
- PACIFICA'TOR**, *s.* [*pacificateur*, *Fr.* from *pacify*.] Peacemaker. *Bacon.*
- PACI'FICATORY**, *a.* [from *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace.
- PACI'FICK**, *s.* [*pacifique*, *Fr.* *pacificus*, *Lat.*] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeasing. *Hammond.*
- PA'CIFIER**, *s.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.
- To PA CIFY**, *v. a.* [*pacifier*, *Fr.* *pacifico*, *Lat.*]
- 1 To appease; to still resentment; to quiet an angry person; to compose any desire. *Bacon.*
- PACK**, *s.* [*pack*, *Dutch.*]
- 1 A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. *Cleveland.*
 - 2 A burden; a load. *L' Estrange.*
 - 3 A due number of cards. *Addison.*
 - 4 A number of hounds hunting together.
 - 5 A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. *Clarendon.*
 - 6 Any great number, as to quantity or pressure: as, a pack or world of troubles.
- To PACK**, *v. a.* [*packen*, *Dutch.*]
- 1 To bind up for carriage. *Otway.*
 - 2 To send in a hurry. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To unite picked persons in some bad design. *Hudibras.*
- To PACK**, *v. n.*
- 1 To tie up goods. *Cleveland.*
 - 2 To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste. *Tus.*
 - 3 To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill. *Carew.*
- PA'CKAGE**,* *s.* [from *pack*.] That in which any thing is packed up; a duty or charge for packing; a duty on some sorts of merchandize. *Ash.*
- PA'CKCLOTH**, *s.* [*pack and cloth*.] A cloth in which goods are tied up.
- PA'CKER**, *s.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage. *Pope.*
- PA'CKET**, *s.* [*pacquet*, *Fr.*]
- 1 A small pack; a mail of letters. *Denham.*
 - 2 A small bundle.
 - 3 The post ship; the ship that brings letters periodically. *Swift.*
- To PA'CKET**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels. *Swift.*
- PA'CKHORSE**, *s.* [*pack and horse*.] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods. *Locke.*
- PA'CKSADDLE**, *s.* [*pack and saddle*.] A saddle on which burdens are laid. *Howel.*
- PA'CKTHREAD**, *s.* [*pack and thread*.] Strong thread used in tying up parcels. *Addison.*
- PA'CKWAX**, *s.* The strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck in brutes. *Ray.*
- PACK**, *s.* [*pack*, *Fr.* *pactum*, *Lat.*] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Bacon.*
- PA'CTION**, *s.* [*paction*, *Fr.* *pactio*, *Lat.*] A bargain; a covenant. *Hayward.*
- PACTI'TIOUS**, *a.* [*pactio*, *Lat.*] Settled by covenant.
- PAD**, *s.* [*paad*, *Sax.*]
- 1 The road; a footpath. *Prior.*
 - 2 An easy paced horse. *Dryden.*
 - 3 A robber that infests the roads on foot.
 - 4 A low soft saddle. *Hudibras.*
- To PAD**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To travel gently.
 - 2 To rob on foot.
 - 3 To beat a way smooth and level.
- PA'DAR**, *s.* Grunts; coarse flower. *Wotton.*
- PA'DDER**, *s.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman. *Dryden.*
- To PA'DDLE**, *v. n.* [*patowiller*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To row; to beat water, as with oars. *Gay.*
 - 2 To play in the water. *Collier.*
 - 3 To finger. *Shakespeare.*
- PA'DDLE**, *s.* [*pattal*, *Welsh*.]

PAI

- 1 An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.
 - 2 Any thing broad like the end of an oar. *Dent.*
- PA'DDLER**, *s.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles. *Ainsworth.*
- PA'DDOCK**, *s.* [*pada*, *Sax.* *padde*, *Dutch.*] A great frog or toad. *Dryden.*
- PA'DDOCK**, *s.* [corrupted from *parrack*.] A small enclosure for deer, or other animals.
- PADELI'ON**, *s.* [*pas de lion*, *Fr.* *pes leonis*, *Lat.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PA'DLOCK**, *s.* [*padde*, *Dutch.*] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link. *Prior.*
- To PA'DLOCK**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock. *Arbutnot.*
- PA'DOWPIPE**, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PÆ'AN**, *s.* A song of triumph. *Pope.*
- PA'GAN**, *s.* [*paganisc*, *Sax.* *paganus*, *Lat.*] A heathen; one not a christian.
- PA'GAN**, *a.* Heathenish. *Shakespeare.*
- PA'GANISM**, *s.* [*paganisme*, *Fr.* from *pagan*.] Heathenism. *Hooker.*
- PAGE**, *s.* [*page*, *Fr.*]
- 1 One side of the leaf of a book. *Watts.*
 - 2 [From *page*, *Fr.*] A young boy attending on a great person. *Donne.*
- To PAGE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To mark the pages of a book.
 - 2 To attend as a page. *Shakespeare.*
- PA'GEANT**, *s.*
- 1 A statue in a show.
 - 2 Any show; a spectacle of entertainment. *Sha.*
 - 3 Any thing showy without stability or duration. *Pope.*
- PA'GEANT**, *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial. *Dryden.*
- To PA'GEANT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in show; to represent. *Shakespeare.*
- PA'GEANTRY**, *s.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; show. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- PA'GINAL**, *a.* [*pagina*, *Lat.*] Consisting of pages. *Brown.*
- PA'GOD**, } *s.* [a corruption of *poutghad*, Persian, a house of idols.]
- PAGO'DA**,* } *s.*
- 1 An Indian idol. *Stillington.*
 - 2 The temple of the idol. *Pope.*
- PAID**. The preterit and participle passive of *pay*.
- PA'GLE**, *s.* A flower, also called cowslip.
- PAIL**, *s.* [*paila*, *Span.*] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.
- PAI'LFUL**, *s.* [*pail and full*.] The quantity that a pail will hold. *Shakespeare.*
- PAILMAI'L**, *a.* Violent; boisterous. *Digby.*
- PAIN**, *s.* [*peine*, *Fr.*]
- 1 Punishment denounced. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Penalty; punishment. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Sensation of uneasiness. *Bacon.*
 - 4 (In the plural.) Labour; work; toll.
 - 5 Labour; task. *Spenser.*
 - 6 Uneasiness of mind; anxiety. *Prior.*
 - 7 The throes of childbirth. *Samuel.*
- To PAIN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy. *Jer.*
 - 2 To labour. *Spenser.*
- PA'INFUL**, *a.* [*pain and full*.]
- 1 Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction. *Milton.*
 - 2 Giving pain; afflictive. *Addison.*
 - 3 Difficult; requiring labour. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Industrious; laborious. *Dryden.*
- PA'INFULLY**, *ad.* [from *painful*.]
- 1 With great pain or affliction.
 - 2 Laboriously; diligently. *Raleigh.*
- PA'INFULNESS**, *s.* [from *painful*.]
- 1 Affliction; sorrow; grief. *South.*
 - 2 Industry; laboriousness. *Hooker.*
- PAI'NIM**, *s.* [*payen*, *Fr.*] Pagan; infidel. *Pea.*
- PAI'NIM**, *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton.*
- PAI'NLESS**, *a.* [from *pain*.] Free from pain; void of trouble. *Dryden.*
- PAINSTA'KER**, *s.* [*pains and take*.] Labourer laborious person. *Gay.*
- PAINSTA'KING**, *a.* [*pains and take*.] Laborious; industrious.
- To PAINT**, *v. a.* [*peindre*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To represent by delineation and colours.

PAL

- 2 To cover with colours representative of something. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To represent by colours, appearances, or images. *Locke.*
 4 To describe; to represent. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To colour; to diversify. *Spenser.*
 6 To deck with artificial colours. *Shakespeare.*
 To PAINT, *v. n.* To lay colours on the face. *Pope.*
 PAINT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Colours representative of any thing
 2 Colours laid on the face. *Anon.*
 PA'INTER, *s.* [*peintre*, Fr.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours. *Dry.*
 PA'INTING, *s.* [from *paint*.]
 1 The art of representing objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden.*
 2 Picture; the painted resemblance. *Shak.*
 3 Colours laid on. *Shakespeare.*
 PA'INTURE, *s.* [*peinture*, Fr.] The art of painting. *Dryden.*
 PAIR, *s.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.]
 1 Two things suiting one another: as, a pair of gloves. *Milton.*
 2 A man and wife. *Ray.*
 3 Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. *Ray.*
 To PAIR, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To be joined in pairs; to couple. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To suit; to fit as a counterpart. *Shakespeare.*
 To PAIR, *v. a.*
 1 To join in couples. *Dryden.*
 2 To unite as correspondent or opposite. *Pope.*
 PA'LACE, *s.* [*palais*, Fr.] A royal house; a house eminently splendid. *Shakespeare.*
 PALA'CIOUS, *a.* [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent. *Grænt.*
 PALA'NQUIN, *s.* A kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.
 PA'LATABLE, *a.* [from *palate*.] Gustful; pleasing to the taste. *Philips.*
 PA'LATE, *s.* [*palatum*, Lat.]
 1 The instrument of taste, the upper part or root of the mouth. *Hakewill.*
 2 Mental relish; intellectual taste. *Taylor.*
 PA'LATICK, *a.* [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate, or root of the mouth. *Holder.*
 PALA'TINATE, *s.* [*palatinatus*, L.] The country wherein is the seat of a palatine, or chief officer in the court of a sovereign prince.
 PA'LATINE, *s.* [*palatinus*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives. *Davies.*
 PA'LATINE, *a.* Possessing royal privileges.
 PALE, *a.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.]
 1 Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim. *Shakespeare.*
 To PALE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale. *Prior.*
 PALE, *s.* [*palus*, Lat.]
 1 Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Any enclosure. *Hooker.*
 3 Any district or territory. *Clarendon.*
 4 The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon. *Peacham.*
 To PALE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To enclose with pales. *Mortimer.*
 2 To enclose; to encompass. *Shakespeare.*
 PA'LEEYED, *a.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed. *Pope.*
 PA'LEFACED, *a.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan. *Shakespeare.*
 PA'LELY, *ad.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.
 PA'LENESS, *s.* [from *pale*.]
 1 Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look. *Pope.*
 2 Want of colour; want of lustre. *Shakespeare.*
 PA'LENDAR, *s.* A kind of coasting vessel.
 PA'LEOUS, *a.* [*paleu*, Lat.] Husky; chaffy. *Br.*
 PA'LETTE, *s.* [*palette*, Fr.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Tickel.*

PAL

- PA'LFREY, *s.* [*palefroy*, Fr.] A small horse fit for ladies. *Dryden.*
 PA'LFREYED, *a.* [from *palfrey*.] Riding on a palfrey. *Tickel.*
 PALIFICATION, *s.* [*palus*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles. *Wotton.*
 PA'LINDROME, *s.* [*παλινδρομα*.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus*.
 PA'LINODE, } *s.* [*παλινωδια*.] A recantation.
 PA'LINODY, } *Sandys.*
 PALISA'DE, } *s.* [*palisade*, Fr. *palisado*, Span.]
 PALISA'DO, } Pales set by way of enclosure or defence. *Broome.*
 To PALISA'DE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose with palisades.
 PA'LISH, *a.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale.
 PALL, *s.* [*pallium*, Lat.]
 1 A cloak or mantle of state. *Milton.*
 2 The mantle of an archbishop. *Ayliffe.*
 3 The covering thrown over the dead. *Dryden.*
 To PALL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest. *Shakespeare.*
 To PALL, *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *pale*.] To grow vapid; to become insipid. *Addison.*
 To PALL, *v. a.*
 1 To make insipid or vapid. *Atterbury.*
 2 To make spiritless; to dispirit. *Dryden.*
 3 To weaken; to impair. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To cloy. *Tatler.*
 PA'LLET, *s.* [*paille*, Fr. straw.]
 1 A small bed; a mean bed. *Wotton.*
 2 [From *palette*, Fr.] A small measure of liquid, formerly used by surgeons. *Hakewill.*
 PA'LLIAMENT, *s.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dress; a robe. *Shakespeare.*
 PA'LLIARDISE, *s.* [*palliardise*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring; obsolete.
 To PA'LLIATE, *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat. *pallier*, Fr.]
 1 To cover with excuse. *Swift.*
 2 To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations. *Dryden.*
 3 To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not cure.
 PALLIATION, *s.* [*palliation*, Fr.]
 1 Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation. *King Charles.*
 2 Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure. *Bacon.*
 PA'LLIATIVE, *a.* [*palliatif*, Fr.]
 1 Extenuating; favourably representative.
 2 Mitigating, not removing; temporarily, not radically curative. *Arbuthnot.*
 PALLIATIVE, *s.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating. *Swift.*
 PA'LLID, *a.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] Pale; not high coloured; not bright. *Spenser.*
 PALLMA'LL, *s.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, Fr.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.
 PALM, *s.* [*palma*, Lat.]
 1 A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory: it therefore implies superiority. *Miller.*
 2 Victory; triumph. *Dryden.*
 3 The inner part of the hand. *Bacon.*
 4 A hand, or measure of length, comprising three inches. *Denham.*
 To PALM *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. *Prior.*
 2 To impose by fraud. *Dryden.*
 3 To handle. *Prior.*
 4 To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth.*
 PA'LMER, *s.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the Holy Land carried branches of palm. *Pope.*
 PA'LMERWORM, *s.* [*palmer* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Boyle.*
 PALME'TTO, *s.* A species of the palm-tree: in the West Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves. *Thomson.*

PAN

PALMIFFEROUS, *a.* [*palma* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing palms.

PALMIPEDE, *a.* [*palma* and *pes*, Lat.] Web-footed. *Brown.*

PALMISTER, *s.* [*palma*, Lat.] One who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY, *s.* [*palma*, Lat.]

- 1 The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Cleveland.*
- 2 The action of the hand. *Addison.*

PALMY, *a.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms. *Shak.*

PALPABILITY, *s.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch. *Pope.*

PALPABLE, *a.* [*palpable*, Fr.]

- 1 Perceptible by the touch. *Milton.*
- 2 Gross; coarse; easily detected. *Tillotson.*
- 3 Plain; easily perceptible. *Hooker.*

PALPABLENESS, *s.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PALPABLY, *ad.* [from *palpable*.]

- 1 In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.
- 2 Grossly; plainly. *Bacon.*

PALPATION, *s.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

TO PALPITATE, *v. a.* [*palpito*, Lat.] To beat as the heart: to flutter.

PALPITATION, *s.* [*palpitation*, Fr.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart which makes it felt. *Arbuthnot.*

PALSGRAVE, *s.* [*paltsgraff*, Ger.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

PALSICAL, *a.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with a palsy; paralytick.

PALSIED, *a.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy. *Decay of Piety.*

PALSY, *s.* [*paralysis*, Lat.] There is a threefold division of a *palsy*; a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

TO PALTER, *v. n.* [from *paltron*, *Skinner*.] To shift; to dodge: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

TO PALTER, *v. a.* To squander: as, he *palters* his fortune. *Ainsworth.*

PALTERER, *s.* [from *palter*.] An insincere dealer; a shifter.

PALTRINESS, *s.* [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry.

PALTRY, *a.* [*poltron*, Fr. a scoundrel.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean. *Addison.*

PALY, *a.* [from *pale*.] Pale. *Shakespeare.*

PAM, *s.* [probably from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

TO PAMPER, *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to saginate. *Pope.*

PAMPERER, *s.* [from *pamper*.] One that pampers. *Ash.*

PAMPHLET, *s.* [*par un filet*, Fr.] A small book; properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched. *Clarendon.*

TO PAMPHLET, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books. *Howel.*

PAMPHLETEER, *s.* [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books. *Swift.*

TO PAN, *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together. *Ainsworth.*

PAN, *s.* [*ponne*, Sax.]

- 1 A vessel broad and shallow. *Spenser.*
- 2 That part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder. *Boyle.*
- 3 Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan*.

PANACEA, *s.* [*panacée*, Fr. *πανακία*.] An universal medicine.

PANACEA, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PANADO, *s.* [*panis*, Lat. bread.] Food made by boiling bread and water. *Wiseman.*

PANCAKE, *s.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the fryingpan. *Mortimer.*

PANCRATICAL, *a.* [*παν* and *κρατος*.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises. *Brown.*

PANCRATIST, *s.* [*παν* and *κρατος*.] One skilled in gymnastick exercises. *Cole.*

PANCREAS, *s.* [*παν* and *κρεας*.] The *pancreas*, or sweetbread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort,

PAN

between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebres of the loins. *Quincy.*

PANCREATICK, *a.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas. *Ray.*

PANCY, *s.* [from *panacea*.] A flower; a kind of violet. *Locke.*

PANDECT, *s.* [*pandecta*, Lat.]

- 1 A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science. *Swift.*
- 2 The digest of the civil law.

PANDE'MICK, *a.* [*παν* and *δημος*.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey.*

PANDER, *s.* [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. *Dryden.*

TO PANDER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion. *Shakesp.*

PANDERLY, *a.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pimp-like. *Shakespeare.*

PANDICULATION, *s.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Floyer.*

PANE, *s.* [*paneau*, Fr.]

- 1 A square of glass. *Pope.*
- 2 A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. *Donne.*

PANEGYRICAL, *s.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. *πανηγυρικος*.] An eulogy; an encomiastick piece. *Stillington.*

PANEGYRIST, *s.* [*panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast. *Camden.*

PANEL, *s.* [*panellum*, Lat. *paneau*, Fr.]

- 1 A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies. *Addison.*
- 2 A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. *Cowell.*

PANG, *s.* [*bang*, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment. *Derham.*

TO PANG, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly. *Shakespeare.*

PANICK, *s.* [*πανικος*.] A sudden fright without cause.

PANICK, *a.* Violent without cause. *Camden.*

PANNADE, *s.* The curvet of a horse. *Ainsworth.*

PANNEL, *s.* [*panneel*, Dutch.] A kind of rustick saddle. *Hudibras.*

PANNEL, *s.* The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANNICK, *s.* A plant. *Peacham.*

PANNICLE, *s.* A plant.

PANNIER, *s.* [*panier*, Fr.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things are carried on a horse. *Addison.*

PANOPLY, *s.* [*πανοπλια*.] Complete armour. *Milton.*

PANORAMA, *s.* [*παν* and *οραω*.] A comprehensive view of a city or other place, where the point of observation is somewhat above the centre.

TO PANT, *v. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.]

- 1 To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour. *Crashaw.*
- 2 To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath. *Dryden.*
- 3 To play with intermission. *Pope.*
- 4 To long; to wish earnestly. *Pope.*

PANT, *s.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

PANTALON, *s.* [*pantalon*, Fr.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and stockings were all of a piece. *Shakespeare.*

PANTESS, *s.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANTHEON, *s.* [*πανθειον*.] A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, *s.* [*πανθη*; *panthera*, L.] A spotted wild beast; a pard. *Pope.*

PANTILE, *s.* A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, *ad.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation. *Shakespeare.*

PANTLER, *s.* [*panetier*, Fr.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Shakesp.*

PANTOFLE, *s.* [*pantoufle*, Fr.] A slipper. *Peach.*

PANTOMIME, *s.* [*παν* and *μιμος*; *pantomime*, Fr.]

- 1 One who has the power of universal mimicry,

PAR

- one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon. *Hudibras.*
- 2 A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show. *Arbuthnot.*
- PA'NTON, *s.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
- PA'NTRY, *s.* [*paneterie*, Fr.] The room in which provisions are reposit. *Wotton.*
- PAP, *s.* [*papa*, Ital. *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Lat.]
- 1 The nipple; the dug sucked. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Donne.*
 - 3 The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*
- PAPA', *s.* [*παππας*.] A fond name for father, used in many languages. *Swift.*
- PA'PACY, *s.* [*papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the Pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome. *Bacon.*
- PA'PAL, *a.* [*papal*, Fr.] Popish; belonging to the Pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome. *Raleigh.*
- PAPA'VEROUS, *a.* [*papavereus*, from *papaver*, Lat.] Resembling poppies. *Brown.*
- PA'PAW, *s.* A plant. *Waller.*
- PA'PER, *s.* [*papier*, Fr. *papyrus*, Lat.]
- 1 Substance on which men write and print, made of linen rags ground to pulp. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Piece of paper. *Locke.*
 - 3 Single sheet printed, or written. *Shakespeare.*
- PA'PER, *a.* Any thing slight or thin. *Burnet.*
- To PA'PER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register. *Shakespeare.*
- PA'PERMAKER, *s.* [*paper* and *make*.] One who makes paper.
- PA'PERMILL, *s.* [*paper* and *mill*.] A mill in which rags are ground for paper. *Shakespeare.*
- PAPE'SCENT, *a.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap. *Arbuthnot.*
- PAPI'LIO, *s.* [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours. *Ray.*
- PAPILIONA'CEOUS, *a.* [*papilio*, Lat.] The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed. *Quincy.*
- PA PILLARY, *a.* [*papilla*, Lat.] Having emul-
- PA PILLOUS, *s.* gent vessels, or resemblances of paps. *Derham.*
- PA'PIST, *s.* [*papiste*, Fr. *papista*, Lat.] One that adheres to the communion of the Pope and church of Rome. *Clarendon.*
- PAPI'STICAL, *a.* [from *papist*.] Popish; adherent to popery. *Whitgift.*
- PAPI'STICALLY, ** ad.* [from *papist*.] In the manner of the papists. *Ash.*
- PAPI'STRY, *s.* [from *papist*.] Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church. *Whitgift.*
- PA'PPOUS, *a.* [*papposus*, low Lat.] Having soft light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants, as thistles. *Ray.*
- PA'PPY, *a.* [from *pap*.] Soft; succulent; easily divided. *Burnet.*
- PAR, *s.* [Lat.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. *Locke.*
- PA'RABLE, *a.* [*parabilis*, Lat.] Easily procured: not in use. *Brown.*
- PA'RABLE, *s.* [*παρεβολη*.] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured.
- PARABO'LA, *s.* [Lat.] A conick section, arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Harris.*
- PARABO'LICAL, *a.* [*parabolique*, Fr. from *parabole*.]
- PARABO'LICK, *s.* [*parable*.]
- 1 Expressed by parable or similitude. *Brown.*
 - 2 [From *parabola*.] Having the nature or form of a parabola. *Ray.*
- PARABO'LICALLY, *ad.* [from *parabolical*.]
- 1 By way of parable or similitude. *Brown.*
 - 2 In the form of a parabola.
- ARA'BOLISM, *s.* (In algebra.) The division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.
- PARA'BOLOID, *s.* [*παρεβολη* and *ειδος*.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadru-

PAR

- plicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ. *Harris.*
- PARACENTE'SIS, *s.* [*παρακενήςσις*.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as, tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*
- PARACE'NTRICAL, *a.* [*παρα* and *κεντρον*.] De-
- PARACE'NTRICK, *s.* [viating from circularity] *Cheyne.*
- PARA'DE, *s.* [*parade*, Fr.]
- 1 Show; ostentation. *Clanville.*
 - 2 Procession; assembly of pomp. *Swift.*
 - 3 Military order. *Milton.*
 - 4 Place where troops draw up to duty and mount guard.
 - 5 Guard; posture of defence.
- PA'RADIGM, *s.* [*παράδειγμα*.] Example.
- PA'RADISE, *s.* [*παράδεισος*.]
- 1 The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed. *Milton.*
 - 2 Any place of felicity. *Shakespeare.*
- PARADISI'ACAL, *a.* [from *paradise*.] Suiting paradise; making paradise. *Burnet.*
- PA'RADOX, *s.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. *παράδοξος*.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance. *Sprat.*
- PARADO'XICAL, *a.* [from *paradox*.]
- 1 Having the nature of paradox. *Norris.*
 - 2 Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.
- PARADO'XICALLY, *ad.* [from *paradox*.] In a paradoxical manner. *Collier.*
- PARADO'XICALNESS, *s.* [from *paradox*.] State of being paradoxical.
- PARADOXO'LOGY, *s.* [from *paradox*.] The use of paradoxes. *Brown.*
- PARAGO'GE, *s.* [*παράγωγη*.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it: as *vast*, *vastly*.
- PA'RAGON, *s.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality old Fr.]
- 1 A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Companion; fellow. *Spenser.*
- To PA'RAGON, *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.]
- 1 To compare; to parallel. *Sidney.*
 - 2 To equal; to be equal to. *Shakespeare.*
- PA'RAGRAPH, *s.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. *παράγραφη*.] A distinct part of a discourse. *Swift.*
- To PA'RAGRAPH, ** v. a.* To divide into paragraphs. *Ash.*
- PARAGRA'PHICALLY, *ad.* [from *paragraph*.] By paragraphs.
- PARALLA'CTICAL, *a.* [from *parallax*.] Per-
- PARALLA'CTICK, *s.* [taining to a parallax.]
- PA'RALLAX, *s.* [*παράλαξις*.] The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth. *Milton.*
- PA'RALLEL, *a.* [*παράλληλος*.]
- 1 Extended in the same direction, but preserving always the same distance. *Brown.*
 - 2 Having the same tendency. *Addison.*
 - 3 Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal. *Watts.*
- PA'RALLEL, *s.* [from the adjective.]
- 1 Line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line. *Pope.*
 - 2 Line on the globe marking the latitude.
 - 3 Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.*
 - 4 Resemblance; likeness; conformity continued through many particulars. *Denham.*
 - 5 Comparison made. *Addison.*
 - 6 Any thing resembling another. *South.*
- To PA'RALLEL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To place so as always to keep the same direction with another line. *Brown.*
 - 2 To keep in the same direction; to level.
 - 3 To correspond to. *Burnet.*
 - 4 To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars. *Dryden.*
 - 5 To compare. *Locke.*
- PARALLE'LISM, *s.* [*parallelisme*, Fr.] State of being parallel. *Ray.*
- PARALLE'LOGRAM, *s.* [*παράλληλος* and *γραμμή*.]

PAR

In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

Brown.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, *a.* [from *parallelogram*.] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED, *s.* [*parallelopede*, Fr.]

A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height.

Newton.

PARALOGISM, *s.* [*παράλογισμος*.] A false argument.

Arbuthnot.

PARALOGY, *s.* False reasoning.

Brown.

PARALYSIS, *s.* [*παράλυσις*.] A palsy.

PARALYTICAL, *a.* [from *paralysis*; *paraly-*

PARALYTICK, *tique*, Fr.] Palsied; inclined

to palsy.

Prior.

PARAMOUNT, *a.* [*per* and *mount*.]

1 Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord paramount, the chief of the seignior.

Glawville.

2 Eminent; of the highest order.

Bacon.

PARAMOUNT, *s.* The chief.

Milton.

PARAMOUR, *s.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.]

1 A lover or wooer.

Spenser.

2 A mistress.

Shakespeare.

PARANYMPH, *s.* [*παρά* and *νύμφη*.]

1 A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

Milton.

2 One who countenances or supports another.

Taylor.

PARAPEGM, *s.* [*παράπηγμα*.] A brazen table

fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also a table, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c.

Philips.

PARAPET, *s.* [*parapet*, Fr.] A wall breast high.

Ben Jonson.

PARAPHERNALIA, *s.* [Lat. *paraphernaux*,

Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMOSIS, *s.* [*παράφωμιωσις*; *paraphimose*,

Fr.] A disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHRASE, *s.* [*παράφρασις*; *paraphrase*, Fr.]

A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

Dryden.

To **PARAPHRASE**, *v. a.* [*παράφραζω*; *para-*

phraser, Fr.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely.

Stillingfleet.

PARAPHRAST, *s.* [*παράφραστης*; *paraphraste*,

Fr.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

Hooker.

PARAPHRASTICAL, *a.* [from *paraphrase*.] Lax

PARAPHRASTICK, *interpretation*; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRASTICALLY, ** ad.* [from *paraphras-*

tical.] In manner of a paraphrase.

Ash.

PARAPHRENITIS, *s.* [*παρά* and *φρενις*.] An

inflammation of the diaphragm.

Arbuthnot.

PARASANG, *s.* [*parasanga*, low Lat.] A Persian

measure of length.

Locke.

PARASITE, *s.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasita*, Lat.] One

that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

Bacon.

PARASITICAL, *a.* [from *parasite*.] Flattering;

PARASITICK, *wheedling*.

Hakewill.

PARASOL, *s.* A small canopy or umbrella carried

over the head, to shelter from the heat of the sun.

PARASYLLABLE, ** s.* [*παρά* and *συλλαβον*.] A

word that has an equal number of syllables in

all its cases.

Cole.

PARASYLLABICK, ** a.* Having the same

PARASYLLABICAL, ** number of syllables in*

all its cases.

Ash.

To **PARBOIL**, *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, Fr.] To half

boil; to boil in part.

Bacon.

To **PARBREAK**, *v. n.* [*brecker*, Dutch.] To

vomit: obsolete.

PARBREAK, *s.* [from the verb.] Vomit.

Spens.

PARCEL, *s.* [*parcelle*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]

1 A small bundle.

2 A part of the whole; part taken separately

Arb

PAR

3 A quantity or mass.

Newton.

4 A number of persons: in contempt.

Shakes.

5 Any number or quantity in contempt.

To **PARCEL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1 To divide into portions.

South.

2 To make up into a mass

Shakespeare.

PARCE'NER, *s.* (In common law.) When one dies possessed of an estate, and has issue only daughters, or his sisters be his heirs; so that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters: these are called *parceners*, and are but as one heir.

Cowell.

PARCE'NERY, *s.* [*parsonier*, Fr.] A holding or occupying of land by joint tenants, called *coparceners*.

Cowell.

To **PARCH**, *v. a.* To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up.

Shakespeare.

To **PARCH**, *v. n.* To be scorched.

Shakespeare.

PAR'CHMENT, *s.* [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat.] Skins dressed for the writer.

Bacon.

PAR'CHMENT-MAKER, *s.* [*parchment* and *maker*.] He who dresses parchment.

PARD, *s.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.] The leo-

PAR'DALE, *pard*; in poetry, any of the spotted

beasts

Shakespeare.

To **PAR'DON**, *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.]

1 To excuse an offender.

Dryden.

2 To forgive a crime.

Dryden.

3 To remit a penalty.

Shakespeare.

4 *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or slight apology.

Shakespeare.

PAR'DON, *s.* [*pardon*, Fr.]

1 Forgiveness of an offender.

2 Forgiveness of a crime.

Milton.

3 Remission of penalty.

4 Forgiveness received.

South.

5 Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

Shakespeare.

PAR'DONABLE, *a.* [*pardonable*, Fr.] Venial;

excusable.

Dryden.

PAR'DONABLENESS, *s.* [from *pardonable*.] Ve-

niatness; susceptibility of pardon.

Hall.

PAR'DONABLY, *ad.* [from *pardonable*.] Veni-

ally; excusably.

Dryden.

PAR'DONER, *s.* [from *pardon*.]

1 One who forgives another.

Shakespeare.

2 A fellow that carried about the Pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them.

Cowell.

To **PARE**, *v. a.* To cut off extremities of the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish.

Hooker.

PAREGO'RICK, *a.* [*παρηγορικός*.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

PARE'NCHYMA, *s.* [*παρεγχυμα*.] A spongy or

porous substance; in physick, a part through

which the blood is strained.

PARENCHY'MATOUS, *a.* [from *parenchyma*.]

PARENCHY'MOUS, *Relating to the paren-*

chyma; spongy.

Grew.

PARE'NESIS, *s.* [*παραίνεσις*.] Persuasion; exhortation.

PAR'ENT, *s.* [*parens*, Lat.] A father or mother.

Hooker.

PAR'ENTAGE, *s.* [from *parent*.] Extraction;

birth; condition with respect to the rank of

parents.

Shakespeare.

PARE'NTAL, *a.* [from *parent*.] Becoming pa-

rents; pertaining to parents.

Brown.

PARENTA'TION, *s.* [*parento*, Lat.] Something

done or said in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESES, *s.* [*parenthese*, Fr. *παρά*, *en* and

πιδημι.] A sentence so included in another sen-

tence, as that it may be taken out without in-

jurging the sense of that which encloses it: com-

monly marked thus ().

Watts.

PARENTHETICAL, *a.* [from *parenthesis*.] Per-

taining to a parenthesis.

PARE'NTICIDE, ** s.* [*parens* and *cædo*, Lat.]

One who murders a parent.

Ash.

PAR'ER, *s.* [from *pare*.] An instrument to cut

away the surface.

Tusser.

PAR'ERGY, *s.* [*παρά* and *εργον*.] Something

unimportant: something done by the by.

Brown.

PAR

A'RGET, *s.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms. *Woodward.*
To PA'RGET, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
PA'RGETER, *s.* [from *purget*.] A plasterer.
PARHE'LION, *s.* [παρά and ἥλιος.] A mock sun. *Boyle.*
PARI'ETAL, *a.* [*paries*, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls. *Sharp.*
PARI'ETARY, *s.* [*parietaire*, Fr.] An herb. *Ains.*
PA'RING, *s.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind. *Pope.*
PA'RIS, *s.* [*aconitum*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PA'RISH, *s.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paroisse*, Fr. *παροικία*.] The particular charge of a secular priest. Our realm was divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowell.*
PA'RISH, *a.*
 1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Maintained by the parish. *Gay.*
PARISHIONER, *s.* [*paroissien*, Fr. from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.
PA'RITOR, *s.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*
PA'RITY, *s.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; resemblance. *Hall.*
PARK, *s.* [*pearruc*, Sax. *parc*, Fr.] A piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant. *Cowell.*
To PARK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose as in a park. *Shakespeare.*
PA'RKER, *s.* [from *park*.] A park-keeper.
PA'RKLEAVES, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PARLE, *s.* [*parler*, Fr.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty. *Daniel.*
To PARLEY, *v. a.* [*parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. *Broome.*
PA'RLEY, *s.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth. *Prior.*
PA'RLIAMENT, *s.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat.] The assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Cowell.*
PARLIAME'NTARY, *a.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament. *Bacon.*
PA'RLOUR, *s.* [*parloir*, Fr. *parlatorio*, Ital.]
 1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.
 2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment. *Spenser.*
PA'RLOUS, *a.* [from *perilous*.] Keen; sprightly; waggish. *Dryden.*
PA'RLOUSNESS, *s.* [from *parlous*.] Quickness; keenness of temper.
PA'RMACITTY, *s.* Corruptedly for *spermaceti*. *Ainsworth.*
PA'RNEL, *s.* [The diminutive of *patronella*.] A punk; a slut: obsolete. *Skinner.*
PARO'CHIAL, *a.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish. *Atterbury.*
PA'RODY, *s.* [*parodie*, Fr. *παρωδία*.] A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose. *Pope.*
To PA'RODY, *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody. *Pope.*
PA'ROLE, *s.* [*parole*, Fr.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away. *Cleaveland.*
PARONOMA'SIA, *s.* [*παρωνομασία*.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to.
PARONY'CHIA, *s.* [*παρωνυχία*.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a whitlow.
PARO'NYMOUS, *a.* [*παρωνυμος*.] Resembling another word. *Watts.*

PAR

PA'ROQUET, *s.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, Fr.] A small species of parrot. *Grew.*
PA'ROTID, *a.* [*παρωτίς*.] Salivary: so named because near the ears. *Grew.*
PA'ROTIS, *s.* [*παρωτίς*.] A tumour in the glands behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wiseman.*
PA'ROXISM, *s.* [*παροξυσμος*.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease. *Harvey.*
PA'RRICIDE, *s.* [*parricide*, Fr.]
 1. One who destroys his father. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence.
 3. The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due. *Dryden.*
PARRICI'DIAL, *a.* [*parricidia*, Lat.] Relating
PARRICI'DIOUS, *s.* to parricide; committing parricide. *Brown.*
PA'RROT, *s.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. *Dryden.*
To PA'RRY, *v. n.* [*parer*, Fr.] To put by thrusts to fence. *Locke.*
To PARSE, *v. a.* [*pars*, Lat.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. *Ascham.*
PARSIMO'NIOUS, *a.* [from *parsimony*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. *Addison.*
PARSIMO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* Covetously; frugally; sparingly. *Swift.*
PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *parsimonious*.] A disposition to spare and save.
PA'RSIMONY, *s.* [*parsimonia*, Lat.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness; saving temper. *Swift.*
PA'RSING,* *s.* [from *parse*.] The act or exercise of resolving a sentence into the parts of speech and accounting for the construction. *Ash.*
PA'RSLEY, *s.* [*persli*, Welsh.] An herb.
PA'RSNEP, *s.* [*pastinaca*, Lat.] A plant.
PA'RSOON, *s.* [*parochianus*, Lat.]
 1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls. *Clarendon.*
 2. A clergyman. *Shakespeare.*
 3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.
PA'RSOONAGE, *s.* [from *parson*.] The benefice of a parish; a rectory. *Addison.*
PART, *s.* [*pars*, Lat.]
 1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity. *Knolles.*
 2. Member. *Locke.*
 3. Particular; distinct species. *Law.*
 4. Ingredient in a mingled mass. *Blackmore.*
 5. That which, in division, falls to each. *Dryden.*
 6. Proportional quality. *Chapman.*
 7. Share; concern. *Pope.*
 8. Side; party; interest; faction. *Daniel.*
 9. Something relating or belonging. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Particular office or character. *Bacon.*
 11. Character appropriated in a play. *Shakespeare.*
 12. Business; duty. *Bacon.*
 13. Action; conduct. *Shakespeare.*
 14. Relation reciprocal. *Tillotson.*
 15. In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done. *Hooker.*
 16. (In the plural.) Qualities; powers; faculties or accomplishments. *Sidney.*
 17. (In the plural.) Quarters; regions; districts. *Sidney.*
 18. For the most part. Commonly; oftener than otherwise. *Heylin.*
PART, *ad.* Partly; in some measure. *Shakes.*
To PART, *v. a.*
 1. To divide; to share; to distribute. *Acts.*
 2. To separate; to disunite. *Dryden.*
 3. To break into pieces. *Leviticus.*
 4. To keep asunder. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To separate combatants. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To discern. *Prior.*
To PART, *v. n.*
 1. To be separated. *Dryden.*

PAR

- 2 To quit each other. *Swift.*
 3 To take farewell. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To have share. *Isaiah.*
 5 [From *partir*, Fr.] To go away; to set out. *Dryden.*
 6 To part with. To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from. *Taylor.*
 PARTABLE, *a.* [from *part*.] Divisible; such as may be parted. *Camden.*
 PARTAGE, *s.* [*partage*, Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. *Locke.*
 To PARTAKE, *v. n.* pret. *partook*; part. pass. *partaken*. [*part* and *take*.]
 1 To have share of any thing; to take share with. *Locke.*
 2 To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right. *Bacon.*
 3 To be admitted to; not to be excluded. *Shak.*
 4 To combine; to unite in some bad design.
 To PARTAKE, *v. a.*
 1 To share; to have part in. *Milton.*
 2 To admit to part; to extend participation to: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 PARTAKER, *s.* [from *partake*.]
 1 A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with. *Hooker.*
 2 Sometimes with in before the thing partaken. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Accomplice; associate. *Psalms.*
 PARTER, *s.* [from *part*.] One that parts or separates. *Sidney.*
 PARTERRE, *s.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level division of ground, that is furnished with greens and flowers. *Miller.*
 PARTIAL, *a.* [*partial*, Fr.]
 1 Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other. *Malachi.*
 2 Inclined to favour without reason. *Locke.*
 3 Affecting only one part; subsisting only in one part; not general. *Burnet.*
 PARTIALITY, *s.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other. *Spenser.*
 To PARTIALIZE, *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial*.] To make partial. *Shakespeare.*
 PARTIALLY, *ad.* [from *partial*.]
 1 With unjust favour or dislike.
 2 In part; not totally. *Rogers.*
 PARTIBILITY, *s.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separability.
 PARTIBLE, *a.* [from *part*.] Divisible; separable. *Digby.*
 PARTICIPABLE, *a.* [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared or partaken. *Norris.*
 PARTICIPANT, *a.* [*participant*, Fr.] Sharing; having share or part. *Bacon.*
 To PARTICIPATE, *v. a.* [*participo*, Lat. *participo*, Fr.]
 1 To partake; to have share. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To have part of more things than one. *Den.*
 3 To have part of something common with another. *Bacon.*
 To PARTICIPATE, *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share. *Hooker.*
 PARTICIPATION, *s.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]
 The state of sharing something in common. *Hooker.*
 2 The act or state of receiving or having part of something. *Stillingfleet.*
 3 Distribution; division into shares. *Raleigh.*
 PARTICIPIAL, *a.* [*participialis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a participle.
 PARTICIPIALY, *ad.* In the sense or manner of a participle.
 PARTICIPLE, [*participium*, Lat.]
 1 A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. *Clarke.*
 2 Any thing that participates of different things: not used. *Bacon.*
 PARTICLE, *s.* [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]
 1 Any small proportion of a greater substance. *Newton.*
 2 A word unvaried by inflection. *Hooker.*
 PARTICULAR, *a.* [*particulier*, Fr.]

PAR

- 1 Relating to single persons; not general.
 2 Individual; one distinct from others. *Dryden.*
 3 Noting properties or things peculiar: he had nothing particular in his conduct. *Bacon.*
 4 Attentive to things single and distinct.
 5 Single; not general. *Sidney.*
 6 Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.
 PARTICULAR, *s.*
 1 A single instance; a single point. *South.*
 2 Individual; private person. *L'Estrange.*
 3 Private interest. *Hooker.*
 4 Private character; single self; state of an individual. *Shakespeare.*
 5 A minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Ayliffe.*
 6 In particular. Peculiarly; distinctly. *Dryden.*
 PARTICULARITY, *s.* [*particularité*, Fr.]
 1 Distinct notice or enumeration. *Sidney.*
 2 Singleness; individuality. *Hooker.*
 3 Petty account; private incident. *Addison.*
 4 Something belonging to single persons. *Shak.*
 5 Something peculiar. *Addison.*
 To PARTICULARIZE, *v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to show minutely. *Atterbury.*
 PARTICULARLY, *ad.* [from *particular*.]
 1 Distinctly; singly; not universally. *South.*
 2 In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden.*
 To PARTICULATE, *v. a.* [from *particular*.] To make mention singly: obsolete. *Camden.*
 PARTING, *s.* A division; an opening; the ceremony of taking leave. *Ash.*
 PARTISAN, *s.* [*partisan*, Fr.]
 1 A kind of pike or halberd. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [From *parti*, Fr.] An adherent to a faction. *Addison.*
 3 The commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion.
 4 A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*
 PARTITION, *s.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of dividing; a state of being divided. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Division; separation; distinction. *Hooker.*
 3 Part divided from the rest; separate part. *Milton.*
 4 That by which different parts are separated. *Bacon.*
 5 Part where separation is made. *Dryden.*
 To PARTITION, *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts. *Bacon.*
 PARTITIVE, *a.* [*partitio*, Lat.] Distributive. *Lilly.*
 PARTITIVELY, *ad.* [from *partitive*.] In a partitive way. *Lilly.*
 PARTLET, *s.* A name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck. *Hall.*
 PARTLY, *ad.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some degree; in part. *Addison.*
 PARTNER, *s.* [from *part*.]
 1 Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate. *Milton.*
 2 One who dances with another. *Shakespeare.*
 To PARTNER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner. *Shakespeare.*
 PARTNERSHIP, *s.* [from *partner*.]
 1 Joint interest or property. *Dryden.*
 2 The union of two or more in the same trade. *L'Estrange.*
 PARTOOK, The pret. of *partake*.
 PARTRIDGE, *s.* [*pertris*, Welsh.] A bird of game. *Samuel.*
 PARTURIENT, *a.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth. *Brown.*
 PARTURITION, *s.* [*parturio*, Lat.] The state of being about to bring forth. *Brown.*
 PARTY, *s.* [*partie*, Fr.]
 1 A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction. *Locke.*
 2 One of two litigants. *Shakespeare.*
 3 One concerned in any affair. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Persons engaged against each other. *Dryden.*
 5 Cause; side. *Dryden.*
 6 A select assembly. *Pope.*

PAS

- 1 Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another. *Taylor.*
 2 A detachment of soldiers.
 PA'RTY-COLOURED, *a.* [*party* and *coloured.*] Having diversity of colours. *Dryden.*
 PA'RTY-JURY, *s.* (In law.) A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.
 PA'RTY-MAN, *s.* [*party* and *man.*] A factious person; an abettor of a party.
 PA'RTY-WALL, *s.* [*party* and *wall.*] Wall that separates one house from the next.
 PA'RVIS, *s.* [French.] A church or church porch. *Bailey.*
 PA'RVITUDE, *s.* [*parvus*, Lat.] Littleness; minuteness: not used. *Glanville.*
 PA'RVITY, *s.* [*parrus*, Lat.] Littleness; minuteness: not used. *Ray.*
 PAS, *s.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost. *Arbuthnot.*
 PA'SCHAL, *a.* [*pascal*, Fr. *paschalis*, Lat.]
 1 Relating to the passover.
 2 Relating to Easter.
 PASH, *s.* [*paz*, Spanish.] A face. *Shakespeare.*
 To PASH, *v. a.* [*perssen*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush. *Dryden.*
 PA'SQUE-FLOWER, *s.* [*pulsatilla*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*
 PA'SQUIL, } *s.* [from *pasquino*, a statue at
 PA'SQUIN, } Rome, to which they affix
 PA'SQUINADE, } any lampoon or satirical
 paper.] A lampoon. *Howel.*
 To PASS, *v. n.* [*passer*, Fr.]
 1 To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To go forcibly; to make way. *Dryden.*
 3 To make a change from one thing to another. *Temple.*
 4 To vanish; to be lost. *Dryden.*
 5 To go away progressively. *Locke.*
 6 To be at an end; to be over. *Dryden.*
 7 To die; to pass from the present life to another state. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To be changed by regular gradation. *Arbuth.*
 9 To go beyond bounds: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 10 To be in any state. *Ezekiel.*
 11 To be enacted. *Clarendon.*
 12 To be effected; to exist. *Hooker.*
 13 To gain reception; to become current. *L'Estrange.*
 14 To be practised artfully or successfully. *Shakespeare.*
 15 To be regarded as good or ill. *Atterbury.*
 16 To occur; to be transacted. *Watts.*
 17 To be done. *Taylor.*
 18 To heed; to regard; not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 19 To determine finally; to judge capitally. *Sha.*
 20 To be supremely excellent. *Underwood.*
 21 To thrust; to make a push in fencing. *Dryd.*
 22 To omit to play. *Prior.*
 23 To go through the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot.*
 24 To be in a tolerable state. *L'Estrange.*
 25 To pass away. To be lost; to glide off. *Locke.*
 26 To pass away. To vanish.
 To PASS, *v. a.*
 1 To go beyond. *Hayward.*
 2 To go through: as, the horse passed the river.
 3 To spend; to live through. *Collier.*
 4 To impart to any thing the power of moving. *Derham.*
 5 To carry hastily. *Addison.*
 6 To transfer to another proprietor. *Herbert.*
 7 To strain; to percolate. *Bacon.*
 8 To vent; to pronounce. *Watts.*
 9 To utter ceremoniously. *Clarendon.*
 10 To utter solemnly. *L'Estrange.*
 11 To transmit; to procure to go. *Clarendon.*
 12 To put an end to. *Shakespeare.*
 13 To surpass; to excel. *Ezekiel.*
 14 To omit; to neglect. *Shakespeare.*
 15 To transcend: to transgress. *Burnet.*
 16 To admit; to allow. *Kings.*
 17 To enact a law. *Swift.*
 18 To impose fraudulently. *Dryden.*
 19 To practise artfully; to make succeed. *L'Est.*
 20 To send from one place to another: as, pass that beggar to his own parish.

PAS

- 21 To pass away. To spend; to waste. *Eccius.*
 22 To pass by. To excuse; to forgive. *Tilinson.*
 23 To pass by. To neglect, to disregard. *Bacon.*
 24 To pass over. To omit; to let go unregarded. *Dryden.*
 PASS, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A narrow entrance; an avenue. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Passage; road. *Raleigh.*
 3 A permission to go or come any where. *Shak.*
 4 An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.
 5 Push; thrust in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
 6 State; condition. *Sidney.*
 PA'SSABLE, *a.* [*passable*, Fr. from *pass.*]
 1 Possible to be passed or travelled through or over. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Supportable; tolerable; allowable. *Dryden.*
 3 Capable of admission or reception. *Collier.*
 4 Popular; well received. *Bacon.*
 PASSA'DO, *s.* [Italian.] A push; a thrust. *Shakespeare.*
 PA'SSAGE, *s.* [*passage*, Fr.]
 1 Act of passing; travel; course; journey. *Raleigh.*
 2 Road; way. *South.*
 3 Entrance or exit; liberty to pass. *Shakesp.*
 4 The state of decay: not in use. *Shakesp.*
 5 Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance. *Digby.*
 6 Occurrence; hap. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode. *Temple.*
 8 Incident; transaction. *Hayward.*
 9 Management; conduct. *Davies.*
 10 [From *endroit*, Fr.] Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Addison.*
 PA'SSED. The pret. and part. of *pass.*
 PA'SSENGER, *s.* [*passager*, Fr.]
 1 A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer. *Spenser.*
 2 One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. *Sidney.*
 PA'SSENGER falcon, *s.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*
 PA'SSER, *s.* [from *pass.*] One who passes; one that is upon the road. *Carew.*
 PASSIBILITY, *s.* [*passibilité*, Fr. from *passible*.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Hakewill.*
 PA'SSIBLE, *a.* [*passible*, Fr. *passibilis*, Lat.] Susceptible of impressions from external agents. *Hooker.*
 PA'SSIBLENESS, *s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Brerewood.*
 PA'SSING, *part. a.* [from *pass.*]
 1 Supreme; surpassing others; eminent. *Fairfax.*
 2 It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding: as, passing fair. *Shakespeare.*
 PA'SSINGBELL, *s.* [*passing* and *bell.*] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death. *Daniel.*
 PA'SSINGLY, **ad.* [from *passing.*] In a manner that excels. *Ash.*
 PA'SSION, *s.* [*passion*, Fr. *passio*, Lat.]
 1 Any effect caused by external agency. *Locke.*
 2 Susceptibility of effect from external action. *Bacon.*
 3 Violent commotion of the mind. *Milton.*
 4 Anger. *Watts.*
 5 Zeal; ardour. *Addison.*
 6 Love. *Dryden.*
 7 Eagerness. *Swift.*
 8 Emphatically. The last suffering of the Redeemer of the world. *Acts.*
 To PA'SSION, *v. n.* [*passioner*, Fr.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 PA'SSION-FLOWER, *s.* [*grandilla*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*
 PA'SSION-WEEK, *s.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PAS

- PASSIONATE**, *a.* [*passionne*, Fr.]
 1 Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind. *Clarendon.*
 2 Easily moved to anger. *Prior.*
TO PASSIONATE, *v. n.* [from *passion*; an old word now obsolete.]
 1 To affect with passion. *Spenser.*
 2 To express passionately. *Shakespeare.*
PASSIONATELY, *ad.* [from *passionate*.]
 1 With passion; with desire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind. *South.*
 2 Angrily. *Locke.*
PASSIONATENESS, *s.* [from *passionate*.]
 1 State of being subject to passion.
 2 Vehemence of mind. *Boyle.*
PASSIVE, *a.* [*passif*, Fr. *passivus*, Lat.]
 1 Receiving impression from some external agent. *South.*
 2 Unresisting; not opposing. *Pope.*
 3 Suffering; not acting.
 4 (In grammar.) A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of action: as, *duceor*, I am taught. *Clarke.*
PASSIVELY, *ad.* [from *passive*.] With a passive nature. *Dryden.*
PASSIVENESS, *s.* [from *passive*.]
 1 Quality of receiving impression from external agents.
 2 Passibility; power of suffering. *D. of Piety.*
 3 Patience; calmness. *Fell.*
PASSIVITY, *s.* [from *passive*.] Passiveness: an innovated word. *Cheyne.*
PASSOVER, *s.* [*pass* and *over*.]
 1 A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the habitations of the Hebrews. *John.*
 2 The sacrifice killed. *Exodus.*
PASSPORT, *s.* [*passport*, Fr.] Permission of passage. *Sidney.*
PAST, *part. a.* [from *pass*.]
 1 Not present; not to come. *Swift.*
 2 Spent; gone through; undergone. *Pope.*
PAST, *s.* Elliptically used for past time. *Fenton.*
PAST, *prep.*
 1 Beyond in time: it is *past* the time of history. *Hebrews.*
 2 No longer capable of: he is *past* learning. *Hayward.*
 3 Beyond; out of reach of: the ship is *past* cannon-shot. *Calamy.*
 4 Beyond; further than; we are not *past* the fens. *Numbers.*
 5 Above; more than: the well was *past* ten feet deep. *Spenser.*
PASTE, *s.* [*paste*, Fr.]
 1 Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious. *Dryden.*
 2 Flower and water boiled together so as to make a cement.
 3 Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.
TO PASTE, *v. a.* [*paster*, Fr. from the noun.] To fasten with paste. *Locke.*
PASTEBOARD, *s.* [*paste* and *board*.] Masses made anciently by pasting one board on another; now made sometimes by macerating paper, and casting it in moulds, and sometimes by pounding old cordage and casting it in forms. *Dryden.*
PASTEBOARD, *a.* Made of pasteboard. *Mort.*
PASTEL, *s.* [*plastum*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PASTERON, *s.* [*pasturon*, Fr.]
 1 That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the hoof. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The leg of a human creature. *Dryden.*
PASTILL, *s.* [*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, Fr.] A roll of paste. *Peacham.*
PASTIME, *s.* [*pass* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion. *Watts.*
PASTOR, *s.* [*pastor*, Lat.]
 1 A shepherd. *Dryden.*
 2 A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine. *Swift.*
PASTORAL, *a.* [*pastoralis*, Lat.]

PAT

- 1 Rural; rustick; beseeching shepherds; imitating shepherds. *Sidney.*
 2 Relating to the care of souls. *Hooker.*
PASTORAL, *s.* A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice, in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick. *Pope.*
PASTRY, *s.* [*pastisserie*, Fr. from *paste*.]
 1 The act of making pies. *King.*
 2 Pies or baked paste. *Tusser.*
 3 The place where pastry is made. *Shakespeare.*
PASTRY-COOK, *s.* [*pastry* and *cook*.] One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste. *Arbuthnot.*
PASTURABLE, *a.* [from *pasture*.] Fit for pasture.
PASTURAGE, *s.* [*pasturage*, Fr.]
 1 The business of feeding cattle. *Spenser.*
 2 Lands grazed by cattle. *Addison.*
 3 The use of pasture. *Arbuthnot.*
PASTURE, *s.* [*pasture*, Fr.]
 1 Food; the act of feeding. *Brown.*
 2 Ground on which cattle feed. *Locke.*
 3 Human culture; education. *Dryden.*
TO PASTURE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a pasture.
TO PASTURE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground. *Milton.*
PASTY, *s.* [*paste*, Fr.] A pie of crust raised without a dish. *Shakespeare.*
PAT, *a.* [*pas*, Dutch, *Skinner*.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable. *Atterbury.*
PAT, *s.* [*pat'e*, Fr.]
 1 A light quick blow; a tap. *Collier.*
 2 A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.
TO PAT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to tap. *Bacon.*
PATACHE, *s.* A small ship. *Ainsworth.*
PATACON, *s.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight-pence English. *Ainsworth.*
TO PATCH, *v. n.* [*pudtzer*, Danish; *pezzare*, Italian.]
 1 To cover with a piece sewed on. *Locke.*
 2 To decorate the face with small spots of black silk. *Addison.*
 3 To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost. *Dryden.*
 4 To make up of shreds or different pieces.
PATCH, *s.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]
 1 A piece sewed on to cover a hole. *Dryden.*
 2 A piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work. *Locke.*
 3 A small spot of black silk put on the face. *Suckling.*
 4 A small particle; a parcel of land. *Shakes.*
 5 A paltry fellow, obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
PATCHER, *s.* [from *patch*.] One that patches a botcher.
PATCHERY, *s.* [from *patch*.] Botchery; bungling work; not used. *Shakespeare.*
PATCHWORK, *s.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together. *Swift.*
PATE, *s.* The head. *Spenser.*
PATED, *a.* [from *pate*.] Having a pate. It is used only in composition; as, *long-pated* or *cunning*; *shallow-pated*, or *foolish*.
PATEFACTION, *s.* [*patefactio*, Lat.] Act or state of opening. *Ainsworth.*
PATEN, *s.* [*patina*, Lat.] A plate. *Shak.*
PATENT, *a.* [*patens*, Lat.]
 1 Open to the perusal of all: as, letters *patent*. *Lesley.*
 2 Appropriated by letters patent. *Mortimer.*
PATENT, *s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege. *Shakespeare.*
PATENTE'E, *s.* [from *patent*.] One who has a patent. *Swift.*
PATER-NOSTER, *s.* [Latin.] The Lord's prayer.
PATERNAL, *a.* [*paternus*, Lat.]
 1 Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father. *Hammond.*

PAT

- 2 Hereditary; received in succession from one's father. *Dryden.*
PATERNITY, *s.* [*paternus*, Lat.] Fathership; the relation of a father. *Arbutnot.*
PATH, *s.* [*path*, Sax.] Way; road; track; a narrow way; any passage. *Addison.*
PATHE'TICAL, } *a.* [*παθητικός*.] Affecting the
PATHE'TICK, } passions; passionate; moving. *Swift.*
PATHE'TICALLY, *ad.* In such a manner as may strike the passions. *Dryden.*
PATHE'TICALNESS, *s.* [from *pathetical*.] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the passions.
PA'THLESS, *a.* [from *path*.] Untrodden; not marked with paths. *Sandys.*
PATHOGNOMO'NICK, *a.* [*παθογνωμονικός*.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick. *Quincy.*
PATHOLO'GICAL, *a.* [from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.
PATHO'LOGIST, *s.* [*παθός* and *λέγω*.] One who treats of pathology.
PATHO'LOGY, *s.* [*παθός* and *λέγω*.] That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects, incident to the body. *Quincy.*
PA'THOS,* *s.* [from the Greek.] Passion; warmth; affection of the mind. *Ash.*
PA'THWAY, *s.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; a narrow way to be passed on foot. *Shakespeare.*
PA'TIBLE, *a.* [*patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable.
PA'TIBULARY, *a.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows.
PA'TIENCE, *s.* [*patience*, Fr. *patientia*, Lat.]
 1 The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour. *Prior.*
 2 The quality of expecting long without rage, or discontent. *Matthew.*
 3 Perseverance; continuance of labour. *Harte.*
 4 The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger. *Harte.*
 5 Sufferance; permission. *Hooker.*
 6 An herb. *Mortimer.*
PA'TIENT, *a.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Lat.]
 1 Having the quality of enduring. *Ray.*
 2 Calm under pain or affliction. *Dryden.*
 3 Not revengeful against injuries.
 4 Not easily provoked. *Thessalonians.*
 5 Persevering; calmly diligent. *Newton.*
 6 Not hasty; not vitiously eager or impetuous. *Prior.*
PA'TIENT, *s.* [*patient*, Fr.]
 1 That which receives impressions from external agents. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2 A person diseased, under the care of another. *Addison.*
To PA'TIENT, *v. a.* [*patienter*, Fr.] To compose one's self: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
PA'TIENTLY, *ad.* [from *patient*.]
 1 Without rage under pain or affliction. *Swift.*
 2 Without vitious impetuosity. *Calamy.*
PA'TINE, *s.* [*patina*, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth.*
PA'TLY, *ad.* [from *pat*.] Commodiously; fitly.
PA'TRIARCH, *s.* [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Latin.]
 1 One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family. *Milton.*
 2 A bishop superiour to archbishops. *Raleigh.*
PATRIARCHAL, *a.* [*patriarchal*, Fr.]
 1 Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs. *Norris.*
 2 Belonging to hierarchial patriarchs. *Ayliffe.*
PA'TRIARCHATE, } *s.* [*patriarchat*, Fr. from
PA'TRIARCHSHIP, } *patriarch*.] A bishoprick superiour to archbishopricks. *Ayliffe.*
PA'TRIARCHY, *s.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. *Brerewood.*
PATRI'CIAN, *a.* [*patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. *Addison.*
PATRI'CIAN, *s.* A nobleman. *Dryden.*
PATRIMO'NIAL, *a.* [*patrimonial*, Fr.] Possessed by inheritance. *Temple.*

PAV

- PA'TRIMONY**, *s.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] An estate possessed by inheritance. *Davies.*
PA'TRIOT, *s.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country. *Tickel.*
PA'TRIOT,* *a.* Animated with the love of one's country. *Hammond.*
PA'TRIOTIC,* *a.* Full of patriotism. *Farmer.*
PA'TRIOTISM, *s.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.
To PATRO'CINATE, *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Lat.] To patronise; to protect; to defend.
PATRO'L, *s.* [*patrouille*, old Fr.]
 1 The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.
 2 Those that go the rounds. *Thomson.*
To PATRO'L, *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison. *Black.*
PA'TRON, *s.* [*patronus*, Lat.]
 1 One who countenances, supports, or protects. *Prior.*
 2 A guardian saint. *Spenser.*
 3 Advocate; defender; vindicator. *Locke.*
 4 One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment. *Wesley.*
PA'TRONAGE, *s.* [from *patron*.]
 1 Support; protection. *Sidney.*
 2 Guardianship of saints. *Addison.*
 3 Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.
To PA'TRONAGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patronise; to protect. *Shakespeare.*
PATRO'NAL, *a.* [*patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron. *Brown.*
PA'TRONESS, *s.* [feminine of *patron*.]
 1 A female that defends, countenances, or supports. *Fairfax.*
 2 A female guardian saint.
 2 A woman that has the gift of a benefice.
To PA'TRONISE, *v. a.* [from *patron*.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance. *Bacon.*
PATRONY'MICK, *s.* [*πατρωνυμικός*.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydidēs*, the son of *Tydeus*. *Broome.*
PA'TTEN of a Pillar, *s.* Its base. *Ainsworth.*
PA'TTEN, *s.* [*patin*, Fr.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt. *Camden.*
PA'TTENMAKER, *s.* [*patten* and *maker*.] He that makes pattens.
To PA'TTER, *v. n.* [*patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet. *Dryden.*
PA'TTIERN, *s.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Dutch.]
 1 The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar. *Rogers.*
 2 A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest. *Swift.*
 3 An instance; an example. *Hooker.*
 4 Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.
To PA'TTERN, *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr.]
 1 To make an imitation of something; to copy. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To serve as an example to be followed. *Shak.*
PA'VAN, } *s.* A kind of light tripping dance.
PA'VIN, } *Ainsworth.*
PAUCI'LOQUY, *s.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] Spar- ing and rare speech.
PAUCITY, *s.* [*paucitas*, Lat.]
 1 Fewness; smallness of number. *Boyle.*
 2 Smallness of quantity. *Brown.*
To PAVE, *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat.]
 1 To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To make a passage easy. *Bacon.*
PAVEFA'CTION,* *s.* [from *pavefy*.] The act of terrifying. *Ash.*
PA'VEMENT, *s.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor. *Addison.*
PA'VE, } *s.* [from *pave*.] One who lays with
PA'VIER, } stones. *Gay.*

PEA

PAVILION, *s.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] A tent; a temporary or moveable house. *Sandys.*
To PAVILION, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To furnish with tents. *Milton.*
 2 To be sheltered by a tent.
PAUNCH, *s.* [*panse*, Fr. *pantex*, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts. *Bacon.*
To PAUNCH, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to eviscerate. *Garth.*
PAUPER, *s.* [Lat.] A poor person; one who receives alms.
PAUPERISM, *s.* [from *pauper*.] A state of poverty. *Ash.*
PAUSE, *s.* [*pausa*, low Lat. *παυω*.]
 1 A stop; a place or time of intermission. *Addis.*
 2 Suspense; doubt. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse. *Locke.*
 4 Place of suspending the voice marked in writing, thus —.
 5 A stop or intermission in music.
To PAUSE, *v. n.*
 1 To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time. *Milton.*
 2 To deliberate. *Knolles.*
 3 To be intermitted. *Tickel.*
PAUSER, *s.* [from *pause*.] He who pauses; he who deliberates. *Shakespeare.*
PAW, *s.* [*paren*, Welsh.]
 1 The foot of a beast of prey. *More.*
 2 Hand; in contempt. *Dryden.*
To PAW, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the forefoot along the ground. *Pope.*
To PAW, *v. a.*
 1 To strike with a down stroke of the forefoot. *Tickel.*
 2 To handle roughly.
 3 To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*
PAWED, *a.* [from *paw*.]
 1 Having paws.
 2 Broad footed.
PAWN, *s.* [*pand*, Dutch, *pan*, Fr.]
 1 Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made. *Howel.*
 2 The state of being pledged. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A common man at chess. *Cowley.*
To PAWN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shakespeare.*
PAWNBROKER, *s.* [*pawn* and *broker*.] One who lends money upon pledge. *Arbuthnot.*
To PAY, *v. a.* [*paier*, Fr.]
 1 To discharge a debt. *Dryden.*
 2 To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money; as, he had paid his labourers.
 3 To atone; to make amends by suffering. *Roscommon.*
 4 To beat. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To reward; to recompense. *Dryden.*
 6 To give the equivalent for any thing bought. *Locke.*
PAY, *s.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service. *Temple.*
PAYABLE, *a.* [*payable*, Fr.]
 1 Due; to be paid. *Bacon.*
 2 Such as there is power to pay. *South.*
PAYDAY, *s.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be discharged, or wages paid.
PAYER, *s.* [*paieur*, Fr.] One that pays.
PAYMASTER, *s.* [*pay* and *master*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*
PAYMENT, *s.* [from *pay*.]
 1 The act of paying. *Bacon.*
 2 The thing given in discharge of debt or promise. *Bacon.*
 3 A reward. *South.*
 4 Chastisement; sound beating. *Ainsworth.*
PAYSE, *v. n.* [used by *Spenser* for *poize*.] To balance.
PAYZER, *s.* [for *poizer*.] One that weighs. *Carew.*
PEA, *s.* [*pisum*, Lat. *pisa*, Sax.] A plant. The species are sixteen. *Miller.*
PEACE, *s.* [*paiz*, Fr. *pcz*, Lat.]
 1 Respite from war.

PEA

2 Quiet from suits or disturbances. *Davies.*
 3 Rest from any commotion.
 4 Stillness from riots or tumults. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Reconciliation of differences. *Isaiah.*
 6 A state not hostile. *Bacon.*
 7 Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest. *Tillotson.*
 8 Silence; suppression of the thoughts. *Dryden.*
PEACE, *int.* A word commanding silence. *Crashaw.*
PEACE-OFFERING, *s.* [*peace* and *offer*.] Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence. *Leviticus.*
PEACEABLE, *a.* [from *peace*.]
 1 Free from war; free from tumult. *Swift.*
 2 Quiet; undisturbed. *Spenser.*
 3 Not violent; not bloody. *Hale.*
 4 Not quarrelsome; not turbulent. *Shakespeare.*
PEACEABLENESS, *s.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietness; disposition to peace. *Hammond.*
PEACEABLY, *ad.* [from *peaceable*.]
 1 Without war; without tumult. *Swift.*
 2 Without tumults or commotion. *Swift.*
 3 Without disturbance. *Shakespeare.*
PEACEFUL, *a.* [*peace* and *full*.]
 1 Quiet; not in war. *Dryden.*
 2 Pacifick; mild. *Dryden.*
 3 Undisturbed; still; secure. *Pope.*
PEACEFULLY, *ad.* [from *peaceful*.]
 1 Without war.
 2 Quietly; without disturbance. *Dryden.*
 3 Mildly; gently.
PEACEFULNESS, *s.* [from *peaceful*.] Quiet; freedom from war or disturbance.
PEACEMAKER, *s.* [*peace* and *maker*.] One who reconciles differences. *Shakespeare.*
PEACEPARTED, *a.* [*peace* and *parted*.] Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shakespeare.*
PEACH, *s.* [*pesche*, Fr.] A tree and fruit. *Thom.*
To PEACH, *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach*.] To to accuse of some crime. *Dryden.*
PEACH-COLOURED, *a.* [*peach* and *colour*.] Of a colour like a peach. *Shakespeare.*
PEACHICK, *s.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The chicken of a peacock. *Southern.*
PEACOCK, *s.* [*pawa*, Sax. *pavo*, Lat.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Sandys.*
PEAHEN, *s.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pavo*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.
PEAK, *s.* [*peac*, Sax.]
 1 The top of a hill or eminence. *Pris.*
 2 Any thing acuminate.
 3 The rising forepart of a headdress.
To PEAK, *v. n.*
 1 To look sickly. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To make a mean figure; to sneak. *Shakespeare.*
PEAL, *s.* A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon. *Hayward.*
To PEAL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud. *Milton.*
To PEAL, *v. a.* To assail with noise. *Milton.*
PEAR, *s.* [*poire*, Fr.] A fruit more produced toward the footstalk than the apple, but is hollow like a navel at the extreme part. The species are eighty-four. *Miller.*
PEARL, *s.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Span.]
 1 Pearls, though esteemed gems, are a distemper in the creature that produces them: they are most frequently found in the oyster.
 2 (Poetically.) Any thing round and clear, as a drop. *Drayton.*
PEARL, *s.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*
PEARLED, *a.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or set with pearls. *Milton.*
PEARLEYED, *a.* [*pearl* and *eye*.] Having a speck in the eye.
PEARLGRASS, }
PEARLPLANT, } *s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
PEARLWORT, }
PEARLY, *a.* [from *pearl*.]
 1 Abounding with pearls; containing pearls. *Woodward.*
 2 Resembling pearls. *Drayton.*

PED

- PEA'RMAIN**, *s.* An apple. *Mortimer.*
PEA'RTREE, *s.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears pears. *Bacon.*
PEA'SANT, *s.* [*paisant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour. *Spenser.*
PEA'SANTRY, *s.* Peasants; rusticks; country people. *Locke.*
PEA'SCOD, *s.* [*pea*, *cod*, and *shell*.] The husk
PEA'SHELL, *s.* that contains peas. *Gay.*
PEASE, *s.* Food of pease. *Arbuthnot.*
PEAT, *s.* A species of turf used for fire. *Bacon.*
PEAT, *s.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling: now commonly *pet*. *Donne.*
PE'BBLE, *s.* [*pæholstana*, Sax.] A stone
PE'BBLESTONE, *s.* distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass, a small stone. *Sidney.*
PE'BBLE-CRYSTAL, *s.* Crystal in form of nodules. *Woodward.*
PE'BBLED, *a.* [from *pebble*.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*
PE'BBLY, *a.* [from *pebble*.] Full of pebbles.
PECCAB'ILITY, *s.* [from *peccable*.] State of being subject to sin. *Decay of Piety.*
PE'CCABLE, *a.* [from *pecco*, Lat.] Liable to sin.
PECCADI'LLO, *s.* [Span. *peccadille*, Fr.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence. *Atterbury.*
PE'CCANCY, *s.* [from *peccant*.] Bad quality. *Wiseman.*
PE'CCANT, *a.* [*peccant*, Fr.]
 1 Guilty; criminal. *South.*
 2 Ill-disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal. *Ayliffe.*
PECK, *s.* [from *pocca*, Sax.]
 1 The fourth part of a bushel. *Hudibras.*
 2 Proverbially. (In low language.) A great deal. *Suckling.*
To PECK, *v. a.* [*becquer*, Fr. *picken*, Dutch.]
 1 To strike with the beak as a bird.
 2 To pick up food with the beak. *Addison.*
 3 To strike with any pointed instrument. *Carew.*
 4 To strike; to give blows. *South.*
PE'CKER, *s.* [from *peck*.]
 1 One that pecks.
 2 A kind of bird; as, the wood-pecker. *Dryden.*
PE'CKLED, *a.* [corrupted from *speckled*.] Spotted; varied with spots. *Walton.*
PECTI'NAL, *s.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.] There are fishes, as *pectinals*, which have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*
PE'CTINATED, *a.* [from *pecten*, Lat.] Formed like a comb. *Brown.*
PECTINA'TION, *s.* The state of being pectinated. *Brown.*
PE'CTORAL, *a.* [from *pectoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the breast. *Wiseman.*
PE'CTORAL, *s.* [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breast plate.
PE'CULATE, *s.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *peculat*, Fr.]
PECULA'TION, *s.* Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money
PECULA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] Robber of the publick.
PECU'LIAR, *a.* [*peculiaris*, Lat.]
 1 Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others. *Swift.*
 2 Not common to other things. *Locke.*
 3 Particular; single. *Milton.*
PECU'LIAR, *s.*
 1 The property; the exclusive property. *Milton.*
 2 Something absconded from the ordinary jurisdiction. *Carew.*
PECULIA'RITY, *s.* [from *peculiar*.] Particularity; something found only in one. *Swift.*
PECU'LIARLY, *ad.* [from *peculiar*.]
 1 Particularly; singly. *Woodward.*
 2 In a manner not common to others. *Fell.*
PECU'NIARY, *a.* [*pecuniarius*, Lat.]
 1 Relating to money. *Brown.*
 2 Consisting of money. *Bacon.*
PED, *s.* [commonly pronounced *pad*.]
 1 A small packsaddle. *Tusser.*
 2 A basket; a hamper. *Spenser.*

PEE

- PEDAGO'GICAL**, *a.* [from *pedagogue*.] Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.
PE'DAGOGUE, *s.* [*παιδαγωγος*.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant. *Dryden.*
To PE'DAGOGUE, *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω*.] To teach with superciliousness. *Prior.*
PE'DAGOGY, *s.* [*παιδαγωγία*.] Preparatory discipline. *South.*
PE'DAL, *a.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot.
PE'DALS, *s.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.] The large pipes of an organ, that are played upon and stoped with the foot.
PEDA'NEOUS, *a.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot.
PE'DANT, *s.* [*pedant*, Fr.]
 1 A schoolmaster. *Dryden.*
 2 A man vain of low knowledge. *Swift.*
PEDA'NTICK, *a.* [*pedantesque*, French, from
PEDA'NTICAL, *s.* [*pedant*.] Awkwardly ostentatious of learning. *Hayward.*
PEDA'NTICALLY, *ad.* With awkward ostentation of literature. *Dryden.*
PE'DANTISM, *s.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward
PE'DANTRY, *s.* ostentation of needless learning. *Cowley.*
To PE'DDLE, *v. n.* To be busy about trifles: commonly written *piddle*. *Ainsworth.*
PE'DDLING, *a.* Petty-dealing; trifling; unimportant. *Decay of Piety.*
PEDERE'RO, *s.* [*pedrero*, Span.] A small cannon managed by a swivel: it is frequently written *paterero*.
PE'DESTAL, *s.* [*piedstal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue. *Addison.*
PEDE'STRIOUS, *a.* [*pedestris*, Latin.] Not winged; going on foot. *Brown.*
PE'DICLE, *s.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicule*, Fr.] The foot-stalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon.*
PEDI'CLAR, *a.* [*pedicularis*, Lat.] Having the phthyriasis or lousy distemper. *Ainsw.*
PE'DIGREE, *s.* [*pere* and *degré*, Fr. *Skinner*.] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent. *Shakespeare.*
PE'DIMENT, *s.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.
PE'DLER, *s.* [a contraction from *petty-dealer*.] One who travels the country with small commodities. *Shakespeare.*
PE'DLERY, *s.* [from *pedler*.] Wares sold by pedlers. *Swift.*
PEDOBA'PTISM, *s.* [*παιδος* and *βαπτισμα*.] Infant baptism.
PEDOBA'PTIST, *s.* [*παιδος* and *βαπτιστης*.] One that holds or practises infant baptism.
PEDO'METER, *s.* [*πας* and *μετρεω*.] The perambulator, or wheel to measure roads. *Ash.*
To PEEL, *v. a.* [*peler* Fr. from *pellis*, Lat.]
 1 To decorticate; to flay. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [From *piller*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this should be written *pill*. *Milton.*
PEEL, *s.* [*pellis*, Lat. *pelure*, Fr.] The skin or thin rind of any thing.
PEEL, *s.* [*paele*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.
PEE'LER, *s.* [from *peel*.]
 1 One who strips or flays.
 2 A robber; a plunderer. *Tusser.*
To PEEP, *v. n.*
 1 To make the first appearance. *Spenser.*
 2 To look slyly, closely, or curiously; to look through any crevice. *Cleveland.*
PEEP, *s.*
 1 First appearance: as, at the *peep* of day.
 2 A sly look. *Swift.*
PE'EPER, *s.* A young chicken just breaking the shell. *Bramstead.*
PEE'PHOLE, *s.* [*peep* and *hole*.] Hole
PEE'PINGHOLE, *s.* through which one may look without being discovered. *Prior.*

PEN

PEER, s. [*pair*, Fr.]
 1 Equal; one of the same rank. *Davies.*
 2 One equal in excellence or endowments. *Dry.*
 3 Companion; fellow. *Ben Jonson.*
 4 A nobleman: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are the same.
To PEER, v. n. [by contraction from *appear*.]
 1 To come just in sight. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 To look narrowly; to peep. *Sidney.*
PEE'RAGE, s. [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]
 1 The dignity of a peer. *Swift.*
 2 The body of peers. *Dryden.*
PEE'RDOM, s. [from *peer*.] Peerage. *Ainsw.*
PEE'RESS, s. [female of *peer*.] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled. *Pope.*
PEE'RLESS, a. [from *peer*.] Unequalled; having no peer. *Milton.*
PEE'RLESSNESS, s. [from *peerless*.] Universal superiority.
PEE'VISH, a. [from *beeish*, *Skinner*.]
 1 Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable, soon angry; hard to please. *Swift.*
 2 Expressing discontent, or fretfulness. *Shak.*
PEE'VISHLY, ad. Angrily; querulously; morosely. *Hayward.*
PEE'VISHNESS, s. Irrascibility; querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness. *King Charles.*
PEG, s. [*pegge*, Teutonic].
 1 A piece of wood driven into a hole. *Swift.*
 2 The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To take a peg lower. To depress; to sink. *Hudibras.*
 4 The nickname of Margaret.
To PEG, v. a. To fasten with a peg. *Evelyn.*
PELF, s. [In low Lat. *pelfra*.] Money; riches. *Sidney.*
PE'LFICAN, s. [*pelicanus*, low Lat.] A bird that has a peculiar tenderness for its young, and is supposed to admit them to suck blood from its breast. *Calmet.*
PE'LLET, s. [*pila*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.]
 1 A little ball. *Sandys.*
 2 A bullet; a ball to be shot. *Ray.*
PE'LLETED, a. [from *pellet*.] Consisted of bullets. *Shakespeare.*
PE'LLICLE, s. [*pellicula*, Lat.]
 1 A thin skin. *Sharp.*
 2 It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substance, and evaporated by heat.
PE'LLITORY, s. [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.
PE'LLMELL, ad. [*pesle mesle*, Fr.] Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another; with confused violence. *Hudibras.*
PELLS, s. [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts. *Bailey.*
PELLU'CID, a. [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark. *Newton.*
PELLUCI'DITY, s. [from *pellucid*.] Transparency; clearness; not opacity. *Locke.*
PELT, s. [*pelis*, Lat.]
 1 Skin; hide. *Brown.*
 2 The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth.*
To PELT, v. a. [*poltern*, Ger. *Skinner*.]
 1 To strike with something thrown. *Atterbury.*
 2 To throw; to cast. *Dryden.*
PE'LTING, a. This word, in Shakespeare, signifies mean; paltry; pitiful.
PE'LTMONGER, s. [*pellio*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger*.] A dealer in raw hides.
PE'LVIS, s. [Lat.] The lower part of the belly.
PEN, s. [*penna*, Lat.]
 1 An instrument of writing. *Dryden.*
 2 A feather. *Spenser.*
 3 A wing. *Milton.*
 4 [From *pennan*, Saxon.] A small enclosure; a coop. *L'Estrange.*
To PEN, v. a. pret. and part. pass. of *pent*. [*pennan* and *pindan*, Sax.]
 1 To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place. *Bacon.*

PEN

2 [From the noun; pret. and part. pass. *penned*.] To write. *Digby.*
PE'NAL, a. [*penal*, Fr. from *pæna*, Lat.]
 1 Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment. *South.*
 2 Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive. *Milton.*
PENA'LITY, s. [*penalité*, old Fr.] Liableness to punishment; condemnation to punishment. *Brown.*
PE'NALT Y, s. [*penalité*, old Fr.]
 1 Punishment; censure; judicial infliction. *Locke.*
 2 Forfeiture upon non-performance. *Shakesp.*
PE'NANCE, s. [*penance*, old Fr.] Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin. *Bacon.*
PENAT'ES, s. [Lat.] The household gods; the gods that were particular to some houses, and worshipped with greater solemnity than the lares. *Ash.*
PENCE, s. The plural of *penny*.
PE'NCIL, s. [*penicillum*, Lat.]
 1 A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours. *Dryden.*
 2 A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink. *Watts.*
 3 Any instrument of writing without ink.
To PE'NCIL, v. n. [from the noun.] To point. *Shakespeare.*
PE'NDANT, s. [*pendant*, Fr.]
 1 A jewel hanging in the ear. *Pope.*
 2 Any thing hanging by way of ornament.
 3 A pendulum: obsolete. *Digby.*
 4 A small flag in ships.
PE'NDENCE, s. [*pendeo*, Lat.] Slopeness; inclination. *Wotton.*
PE'NDENCY, s. [*pendeo*, Lat.] Suspence; delay of decision. *Ayliffe.*
PE'NDENT, a. [*pendens*, Lat.]
 1 Hanging. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Jutting over. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Supported above ground. *Milton.*
PE'NDING, a. [*pendente lite*, Lat.] Depending; remaining yet undecided. *Ayliffe.*
PENDULO'SITY, s. [from *pendulous*.] The state of hanging; suspension. *Brown.*
PE'NDULOUS, s. [*pendulus*, Lat.] Hanging not supported below. *Ray.*
PE'NDULUM, s. [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung so that it may easily swing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time. *Hudibras.*
PENETRABI'LITY, s. [from *penetrable*.] Susceptibility of impression from another body. *Cheyne.*
PE'NETRABLE, a. [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Lat.]
 1 Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body. *Dryden.*
 2 Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression. *Shakespeare.*
PE'NETRAIL, s. [*penetralia*, Lat.] Interior parts: not in use. *Harvey.*
PE'NETRANCY, s. [from *penetrant*.] Power of entering or piercing. *Ray.*
PE'NETRANT, a. [*penetrant*, Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtle. *Boy.*
To PE'NETRATE, v. a. [*penetrer*, Fr.]
 1 To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To affect the mind.
 3 To reach the meaning. *Ray.*
To PE'NETRATE, v. n.
 1 To make way. *Pope.*
 2 To make way by the mind. *Locke.*
PENETRA'TION, s. [*penetration*, Fr.]
 1 The act of entering into any body. *Milton.*
 2 Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.
 3 Acuteness; sagacity. *Watts.*
PE'NETRATIVE, a. [from *penetrate*.]
 1 Piercing; sharp; subtle. *Wotton.*
 2 Acute; sagacious; discerning. *Swift.*
 3 Having the power to impress the mind. *Shak.*

PEN

- PE'NETRATIVENESS**, *s.* [from *penetrative*.] The quality of being penetrative.
- PE'NGUIN**, *s.* [*anser magellanicus*, Lat.]
- 1 A bird, though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds. *Grew.*
 - 2 A fruit very common in the West Indies, of a sharp acid flavour. *Miller.*
- PENI'NSULA**, *s.* [*pene insula*, Lat.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.
- PENI'NSULATED**, [from *peninsula*.] Almost surrounded by water.
- PE'NITENCE**, *s.* [*penitence*, Fr. *pœnitentia*, Lat.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections. *Dryden.*
- PE'NITENT**, *a.* [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life. *Milton.*
- PE'NITENT**, *s.*
- 1 One sorrowful for sin. *Rogers.*
 - 2 One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*
 - 3 One under the direction of a confessor.
- PENITE'NTIAL**, *a.* [from *penitence*.] Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance. *Shak.*
- PENITE'NTIAL**, *s.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *pœnitentiale*, low Latin.] A book directing the degrees of penance. *Ayliffe.*
- PENITE'NTIARY**, *s.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *pœnitentiarius*, low Lat.]
- 1 One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Bacon.*
 - 2 A penitent; one who does penance. *Carew.*
 - 3 The place where penance is enjoined.
- PENITE'NTIARY**,* *a.* [from *penitent*.] Belonging to penance; relating to repentance. *Ash.*
- PE'NITENTLY**, *ad.* [from *penitent*.] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.
- PE'NKNIFE**, *s.* [*pen* and *knife*.] A knife used to cut pens. *Bacon.*
- PE'NMAN**, *s.* [*pen* and *man*.]
- 1 One who professes the art of writing.
 - 2 An author; a writer. *Addison.*
- PE'NMANSHIP**,* *s.* [from *penman*.] The act of writing; use of the pen. *Ash.*
- PE'NNACHED**, *a.* [*pennachè*, Fr.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Trevoux.*
- PE'NNANT**, *s.* [*pennon*, Fr.]
- 1 A small flag, ensign, or colour.
 - 2 A tackle for hoisting things on board.
- PE'NNATED**, *a.* [*pennatus*, Lat.]
- 1 Winged.
 - 2 *Pennated*, among botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*
- PE'NNER**, *s.* [from *pen*.]
- 1 A writer.
 - 2 A pence. *Ainsworth.*
- PE'NNILESS**, *a.* [from *penny*.] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.
- PE'NNON**, *s.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour. *Shakespeare.*
- PE'NNY**, *s.* plural *pence*. [*penig*, Sax.]
- 1 A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered.
 - 2 Proverbially, a small sum. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Money in general. *Dryden.*
- PE'NNYROAL**, or *pudding-grass*, *s.* [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- PE'NNYWEIGHT**, *s.* [*penny* and *weight*.] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. *Arbuthnot.*
- PE'NNYWISE**, *a.* [*penny* and *wise*.] Saving of small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions. *Bacon.*
- PE'NNYWORTH**, *s.* [*penny* and *worth*.]
- 1 As much as is bought for a penny.
 - 2 Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money. *South.*

PEO

- 3 Something advantageously bought, a purchase got for less than it is worth. *Dryden.*
 - 4 A small quantity. *Swift.*
- PE'NSILE**, *a.* [*pensilis*, Lat.]
- 1 Hanging; suspended. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Supported above the ground. *Prior.*
- PE'NSILENESS**, *s.* [from *pensile*.] The state of hanging.
- PE'NSION**, *s.* [*pension*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. *Addison.*
- To PE'NSION**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance. *Addison.*
- PE'NSIONARY**, *a.* [*pensionnaire*, Fr.] Maintained by pensions. *Donne.*
- PE'NSIONER**, *s.* [from *pension*.]
- 1 One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant. *Collier.*
 - 2 A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master. *Pope.*
- PE'NSIVE**, *a.* [*pensif*, Fr. *pensivo*, Ital.] Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy. *Pope.*
- PE'NSIVELY**, *ad.* With melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy seriousness. *Spenser.*
- PE'NSIVENESS**, *s.* [from *pensive*.] Melancholy sorrowfulness. *Hooker.*
- PENT**, *part. pass.* of *pen*. Shut up. *Dryden.*
- PENTACA'PSULAR**, *a.* [*πεντε* and *capsular*.] Having five cavities.
- PE'NTACHORD**, *s.* [*πεντε* and *χορδη*.] An instrument with five strings.
- PENTAE'DROUS**, *a.* [*πεντε* and *εδρα*.] Having five sides. *Woodward.*
- PE'NTAGON**, *s.* [*πεντε* and *γωνια*.] A figure with five angles. *Wotton.*
- PENTA'GONAL**, *a.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having five angles. *Woodward.*
- PENTA'METER**, *s.* [*pentametrum*, Lat.] A Latin verse of five feet. *Addison.*
- PENTA'METER**,* *a.* Consisting of five metrical feet. *Warton.*
- PENTA'NGULAR**, *a.* [*πεντε* and *angular*.] Five cornered. *Grew.*
- PENTAPE'TALOUS**, *a.* [*πεντε* and *πεταλον*.] Having five petals or leaves.
- PE'NTASPAST**, *s.* [*πεντε* and *σπασω*.] An engine with five pulleys.
- PENTA'STICK**, *s.* [*πεντε* and *στιχος*.] A composition consisting of five verses.
- PE'NTASTYLE**, *s.* [*πεντε* and *στυλος*.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.
- PE'NTATEUCH**, *s.* [*πεντε* and *τευχος*.] The five books of Moses. *Bentley.*
- PE'NTECOST**, *s.* [*πεντεκοστη*; *pentacoste*, Fr.]
- 1 A feast among the Jews. *Calmet.*
 - 2 Whitsuntide. *Shakespeare.*
- PENTECO'STAL**, *a.* [from *pentecost*.] Belonging to Whitsuntide. *Sanderson.*
- PE'NTHOUSE**, *s.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *house*.] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. *Knolles.*
- PE'NTICE**, *s.* [*pendice*, Ital.] A sloping roof. *Wotton.*
- PE'NTILE**, *s.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof. *Moxon.*
- PENT up**, *part. a.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up. *Shakespeare.*
- PENU'LTIMATE**, *a.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Last but one.
- PENU'MBRA**, *s.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Lat.] An imperfect shadow; that part of the shadow which is half lighted. *Newton.*
- PENU'RIOUS**, *a.* [from *penuria*, Lat.]
- 1 Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean. *Prior.*
 - 2 Scant; not plentiful. *Addison.*
- PENU'RIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *penurious*.] Sparingly; not plentifully.
- PENU'RIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *penurious*.]
- 1 Niggardliness; parsimony. *Addison.*
 - 2 Scantiness; not plenty.
- PE'NURY**, *s.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence. *Hooker.*
- PE'ONY**, *s.* [*pœonia*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*
- PE'OPLE**, *s.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]

PER

1 A nation; those who compose a community. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The vulgar. *Waller.*
 3 The commonalty; not the princes or nobles. *Addison.*
 4 Persons of a particular class. *Bacon.*
 5 Men, or persons in general. *Arbuthnot.*
 To PE'OPLE, v. a. [*peupler*, Fr.] To stock with inhabitants. *Prior.*
 PE'PASTICKS, s. [*πεπαστικα*.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities.
 PE'PPER, s. [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, Fr.] We have three kinds of pepper; the black, the white, and the long; which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants. *Hill.*
 To PE'PPER, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To sprinkle with pepper.
 2 To beat; to mangle with shot or blows. *Shakespeare.*
 PE'PPERBOX, s. [*pepper and box*.] A box for holding pepper. *Shakespeare.*
 PE'PPERCORN, s. [*pepper and corn*.] Any thing of inconsiderable value. *Prior.*
 PE'PPERMINT, s. [*pepper and mint*.] Mint eminently hot.
 PE'PPERWORT, s. [*pepper and wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*
 PE'PTICK, a. [*πεπτικός*.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*
 PERACUTE, a. [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent. *Harvey.*
 PERADVENTURE, ad. [*par adventure*, Fr.]
 1 Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Digby.*
 2 Doubt; question: not properly. *South.*
 To PERA'GRATE, v. a. [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through.
 PERAGRATION, s. [from *peragrate*.] The act of passing through any state or space. *Holder.*
 To PERA'MBULATE, v. a. [*perambulo*, Lat.]
 1 To walk through.
 2 To survey, by passing through. *Davies.*
 PERAMBULATION, s. [from *perambulate*.]
 1 The act of passing through or wandering over. *Bacon.*
 2 A travelling survey. *Howel.*
 2 A district; limit of jurisdiction. *Holyday.*
 PERA'MBULATOR, s. [from *perambulate*.] A wheel for measuring roads. *Ash.*
 PERCASE, ad. [*par and case*.] Perchance; perhaps: not used. *Bacon.*
 PERCEANT, a. [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 PERCEIVABLE, a. [from *perceive*.] Perceptible; such as falls under perception. *Locke.*
 PERCEIVABLY, ad. [from *perceivable*.] In such a manner as may be observed or known.
 To PERCEIVE, v. a. [*percipio*, Lat.]
 1 To discover by some sensible effects. *Shak.*
 2 To know; to observe. *Locke.*
 3 To be affected by. *Bacon.*
 PERCEPTIBILITY, s. [from *perceptible*.]
 1 The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible.
 2 Perception; the power of perceiving: not proper. *More.*
 PERCEPTIBLE, a. [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or observed. *Bacon.*
 PERCEPTIBLY, ad. [from *perceptible*.] In such a manner as may be perceived. *Pope.*
 PERCEPTION, s. [*perceptio*, Lat.]
 1 The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness. *Bentley.*
 2 The act of perceiving; observation.
 3 Notion; idea. *Hale.*
 4 The state of being affected by something. *Bac.*
 PERCEPTIVE, a. [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*
 PERCEPTIVITY, s. [from *perceptive*.] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*
 PERCH, s. [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] A fish of prey: he has a hooked or hog back which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales. *Walton.*
 PERCH, s. [*pertica*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]

PER

1 A measure of five yards and a half; a pole.
 2 [From *perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit. *Dryden.*
 To PERCH, v. n. [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird. *Spenser.*
 To PERCH, v. a. To place on a perch. *More.*
 PERCHA'NCE, ad. [*per and chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure. *Wotton.*
 PE'RCHERS, s. Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar.
 PERCI'PIENT, a. [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.
 PERCI'PIENT, s. One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*
 PE'RCLOSE, s. [*per and close*.] Conclusion last part: obsolete. *Raleigh.*
 To PE'RCOLATE, v. a. [*percolo*, Lat.] To strain through. *Hale.*
 PERCOLATION, s. [from *percolate*.] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining. *Ray.*
 To PERCU'SS, v. a. [*percussus*, Lat.] To strike. *Bacon.*
 PERCU'SSION, s. [*percussio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of striking; stroke. *Newton.*
 2 Effect of sound in the ear. *Rymer.*
 PERCU'SSIVE, s. a. [from *percuss*.] Striking against. *Ash.*
 PERCU'TIENT, s. [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to strike. *Bacon.*
 PERDIT'ION, s. [*perditio*, Lat.]
 1 Destruction; ruin; death. *Bacon.*
 2 Loss. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Eternal death. *Raleigh.*
 PE'RDUE, ad. Closely; in ambush. *Hudibras.*
 PE'RDULOUS, a. [*perdo*, Lat.] Lost; thrown away. *Bramhall.*
 PE'RDURABLE, a. [*perdurable*, Fr.] Lasting; long continued: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 PE'RDURABLY, ad. [from *perdurable*.] Lastingly. *Shakespeare.*
 PERDURA'TION, s. [*perduro*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*
 PERE'GAL, a. [Fr.] Equal: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 To PE'REGRINATE, v. n. [*perigrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries.
 PEREGRINA'TION, s. [*peregrinus*, Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign countries. *Bentley.*
 PE'REGRINE, a. [*peregrinus*, Lat.] Foreign; not native; not domestick. *Bacon.*
 To PE'REMPT, v. a. [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill; to crush: a law term. *Ayliffe.*
 PERE'MPTION, s. [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Crush; extinction: law term.
 PERE'MPTORILY, ad. [from *peremptory*.] Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all further debate. *Clarendon.*
 PERE'MPTORINESS, s. [from *peremptory*.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism. *Government of the Tongue*
 PERE'MPTORY, a. [*peremptorius*, low Lat. n.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation. *South.*
 PERE'NNIAL, a. [*perennis*, Lat.]
 1 Lasting through the year. *Cheyne.*
 2 Perpetual; unceasing. *Harvey.*
 PERE'NNITY, s. [*perennitas*, Lat.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity. *Derham*
 PE'RFECT, a. [*perfectus*, Lat. *parfait*, Fr.]
 1 Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant. *Hooker.*
 2 Fully informed; fully skilful. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate. *Shak.*
 4 Confident; certain. *Shakespeare.*
 To PE'RFECT, v. a. [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Lat. *parfaire*, Fr.]
 1 To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state. *Waller.*
 2 To make skilful; to instruct fully. *Shak.*
 PE'RFECTER, s. [from *perfect*.] One that makes perfect. *Pope.*
 PERFE'CTION, s. [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, Fr.]
 1 The state of being perfect. *Milton.*

PER

- 2 Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence *Dryden.*
 3 Attribute of God. *Atterbury.*
PERFECTIONATE, *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection: not used. *Dryden.*
PERFECTIVE, *a.* [from *perfect*.] Conducting to bring to perfection. *Ray.*
PERFECTIVELY, *ad.* In such a manner as brings to perfection. *Grew.*
PERFECTLY, *ad.* [from *perfect*.]
 1 In the highest degree of excellence.
 2 Totally; completely. *Boyle.*
 3 Exactly; accurately. *Locke.*
PERFECTNESS, *s.* [from *perfect*.]
 1 Completeness; perfection. *Colossians.*
 2 Goodness; virtue. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Skill.
PERFIDIOUS, *a.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfidē*, Fr.]
 1 Treacherous; false to truth; guilty of violated faith. *Widow and Cat.*
 2 Expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery. *Milton.*
PERFIDIOUSLY, *ad.* Treacherously; by breach of faith. *Hudibras.*
PERFIDIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *perfidious*.] The quality of being perfidious. *Tillotson.*
PERFIDY, *s.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, French.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.
PERFLABLE, *a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.
TO PERFLATE, *v. a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] To blow through. *Arbutnot.*
PERFLA'TILE, *a.* [*per* and *flo*, Lat.] Blowing strongly; blowing through. *Bailey.*
PERFLA'TION, *s.* [from *perflate*.] The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*
TO PERFORATE, *v. a.* [*perforo*, Latin.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Blackmore.*
PERFORATION, *s.* [from *perforate*.]
 1 The act of piercing or boring. *More.*
 2 Hole; place bored. *Ray.*
PERFORATOR, *s.* [from *perforate*.] The instrument of boring. *Sharp.*
PERFORCE, *ad.* [*per* and *force*.] By violence; violently. *Shakespeare.*
TO PERFORM, *v. a.* [*performare*, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accomplish. *Sidney.*
TO PERFORM, *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt. *Watts.*
PERFORMABLE, *a.* [from *perform*.] Practicable; such as may be done. *Brown.*
PERFORMANCE, *s.* [from *perform*.]
 1 Completion of something designed; execution of something promised. *South.*
 2 Composition; work. *Dryden.*
 3 Action; something done. *Shakespeare.*
PERFORMER, *s.* [from *perform*.]
 1 One that performs any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2 It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.
TO PERFRICATE, *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over.
PERFUMATORY, *a.* [from *perfume*.] That does perfume.
PERFUME, *s.* [*parfum*, Fr.]
 1 Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things. *Bacon.*
 2 Sweet odour; fragrance. *Pope.*
TO PERFUME, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent. *Pope.*
PERFUMER, *s.* [from *perfume*.] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.
PERFUNCTORILY, *ad.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] Carelessly; negligently; in such a manner as to satisfy external form. *Clarendon.*
PERFUNCTORY, *a.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent. *Woodward.*
TO PERFUSE, *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Lat.] To tincture; to overspread. *Harvey.*
PERFUSION, *s.* [from *perfuse*.] The act of pouring out upon any thing. *Asa.*
PERHA'PS, *ad.* [*per* and *hap*.] Peradventure; it may be. *Smith.*

PER

- PERIAPT**, *s.* [*περιεπτω*.] Amulet; charm worn as preservative against diseases or mischief. *Shakespeare.*
PERICA'RDIIUM, *s.* [*περι* and *καρδια*; *pericarde*, Fr.] A thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity. *Quincy.*
PERICA'RPIUM, *s.* [*περι* and *καρπος*; *pericarpe*, Fr.] A pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant. *Ray.*
PERICLITA'TION, *s.* [*periclitator*, Lat.]
 1 The state of being in danger.
 2 Trial; experiment.
PERICRA'NIUM, *s.* [*περι* and *cranium*.] The membrane that covers the skull. *Quincy.*
PERI'CULOUS, *a.* [*periculosus*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardsous; hazardous. *Brown.*
PERIE'RGY, *s.* [*περι* and *εργον*.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.
PERIGE'E, *s.* [*περι* and *γη*; *perigee*, Fr.]
PERIGE'UM, *s.* That point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Harris.*
PERIHE'LIUM, *s.* [*περι* and *ηλιος*; *perihelie*, Fr.] That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harris.*
PERIL, *s.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dutch.]
 1 Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Daniel.*
 2 Denunciation; danger denounced. *Shak.*
PERILOUS, *a.* [*perileux*, Fr. from *peril*.]
 1 Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.
 2 It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. *Hudibras.*
 3 Smart; witty; parlous. *Shakespeare.*
PERILOUSLY, *ad.* Dangerously.
PERILOUSNESS, *s.* Dangerousness.
PERI'METER, *s.* [*περι* and *μετρεω*.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure, whether rectilinear or mixed. *Newton.*
PERIOD, *s.* [*periode*, Fr. *περιδος*.]
 1 A circuit.
 2 Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner. *Watts.*
 3 A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning. *Holder.*
 4 The end or conclusion. *Addison.*
 5 The state at which any thing terminates. *Suckling.*
 6 Length of duration. *Bacon.*
 7 A complete sentence from one full stop to another. *Ben Jonson.*
 8 A course of transactions memorably terminated: as, the *periods* of an empire.
TO PERIOD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to; a bad word. *Shakespeare.*
PERIO'DICAL, *a.* [*periodique*, Fr. from *periode*.]
PERIODICK, *s.* [*riod*.]
 1 Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Watts.*
 2 Happening by revolution at some stated time. *Bentley.*
 3 Regular; performing some action at stated times. *Addison.*
 4 Relating to periods or revolutions. *Brown.*
PERIO'DICALLY, *ad.* [from *periodical*.] At stated periods. *Broome.*
PERIO'STEUM, *s.* [*περι* and *οστυ*.] All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the *periosteum*. *Cheyne.*
PERI'PHERY, *s.* [*περι* and *φερω*.] Circumference. *Harvey.*
TO PERIPHRASE, *v. a.* [*periphraser*, Fr.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.
PERI'PHRASIS, *s.* [*περιφρασις*; *periphrase*, Fr.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one. *Watts.*
PERIPHRA'STICK, *a.* [from *periphrasis*.]
PERIPHRA'STICAL, *s.* Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.
PERIPNEU'MONY, *s.* [*περι* and *πνευμων*.] An inflammation of the lungs. *Arbutnot.*
TO PERISH, *v. a.* [*perir*, Fr. *pereir*, Lat.]

PER

1 To die; to be destroyed; to be lost: to come to nothing. *Locke.*
 2 To be in a perpetual state of decay. *Locke.*
 3 To be lost eternally. *Moreton.*
 To PE'RISH, v. a. To destroy; to decay: not in use. *Collier.*
 PE'RISHABLE, a. [from *perish*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.
 PE'RISHABLENESS, s. Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay. *Locke.*
 PERISTA'TICK, a. [*περιστάλλω*.] Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downward and voided. *Quincy.*
 PERISTE'RION, s. The herb vervain.
 PERISTY'LE, s. [*peristile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbuthnot.*
 PE'RISYSTOLE, s. [*πρσι* and *συστολη*.] The pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse.
 PERITONE UM, s. [*περιτοναϊον*.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels. *Wiseman.*
 PERJURE, s. [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forsworn person: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 To PE'RJURE, v. a. [*perjuro*, Lat.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. *Shakespeare.*
 PE'RJURER, s. [from *perjure*.] One that swears falsely. *Spenser.*
 PE'RJURY, s. [*perjurium*, Lat.] False oath. *Shakespeare.*
 PE'RIWIG, s. [*perruque*, Fr.] Adscititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness. *Swift.*
 To PE'RIWIG, v. a. [from the noun.] To dress in false hair. *Swift.*
 PE'RIWINKLE, s.
 1 A small shellfish; a kind of fish snail.
 2 A plant. *Bacon.*
 To PERK, v. n. [from *perch*, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness. *Pope.*
 To PERK, v. a. To dress; to prank. *Shak.*
 PERK, a. Pert; brisk; airy: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 PE'RLOUS, a. [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spenser.*
 PERMAGY, s. A little Turkish boot.
 PERMANENCE, } s. [from *permanent*.]
 PERMANENCY, }
 1 Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state; lastingness. *Hale.*
 2 Continuance in rest. *Bentley.*
 PERMANENT, a. [*permanens*, Lat.]
 1 Durable; not decaying; unchanged. *Hooker.*
 2 Of long continuance. *Kettlewell.*
 PERMANENTLY, ad. [from *permanent*.] Durably; lastingly. *Boyle.*
 PERMAN'SION, s. [*permaneo*, Lat.] Continuance. *Brown.*
 PERMEABLE, a. [*permeo*, Lat.] Such as may be passed through. *Boyle.*
 PE'RMEANT, a. [*permeans*, Lat.] Passing through. *Brown.*
 To PE'RMEATE, v. a. [*permeo*, Lat.] To pass through. *Woodward.*
 PERMEA'TION, s. [from *permeate*.] The act of passing through.
 PERMI'SCIBLE, a. [*permiscere*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.
 PERMI'SSIBLE, a. [*permissus*, Lat.] What may be permitted.
 PERMI'SSION, s. [*permission*, Fr. *permissus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton.*
 PERMI'SSIVE, a. [*permitto*, Lat.]
 1 Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton.*
 2 Granted; suffered without hinderance; not authorized or favoured. *Milton.*
 PERMI'SSIVELY, ad. By bare allowance; without hinderance. *Bacon.*
 PERMI'STION, s. [*permistus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.
 To PERMIT, v. a. [*permitto*, Lat.]
 1 To allow without command. *Hooker.*
 2 To suffer without authorizing or approving.

PER

3 To allow; to suffer. *Locke.*
 4 To give up; to resign. *Dryden.*
 PERMIT, s. A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.
 PERMI'TTANCE, s. [from *permit*.] Allowance permission; a bad word. *Derham.*
 PERMI'XTION, s. [*permistus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Brerew.*
 PERMUTA'TION, s. [*permutation*, Fr. *permutatio*, Latin.] Exchange of one for another. *Ray.*
 To PERMUTE, v. a. [*permuto*, Lat. *permutter*, Fr.] To exchange.
 PERMUTER, s. [*permutant*, French.] An exchanger; he who permutes.
 PERNI'CIOUS, a. [*perniciosus*, Lat.]
 1 Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [From *pernix*, Lat.] Quick: not used. *Mil.*
 PERNI'CIOUSLY, ad. Destructively; mischievously; ruinously. *Shakespeare.*
 PERNI'CIOUSNESS, s. [from *pernicious*.] The quality of being pernicious.
 PERNI'CITY, s. [from *pernix*.] Swiftmess; celerity. *Ray.*
 PERORA'TION, s. [*peroratio*, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration. *Smart.*
 To PERPE'ND v. a. [*perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. *Shak.*
 PERPE'NDER, s. [*perpigne*, Fr.] A coping stone.
 PE'RPENDICLE, s. [*perpendicular*, Fr. *perpendicularum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line.
 PERPENDI'CULAR, a. [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.]
 1 Crossing any other line at right angles. *New.*
 2 Cutting the horizon at right angles. *Brown.*
 PERPENDI'CULAR, s. A line crossing the horizon at right angles. *Woodward.*
 PERPENDI'CULARLY, ad.
 1 In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.
 2 In the direction of a straight line up and down. *More.*
 PERPENDICULA'RITY, s. [from *perpendicular*.] The state of being perpendicular. *Watts.*
 PERPE'NSION, s. [from *perpend*.] Consideration: not in use. *Brown.*
 To PE'RPETRATE, v. a. [*perpetro*, Latin.] To commit; to act: always in an ill sense.
 PERPETRA'TION, s. [from *perpetrate*.]
 1 The act of committing a crime. *Wotton.*
 2 A bad action. *King Charles.*
 PERPE'TUAL, a. [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.]
 1 Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity. *Dryden.*
 2 Continual; uninterrupted; perennial. *Arb.*
 3 Perpetual screw. A screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins.*
 PERPE'TUALLY, ad. [from *perpetual*.] Constantly; continually; incessantly. *Newton.*
 To PERPE'TUATE, v. a. [*perpetuo*, Lat.]
 1 To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize. *Aldison.*
 2 To continue without cessation or intermission. *Hammond.*
 PERPETUA'TION, s. [from *perpetuate*.] The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance. *Brown.*
 PERPETU'ITY, s. [*perpetuitas*, Lat.]
 1 Duration to all futurity. *Hooker.*
 2 Exemption from intermission or cessation. *Holder.*
 3 Something of which there is no end. *Pope.*
 To PERPLE'X, v. a. [*perplexus*, Lat.]
 1 To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle to make anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract. *Dryden.*
 2 To make intricate; to involve; to complicate. *Addison.*
 3 To plague; to vex: not used. *Granville.*
 PERPLE'X, a. [*perplex*, Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.]

PER

- Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in use. *Granville.*
- PERPLE/XEDLY**, *ad.* [from *perplexed*.] Intricately; with involution.
- PERPLE/XEDNESS**, *s.* [from *perplexed*.]
1 Embarrassment; anxiety.
2 Intricacy; involution; difficulty. *Locke.*
- PERPLE/XITY**, *s.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]
1 Anxiety; distraction of mind. *Spenser.*
2 Entanglement; intricacy. *Stillington.*
- PERPOTA'TION**, *s.* [*per* and *poto*, Lat.] The act of drinking largely.
- PE/RQUISITE**, *s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages. *Addison.*
- PE/RQUISITED**, *a.* [from *perquisite*.] Supplied with perquisites. *Savage.*
- PERQUISITION**, *s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] An accurate inquiry; a thorough search. *Ainsworth.*
- PE/RRY**, *s.* [*poiré*, Fr. from *poire*.] Cider made of pears. *Mortimer.*
- To PE/RSECUTE**, *v. a.* [*persecuter*, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.]
1 To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. *Acts.*
2 To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. *Dryden.*
3 To importune much.
- PERSECUTION**, *s.* [*persecution*, Fr. *persecutio*, Lat.]
1 The act or practice of persecuting. *Addison.*
2 The state of being persecuted. *Sprat.*
- PE/RSECUTOR**, *s.* [*persecuteur*, Fr. from *persecute*.] One who harasses others with continued malignity. *Milton.*
- PERSEVE/RANCE**, *s.* [*perseverance* Fr. *perseverantia*, Lat.]
Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. *King Charles.*
2 Continuance in a state of grace. *Hammond.*
- PERSEVE/RANT**, *a.* [*perseverant*, Fr. *perseverans*, Lat.] Persisting; constant.
- To PERSEVE/RE**, *v. n.* [*persevero*, Lat. *perseverer*, Fr.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design. *Wake.*
- PERSEVE/RINGLY**, *ad.* [from *persevere*.] With perseverance.
- To PERSI/ST**, *v. n.* [*persisto*, Lat. *persistere*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over. *South.*
- PERSI/STANCE**, *s.* [from *persist*.] Persistence
- PERSI/STENCY**, *s.* [seems more proper.]
1 The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad. *G. of the Tongue.*
2 Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy. *Shakes.*
- PERSI/STIVE**, *a.* [from *persist*.] Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering. *Shak.*
- PE/RSON**, *s.* [*personne*, Fr. *persona*, Lat.]
1 Individual or particular man or woman.
2 Man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them. *Sprat.*
3 Individual; man or woman. *Pearson.*
4 Human being, considered with respect to mere corporal existence. *Dryden.*
5 Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering. *Shakespeare.*
6 A general loose term for a human being; one; a man. *Clarissa.*
7 One's self; not a representative. *Dryden.*
8 Exterieur appearance. *Shakespeare.*
9 Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue. *Baker.*
10 Character. *Hayward.*
11 Character of office. *South.*
12 (In grammar.) The quality of the noun that modifies the verb. *South.*
- PE/RSONABLE**, *a.* [from *person*.]
1 Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. *Raleigh.*
2 (In law.) One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainsworth.*
- PE/RSONAGE**, *s.* [*personage*, Fr.]
1 A considerable person; a man or woman of eminence. *Sidney.*
2 Exterieur appearance, air; stature. *Hayward.*

PER

- 3 Character assumed. *Addison.*
- 4 Character represented. *Broome.*
- PE/RSONAL**, *a.* [*personel*, Fr. *personals*, Lat.]
1 Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. *Hooker.*
2 Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character. *Rogers.*
3 Present; not acting by representative. *Shak.*
4 Exterieur; corporal. *Addison.*
5 (In law.) Something moveable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land. *Davies.*
6 (In grammar.) A personal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three persons; opposed to the impersonal, that has only the third.
- PERSONA'LITY**, *s.* [from *personal*.] The existence or individuality of any one. *Locke.*
- PE/RSONALLY**, *ad.* [from *personal*.]
1 In person; in presence; not by representative. *Hooker.*
2 With respect to an individual; particularly. *Bacon.*
3 With regard to numerical existence. *Rogers.*
- To PE/RSONATE**, *v. a.* [*persona*, Lat.]
1 To represent by a fictitious, or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented. *Bacon.*
2 To represent by action or appearance; to act. *Crashaw.*
3 To pretend hypocritically. *Swift.*
4 To counterfeit; to feign. *Hammond.*
5 To resemble. *Shakespeare.*
To make a representative of, as in picture: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
7 To describe. out of use. *Shakespeare.*
- PERSONA'TION**, *s.* [from *personate*.] Counterfeiting of another person. *Bacon.*
- PERSONIFICA'TION**, *s.* [from *personify*.] Prosopopœia; the change of things to persons: as, *Confusion* heard his voice.
- To PERSO/NIFY**, *v. a.* [from *person*.] To change from a thing to a person.
- PE/RSPECTIVE**, *s.* [*perspectif*, Fr. *perspicio*, Lat.]
1 A glass through which things are viewed. *Temple.*
2 The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation. *Addison.*
3 View; vista. *Dryden.*
- PE/RSPECTIVE**, *a.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical. *Bacon.*
- PERSPICA'CIOUS**, *a.* [*perspicax*, Lat.] Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. *Brown.*
- PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *perspicacius*.] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*
- PERSPICA'CITY**, *s.* [*perspicacitè*, Fr.] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*
- PERSPI'CIENCE**, *s.* [*perspicient*, Lat.] The act of looking sharply.
- PE/RSPICIL**, *s.* [*perspicillum*, Latin.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. *Crashaw.*
- PERSPICU'ITY**, *s.* [*perspicuitè*, Fr.]
1 Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity. *Brown.*
2 Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Locke.*
- PERSPI'CUOUS**, *a.* [*perspicuus*, Lat.]
1 Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent. *Peacham.*
2 Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Sprat.*
- PERSPI'CUOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearly; not obscurely. *Bacon.*
- PERSPI'CUOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearness; freedom from obscurity.
- PERSPI'RABLE**, *a.* [from *perspire*.]
1 Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.*
2 Perspiring: not proper. *Bacon.*
- PERSPIRATION**, *s.* [from *perspire*.] Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.*

PER

PERSPI'RATIVE, *a.* [from *perspire*.] Perform
ing the act of perspiration.

To PERSPI'RE, *v. n.* [*perspiro*, Lat.]
To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.
2 To be excreted by the skin. *Arbutnot.*

To PERSTRI'NGE, *v. a.* [*perstringo*, Lat.] To
graze upon; to glance upon.

PERSUA'DABLE, *a.* [from *persuade*.] Such as
may be persuaded.

To PERSUA'DE, *v. a.* [*persuadeo*, Lat.]
1 To bring to any particular opinion. *Wake.*
2 To influence by argument or expostulation.
Persuasion seems rather applicable to the pas-
sions, and *argument* to the reason; but this is
not always observed. *Sidney.*
3 To inculcate by argument or expostulation.
Taylor.
4 To treat by persuasion: not in use. *Shakes.*

PERSUA'DER, *s.* [from *persuade*.] One who in-
fluences by persuasion; an importunate ad-
viser. *Bacon.*

PERSUA'SIBLE, *a.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat.] To be
influenced by persuasion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS, *s.* [from *persuasible*.] The
quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUA'SION, *s.* [*persuasion*, Fr. from *persua-
sus*, Lat.]
1 The act of persuading; the act of influencing
by expostulation; the act of gaining or at-
tempting the passions. *Otway.*
2 The state of being persuaded; opinion.

PERSUA'SIVE, *a.* [*persuasif*, Fr. from *persuade*.]
Having the power of persuading; having in-
fluence on the passions. *Hooker.*

PERSUA'SIVELY, *ad.* [from *persuasive*.] In such
a manner as to persuade. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS, *s.* [from *persuasive*.] In-
fluence on the passions. *Hammond.*

PERSUA'SORY, *a.* [*persuasorius*, Lat.] Having
the power to persuade. *Brown.*

PERT, *a.* [*pert*, Welsh.]
1 Lively; brisk; smart. *Milton.*
2 Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous lo-
quacity. *Collier.*

To PERTA'IN, *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong;
to relate. *Peacham.*

PERTEREBRATION, *s.* [*per* and *terebratio*, L.]
The act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*

PERTINA'CIOUS, *a.* [*pertinax*, Lat.]
1 Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute.
Walton.
2 Resolute; constant; steady. *South.*

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* Obstinately; stub-
bornly. *K. Charles.*

PERTINA'CITY, *s.* [*pertinacia*, Lat.]

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *pertinacious*.]
1 Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Brown.*
2 Resolution; constancy.

PERTINACY, *s.* [*pertinax*, Lat.]
1 Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency.
2 Resolution; steadiness; constancy. *Taylor.*

PERTINENCE, *s.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] Justness

PERTINENCY, *s.* of relation to the matter in
hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness.
Bentley.

PERTINENT, *a.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, Fr.]
1 Related to the matter in hand; just to the pur-
pose; not useless to the end proposed; appo-
site. *Bacon.*
2 Relating; regarding; concerning. *Hooker.*

PERTINENTLY, *ad.* [from *pertinent*] Apposite-
ly; to the purpose. *Taylor.*

PERTINENTNESS, *s.* Appositeness.

PERTINGENCE, *s.* [from *pertingent*.] A state

PERTINGENCY, *s.* of being pertinent. *Scot.*

PERTINGENT, *a.* [*pertingens*, Lat.] Reaching
to; touching.

PERTLY, *ad.* [from *pert*.]
1 Briskly; smartly. *Pope.*
2 Saucily; petulantly. *Swift.*

PERTNESS, *s.* [from *pert*.]
1 Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance. *Pope.*
2 Petty liveliness; spriteliness without force,
dignity, or solidity. *Watts.*

PERTRA'NSIENT, *a.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] Pass-
ing over

PES

To PER'U'RB, *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Lat.]

To PERTU'RBATE, *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Lat.]
1 To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tran-
quillity. *Sandys.*
2 To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regu-
larity. *Brown.*

PERTURBATION, *s.* [*perturbatio*, Lat.]
1 Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity.
Ray.
2 Restlessness of passions. *Bacon.*
3 Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commo-
tion. *Bacon.*
4 Cause of disquiet. *Shakespeare.*
5 Commotion of passions. *Ben Jonson.*

PERTURBA'TOUR, *s.* [*perturbator*, Lat.] Raiser
of commotions.

PERTU'SED, *a.* [*pertusus*, Lat.] Bored; punch-
ed; pierced with holes.

PERTU'SION, *s.* [*pertusus*, Lat.]
1 The act of piercing or punching. *Arbutnot.*
2 Hole made by punching or piercing. *Bacon.*

PE'RUKE, *s.* [*peruque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair;
a periwig. *Wiseman.*

To PE'RUKE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in
adscitious hair.

PE'RUKE-MAKER, *s.* [*peruke* and *maker*.] A
maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL, *s.* [from *peruse*.] The act of reading.
Atterbury.

To PERU'SE, *v. a.* [*per* and *use*.]
1 To read. *Bacon.*
2 To observe; to examine. *Shakespeare.*

PERU'SER, *s.* [from *peruse*.] A reader; exa-
miner. *Woodward.*

To PERVA'DE, *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.]
1 To pass through an aperture; to permeate.
Blackmore.
2 To pass through the whole extension. *Bentley*

PERVA'SION, *s.* [from *pervade*.] The act of per-
vading or passing through. *Boyle.*

PE'RVERSE, *a.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perversus*, Lat.]
1 Distorted from the right. *Milton.*
2 Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untracta-
ble. *Dryden.*
3 Petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross
and vex; cross. *Shakespeare.*

PERVE'RSELY, *ad.* With intent to vex; vexati-
ously; peevishly; spitefully; crossly; with
petty malignity. *Decay of Piety.*

PERVE'RSENESS, *s.* [from *perverse*.]
1 Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.
Donne.
2 Perversion; corruption: not in use. *Bacon.*

PERVE'RSION, *s.* [*perversion*, Fr.] The act of
perverting; change to worse. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSITY, *s.* [*perversité*, Fr.] Perverseness;
crossness. *Norris.*

To PERVE'RT, *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat.]
1 To distort from the true end or purpose. *Mil.*
2 To corrupt; to turn from the right. *Milton.*

PERVE'RTER, *s.* [from *pervert*.]
1 One that changes any thing from good to bad;
a corrupter. *South.*
2 One who distorts any thing from the right pur-
pose. *Stillingfleet.*

PERVE'RTIBLE, *a.* [from *pervert*.] That may
be easily perverted. *Ainsworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS, *a.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully
obstinate; peevishly contumacious. *Claren.*

PERVICA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *pervicacious*.]
With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [*pervicacia*, Lat.]

PERVICA'CITY, *s.* [from *pervicacious*.]

PE'RVICACY, *s.* Spiteful obstinacy.

PE'RVIOUS, *a.* [*pervius*, Lat.]
1 Admitting passage; capable of being permeat-
ed. *Taylor.*
2 Pervading; permeating: not proper. *Prior.*

PE'RVIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *pervious*.] Quality of
admitting a passage. *Boyle.*

PESA'DE, *s.* The motion a horse makes in rear-
ing. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

PE'SSARY, *s.* [*pessaire*, Fr.] An oblong form of
medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus.
Arbutnot.

PEST, *s.* [*peste*, Fr. *pestis*, Lat.]

PET

- 1 Plague; pestilence. *Pope.*
 2 Any thing mischievous or destructive. *Milton.*
TO PE'STER, *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.]
 1 To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil. *Swift.*
 2 To encumber. *Milton.*
PE'STERER, *s.* [from *pester*.] One that pesters or disturbs.
PE'STEROUS, *a.* [from *pester*.] Encumbering; cumbersome. *Bacon.*
PE'STHOUSE, *s.* [*pest* and *house*.] A hospital for persons infected with the plague.
PESTI'FEROUS, *a.* [*pestifer*, Lat.]
 1 Destructive; mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Pestilential; malignant; infectious. *Arbuth.*
PE'STILENCE, *s.* [*pestilence*, Fr. *pestilentia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper. *Shakespeare.*
PE'STILENT, *a.* [*pestilent*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.]
 1 Producing plagues; malignant. *Bentley.*
 2 Mischievous; destructive. *Knolles.*
PESTILE'NTIAL, *a.* [*pestilentiet*, Fr.]
 1 Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious. *Woodward.*
 2 Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. *South.*
PE'STILENTLY, *ad.* [from *pestilent*.] Mischievously; destructively.
PESTILLA'TION, *s.* [*pestillum*, Lat.] The act of breaking in a mortar. *Brown.*
PE'STLE, *s.* [*pestillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. *Locke.*
PE'STLE of Pork, *s.* A gammon of bacon.
PET, *s.* [perhaps from *petit*, little.]
 1 A slight passion; a slight fit of peevishness. *L'Estrange.*
 2 A lamb taken into the house and brought up by hand. See **PEAT**. *Hanmer.*
PETAL, *s.* [*πεταλον*.] *Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. *Quincy.*
PET'ALOUS, *a.* [from *petal*.] Having petals.
PET'AR, *s.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Ital.] An engine of metal, almost in the shape of a hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged, it is applied to gates or barriers of places, to blow them up. *Shakespeare.*
PETARDE'ER, *s.* [from *petard*.] One who manages the petard. *Ash.*
PETE'CHIAL, *a.* [*petechiæ*, Lat.] Pestilentially spotted. *Arbuthnot.*
PET'ERWORT, *s.* [*ascyren*.] A plant.
PE'TIT, *a.* [Fr.] Small; little; inconsiderable. *South.*
PETITION, *s.* [*petitio*, Lat.]
 1 Request; intreaty; supplication. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Single branch or article of a prayer. *Dryden.*
TO PETITION, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To solicit; to supplicate. *Addison.*
PETITIONARILY, *ad.* [from *petitionary*.] By way of begging the question. *Brown.*
PETITIONARY, *a.* [from *petition*.]
 1 Supplicatory; coming with petitions. *Shak.*
 2 Containing petitions or requests. *Hooker.*
PETITIONER, *s.* [from *petition*.] One who offers a petition. *South.*
PETITORY, *a.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainsworth.*
PET'RE, *s.* [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre; salt-petre. See **NITRE**. *Boyle.*
PETRE'SCENT, *a.* [*petrescens*, Lat.] Growing stone; becoming stone. *Boyle.*
PETRIFA'CTION, *s.* [*petrifo*, Lat.]
 1 The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone. *Brown.*
 2 That which is made stone. *Cheyne.*
PETRIFA'CTIVE, *a.* [*petrifacio*, Lat.] Having the power to form stone. *Brown.*
PETRIFICA'TION, *s.* [*petrification*, Fr. from *petrify*.] A body formed by changing other matter to stone. *Boyle.*
PETRI'FICK, *a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone. *Milton.*

PHA

- TO PE'TRIFY**, *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fo*, Lat.]
 1 To change to stone. *Woodward.*
 2 To make callous, or obdurate. *Young.*
TO PE'TRIFY, *v. n.* To become stone. *Dryden.*
PETRO'L, *s.* [*petrole*, Fr.] A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*
PETRO'LEUM, *s.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman. *Hudibras.*
PE'TTICOAT, *s.* [*petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dress. *Suckling.*
PETTIFO'GGER, *s.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty small-rate lawyer. *Swift.*
PE'TTINESS, *s.* [from *petty*.] Smallness; inconsiderableness; unimportance. *Shakespeare.*
PE'TTISH, *a.* [from *pet*.] Fretful; peevish.
PE'TTISHNESS, *s.* [from *pettish*.] Fretfulness; peevishness. *Collier.*
PE'TTITOES, *s.* [*petty* and *toe*.]
 1 The feet of a sucking pig. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Feet, in contempt.
PE'TTO, *s.* [Ital.] The breast figuratively, privacy.
PE'TTY, *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little. *Stillingfleet.*
PETULANCE, *s.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.] Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness. *Clarendon.*
PETULANT, *a.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.]
 1 Saucy; perverse. *Watts.*
 2 Wanton. *Spectator.*
PETULANTLY, *ad.* [from *petulant*.] With petulance; with saucy pertness.
PEW, *s.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A seat enclosed in a church. *Addison.*
PE'WET, *s.* [*piewit*, Dutch.]
 1 A water-fowl. *Carew.*
 2 The lapwing. *Ainsworth.*
PE'WTER, *s.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]
 1 A compound of metals; an artificial metal. *Bacon.*
 2 The plates and dishes in a house. *Addison.*
PE'WTER, *a.* Made of pewter. *Ash.*
PE'WTERER, *s.* [from *pewter*.] A smith who works in pewter. *Boyle.*
PHÆNO'MENON, *s.* See **PHENOMENON**. This has sometimes *phænomena* in the plural [*φαινόμενον*.] An appearance in the works of nature. *Newton.*
PHÆ'TON, *s.* [from *Phæton*.] A high open chaise on four wheels. *Mason.*
PHAGEDE'NA, *s.* [*φαγεδαινα*; from *φαγω*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eat away the flesh.
PHAGEDE'NICK, *s.* [*phagedenique*, Fr.] Eating; corroding. *Wisem.*
PHA'LANX, *s.* [*phalanx*, Lat.] A troop of men closely embodied. *Pope.*
PHANTA'SM, *s.* [*φαντασμα*, *φαντασία*, *phantasma*, *phantasie*, Fr.] Vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to imagination. *Raleigh.*
PHANTA'STICAL, *s.* See **FANTASTICAL**.
PHANTA'STICK, *s.* See **FANTASTICK**.
PHANTA'STICALLY, *ad.* [from *phantastical*.] Fantastically; whimsically. *Ash.*
PHA'NTOM, *s.* [*phantome*, Fr.]
 1 A spectre; an apparition. *Atterbury.*
 2 A fancied vision. *Rogers.*
PHARISA'ICAL, *a.* [from *pharisee*.] Ritual; externally religious; from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies. *Bacon.*
PHARISA'ICALLY, *ad.* [from *pharisaical*.] With ostentation in religion; with dependence on external rites. *Ash.*
PHARMACE'UTICAL, *a.* [*φαρμακευτικός*, from *φαρμακω*.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, and preparation of medicines.
PHARMACO'LOGIST, *s.* [*φαρμακον* and *λογω*.] One who writes upon drugs. *Woodward.*
PHARMACO'LOGY, *s.* [*φαρμακον* and *λογω*.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHI

- PHARMACOPŌEIA**, *s.* [φάρμακον and πωλεω.] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.
- PHARMACOPOLIST**, *s.* [φάρμακον and πωλεω.] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.
- PHARMACY**, *s.* [from φάρμακον.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary. *Garth.*
- PHAROS**, *s.* [from *Pharos* in Egypt.] A light-house; a lantern from the shore to direct sailors. *Arbuthnot.*
- PHARYNGOTOMY**, *s.* [φαρυγξ and τεμνω.] The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.
- PHASELS**, *s.* [phaseoli.] French beans. *Ains.*
- PHASIS**, *s.* In the plural *phases*. [φασις; *phase*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body: as, the change of the moon. *Creech.*
- PHASM**, *s.* [φασμα.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition. *Hammond.*
- PHEASANT**, *s.* [phasianus, Lat.] A kind of wild cock. *Pope.*
- PHEER**, *s.* A companion. See **FEER**. *Spenser.*
- TO PHEESE**, *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry. *Shakespeare.*
- PHENICOPTER**, *s.* [φοεικοπτερος.] A kind of bird. *Hakewill.*
- PHE'NIX**, *s.* [φοειξ; *phœnix*, Lat.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes. *Milton.*
- PHENOMENON**, *s.* [φαινομενον; *phenomene*, Fr. it is often written *phænomenon*.] 1 Appearance; visible quality. *Burnet.*
2 Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.
- PHIAL**, *s.* [phiala, Lat. *phiole*, Fr.] A small bottle. *Newton.*
- PHILANTHROPIC**,* *a.* [from *philanthropy*.] Belonging to philanthropy; tending to philanthropy.
- PHILANTHROPIST**,* *s.* [from *philanthropy*.] A lover of mankind. *Ash.*
- PHILANTHROPY**, *s.* [φιλεω and ανθρωπος.] Love of mankind; good-nature. *Addison.*
- PHILIPPICK**, *s.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.
- PHILOLOGER**, *s.* [φιλολογος.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critic.
- PHILOLOGICAL**, *a.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical. *Watts.*
- PHILOLOGIST**, *s.* A critic; a grammarian. See **PHILOLOGER**.
- PHILOLOGY**, *s.* [φιλολογια.] Criticism; grammatical learning. *Walker.*
- PHILOMEL**, *s.* [from *Philomela*, changed into a bird.] The nightingale. *Shakespeare.*
- PHILOMOT**, *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf. *Add.*
- PHILOSOPHEME**, *s.* [φιλοσοφημα.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. *Watts.*
- PHILOSOPHER**, *s.* [philosophus, Lat. *philosophe*, Fr.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural. *Hooker.*
- PHILOSOPHERS stone**, *s.* A stone dreamed of by alchemists; which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.
- PHILOSOPHICK**, *a.* [philosophique, Fr. from *philosophy*.] 1 Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy. *Shakespeare.*
2 Skilled in philosophy. *Shakespeare.*
3 Frugal; abstemious. *Druden.*
- PHILOSOPHICALLY**, *ad.* In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely. *Bentley.*
- TO PHILOSOPHIZE**, *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects. *L'Estrange.*
- PHILOSOPHY**, *s.* [philosophie, Fr. *philosophia*, Latin.] 1 Knowledge natural or moral. *Shakespeare.*
2 Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke.*

PHY

- 3 Reasoning; argumentation. *Rogers.*
- 4 The course of sciences read in the schools. *Shakespeare.*
- PHILTRE**, *s.* [φιλτρον; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love. *Dryden.*
- TO PHILTRE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love. *Government of the Tongue.*
- PHIZ**, *s.* [A ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*.] The face. *Stepney.*
- PHLEBOTOMIST**, *s.* [from φλεψ and τεμνω.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letting.
- TO PHLEBOTOMIZE**, *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, Fr.] To let blood. *Howel.*
- PHLEBOTOMY**, *s.* [φλεβοτομια.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions. *Brown.*
- PHLEGM**, *s.* [φλεγμα.] 1 The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness. *Roscommon.*
2 Water, among chymists. *Boyle.*
- PHLEGMAGOGUE**, *s.* [φλεγμα and αγω.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.
- PHLEGMATICK**, *a.* [φλεγματικος.] 1 Abounding in phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*
2 Generating phlegm. *Brown.*
3 Watery. *Newton.*
4 Dull; cold; frigid. *Southern.*
- PHLEGMON**, *s.* [φλεγμονη.] An inflammation; a burning tumour. *Wiseman.*
- PHLEGMONOUS**, *a.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey.*
- PHLEME**, *s.* [from *phlebotomy*.] An instrument for letting blood, which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.
- PHLOGISTON**, *s.* [φλογιστος; from φλεγω.] 1 A chymical liquor extremely inflammable.
2 The inflammable part of any body.
- PHONICKS**, *s.* [from φωνη.] The doctrine of sounds.
- PHONOCA'MPTICK**, *a.* [φωνη and καμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alert it. *Derham.*
- PHOSPHOR**, *s.* [phosphorus, Lat.] 1 The morning star. *Pope.*
2 A chymical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire. *Cheyne.*
- PHRASE**, *s.* [φρασις.] 1 An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.
2 An expression; a mode of speech. *Tillotson.*
3 Style; expression. *Shakespeare.*
- TO PHRASE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To style; to call; to term. *Shakespeare.*
- PHRASEOLOGY**, *s.* [φρασις and λεγω.] 1 Style; diction. *Swift.*
2 A phrase book. *Ainsworth.*
- PHRENETICK**, *a.* [φρενητικος; *phrenetique*, Fr.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick. *Woodward.*
- PHRENTICK**, *s.* [φρενιτις.] Madness; inflammation of the brain. *Wiseman.*
- PHRENSY**, *s.* [φρενις; *phrenesie*, Fr.] Madness; frantickness. *Milton.*
- PTHISICAL**, *a.* [φθισικος.] Wasting. *Harris.*
- PTHISICK**, *s.* [φθισις.] A consumption. *Harvey.*
- PHYLACTERY**, *s.* [φυλακτηριον.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence. *Hammond.*
- PHY'SICAL**, *a.* [from *physick*.] 1 Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral. *Hammond.*
2 Pertaining to the science of healing.
3 Medicinal; helpful to health. *Shakespeare.*
4 Resembling physick.
- PHY'SICALLY**, *ad.* [from *physicat*.] 1 According to nature; by natural operation; not morally. *Stillingfleet.*
2 According to the science or rules of medicine. *Cheyne.*
- PHYSICIAN**, *s.* [from *physick*.] One who professes the art of healing. *Prior.*
- PHY'SICK**, *s.* [φυσικη, which, originally signi-

PIC

- lying natural philosophy, has been transferred in modern languages to medicine.]
- 1 The science of healing. *Locke.*
 2 Medicines; remedies. *Hooker.*
 3 (In common phrase.) A purge. *Abbot.*
- To **PHY'SICK**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with physick; to cure. *Shakespeare.*
- PHYSICO'THEOLOGY**, *s.* [from *physico* and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.
- PHYSIO'GNOMER**, *s.* [from *physiognomy*.]
PHYSIO'GNOMIST, *s.* One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face. *Peacham.*
- PHYSIOGNO'MICK**, *a.* [φυσιογνωμονηκος.]
PHYSIOGNOMO'NICK, *a.* Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.
- PHYSIO'GNOMY**, *s.* [for *physiognomony*; φυσιογνωμονια.]
 1 The art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face. *Bacon.*
 2 The face; the cast of the look. *Hudibras.*
- PHYSIO'LOGER**, *s.* [from *physiology*.] One skilled in physiology. *Ash.*
- PHYSIOLO'GICAL**, *a.* [from *physiology*.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things. *Boyle.*
- PHYSIO'LOGIST**, *s.* [from *physiology*.] A writer of natural philosophy.
- PHYSIO'LOGY**, *s.* [φυσικη and λεγω.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature. *Bentley.*
- PHY'SY**, *s.* The same with *fuser*. *Locke.*
- PHYTI'VOROUS**, *a.* [φυτον, and voru, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable. *Ray.*
- PHYTO'GRAPHY**, *s.* [φυτον and γραφω.] A description of plants.
- PHY'TOLOGY**, *s.* [φυτον and λεγω.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.
- PI'ACLE**, *s.* [piaculum, Lat.] An enormous crime: not used. *Howel.*
- PIA'CLAR**, *a.* [piacularis; from *piaculum*, Latin.]
PIA'CULOUS, *a.* Latin.]
 1 Expiatory; having the power to atone. *Brown.*
 2 Such as requires expiation. *Glanville.*
 3 Criminal; atrociously bad.
- PIA-MAT'ER**, *s.* [Latin.] A delicate membrane, which lies under the *dura mater*, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.
- PIA'NET**, *s.* [picus, varius.]
 1 A bird; the lesser wood pecker.
 2 The magpie.
- PIA'STER**, *s.* [piastra, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.
- PIA'ZZA**, *s.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars. *Arbuthnot.*
- PI CA**, *s.* Among printers, a particular size of their types or letters.
- PICARO'ON**, *s.* [picare, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer. *Temple.*
- PI'CCAGE**, *s.* [piccagium, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.
- To **PICK**, *v. a.* [picken, Dutch.]
 1 To cull; to choose; to select; to glean. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To take up; to gather; to find industriously. *Bacon.*
 3 To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part. *Bacon.*
 4 To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering. *More.*
 5 [From *piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument. *Wiseman.*
 6 To strike with the bill or beak; to peck.
 7 [From *picare*, Italian.] To rob. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To open a lock by a pointed instrument.
 9 To pick a hole in one's coat. A proverbial expression for finding fault with another.
- To **PICK**, *v. n.*
 1 To eat slowly and by small morsels. *Dryden.*
 2 To do any thing nicely and leisurely. *Dryden.*
- PICK**, *s.* [pique, Fr.] A sharp-pointed iron tool. *Woodward.*

PIE

- PI'CKAPACK**, *ad.* [from *pack*.] In manner of a pack. *L'Estrange*
- PI'CKAXE**, *s.* [pick and axe.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point. *Milton.*
- PI'CKBACK**, *a.* On the back. *Hudibras.*
- PI'CKED**, *a.* [pique, Fr.] Sharp; smart.
- To **PICKE'ER**, *v. a.* [piccare, Italian.]
 1 To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ainsworth.*
 2 To make a flying skirmish. *Hudibras.*
- PI'CKER**, *s.* [from *pick*.]
 1 One who picks or culls. *Mortimer.*
 2 A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with.
- PI'CKEREL**, *s.* [from *pick*.] A small pike.
- PI'CKEREL-WEED**, *s.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Wulton.*
- PI'CKLE**, *s.* [pekel, Dutch.]
 1 Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved. *Addison.*
 2 Thing kept in pickle.
 3 Condition; state: ludicrously. *Shakespeare.*
- PI'CKLE**, or **PIGHTEL**, *s.* A small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *plinge*. *Philips.*
- To **PI'CKLE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To preserve in pickle. *Dryden.*
 2 To season or imbue highly with any thing bad.
- PI'CKLEHERRING**, *s.* [pickle and herring.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Addison.*
- PI'CKLOCK**, *s.* [pick and lock.]
 1 An instrument by which locks are opened without the key. *Brown.*
 2 The person who picks locks.
- PI'CKPOCKET**, *s.* [pick and pocket, or purse.]
PI'CKPURSE, *s.* A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse. *Bentley.*
- PI'CKTHANK**, *s.* [pick and thank.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired; a whispering parasite. *South.*
- PI'CKTOOTH**, *s.* [pick and tooth.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned. *Swift.*
- PICT**, *s.* [pictus, Lat.] A painted person. *Lee.*
- PICTO'RIAL**, *a.* [pictor, Lat.] Produced by a painter. *Brown.*
- PI'CTURE**, *s.* [pictura, Lat.]
 1 A resemblance of persons or things in colours. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The science of painting.
 3 The works of painters. *Stillingfleet.*
 4 Any resemblance or representation. *Locke.*
- To **PI'CTURE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To paint; to represent by painting. *Shak.*
 2 To represent. *Spenser*
- To **PI'DDLE**, *v. n.* [perhaps from *peddle*.]
 1 To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite. *Swift.*
 2 To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main. *Ainsworth.*
- PI'DDLER**, *s.* [from *piddle*.]
 1 One that eats squeamishly and without appetite.
 2 One who is busy about minute things.
- PIE**, *s.*
 1 Any crust baked with something in it.
 2 [From *pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a party-coloured bird. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The old popish service book, so called from the different colours of the text and rubrick.
 4 Cock and pie, was a slight expression in Shakespeare's time, of which I know not the meaning.
- PI'EBALD**, *a.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour. *Pope.*
- PIECE**, *s.* [piece, Fr.]
 1 A patch. *Ainsworth.*
 2 A part of a whole; a fragment. *Acts.*
 3 A part. *Tillotson.*
 4 A picture. *Dryden.*
 5 A composition; performance. *Addison.*
 6 A single great gun. *Knolles.*
 7 A hand-gun. *Cheyne.*
 8 A coin; a single piece of money. *Prior.*
 9 A-piece. To each. *More.*

PIK

10 *Of a piece with.* Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest. *Dryden.*
PIECE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To enlarge by the addition of a piece. *Shak.*
 2 To join; to unite.
 3 To piece out. To increase by addition.
TO PIECE, *v. n.* To join; to coalesce; to be compacted. *Bacon.*
PIE/CER, *s.* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.
PIE/CELESS, *a.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces. *Donne.*
PIE/CEMEAL, *ad.* [*pice* and *mel*, Sax.] In pieces; in fragments. *Pope.*
PIE/CEMEAL, *a.* Single; separate; divided. *Government of the Tongue.*
PIED, *a.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; party-coloured. *Drayton.*
PIEDNESS, *s.* [from *pie*.] Variegation; diversity of colour. *Shakespeare.*
PIE/LED, *a.* Bald. *Shakespeare.*
PIE/POWDER Court, *s.* [from *pie*, foot, and *poudre*, dusty.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.
PIER, *s.* [*pierre*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised. *Bacon.*
TO PIERCE, *v. a.* [*percer*, Fr.]
 1 To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into. *Dryden.*
 2 To touch the passions; to affect. *Shakespeare.*
TO PIERCE, *v. n.*
 1 To make way by force into, or through any thing. *Bacon.*
 2 To strike; to move; to affect. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To enter; to dive as into a secret. *Sidney.*
 4 To affect severely. *Shakespeare.*
PIE/RCE, *s.* [from *pierce*.]
 1 An instrument that bores or penetrates.
 2 The part with which insects perforate bodies. *Ray.*
 3 One who perforates.
PIE/RCINGLY, *ad.* [from *pierce*.] Sharply.
PIE/RCINGNESS, *s.* [from *piercing*.] Power of piercing. *Derham.*
PIE/RGLASS, *s.* [from *pier* and *glass*.] A looking glass fitted to that part of a wall in the room which divides the windows. *Ash.*
PI/ETY, *s.* [*pietas*, Lat. *piété*, Fr.]
 1 Discharge of duty to God. *Peacham.*
 2 Duty to parents or those in superiour relation. *Swift.*
PIG, *s.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]
 1 A young sow or boar. *Floyer.*
 2 An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron. *Pope.*
TO PIG, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.
PI/GEON, *s.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a small house, in some places called dovecot. *Raleigh.*
PI/GEONFOOT, *s.* [*geranium*.] An herb.
PI/GEONLIVERED, *a.* [*pigeon* and *liver*.] Mild; soft; gentle. *Shakespeare.*
PI/GGIN, *s.* A small wooden vessel.
PI/GHT, old pret. and part. pass. of *pitch*. Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. *Shakespeare.*
PI/GMENT, *s.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body. *Boyle.*
PI/GMY, *s.* [*pogmæus*, Lat.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable. *Garth.*
PIGNORATION, *s.* [*pignora*, Lat.] The act of pledging.
PI/GNUT, *s.* [*pig* and *nut*.] An earth nut. *Shakespeare.*
PI/GSNEY, *s.* [*piga*, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl.
PI/GWI/DGEON, *s.* A cant word for any thing petty or small. *Cleaveland.*
PIKE, *s.* [*picque*, Fr. his snout being sharp.]
 1 The luce or *pike* is the tyrant of the fresh waters, and a long lived fish. *Walton.*
 2 [From *picque*, Fr.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded. *Hayward.*
 3 A fork used in husbandry; a pitchfork. *Shakespeare &c.*

PIL

4 Among turners, two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.
PI/KED, *a.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; acuminate; ending in a point. *Shakespeare.*
PI/KEMAN, *s.* [*pike* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*
PI/KESTAFF, *s.* [*pike* and *staff*.] The wooden pole of a pike. *Taylor.*
PILA/STER, *s.* [*pilastre*, Fr.] A square column, sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.
PI/LCHER, *s.* [*pyleece*, Sax.]
 1 A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Hunmer.*
 2 A fish like a herring.
PILE, *s.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]
 1 A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation. *Knolles.*
 2 A heap; an accumulation. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Any thing heaped together to be burned.
 4 An edifice; a building. *Fope.*
 5 [From *pilus*, Lat.] A hair. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Hairy surface; nap. *Grew.*
 7 [From *pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.
 8 One side of a coin; the reverse of cross.
 9 (In the plural.) The hæmorrhoids. *Arbuthnot.*
TO PILE, *v. a.*
 1 To heap; to coacervate. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To fill with something heaped. *Abbot.*
PI/LEATED, *a.* [*pileus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cover or hat. *Woodward.*
PI/LER, *s.* [from *pile*.] He who accumulates.
PI/LEWORT, *s.* [*chelidonium minus*.] A plant.
TO PI/LFER, *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery. *Bacon.*
TO PI/LFER, *v. n.* To practise petty theft. *Shak.*
PI/LFERER, *s.* [from *pilfer*.] One who steals petty things. *Atterbury.*
PI/LFERINGLY, *ad.* With petty larceny; filchingly.
PI/LFERY, *s.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.
PI/LGRIM, *s.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Stillingfleet.*
TO PI/LGRIM, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble: not used. *Grew.*
PI/LGRIMAGE, *s.* [*pelerinage*, Fr.] A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden.*
PILL, *s.* [*pilula*, Lat.] Medicine made into a small ball or mass. *Crashaw.*
TO PILL, *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.]
 1 To rob; to plunder. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [For *peel*.] To strip off the bark. *Genesis.*
TO PILL, *v. n.* To be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoræ: properly *peel*. *Tobit.*
PI/LLAG, *s.* [*pillage*, Fr.]
 1 Plunder; something got by pilling. *Shakesp.*
 2 The act of plundering. *Shakespeare.*
TO PI/LLAG, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil. *Arbuthnot.*
PI/LLAGER, *s.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a spoiler. *Chapman.*
PI/LLAR, *s.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Spanish.]
 1 A column. *Wotton.*
 2 A supporter; a maintainer. *Shakespeare.*
PI/LLARED, *a.* [from *pillar*.]
 1 Supported by columns. *Milton.*
 2 Having the form of a column. *Thomson.*
PI/LLION, *s.* [from *pillow*.]
 1 A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on. *Swift.*
 2 A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. *Spenser.*
 3 The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.
PI/LLORY, *s.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and moveable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put. *Shak.*
TO PI/LLORY, *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr.] To punish with the pillory. *Government of the Tongue.*
PI/LLOW, *s.* [*pyle*, Sax. *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on. *Donne.*
TO PI/LLOW, *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow. *Milton.*

PIN

- PI'LOWBEER**, *s.* The cover of a pillow.
- PI'LOWCASE**, *s.* [from *pillow*, Lat.] Hairiness. *Bac.*
- PILO'SITY**, *s.* [from *pilosus*, Lat.] Hairiness. *Bac.*
- PI'LOT**, *s.* [from *pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office it is to steer the ship. *Ben Jonson.*
- PI'LOT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.
- PI'LOTAGE**, *s.* [from *pilotage*, Fr. from *pilot*.]
- 1 Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 A pilot's hire. *Ainsworth.*
- PI'LSER**, *s.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*
- PIME'NTA**, *s.* [from *piment*, Fr.] A kind of spice; Jamaica pepper; all-spice. *Hill.*
- PIMP**, *s.* [from *pinge*, Fr. *Skinner*.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison.*
- To PIMP**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure. *Swift.*
- PIMPERNEL**, *s.* [from *pimpernella*.] A plant.
- PIM'PING**, *a.* [from *pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty. *Skinner.*
- PIM'PLE**, *s.* [from *pompette*, Fr.] A small red pustule. *Addison.*
- PIM'PLED**, *a.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples.
- PIN**, *s.* [from *espingle*, Fr.]
- 1 A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes. *Pope.*
 - 2 Any thing inconsiderable or of little value. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt. *Milton.*
 - 4 Any slender thing fixed in another body.
 - 5 That which locks the wheel to the axle.
 - 6 The central part. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.
 - 8 A note; a strain. *L'Estrange.*
 - 9 A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
 - 10 A cylindrical roller made of wood, with which pastry is wrought. *Corbet.*
 - 11 A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.
- To PIN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To fasten with pins. *Pope.*
 - 2 To fasten; to make fast. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To join; to fix; to fasten. *Digby.*
 - 4 [From *pindan*, Sax.] To shut up; to enclose; to confine, as in a pinfold. *Hooker.*
- PI'NCASE**, *s.* [from *pin and case*.] A pincushion, or small box for pins.
- PI'NCERS**, *s.* [from *pincette*, Fr.]
- 1 An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard. *Spenser.*
 - 2 The claw of an animal. *Addison.*
- To PINCH**, *v. a.* [from *pincer*, Fr.]
- 1 To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To hold hard with an instrument
 - 3 To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To press between hard bodies.
 - 5 To gall; to fret. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 To gripe; to oppress; to straiten. *Raleigh.*
 - 7 To distress; to pain. *Thomson.*
 - 8 To press; to drive to difficulties. *Watts.*
 - 9 To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within. *Collier.*
- PI'NCH**, *v. n.*
- 1 To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To spare; to be frugal. *Dryden.*
- PINCH**, *s.* [from *pinçon*, Fr. from the verb.]
- 1 A painful squeeze with the fingers. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A gripe; a pain given. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Oppression; distress inflicted. *L'Estrange.*
 - 4 Difficulty; time of distress. *L'Estrange.*
- PI'NCHBECK**, *s.* [from the name of the inventor.] A compound metal resembling gold. *Ash.*
- PI'NCHBECK**, *a.* [from the noun.] Made of pinchbe. *Ash.*

PIO

- PI'NCHER**, *s.* [from *pinch*.] One that pinches. *Ash.*
- PI'NCHFIST**, *s.* [from *pinch*, *fist*, and *pinchpenny*.] A miser. *Ainsw.*
- PI'NCUSHION**, *s.* [from *pin and cushion*.] A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck. *Addison.*
- PI'NDUST**, *s.* [from *pin and dust*.] Particles of metal made by pointing pins. *Digby.*
- PINE**, *s.* [from *pinus*, Lat.] A tree. *Shakespeare.*
- To PINE**, *v. n.* [from *pinian*, Sax. *pijnen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To languish with desire. *Shakespeare.*
- To PINE**, *v. a.*
- 1 To wear out; to make to languish. *Shakesp.*
 - 2 To grieve for; to bemoan in silence. *Milton.*
- PI'NEAPPLE**, *s.* The anana, named for its resemblance to the cone of pines.
- PI'NEAL**, *a.* [from *pineule*, Fr.] Resembling pineapple. *Arbutnot.*
- PI'NFEATHERED**, *a.* [from *pin and feather*.] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot. *Dryden.*
- PI'NFOLD**, *s.* [from *pindan*, Sax. to shut up, and *fold*.] A place in which beasts are confined.
- PI'NGLE**, *s.* A small close; an enclosure.
- PI'NGUID**, *a.* [from *pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. *Mortimer.*
- PI'NHOLE**, *s.* [from *pin and hole*.] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wiseman.*
- PI'NION**, *s.* [from *pignon*, French.]
- 1 The joint of the wing remotest from the body.
 - 2 A feather or quill of the wing. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Wing. *Swift.*
 - 4 The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.
 - 5 Fetters for the arms. *Ainsworth.*
- To PI'NION**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To bind the wings. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To confine by binding the wings. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To bind the arm to the body. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To confine by binding the elbows to the sides. *Herbert.*
 - 5 To shackle; to bind. *Pope.*
 - 6 To bind to; not proper.
- PINK**, *s.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.]
- 1 A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind. *Bacon.*
 - 2 An eye; commonly a small eye; as, pink-eyed. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Any thing supremely excellent. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 A colour used by painters. *Dryden.*
 - 5 [From *pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 A fish; the minnow. *Ainsworth.*
- To PINK**, *v. n.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes. *Prior.*
- To PINK**, *v. n.* [from *pincken*, Dutch.] To wink with the eyes. *L'Estrange.*
- PI'NMAKER**, *s.* [from *pin and make*.] He who makes pins.
- PI'NMONEY**, *s.* [from *pin and money*.] Money allowed to a wife for her private expenses without account. *Addison.*
- PI'NNACE**, *s.* [from *pinnasse*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Italian.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship. *Raleigh.*
- PI'NNACLE**, *s.* [from *pinnacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]
- 1 A turret or elevation above the rest of the building. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 A high spiring point. *Cowley.*
- PI'NNER**, *s.* [from *pinna* or *pinion*.]
- 1 The lappet of a head which flies loose. *Addis.*
 - 2 A pinmaker. *Ainsworth.*
- PI'NNOCK**, *s.* The tomtit. *Ainsworth.*
- PINT**, *s.* [from *pint*, Saxon.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.
- PI'NULES**, *s.* (In astronomy.) The sights of an astrolabe.
- PIONE'ER**, *s.* [from *pionier*, from *pion*, Fr. obsolete.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations. *Fairfax.*

PIS

- PIONING, s.** Works of pioneers: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- PIOUS, a.** [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, Fr.]
- 1 Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things. *Milton.*
 - 2 Careful of the duties of near relation. *Taylor.*
 - 3 Practised under the appearance of religion. *King Charles.*
- PIOUSLY, ad.** [*from pious*.] In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things. *Philips.*
- PIP, s.** [*pippe*, Dutch.]
- 1 A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues. *Hudibras.*
 - 2 A spot on the cards. *Addison.*
- To PIP, v. n.** [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle.*
- PIPE, s.** [*pib*, Welsh, *pipe*, Sax.]
- 1 Any long hollow body; a tube. *Wilkins.*
 - 2 A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth. *Bacon.*
 - 3 An instrument of wind musick. *Roscommon.*
 - 4 The organs of voice and respiration: as, the wind-pipe. *Peacham.*
 - 5 The key or sound of the voice. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 An office of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
 - 7 [From *peep*, Dutch, *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogsheads. *Shakespeare.*
- To PIPE, v. n.** [*from the noun*.]
- 1 To play on the pipe. *Camden.*
 - 2 To have a shrill sound. *Shakespeare.*
- PIPER, s.** [*from pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe. *Revelations.*
- PIPETREE, s.** The lilach.
- PIPING, a.** [*from pipe*.]
- 1 Weak; feeble; sickly. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Hot; boiling.
- PIPKIN, s.** [*diminutive of pipe*.] A small earthen boiler. *Pope.*
- PIPPIN, s.** [*puppynghe*, Dutch. *Skinner*.] A sharp apple. *King.*
- PIQUANCY, s.** [*from piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.
- PIQUANT, a.** [*piquant*, Fr.]
- 1 Pricking; piercing; stimulating. *Addison.*
 - 2 Sharp; tart; pungent; severe. *Bacon.*
- PIQUANTLY, ad.** Sharply; tartly. *Locke.*
- PIQUE, s.** [*pique*, Fr.]
- 1 An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence. *Decay of Piety.*
 - 2 A strong passion. *Hudibras.*
 - 3 Point; nicety; punctilio. *Dryden.*
- To PIQUE, v. a.** [*piquer*, Fr.]
- 1 To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation. *Prior.*
 - 2 To offend; to irritate. *Pope.*
 - 3 To value; to fix reputation as on a point. *Loc.*
- To PIQUEER.** See **To PICKER.**
- PIQUEERER, s.** A robber; a plunderer: rather *pickeer*. *Swift.*
- PIQUET, s.** [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.
- PIRACY, s.** [*ῥωπαλία*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea. *Waller.*
- PIRATE, s.** [*ῥωπαῖος*; *pirate*, Fr.]
- 1 A sea robber.
 - 2 Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.
- To PIRATE, v. n.** [*from the noun*.] To rob by sea. *Arbuthnot.*
- To PIRATE, v. a.** [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery. *Pope.*
- PIRATICAL, a.** [*piraticus*, Lat.]
- 1 Predatory; consisting in robbery. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Practising robbery. *Pope.*
- PIRATICALLY, * ad.** [*from piratical*.] After the manner of pirates. *Bryant.*
- PISCARY, s.** A privilege of fishing.
- PISCATION, s.** [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*
- PISCATORY, a.** [*piscatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fishes. *Addison.*
- PISCIVOROUS, a.** [*piscis* and *voro*, Lat.] Fish-eating; living on fish. *Ray.*
- PISH, int.** A contemptuous exclamation.

PIT

- To PISH, v. n.** [*from the interjection*.] To express contempt. *Pope.*
- PI'SMIRE, s.** [*myra*, Sax. *pismiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior.*
- To PISS, v. a.** [*pisser*, Fr. *pisser*, Dutch.] To make water. *L'Estrange.*
- PISS, s.** [*from the verb*.] Urine; animal water. *Pope.*
- PISSABED, s.** A yellow flower growing in the grass.
- PISSBURNT, a.** Stained with urine.
- PISTA'CHIO, s.** [*pistacchi*, Ital.] The *pistachio* is a dry fruit of an oblong figure, sometimes called *fistich* nut. *Hill.*
- PISTE, s.** [*Fr*.] The tract or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.
- To PI'STILLATE, * v. a.** To pound in a mortar.
- PISTILLATION, s.** [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*
- PI'STOL, s.** [*pistole*, *pistolet*, Fr.] A small hand-gun. *Clarendon.*
- To PI'STOL, v. a.** [*pistoler*, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol.
- PISTOLE, s.** [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.
- PI'STOLET, s.** [*diminutive of pistol*.] A little pistol. *Donne.*
- PI'STON, s.** [*piston*, Fr.] The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.
- PIT, s.** [*pit*, Sax.]
- 1 A hole in the ground. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Abyss; profundity. *Milton.*
 - 3 The grave. *Psalms.*
 - 4 The area on which cocks fight. *Hudibras.*
 - 5 The middle part of the theatre. *Dryden.*
 - 6 Any hollow of the body: as, the pit of the stomach; the arm-pit.
 - 7 A dint made by the finger.
 - 8 A mark made by a disease.
- To PIT, v. a.**
- 1 To press into hollows. *Sharp.*
 - 2 To mark with hollows, as by the small-pox.
- PI'TAPAT, s.** [*patte patte*, Fr.]
- 1 A flutter; a palpitation. *L'Estrange.*
 - 2 A light quick step. *Dryden.*
- PITCH, s.** [*pic*, Sax. *pix*, Lat.]
- 1 The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated. *Proverbs.*
 - 2 [From *picts*, Fr. *Skinner*.] Any degree of elevation or height. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Highest rise: not used. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 State with respect to lowness or height.
 - 5 Size; stature. *Spenser.*
 - 6 Degree; rate. *Denham.*
- To PITCH, v. a.** [*appicciare*, Ital.]
- 1 To fix; to plant. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To order regularly. *Hooker.*
 - 3 To throw headlong; to cast forward. *Shak.*
 - 4 [From *pico*, Lat.] To smear with pitch. *Dry.*
 - 5 To darken. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 To pave. *Ainsworth.*
- To PITCH, v. n.**
- 1 To light; to drop. *Mortimer.*
 - 2 To fall headlong. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To fix choice. *Hudibras.*
 - 4 To fix a tent or temporary habitation.
- PI'TCHER, s.** [*picher*, Fr.]
- 1 An earthen vessel; a water pot. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed. *Mortimer.*
- PI'TCHFORK, s.** [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the wagon. *Swift.*
- PI'TCHINESS, s.** [*from pitchy*.] Blackness; darkness.
- PI'TCHY, a.** [*from pitch*.]
- 1 Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Having the qualities of pitch. *Woodward.*
 - 3 Black; dark; dismal. *Prior.*
- PI'TCOAL, s.** [*pit* and *coal*.] Fossil coal.
- PI'TEOUS, a.** [*from pity*.]
- 1 Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity. *Shak.*
 - 2 Compassionate; tender. *Prior.*
 - 3 Wretched; paltry; pitiful. *Milton.*

PLA

- PITEOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *piteous*.] In a piteous manner. *Shakespeare.*
- PITEOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *piteous*.] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.
- PITFALL**, *s.* [*pit* and *fall*.] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly. *Sandys.*
- PITH**, *s.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]
- 1 The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Marrow. *Donne.*
 - 3 Strength; force. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style.
 - 5 Weight; moment; principal part. *Shakesp.*
 - 6 The quintessence; the chief part. *Shakespeare.*
- PITHILY**, *ad.* [from *pithy*.] With strength; with cogency; with force.
- PITHINESS**, *s.* [from *pithy*.] Energy; strength. *Spenser.*
- PITHLESS**, *a.* [from *pith*.]
- 1 Wanting pith; wanting strength. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Wanting energy; wanting force.
- PITHY**, *a.* [from *pith*.]
- 1 Consisting of pith. *Philips.*
 - 2 Strong; forcible; energetick. *Addison.*
- PITIABLE**, *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deserving pity. *Atterbury.*
- PITIABLENESS**, *s.* [from *pitiable*.] State of deserving pity. *Kettlewell.*
- PITIFUL**, *a.* [*pity* and *full*.]
- 1 Melancholy; moving compassion. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Tender; compassionate. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Paltry; contemptible; despicable. *Dryden.*
- PITIFULLY**, *ad.* [from *pitiful*.]
- 1 With pity; with compassion. *Common Prayer.*
 - 2 Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion. *Tillotson.*
 - 3 Contemptibly; despicably. *Clarissa.*
- PITIFULNESS**, *s.* [from *pitiful*.]
- 1 Tenderness; mercy; compassion. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Despicableness; contemptibleness.
- PITILESLY**, *ad.* [from *pitiless*.] Without mercy.
- PITILESSNESS**, *s.* Unmercifulness.
- PITILESS**, *a.* [from *pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless. *Fairfax.*
- PITMAN**, *s.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit. *Moxon.*
- PITSAW**, *s.* [*pit* and *saw*.] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit. *Moxon.*
- PITTANCE**, *s.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Ital.]
- 1 An allowance of meat in a monastery.
 - 2 A small portion. *Shakespeare.*
- PITTING**,* *s.* [from *pit*.] The act of putting cocks to fight on the pit; the state of being sunk in hollows. *Ash.*
- PITUITE**, *s.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*
- PITO'ITOUS**, *a.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, Fr.] Consisting of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*
- PITY**, *s.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Ital.]
- 1 Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness. *Calamy.*
 - 2 A ground of pity; a subject of pity or of grief. *Bacon.*
- To PITY**, *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness. *Addison.*
- To PITY**, *v. n.* To be compassionate. *Jeremiah.*
- PIVOT**, *s.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*
- PIX**, *s.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman Catholick countries. *Hanmer.*
- PIZZLE**, *s.* [*quasi pissle*, *Minshew*.] The part in animals official to urine and generation. *Ba.*
- PLACABILITY**, *s.* [from *placable*.] Will-
- PLACABLENESS**, *s.* ingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.
- PLACABLE**, *a.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to be appeased. *Milton.*
- PLACARD**, *s.* [*placard*, Fr.] An edict; a declaration; a manifesto.
- To PLACATE**, *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile. *Forbes.*

PLA

- PLACE**, *s.* [*place*, Fr.]
- 1 Particular portion of space. *Addison.*
 - 2 Locality; ubiety; local relation. *Locke.*
 - 3 Local existence. *Revelations.*
 - 4 Space in general. *Davies.*
 - 5 Separate room. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 A seat; residence; mansion. *John.*
 - 7 Passage in writing. *Bacon.*
 - 8 Ordinal relation. *Addison.*
 - 9 State of actual operation; effect. *Dryden.*
 - 10 Existence; state of being. *Swift.*
 - 11 Rank; order of priority. *Shakespeare.*
 - 12 Precedence; priority. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 13 Office; publick character or employment. *Kno.*
 - 14 Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession. *Dryden.*
 - 15 Ground; room. *Hammond.*
 - 16 Station in life. *Duty of Man.*
- To PLACE**, *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr.]
- 1 To put in any place, rank, condition, or office. *Milton.*
 - 2 To fix; to settle; to establish. *Locke.*
 - 3 To put out at interest. *Pope.*
- PLA'CER**, *s.* [from *place*.] One who places
- PLA'CID**, *a.* [*placidus*, Lat.]
- 1 Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Soft; kind; mild. *Milton.*
- PLA'CIDLY**, *ad.* Mildly; gently. *Boyle.*
- PLA'CIT**, *s.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination. *Glanville.*
- PLA'CKET**, or *plaquet*, *s.* A petticoat. *Shak.*
- PLA'GIARISM**, *s.* [from *plagiary*.] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another. *Swift.*
- PLA'GIARIST**,* *s.* [*plagium*, Lat.]
- PLA'GIARY**, *s.*
- 1 A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another. *South.*
 - 2 The crime of literary theft. *Brown.*
- PLAGUE**, *s.* [*plaghe*, Dutch, *πληγη*.]
- 1 Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive. *Bacon.*
 - 2 State of misery. *Psalms.*
 - 3 Any thing troublesome or vexatious. *Prior.*
- To PLAGUE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To infect with pestilence.
 - 2 To infect with disease; to oppress with calamity. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict. *Collier.*
- PLA'GUILY**, *ad.* [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiously; horribly. *Dryden.*
- PLA'GUY**, *a.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troublesome. *Donne.*
- PLAICE**, *s.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fish.
- PLAID**, *s.* A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.
- PLAIN**, *a.* [*planus*, Lat.]
- 1 Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberance or excrescences. In this sense, especially in philosophical writings, it is frequently written *plane*. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Open; clear; flat. *Felton.*
 - 3 Void of ornament; simple. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple. *Hammond.*
 - 5 Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language. *Bacon.*
 - 6 Mere; bare. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure. *Denham.*
 - 8 Not varied by much art; simple. *Sidney.*
- PLAIN**, *ad.*
- 1 Not obscurely.
 - 2 Distinctly; articulately. *Mark.*
 - 3 Simply; with rough sincerity. *Addison.*
- PLAIN**, *s.* [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground; open field; flat expanse; often, a field of battle. *Hayward.*
- To PLAIN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even. *Hayward.*
- To PLAIN**, *v. n.* [*plaindre*, *je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. *Sidney.*
- PLAINDEA'LING**, *a.* [*plain* and *deal*.] Honest, open; acting without art. *L'Estrange.*

PLA

PLAINDEA'LING, *s.* Management void of art ; sincerity. *Dryden.*

PLA'INLY, *ad.* [from *plain*.]
 1 Levelly ; flatly.
 2 Not subtilly ; not speciously.
 3 Without ornament.
 4 Without gloss ; sincerely. *Pope.*
 5 In earnest ; fairly. *Clarendon.*
 6 Evidently ; clearly ; not obscurely. *Milton.*

PLA'INNESS, *s.* [from *plain*.]
 1 Levelness ; flatness.
 2 Want of ornament ; want of show. *Pope.*
 3 Openness ; rough sincerity. *Sidney.*
 4 Artlessness ; simplicity. *Dryden.*

PLAINT, *s.* [*plainte*, Fr.]
 1 Lamentation ; complaint ; lament. *Sidney.*
 2 Exprobation of injury. *Bacon.*
 3 Expression of sorrow. *Wotton.*

PLA'INTFUL, *a.* [*plaint* and *full*.] Complaining ; audibly sorrowful. *Sidney.*

PLA'INTIFF, *s.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a suit in law against another opposed to the defendant. *Dryden.*

PLA'INTIFF, *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining ; not in use. *Prior.*

PLA'INTIVE, *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining ; lamenting ; expressive of sorrow. *Dryden.*

PLA'INWORK, *s.* [*plain* and *work*.] Needlework as distinguished from embroidery. *Pope.*

PLAIT, *s.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*.] A fold ; a double. *Davies.*

To PLAIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To fold ; to double. *Pope.*
 2 To weave ; to braid. *Peter.*
 3 To intangle ; to involve. *Shakespeare.*

PLAITER, *s.* [from *plait*.] He that plaits.

PLAN, *s.* [*plan*, Fr.]
 1 A scheme ; a form ; a model. *Addison.*
 2 A plot of any building, or ichnography.

To PLAN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scheme ; to form in design. *Pope.*

PLA'NARY, *a.* Pertaining to a plane.

PLA'NCHED, *a.* [from *planche*.] Made of boards. *Shakespeare.*

PLA'NCHER, *s.* [*plancher*, Fr.] A floor of wood : not used. *Bacon.*

PLA'NCHING, *s.* (In carpentry.) The laying the floors in a building.

PLANE, *s.* [*planus*, Lat. *Plain* is used in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.]
 1 A level surface. *Cheyne.*
 2 [From *plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed. *Moxon.*

To PLANE, *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr.]
 1 To level ; to smooth ; to free from inequalities. *Arbutnot.*
 2 To smooth with a plane. *Moxon.*

PLANE-TREE, *s.* [*platanus*, Lat.] The introduction of this tree into England is owing to lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

PLA'NET, *s.* [*planeta*, Lat. *πλανητα* ; *planette*, Fr.] Planets are the erratick or wandering stars : we now number the earth among the primary planets, because we know it moves round the sun ; and the moon is accounted among the secondary planets, since she moves round the earth. *Harris.*

PLA'NETARY, *a.* [*planetaire*, Fr.]
 1 Pertaining to the planets. *Granville.*
 2 Under the domination of any particular planet. *Dryden.*
 3 Produced by the planets. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Having the nature of a planet ; erratick. *Blackmore.*

PLANETICAL, *a.* [from *planet*.] Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*

PLA'NETSTRUCK, *a.* [from *planet* and *strike*.] Blasted. *Suckling.*

PLANI'FOLIOUS, *a.* [*planus* and *folium*, Lat.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves.

PLANIME'TRICAL, *a.* [from *planimetry*.] Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANI'METRY, *s.* [*planus*, Latin, and *μετρον*.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALIOUS, *a.* [*planus*, Lat. and *πτετα*

PLA

λον.] Flatleaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upward, as in dandelion and succory.

To PLA'NISH, *v. a.* [from *plane*.] To polish ; to smooth : a word used by manufacturers.

PLA'NISPHERE, *s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphero*.] A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, *s.* [*planche*, Fr.] A thick strong board. *Chapman.*

To PLANK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks. *Dryden.*

PLA'NOCONCAVE, *a.* [*planus* and *concarus*, Lat.] Plain on one side and concave on the other. *Ash.*

PLANOCO'NICAL, *a.* [*planus* and *conus*, Lat.] Level on one side and conical on others. *Grew.*

PLA'NOCONVEX, *a.* [*planus* and *convexus*, L.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other. *Newton.*

PLANT, *s.* [*plant*, Fr. *planta*, Lat.]
 1 Any thing produced from seed ; any vegetable production. *Dryden.*
 2 A sapling. *Dryden.*
 3 [From *planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot.

To PLANT, *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.]
 1 To put into the ground in order to grow ; to set ; to cultivate. *Deuteronomy.*
 2 To procreate ; to generate. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To place ; to fix. *Dryden.*
 4 To set ; to establish : as, to plant a colony. *Milton.*
 5 To fill or adorn with something planted : as, he planted the garden or the country.
 6 To direct properly : as, to plant a cannon.

PLA'NTAGE, *s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] An herb, or herbs in general. *Shakespeare.*

PLA'NTAIN, *s.* [*plaintain*, Fr. *plantago*, Lat.]
 1 An herb. *More.*
 2 A tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL, *a.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to plants : not used. *Glanville.*

PLANTA'TION, *s.* [*plantatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act or practice of planting. *King Charles.*
 2 The place planted. *Bacon.*
 3 A colony. *Bacon.*
 4 Introduction ; establishment. *King Charles.*

PLA'NTED, *part.* [from *plant*.] This word seems in Shakespeare to signify settled ; well grounded.

PLA'NTER, *s.* [*planteur*, Fr.]
 1 One who sows, sets, or cultivates ; cultivator. *Dryden.*
 2 One who cultivates ground in the West-Indian colonies. *Locke.*
 3 One who disseminates or introduces. *Addison.*

PLASH, *s.* [*plasche*, Dutch.]
 1 A small lake of water ; a puddle. *Bacon.*
 2 [From the verb.] A branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH, *v. a.* [*plessen*, Fr.] To interweave branches. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY, *a.* [from *plash*.] Watery ; filled with puddles. *Betterton.*

PLASM, *s.* [*πλασμα*.] A mould ; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. *Woodward.*

PLA'STER, *s.* [*plastre*, Fr. from *πλαζω*.]
 1 Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverized, with which walls are overlaid, or figures cast. *Pope.*
 2 [From *emplastrum*, Latin ; in English formerly *emplaster*.] A glutinous or adhesive salve. *Shakespeare.*

To PLA'STER, *v. a.* [*plasterer*, Fr. from the noun.]
 1 To overlay as with plaster. *Bacon.*
 2 To cover with a medicated plaster.

PLA'STERER, *s.* [*plastrier*, Fr.]
 1 One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster. *Shakespeare.*
 2 One who forms figures in plaster. *Wotton.*

PLA STICK, *a.* [*πλαστικός*.] Having the power to give form. *Prior.*

PLA'STRON, *s.* [Fr.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scho-

PLA

- lars, in order to receive the pushes made at them. *Dryden.*
- To PLAT, *v. a.* [from *plait*.] To weave; to make by texture. *Addison.*
- PLAT, *s.* [more properly *plot*; *plot*, Saxon.] A small piece of ground. *Milton.*
- PLA'TANE, *s.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] The plane-tree. *Milton.*
- PLATE, *s.* [*plate*, Dutch, *plaque*, Fr.]
- 1 A piece of metal beat out into breadth. *Shak.*
 - 2 Armour of plates. *Spenser.*
 - 3 [From *plata*, Span.] Wrought silver. *King.*
 - 4 [From *plat*, Fr. *piatta*, Ital.] A small shallow vessel of metal on which meat is eaten. *Dry.*
- To PLATE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To cover with plates. *Sandys.*
 - 2 To arm with plates. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To beat into laminæ or plates. *Newton.*
- PLA'TEN, *s.* Among printers, the flat part of press whereby the impression is made.
- PLA'TFORM, *s.* [*plat*, flat, Fr. and *form*.]
- 1 The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography. *Sandys.*
 - 2 A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*
 - 3 A level place before a fortification. *Shakesp.*
 - 4 A scheme; a plan. *Woodward.*
- PLA'TICK aspect. In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*
- PLATO'ON, *s.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A small square body of musketeers. *Tickel.*
- PLA'TTER, *s.* [from *plate*.] A large dish, generally of earth. *Dryden.*
- PLAU'DIT, } *s.* Applause. *Denham.*
- PLAU'DITE, }
- PLAUSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*plausibilité*, Fr.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right. *Swift.*
- PLAU'SIBLE, *a.* [*plausible*, Fr.] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular. *Clarendon.*
- PLAU'SIBLENESS, *s.* [from *plausible*.] Speciousness; show of right. *Sanderson.*
- PLAU'SIBLY, *ad.* [from *plausible*.]
- 1 With fair show; speciously. *Collier.*
 - 2 With applause: not in use. *Brown.*
- PLAU'SIVE, *a.* [*plaudo*, Lat.]
- 1 Applauding.
 - 2 Plausible: a word not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- To PLAY, *v. n.* [*plegan*, Sax.]
- 1 To sport; to frolick; to do something not as a task, but for pleasure. *Milton.*
 - 2 To toy; to act with levity. *Milton.*
 - 3 To be dismissed from work. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. *Temple.*
 - 5 To do something fanciful. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 To practise sarcastick merriment. *Pope.*
 - 7 To mock; to practise illusion. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 To game; to contend at some game. *Shak.*
 - 9 To do any thing trickish or deceitful. *Addison.*
 - 10 To touch a musical instrument. *Granville.*
 - 11 To operate; to act: used of any thing in motion: as, the cannons *play*. *Cheyne.*
 - 12 To wanton; to move irregularly: the leaves *play* with the wind. *Dryden.*
 - 13 To personate a drama. *Shakespeare.*
 - 14 To represent a character. *Donne.*
 - 15 To act in any certain character. *Collier.*
- To PLAY, *v. a.*
- 1 To put in action or motion: as, he *played* his cannon.
 - 2 To use an instrument of musick. *Gay.*
 - 3 To act a mirthful character. *Milton.*
 - 4 To exhibit dramatically. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To act; to perform. *Sidney.*
- PLAY, *s.*
- 1 Action not imposed; not work.
 - 2 Amusement; sport. *Milton.*
 - 3 A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Practice in any contest. *Tillotson.*
 - 6 Action; employment; office. *Dryden.*
 - 7 Practice: action, manner of acting. *Sidney.*

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- 8 Act of touching an instrument.
 - 9 Irregular and wanton motion.
 - 10 A state of agitation or ventilation. *Dryden.*
 - 11 Room for motion. *Moran.*
 - 12 Liberty of acting; swing. *Addison.*
- PLA'YBOOK, *s.* [*play* and *book*.] Book of dramatick compositions. *Swift.*
- PLA'YDAY, *s.* [*play* and *day*.] Day exempt from tasks or work. *Swift.*
- PLA'YDEBT, *s.* [*play* and *debt*.] Debt contracted by gaming. *Arbuthnot.*
- PLA'YER, *s.* [from *play*.]
- 1 One who plays.
 - 2 An idler; a lazy person. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Actor of dramatick scenes. *Sidney.*
 - 4 A mimick. *Dryden.*
 - 5 One who touches a musical instrument.
 - 6 A gamester.
 - 7 One who acts in play in any certain manner. *Carew.*
- PLA'YFELLOW, *s.* [*play* and *fellow*.] Companion in amusement. *Spenser.*
- PLA'YFUL, *a.* [*play* and *full*.] Sportive; full of levity. *Addison.*
- PLA'YGAME, *s.* [*play* and *game*.] Play of children. *Locke.*
- PLA'YHOUSE, *s.* [*play* and *house*.] House where dramatick performances are represented.
- PLA'YPLEASURE, *s.* [*play* and *pleasure*.] Idle amusement. *Bacon.*
- PLA'YSOME, *a.* [*play* and *some*.] Wanton; full of levity.
- PLA'YSOMENESS, *s.* Wantonness; levity.
- PLA'YTHING, *s.* [*play* and *thing*.] Toy; thing to play with. *Otway.*
- PLA'YWRIGHT, *s.* [*play* and *wright*.] A maker of plays. *Pope.*
- PLEA, *s.* [*plaid*, old Fr.]
- 1 The act or form of pleading.
 - 2 Thing offered or demanded in pleading. *Shak.*
 - 3 Allegation. *Milton.*
 - 4 An apology; an excuse. *Milton.*
- To PLEACH, *v. a.* [*plessen*, Fr.] To bend; to interweave: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- To PLEAD, *v. n.* [*plaider*, Fr.]
- 1 To argue before a court of justice. *Granville.*
 - 2 To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To be offered as a plea. *Dryden.*
- To PLEAD, *v. a.*
- 1 To defend; to discuss. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To alledge in pleading or argument. *Spenser.*
 - 3 To offer as an excuse. *Dryden.*
- PLEA'DABLE, *a.* [from *plead*.] Capable to be alleged in plea. *Dryden.*
- PLEA'DER, *s.* [*plaideur*, Fr.]
- 1 One who argues in a court of justice. *Swift.*
 - 2 One who speaks for or against. *Shakespeare.*
- PLEA'DING, *s.* [from *plead*.] Act or form of pleading. *Swift.*
- PLEA'SANCE, *s.* [*plaisance*, Fr.] Gayety; pleasantry: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- PLEA'SANT, *a.* [*plaisant*, Fr.]
- 1 Delightful; giving delight. *Psalms.*
 - 2 Grateful to the senses. *Milton.*
 - 3 Good-humoured; cheerful. *Addison.*
 - 4 Gay; lively; merry. *Rogers.*
 - 5 Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. *Locke.*
- PLEA'SANTLY, *ad.* [from *pleasant*.]
- 1 In such a manner as to give delight.
 - 2 Gayly; merrily; in good humour. *Clarendon.*
 - 3 Lightly; ludicrously. *Broome.*
- PLEA'SANTNESS, *s.* [from *pleasant*.]
- 1 Delightfulness; state of being pleasant.
 - 2 Gayety; cheerfulness; merriment. *Tillotson.*
- PLEA'SANTRY, *s.* [*plaisanterie*, Fr.]
- 1 Gayety; merriment. *Addison.*
 - 2 Sprightly saying; lively talk. *Addison.*
- To PLEASE, *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat. *plaire*, Fr.]
- 1 To delight; to gratify; to humour. *Pope.*
 - 2 To satisfy; to content. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To obtain favour from: to be pleased with, is to approve; to favour. *Milton.*
 - 4 To be pleased. To like; a word of ceremony. *Dr*

PLE

To PLEASE, *v. n.*

- 1 To give pleasure. *Milton.*
- 2 To gain approbation. *Hosea.*
- 3 To like; to choose. *Pope.*
- 4 To condescend; to comply. *Shakespeare.*

PLEA'SER, *s.* [from *please*.] One that courts favour.

PLEA'SINGLY, *ad.* [from *pleasing*.] In such a manner as to give delight. *Pope.*

PLEA'SINGNESS, *s.* [from *pleasing*.] Quality of giving delight.

PLEA'SEMAN, *s.* [*please* and *man*.] A pick-thank; an officious fellow. *Shakespeare.*

PLEA'SURABLE, *a.* [from *pleasure*.] Delightful; full of pleasure. *Bacon.*

PLEA'SURE, *s.* [*plaisir*, *Fr.*]

- 1 Delight; gratification of the mind or senses. *South.*
- 2 Loose gratification. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Approbation. *Psalms.*
- 4 What the will dictates. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 Choice; arbitrary will. *Brown.*

To PLEA'SURE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To please; to gratify. *Tillotson.*

PLEA'SUREFUL, *a.* [*pleasure* and *full*.] Pleasant; delightful; obsolete. *Abbot.*

PLEBE'IAN, *s.* [*plebeien*, *Fr.* *plebeius*, *Lat.*] One of the lower people. *Swift.*

PLEBE'IAN, *a.*

- 1 Popular; consisting of mean persons. *K. Cha.*
- 2 Belonging to the lower ranks. *Milton.*
- 3 Vulgar; low; common. *Bacon.*

PLEDGE, *s.* [*pleige*, *Fr.* *pieggio*, *Ital.*]

- 1 Any thing put to pawn. *Race.*
- 2 A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn. *Raleigh.*
- 3 A surety; a bail; an hostage. *Raleigh.*

To PLEDGE, *v. a.* [*pleiger*, *Fr.* *pieggiare*, *Ital.*]

- 1 To put in pawn. *Pope.*
- 2 To give as warrant or security. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To secure by a pledge. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shakespeare.*

PLE'DGET, *s.* [*plagghe*, *Dutch.*] A small mass of lint. *Wiseman.*

PLE'IADES, } *s.* [*pleiades*, *Latin*; *πλειάδες*, *Grec.*] A

PLE'IADES, } northern constellation. *Milton.*

PLE'NARILY, *ad.* [from *plenary*.] Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*

PLE'NARINESS, *s.* [from *plenary*.] Fulness; completeness.

PLE'NARY, *a.* [*plenus*, *Lat.*] Full; complete. *Watts.*

PLE'NARY, *s.* Decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

PLENILU'NARY, *a.* [*plenilunium*, *Lat.*] Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*

PLE'NIPOTENCE, *s.* [*plenus* and *potentia*, *Lat.*] Fulness of power.

PLE'NIPOTENT, *a.* [*plenipotens*, *Lat.*] Invested with full power. *Milton.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIAL, *a.* [from *plenipotent*.] Belonging to a plenipotentiary; having full power. *Ash.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, *s.* [*plenipotentiaire*, *Fr.*] A negotiator invested with full power. *Stilling.*

PLE'NIST, *s.* [*plenus*, *Lat.*] One that holds all space to be full of matter. *Boyle.*

PLE'NITUDE, *s.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, *Lat.* *plenitude*, *Fr.*]

- 1 Fulness; the contrary to vacuity. *Bentley.*
- 2 Repletion; animal fulness; plethory. *Arbuth.*
- 3 Exuberance; abundance. *Bacon.*
- 4 Completeness. *Prior.*

PLE'NTEOUS, *a.* [from *plenty*.]

- 1 Copious; exuberant; abundant. *Milton.*
- 2 Fruitful; fertile. *Genesis.*

PLE'NTEOUSLY, *ad.* Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully. *Shakespeare.*

PLE'NTEOUSNESS, *s.* [from *plenteous*.] Abundance; fertility; plenty. *Genesis.*

PLE'NTIFUL, *a.* [*plenty* and *full*.] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. *Raleigh.*

PLE'NTIFULLY, *ad.* [from *plentiful*.] Copiously; abundantly. *Addison.*

PLE'NTIFULNESS, *s.* [from *plentiful*.] The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

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PLE'NTY, *s.* [from *plenus*, *Lat.* full.]

- 1 Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough. *Locke.*
- 2 Fruitfulness; exuberance. *Thomson.*
- 3 It is used, I think barbarously, for *plentiful*. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 A state in which enough is had and enjoyed. *Joel.*

PLE'ONASM, *s.* [*pleonasmus*, *Lat.*] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.

PLESH, *s.* [A word used by *Spenser* instead of *plash*.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.

PLE'THORA, *s.* [from *πλεθώρα*.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state, or health. *Arbuthnot.*

PLETHORE'TICK, } *a.* [from *plethora*.] Having

PLETHO'RICK, } a full habit.

PLETHORY, *s.* [*plethore*, *Fr.* from *πλεθώρα*.] Fulness of habit. *Arbuthnot.*

PLE'VIN, *s.* [*pleuvine*, *Fr.* *plevina*, *law Lat.*] In law, a warrant or assurance.

PLEU'RISY, *s.* [*πλευρις*.] An inflammation of the pleura, or membrane that lines the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

PLEURIT'ICAL, } *a.* [from *pleurisy*.]

PLEU'RITICK, } a. [from *pleurisy*.]

- 1 Diseased with a pleurisy. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 Denoting a pleurisy. *Wiseman.*

PLI'ABLE, *a.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, *Fr.*]

- 1 Easy to be bent; flexible. *South.*
- 2 Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.

PLI'ABLENESS, *s.* [from *pliable*.]

- 1 Flexibility; easiness to be bent.
- 2 Flexibility of mind. *South.*

PLI'ANCY, *s.* [from *pliant*.] Easiness to be bent. *Addison.*

PLI'ANT, *a.* [*pliant*, *Fr.*]

- 1 Bending; tough; flexible; flexible; lithe; limber. *Addison.*
- 2 Easy to take a form. *Dryden.*
- 3 Easily complying. *Bacon.*
- 4 Easily persuaded. *South.*

PLI'ANTNESS, *s.* [from *pliant*.] Flexibility; toughness. *Bacon.*

PLI'CATION, } *s.* [*plicatura*, from *plico*, *Lat.*]

PLI'CATURE } Fold; double.

PLI'ERS, *s.* [from *ply*.] An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

To PLIGHT, *v. a.* [*plichten*, *Dutch*.]

- 1 To pledge; to give as surety. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 [From *plico*, *Lat.*] To braid; to weave. *Spenser.*

PLIGHT, *s.* [*plight*, *Sax.*]

- 1 Condition; state. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Good case. *Tusser.*
- 3 [From the verb.] Pledge; gage. *Shakesp.*
- 4 [From *to plight*.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purse; a plait. *Spenser.*

PLINTH, *s.* [*πλινθίς*.] In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar. *Harris.*

To PLOD, *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, *Dutch*, *Skinner*.]

- 1 To toil; to moid; to drudge; to travel.
- 2 To travel laboriously. *Hudibras.*
- 3 To study closely and dully. *Shakespeare.*

PLO'DDER, *s.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy laborious man. *Shakespeare.*

PLOT, *s.* [*plot*, *Sax.*]

- 1 A small extent of ground. *Tusser.*
- 2 A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*
- 3 A form; a scheme; a plan. *Spenser.*
- 4 A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another. *Daniel.*
- 5 An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed. *Roscommon.*
- 6 Stratagem; secret combination to an ill end. *Milton.*
- 7 Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

To PLOT, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To form schemes of mischief against another. *Dryden.*
- 2 To contrive; to scheme. *Wotton.*

To PLOT, *v. a.*

- 1 To plan; to contrive. *Dryden.*
- 2 To describe according to ichnography.

PLU

PLOTTER, s. [from *plot*.] *Dryden*.
 1 Conspirator.
 2 Contriver. *Shakespeare*.
PLO'VER, s. [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lap-wing. *Carew*.
PLOUGH, s. [*plog*, Sax.]
 1 An instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed. *Mortimer*.
 2 Tillage; culture of land.
 3 A kind of plane. *Ainsworth*.
To PLOUGH, v. n. To practise aration; to turn up the ground to receive seed. *Isaiah*.
To PLOUGH, v. a.
 1 To turn up with the plough. *Dryden*.
 2 To bring to view by the plough. *Woodward*.
 3 To furrow; to divide. *Addison*.
 4 To tear; to hollow. *Shakespeare*.
PLOU'GHBOY, s. [*plough* and *boy*.] A boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy. *Watts*.
PLOU'GHER, s. [from *plough*.] One who ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spenser*.
PLOUGHLA'ND, s. [*plough* and *land*.] A farm for corn. *Donne*.
PLOU'GHMAN, s. [*plough* and *man*.]
 1 One that attends or uses the plough; a cultivator of corn. *Taylor*.
 2 A gross ignorant rustick. *Shakespeare*.
 3 A strong laborious man. *Arbutnot*.
PLOU'GHMONDAY, s. The Monday after Twelfth-day. *Tusser*.
PLOU'GHSHARE, s. [*plough* and *share*.] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter. *Sidney*.
To PLUCK, v. a. [*ptoccian*, Sax.]
 1 To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down. *Gay*.
 2 To strip off feathers. *Shakespeare*.
 3 To pluck up a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for taking up or resuming of courage. *Knolles*.
PLUCK, s. [from the verb.]
 1 A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking. *L'Estrange*.
 2 The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.
PLU'CKER, s. [from *pluck*.] One that plucks. *Shakespeare*.
PLUG, s. [*plugg*, Swedish, *plugghe*, Dutch.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body to stop a hole. *Boyle*.
To PLUG, v. n. To stop with a plug. *Sharp*.
PLUM, s. [*plum*, *plumtreow*, Sax.]
 1 A fruit with a stone. *Locke*.
 2 Raisin; grape dried in the sun. *Shakespeare*.
 3 (In the cant of the city.) The sum of one hundred thousand pounds. *Addison*.
 4 A kind of play, called, How many plums for a penny. *Ainsworth*.
PLU'MAGE, s. [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers. *Bacon*.
PLUMB, s. [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Moxon*.
PLUMB, ad. [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Ray*.
To PLUMB, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To sound; to search by a line with a weight at the end. *Swift*.
 2 To regulate any work by the plummet.
PLU'MBER, s. [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead: commonly written *plummer*.
PLU'MBERY, s. [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.
PLU'MBLINE,* s. [*plumb* and *line*.] A line with a weight at the end of it. *Ash*.
PLU'MCAKE, s. [*plum* and *cake*.] Cake made with raisins. *Hudibras*.
PLUME, s. [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]
 1 Feather of birds. *Milton*.
 2 Feather worn as an ornament. *Dryden*.
 3 Pride; towering mien. *Shakespeare*.
 4 Token of honour; prize of contest. *Milton*.
 5 That part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk. *Quincy*.
To PLUME, v. a. [from the noun.]

PLU

1 To pick and adjust feathers. *Mortimer*.
 2 [From *plumer*, Fr.] To strip off feathers. *Ray*.
 3 To strip; to pill. *Bacon*.
 4 To place as a plume. *Milton*.
 5 To adorn with plumes. *Shakespeare*.
 6 To make proud: as, he *plumes* himself.
PLUMEA'LLUM, s. [*alumen plumosum*, Lat.] A kind of asbestos. *Wilkins*.
PLUMI'GEROUS, a. [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered.
PLU'MIPEDE, s. [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot.
PLU'MMET, s. [from *plumb*.]
 1 A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned. *Milton*.
 2 Any weight. *Wilkins*.
PLUMO'SITY, s. [from *plumous*.] The state of having feathers.
PLU'MOUS, a. [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumosus*, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers. *Woodward*.
PLUMP, a. [perhaps from *plum*, when full and ripe.] Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth. *L'Estrange*.
PLUMP, s. [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass: now corrupted to *clump*. *Sandys*.
To PLUMP, v. a. [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large. *Boyle*.
To PLUMP, v. n. [from the adverb.]
 1 To fall like a stone in the water.
 2 [From the adjective.] To be swollen.
PLUMP, ad. [probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps from the sound of a stone falling on the water.] With a sudden fall. *Ben Jonson*.
PLU'MPER, s. Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks. *Swift*.
PLU'MPNES, s. Fulness; disposition toward fatness. *Newton*.
PLU'MPORRIDGE, s. [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums. *Addison*.
PLU'MPUDDING, s. [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.
PLU'MPY, a. Plump; fat. *Shakespeare*.
PLU'MY, a. [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton*.
To PLU'NDER, v. a. [*plunderen*, Dutch.]
 1 To pillage; to rob in an hostile way. *South*.
 2 To take by pillage. *Dryden*.
 3 To rob as a thief. *Pope*.
PLU'NDER, s. [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war. *Otway*.
PLU'NDERER, s. [from *plunder*.]
 1 Hostile pillager; spoiler.
 2 A thief; a robber. *Addison*.
To PLUNGE, v. a. [*plonger*, Fr.]
 1 To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid. *Dryden*.
 2 To put into any state suddenly. *Dryden*.
 3 To hurry into any distress. *Watts*.
 4 To force in suddenly. *Watts*.
To PLUNGE, v. n.
 1 To sink suddenly into water; to dive. *Shak*.
 2 To fall or rush into any hazard or distress. *Till*.
PLUNGE, s.
 1 Act of putting or sinking under water.
 2 Difficulty; strait; distress. *Baker*.
PLU'NGEON, s. [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea bird. *Ain*.
PLU'NGER, s. [from *plunge*.] One that plunges a diver.
PLU'NKET, s. A kind of blue colour. *Ainswo*.
PLU'RAL, a. [*pluralis*, Lat.] Implying more than one. *Shakespeare*.
PLU RALIST, s. [*pluraliste*, Fr.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls. *Collier*.
PLURA'LITY, s. [*pluralité*, Fr.]
 1 The state of being or having a greater number. *Bacon*.
 2 A number more than one. *Hammond*.
 3 More cures of souls than one.
 4 The greater number; the majority. *L'Estran*.
PLU'RALLY, ad. [from *plural*.] In a sense implying more than one.
PLUSH, s. [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag. *Boyle*.

POD

- PLU SHER**, *s.* A sea fish. *Carew.*
PLU'VIAL, } *a.* [*pluvia*, Lat.] Rainy; relating
PLU'VIOUS, } to rain. *Brown.*
PLU'VIAL, *s.* [*pluvial*, Fr.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*
To PLY, *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch.]
 1 To work on any thing closely and importunately. *Dryden.*
 2 To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work. *Hudibras.*
 3 To practise diligently. *Milton.*
 4 To solicit importunately. *South.*
To PLY, *v. n.*
 1 To work, or offer service. *Spectator.*
 2 To go in haste. *Milton.*
 3 To busy one's self. *Dryden.*
 4 [From *plier*, Fr.] To bend. *L'Estrange.*
PLY, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Bend; turn; form; cast; bias. *Bacon.*
 2 Plait; fold. *Arbuthnot.*
PLY'ERS, *s.* See **PLIERS**.
PNEUMA'TICAL, } *a.* [*πνευματικός*.]
PNEUMA'TICK, }
 1 Moved by wind; relative to wind. *Locke.*
 2 Consisting of spirit or wind. *Bacon.*
PNEUMA'TICKS, *s.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. *πνεύματα*.]
 1 A branch of mechanics, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitated. *Harris.*
 2 In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances; as God, angels, and the souls of men.
PNEUMATO'LOGIST,* *s.* [from *pneumatology*.]
 One skilled in pneumatology. *Ash.*
PNEUMATO'LOGY, *s.* [*πνευματολογία*.] The doctrine of spiritual existence.
To POACH, *v. a.* [*oeufs pochez*, Fr.]
 1 To boil slightly. *Bacon.*
 2 To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. *Bacon.*
 3 [From *pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To stab; to pierce. *Carew.*
 4 [From *poche*, Fr. a pocket.] To plunder by stealth. *Garth.*
To POACH, *v. n.* [*poche*, a bag, Fr.]
 1 To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Oldham.*
 2 To be damp: a cant word. *Mortimer.*
POA'CHARD, *s.* A kind of waterfowl.
POA'CHER, *s.* [from *poach*.] One who steals game. *More.*
POA'CHINESS, *s.* Marshiness; dampness: a cant word. *Mortimer.*
POA'CHY, *a.* Damp; marshy. *Mortimer.*
POCK, *s.* [from *pox*.] A pustule raised by the smallpox.
PO'CKET, *s.* [*pocca*, Sax. *pochet*, Fr.]
 1 The small bag inserted into clothes. *Prior.*
 2 A pocket is used in trade for a certain quantity: as, a pocket of hops.
To PO'CKET, *v. a.* [*pocheter* Fr. from the noun.]
 1 To put in the pocket. *Pope.*
 2 To pocket up. A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely. *Prior.*
PO'CKETBOOK, *s.* [*pocket* and *book*.] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes. *Watts.*
PO'CKETGLASS, *s.* [*pocket* and *glass*.] Portable looking-glass. *Swift.*
PO'CKHOLE, *s.* [*pock* and *hole*.] Pit or scar made by the smallpox. *Donne.*
PO'CKINESS, *s.* [from *pocky*.] The state of being pocky.
PO'CKY, *a.* [from *pox*.] Infected with the pox. *Denham.*
PO'CULENT, *a.* [from *poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink. *Bacon.*
POD, *s.* [*bode*, Dutch, a little house.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds. *Mortimer.*
PODA'GRICAL, *a.* [*ποδαγρικός*, *ποδαγρα*.]
 1 Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*
 2 Gouty; relating to the gout.
O'DDER, *s.* [from *pod*.] A gatherer of peasecods, beans, and other pulse.

POI

- PODGE**, *s.* A puddle; a splash. *Skinner.*
PO'EM, *s.* [*poema*, Lat. *ποίημα*.] The work of a poet; a metrical composition. *Ben Jonson.*
PO'ESY, *s.* [*poesie*, Fr. *poesis*, Lat. *ποίησις*.]
 1 The art of writing poems. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 Poem; metrical composition; poetry. *Shak.*
 3 A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shakespeare.*
PO'ET, *s.* [*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat. *ποιητής*.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems, one who writes in measure. *Milton.*
POETA'STER, *s.* [Lat.] A vile petty poet. *Ben Jonson.*
PO'ETESS, *s.* [from *poet*.] A she poet.
POETICAL, } *a.* [*ποιητικός*; *poétique*, Fr. *poeticus*,
POETICK, } Lat.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry. *Hale.*
POETICALLY, *ad.* With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Raleigh.*
To POETI'ZE, *v. n.* [*poetiser*, Fr. from *poet*.] To write like a poet. *Donne.*
PO'ETRESS, *s.* [*poetris*, Lat.] A she poet. *Spenser.*
PO'ETRY, *s.* [*ποίησις*.]
 1 Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Cleveland.*
 2 Poems; poetical pieces. *Shakespeare.*
POI'GNANCY, *s.* [from *poignant*.]
 1 The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness. *Swift.*
 2 The power of irritation; asperity.
POI'GNANT, *s.* [*poignant* Fr.]
 1 Sharp; stimulating the palate. *Locke.*
 2 Severe; piercing; painful. *South.*
 3 Irritating; satirical; keen.
POINT, *s.* [*point*, *point*, Fr.]
 1 The sharp end of any thing. *Temple.*
 2 A string with a tag. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Headland; promontory. *Addison.*
 4 A sting of an epigram. *Dryden.*
 5 An indivisible part of a space. *Locke.*
 6 An indivisible part of time, a moment.
 7 A small space. *Prior.*
 8 Punctilio; nicety. *Milton.*
 9 Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place. *Atterbury.*
 10 Degree; state. *Sidney.*
 11 Note of distinction in writing; a stop.
 12 A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots, the ace or sise point.
 13 One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass, is divided. *Bacon.*
 14 Particular place to which any thing is directed. *Brown.*
 15 Particular; particular mode. *Shakespeare.*
 16 An aim; the act of aiming or striking. *Shak.*
 17 The particular thing required; the aim the thing points at. *Roscommon.*
 18 Particular; instance. *Temple.*
 19 A single position; a single assertion; single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole. *Baker.*
 20 A note; a tune. *Shakespeare.*
 21 *Pointblank*. Directly: as, an arrow is shot to the pointblank, or white mark. *Shakespeare.*
 22 *Point de vise*. Exact or exactly in the point of view. *Bacon.*
To POINT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point.
 2 To direct toward an object, by way of forcing it on the notice. *Milton.*
 3 To direct the eye or notice. *Pope.*
 4 To show as by directing the finger. *Addison.*
 5 [From *pointer*, Fr.] To direct toward a place: as, he pointed his gun.
 6 To distinguish by stops or points.
To POINT, *v. n.*
 1 To note with the finger; to force on the notice, by directing the finger toward it. *Ray.*
 2 To distinguish words or sentences by points. *Forbes.*
 3 To indicate as dogs do to sportsmen. *Gay.*
 4 To show distinctly. *Swift.*
POI'NTED, *a.* or *part.* [from *point*.]
 1 Sharp; having a sharp point or pique. *Dryden.*
 2 Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits. *Pope.*

POL

- POINTEDLY**, *ad.* [from *pointed*.] In a pointed manner. *Dryden.*
- POINTEDNESS**, *s.* [from *pointed*.]
1 Sharpness; pickiness with asperity. *B. Jon.*
2 Epigrammatical smartness. *Dryden.*
- POINTEL**, *s.* Any thing on a point. *Derham.*
- POINTER**, *s.* [from *point*.]
1 Any thing that points. *Watts.*
2 A dog that points out the game to sportsmen. *Gay.*
- POINTINGSTOCK**, *s.* [pointing and stock.] Something made the object of ridicule. *Shak.*
- POINTLESS**, *a.* [from *point*.] Blunt; not sharp; obtuse. *Dryden.*
- POISON**, *s.* [poison, Fr.]
1 That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom. *Davies.*
2 Any thing infectious or malignant.
- To POISON**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1 To infect with poison. *Roscommon.*
2 To attack, injure, or kill by poison given. *Maccabees.*
3 To corrupt; to taint. *Shakespeare.*
- POISON-TREE**, *s.* [toxicodendron.] A plant.
- POISONER**, *s.* [from *poison*.]
1 One who poisons. *Dryden.*
2 A corrupter. *South.*
- POISONOUS**, *a.* [from *poison*.] Venomous; having the qualities of poison. *Cheyne.*
- POISONOUSLY**, *ad.* Venomously. *South.*
- POISONOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *poisonous*.] The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.
- POITREL**, *s.* [poictrel, Fr.]
1 Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.*
2 A graving tool. *Ainsworth.*
- POIZE**, *s.* [poids, Fr.]
1 Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre. *Spenser.*
2 Balance; equipoise; equilibrium. *Bentley.*
3 A regulating power. *Dryden.*
- To POIZE**, *v. a.* [peser, Fr.]
1 To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. *Sidney.*
2 To load with weight. *Dryden.*
3 To be equiponderant to. *Shakespeare.*
4 To weigh. *South.*
5 To oppress with weight. *Shakespeare.*
- POKE**, *s.* [pocca, Sax. poche, Fr.] A pocket; a small bag. *Drayton.*
- To POKE**, *v. a.* [poka, Swedish.] To feel in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument. *Brown.*
- PO'KER**, *s.* [from *poke*.] The iron bar with which men stir the fire. *Swift.*
- PO'KING-STICK**, *s.* An instrument anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'LAR**, *a.* [polaire, Fr. from *pole*.] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole. *Prior.*
- POLA'RITY**, *s.* [from *polar*.] Tendency to the pole. *Brown.*
- PO'LARY**, *a.* [polaris, Latin.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles. *Brown.*
- POLE**, *s.* [polus, Lat. pole, Fr.]
1 The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. *Mil.*
2 [From *pole*, Sax.] A long staff. *Bacon.*
3 A tall piece of timber erected. *Shakespeare.*
4 A measure of length containing five yards and a half. *Spenser.*
5 An instrument of measuring. *Bacon.*
- To POLE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with poles. *Mortimer.*
- PO'LEAXE**, *s.* [pole and axe.] An axe fixed to a long pole. *Howel.*
- PO'LECAT**, *s.* [Pole or Polish cat.] The fitchew; a stinking animal. *L'Estrange.*
- PO'LEDAVY**, *s.* A sort of coarse cloth.
- POLE'MICAL**, *a.* [πολεμικος.] Controversial;
- POLE'MICK**, *s.* disputative. *South.*
- POLE'MICK**, *s.* Disputant; controvertist. *Pope.*
- POLE'MOSCOPE**, *s.* [πολεμος and σκοπεω.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique per-

POL

- spective glass, contrived for seeing objects th do not lie directly before the eye.
- PO'LESTAR**, *s.* [pole and star.]
1 A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lode-star. *Dryden.*
2 Any guide or director.
- PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN**, *s.* [polium, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- POLICE**, *s.* [Fr.] The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.
- POLICED**, *a.* [from *police*.] Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration. *Bac.*
- POLICY**, *s.* [πολιτεια; politia, Lat.]
1 The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.
2 Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem. *Shakespeare.*
3 [From *poliça*, Spanish.] A warrant for money in the publick funds; a ticket.
- To POLISH**, *v. a.* [polio, Lat. polir, Fr.]
1 To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss. *Granville.*
2 To make elegant of manners. *Milton.*
- To POLISH**, *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss. *Bacon.*
- POLISH**, *s.* [poli, polissure, Fr.]
1 Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition. *Newton.*
2 Elegance of manners. *Addison.*
- POLISHABLE**, *a.* [from *polish*.] Capable of being polished.
- POLISHER**, *s.* [from *polish*.] The person or instrument that gives a gloss. *Addison.*
- POLITE**, *a.* [politus, Lat.]
1 Glossy; smooth. *Newton.*
2 Elegant of manners. *Pope.*
- POLITELY**, *ad.* [from *polite*.] With elegance of manners; genteelly.
- POLITENESS**, [politesse, Fr.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding. *Swift.*
- POLITICAL**, *a.* [πολιτικος.]
1 Relating to politicks; relating to the administration of publick affairs; civil. *Rogers.*
2 Cunning; skilful.
- POLITICALLY**, *ad.*
1 With relation to publick administration.
2 Artfully; politickly.
- POLITICA'STER**, *s.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks. *L'Estrange.*
- POLITI'CIAN**, *s.* [politicien, Fr.]
1 One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politicks. *Dryden.*
2 A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *Milton.*
- POLITICK**, *a.* [πολιτικος.]
1 Political; civil. *Temple.*
2 Prudent; versed in affairs. *Shakespeare.*
3 Artful; cunning. *Bacon.*
- POLITICKLY**, *ad.* Artfully; cunningly. *Shakespeare.*
- POLITICKS**, *s.* [politique, Fr. πολιτικη.] The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs. *Addison.*
- POLITURE**, *s.* [politure, Fr.] The gloss given by the act of polishing.
- POLITY**, *s.* [πολιτεια.] A form of government civil constitution. *Hooker.*
- POLL**, *s.* [polle, poll, Dutch, the top.]
1 The head. *Shakespeare.*
2 A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads or persons. *Shakespeare.*
3 A fish called generally a chub, or chevin.
- To POLL**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1 To lop the tops of trees. *Bacon.*
2 In this sense is used *poiled* sheep. *Mortimer.*
3 To pull off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear. *Ezekiel.*
4 To mow; to crop. *Shakespeare.*
5 To plunder; to strip; to pill. *Bacon.*
6 To take a list or register of persons.
7 To enter one's name in a list or register. *Dry.*
8 To insert into a number as a voter. *Tickel.*
- POLLARD**, *s.* [from *poll*.]
1 A tree lopped. *Bacon.*

POL

- * A clipped coin. *Camden.*
 3 The chub fish. *Ainsworth.*
POLLEN, *s.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*
POLLENGER, *s.* Brushwood. *Tusser.*
POLLER, *s.* [from *poll*.]
 * Robber; pillager; plunderer. *Bacon.*
 2 He who votes or polls.
POLLEVIL, *s.* [*poll* and *evil*.] A large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
POLLING, * *s.* [from *poll*.] The act of lopping; that which is lopt off; the act of entering in a register; the act of voting at an election. *Ash.*
POLLOCK, *s.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*
To POLLUTE, *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat.]
 1 To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To taint with guilt. *Milton.*
 3 To corrupt by mixtures of ill. *Dryden.*
POLLUTEDNESS, *s.* [from *pollute*.] Defilement; the state of being polluted.
POLLUTER, *s.* [from *pollute*.] Defiler; corrupter. *Dryden.*
POLLUTION, *s.* [*pollutio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of defiling. *Ayliffe.*
 2 The state of being defiled; defilement.
POLTRON, *s.* A coward; a nidget; a scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*
POLY, *s.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
POLY, [*πολυ*.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles.
POLYACOUSTICK, *a.* [*πολυς* and *ακουω*.] That multiplies or magnifies sounds.
POLYANTHOS, *s.* [*πολυς* and *ανθος*.] A plant. *Thomson.*
POLYEDRICAL, } *a.* [*πολυεδρος*; *polyedre*, Fr.]
POLYEDROUS, } Having many sides. *Boyle.*
POLYGAMIST, *s.* [from *polygamy*.] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.
POLYGAMY, *s.* [*polygamie*, Fr. *πολυγαμια*.] Plurality of wives. *Graunt.*
POLYGLOT, *a.* [*πολυγλωττος*; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages. *Howel.*
POLYGON, *s.* [*πολυς* and *γωνια*.] A figure of many angles. *Watts.*
POLYGONAL, *a.* [from *polygon*.] Having many angles.
POLYGRAM, *s.* [*πολυς* and *γραμμα*.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines.
POLYGRAPHY, *s.* [*πολυς* and *γραφη*.] The art of writing in several unusual manners or ciphers; as also deciphering the same.
POLYLOGY, *s.* [*πολυς* and *λογος*.] Talkativeness.
POLYMATHY, *s.* [*πολυς* and *μανθανω*.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects.
POLYPETALOUS, *a.* [*πολυς* and *πεταλον*.] Having many petals.
POLYPHAGY, * *s.* [from *polyphagia*.] Gluttony; the act or practice of eating much. *Ash.*
POLYPHONISM, *s.* [*πολυς* and *φωνη*.] Multiplicity of sound. *Derham.*
POLYPODY, *s.* [*polypodium*, Lat.] A capillary plant. *Miller.*
POLYPOUS, *a.* [from *polypus*.] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots. *Arbuthnot.*
POLYPUS, *s.* [*πολυπους*; *polype*, Fr.]
 1 Any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*
 2 A sea animal with many feet. *Pope.*
POLYSCOPE, *s.* [*πολυς* and *σκοπεω*.] A multiplying glass.
POLYSPAST, *s.* [*polyspaste*, Fr.] A machine consisting of many pulleys.
POLYSPERMOUS, *a.* [*πολυς* and *σπερμα*.] Those plants are thus called, which have more than

PON

- four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*
POLYSYLLABICK, * } *a.* [from *polysyllable*.]
POLYSYLLABICAL, } Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable.
POLYSYLLABLE, *s.* [*πολυς* and *σλλαβη*.] A word of many syllables. *Holder.*
POLYSYNDETON, *s.* [*πολυσυνδετον*.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, and saw, and overcame.
POLYTHEISM, *s.* [*πολυς* and *θεος*.] The doctrine of plurality of gods. *Stillingfleet.*
POLYTHEIST, *s.* [*πολυς* and *θεος*.] One that holds plurality of gods. *Duncomb.*
POMACE, *s.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] The dross of cyder pressings.
POMACEOUS, *a.* [*pomum*, Lat.] Consisting of apples. *Philips.*
POMADE, *s.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Ital.] A fragrant ointment.
POMANDER, *s.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. *Shakespeare.*
POMATUM, *s.* [Lat.] An ointment.
To POME, *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple.
POMECITRON, *s.* [*pome* and *citron*.] A citron apple.
POMEGRANATE, *s.* [*pomum granatum*, Lat.]
 1 The tree. *Miller.*
 2 The fruit. *Thomson.*
POMEROY, } *s.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*
POMEROYAL, }
POMIFEROUS, *a.* [*pomifer*, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the bacciferous, which have only a thin skin over the fruit. *Ray.*
POMMEL, *s.* [*pomeau*, Fr.]
 1 A round ball or knob. *Sidney.*
 2 The knob that balances the blade of the sword. *Sidney.*
 3 The protuberant part of a saddle before.
To POMMEL, *v. a.* [*pommeler*, Fr. to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.
POMP, *s.* [*pompa*, Lat.]
 1 Splendour; pride. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A procession of splendour and ostentation. *Ad.*
POMPHOLYX, *s.* A white, light, and friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces, and to the covers of the crucibles, in which brass is made, either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zink. *Hill.*
POMPION, *s.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumpkin.
POMPIRE, *s.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Lat.] A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*
POMPOUS, *a.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand. *Pope.*
POMPOUSLY, *ad.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificently; splendidly. *Dryden.*
POMPOUSNESS, *s.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness. *Addison.*
POND, *s.* [supposed to be the same with *pound*; *pindan*, Sax. to shut up.] A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream. *Woodward.*
To POND, *v. a.* To ponder: obsolete. *Spenser.*
To PONDER, *v. a.* [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend. *Bacon.*
To PONDER, *v. n.* To think; to muse: with *on* improper use. *Dryden.*
PONDERABLE, *a.* [*pondero*, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales. *Brown.*
PONDERAL, *a.* [*pondus*, Lat.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral. *Arbuth.*
PONDERATION, *s.* [*pondero*, Lat.] The act of weighing. *Arbuthnot.*
PONDERER, *s.* [from *ponder*.] He who ponders.
PONDEROSITY, *s.* [from *ponderous*.] Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Brown.*
PONDEROUS, *a.* [*ponderosus*, Lat.]
 1 Heavy; weighty. *Bacon.*
 2 Important; momentous. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Forcible; strongly impulsive. *Dryden.*

POP

- PO'NDEROUSLY**, *ad.* [from *ponderous*.] With great weight.
- PO'NDEROUSNESS**, *s.* [from *ponderous*.] Heaviness; weight; gravity. *Boyle.*
- PO'NDWEED**, *s.* A plant.
- PO'NENT**, *a.* [*ponente*, Ital.] Western. *Milton.*
- PO'NIARD**, *s.* [*poignard*, Fr.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon. *Dryden.*
- To PO'NIARD**, *v. a.* [*poignardier*, Fr.] To stab with a poniard.
- PONK**, *s.* A nocturnal spirit; a hag. *Spenser.*
- PO'NTAGE**, *s.* [*pons*, *pontis*, Lat. a bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges. *Ayliffe.*
- PO'NTIFF**, *s.* [*pontifex*, Lat.]
- 1 A priest; a high priest. *Bacon.*
 - 2 The Pope.
- PONTI'FICAL**, *a.* [*pontificalis*, Lat.]
- 1 Belonging to a high priest.
 - 2 Popish. *Baker.*
 - 3 Splendid; magnificent. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 [From *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building.
- PONTI'FICAL**, *s.* [*pontificale*, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *Stillingfleet.*
- PONTI'FICALLY**, *ad.* [from *pontifical*.] In a pontifical manner.
- PONTI'FICATE**, *s.* [*pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom. *Addison.*
- PO'NTIFICE**, *s.* [*pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge. *Milton.*
- PONTIFI'CIAN**, *a.* [from *pontiff*.] Adhering to the Pope; popish. *White.*
- PO'NTLEVIS**, *s.* A disorderly action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running. *Bailey.*
- PO'NTON**, *s.* [Fr.] A floating bridge or invention to pass over water, made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides. *Military Dictionary.*
- PO'NY**, *s.* A small horse.
- POOL**, *s.* [*pul*, Sax.] A lake of standing water. *Burnet.*
- POOP**, *s.* [*poupe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindermost part of the ship. *Knolles.*
- POOR**, *a.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *povre*, Spanish.]
- 1 Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want. *Pope.*
 - 2 Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force, or value. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Paltry; mean; contemptible. *Davies.*
 - 4 Unimportant. *Swift.*
 - 5 Unhappy; uneasy; pitiable. *Waller.*
 - 6 Mean; depressed; low; dejected. *Bacon.*
 - 7 (A word of tenderness.) Dear. *Prior.*
 - 8 (A word of slight contempt.) Wretched. *Bak.*
 - 9 Not good; not fit for any purpose. *Shakesp.*
 - 10 *The poor.* Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others. *Sprat.*
 - 11 Barren; dry: as, a poor soil.
 - 12 Lean; starved; emaciated. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 13 Without spirit; flaccid.
- POO'RJOHN**, *s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- POO'RLY**, *ad.* [from *poor*.]
- 1 Without wealth. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Not prosperously; with little success. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Meanly; without spirit. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Without dignity. *Wotton.*
- POO'RNESS**, *s.* [from *poor*.]
- 1 Poverty; indigence; want. *Burnet.*
 - 2 Meanness; lowness; want of dignity. *Addis.*
 - 3 Sterility; barrenness. *Bacon.*
- POO'RSPIRITED**, *a.* [*poor* and *spirit*.] Mean; cowardly. *Dennis.*
- POO'RSPIRITEDNESS**, *s.* Meanness; cowardice. *South.*
- POP**, *s.* [*poppysma*, Lat.] A small smart quick sound. Formed from the sound. *Addison.*
- To POP**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion. *Swift.*
- To POP**, *v. a.*
- 1 To put out or in suddenly, sily, or unexpectedly. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To shift. *Locke.*

POR

- POPE**, *s.* [*papa*, Lat. *παππας*.]
- 1 The bishop of Rome. *Peacham.*
 - 2 A small fish, by some called a ruff. *Walton.*
- PO'PEDOM**, *s.* [*pope* and *dom*.] Papacy; papal dignity. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'PERY**, *s.* [from *pope*.] The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift.*
- PO'PE's EYE**, *s.* [*pope* and *eye*.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.
- PO'PGUN**, *s.* [*pop* and *gun*.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise. *Chey.*
- PO'PINJAY**, *s.* [*papegay*, Dutch.]
- 1 A parrot. *Ascham.*
 - 2 A woodpecker. *Feacham.*
 - 3 A trifling fop. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'PISH**, *a.* [from *pope*.] Taught by the Pope; relating to popery. *Hooker.*
- PO'PISHLY**, *ad.* With tendency to popery; in a popish manner. *Pope.*
- PO'PLAR**, *s.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] A tree. *Pope.*
- PO'PPY**, *s.* [*popig*, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] A plant. Of these are eighteen species. *Milton.*
- PO'PULACE**, *s.* [*populace*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude. *Swift.*
- PO'PULACY**, *s.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude. *Decay of Piety.*
- PO'PULAR**, *a.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.]
- 1 Vulgar; plebeian. *Milton.*
 - 2 Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people. *Clarendon.*
 - 4 Studious of the favour of the people. *Addison.*
 - 5 Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a popular distemper.
- POPULA'RITY**, *s.* [*popularitas*, Lat.]
- 1 Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar. *Bacon.*
- PO'PULARLY**, *ad.* [from *popular*.]
- 1 In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd. *Dryden.*
 - 2 According to vulgar conception. *Bacon.*
- To PO'PULATE**, *v. n.* [from *populus*, Lat.] To breed people. *Bacon.*
- POPULA'TION**, *s.* [from *populate*.] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people. *Bacon.*
- POPULO'SITY**, *s.* [from *populous*.] Populousness; multitude of people. *Brown.*
- PO'PULOUS**, *a.* [*populosus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited. *Milton.*
- PO'PULOUSLY**, *ad.* With much people.
- PO'PULOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *populous*.] The state of abounding with people. *Temple.*
- PO'RCELAIN**, *s.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. said to be derived from *pour cent années*, because it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of porcelain were matured under ground one hundred years.]
- 1 China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between earth and glass. *Brown.*
 - 2 [From *porculaca*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PORCH**, *s.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.]
- 1 A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 2 A portico; a covered walk. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'RCUPINE**, *s.* [*porc espi*, or *epic*, Fr.] The porcupine, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig, and its whole body is covered with quills. *Hill.*
- PORE**, *s.* [*pore*, Fr. *πορος*.]
- 1 Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Any narrow spiracle or passage. *Quincy.*
- To PORE**, *v. n.* To look with great intensesness and care; to examine with great attention. *Sh.*
- PO'REBLIND**, *a.* [*pore* and *blind*, commonly spoken and written *purbblind*.] Nearsighted; shortsighted. *Bacon.*
- PO'RINESS**, *s.* [from *por*.] Fulness of pores. *Wiseman.*
- PORI'STICK method**, *s.* [*ποριστικός*.] In mathematics, is that which determines when, by what

POR

- means, and how many different ways a problem may be resolved.
- PORK**, *s.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swine's flesh unsalted. *Floyer.*
- PORKER**, *s.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*
- PORK EATER**, *s.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on pork. *Shakespeare.*
- PORKET**, *s.* [from *pork*.] A young hog. *Dryden.*
- PORKLING**, *s.* [from *pork*.] A young pig. *Tusser.*
- POROSITY**, *s.* [from *porous*.] Quality of having pores. *Bacon.*
- POROUS**, *a.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Having small spiracles or passages. *Milton.*
- POROUSNESS**, *s.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having pores; the porous part. *Digby.*
- PORPHYRE**, *s.* [from *πορφύρα*; *porphyrites*, Lat.] Marble of a particular kind. *Locke.*
- PORPHYRY**, *s.* [from *πορφύρα*; *porphyrites*, Lat.] Marble of a particular kind. *Locke.*
- PORPOISE**, *s.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The sea-hog. *Swift.*
- PORRACEOUS**, *a.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, Fr.] Greenish. *Wiseman.*
- PORRECTION**, *s.* [*porrectio*, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.
- PORRET**, *s.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion. *Brown.*
- PORRIDGE**, *s.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Lat. from *porrum*, Lat. a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth. *Shak.*
- PORRIDGE POT**, *s.* [*porridge* and *pot*.] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.
- PORRINGER**, *s.* [from *porridge*.]
- 1 A vessel in which broth is eaten. *Bacon.*
 - 2 It seems in Shakespeare's time to have been a word of contempt for a headdress.
- PORT**, *s.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.]
- 1 A harbour; a safe station for ships. *Shakesp.*
 - 2 [From *porta*, Lat.] A gate. *Psalms.*
 - 3 The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out. *Raleigh.*
 - 4 [From *portée*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing. *Fairfax.*
- To PORT**, *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form. *Milton.*
- PORTABLE**, *a.* [*portabilis*, Lat.]
- 1 Manageable by the hand.
 - 2 Such as may be borne along with one. *South.*
 - 3 Such as is transported or carried from one place to another. *Locke.*
 - 4 Sufferable; supportable. *Shakespeare.*
- PORTABLENESS**, *s.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.
- PORTAGE**, *s.* [*portage*, Fr.]
- 1 The price of carriage. *Fell.*
 - 2 [From *port*.] Porthole. *Shakespeare.*
- PORTAL**, *s.* [*portail*, Fr.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens. *Sandys.*
- PORTANCE**, *s.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour. *Spenser.*
- PORTASS**, *s.* [sometimes called *portuis*.] A breviary; a prayer book. *Camden.*
- PORTCLUSE**, *s.* [*porteculasse*, Fr.] A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy. *Spenser.*
- To PORTCULLIS**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to shut up. *Shakespeare.*
- To PORTE'ND**, *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreshow as omens. *Roscommon.*
- PORTE'NSION**, *s.* [from *portend*.] The act of foretokening: not in use. *Brown.*
- PORTE'NT**, *s.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening misery. *Dryden.*
- PORTE'NTOUS**, *a.* [*portentosus*, Lat.]
- 1 Foretokening ill; ominous. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful. *Roscom.*
- PORTER**, *s.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. a gate.]
- 1 One that has the charge of the gate. *Arbuth.*
 - 2 One who waits at the door to receive messages. *Pope.*
 - 3 [From *porteur*, Fr.] One who carries burdens for hire. *Howel.*
- PORTERAGE**, *s.* [from *porter*.] Money paid for carriage.
- PORTESSE**, *s.* See **PORTASS** *Spenser.*

POS

- PORTGLAVE**, *s.* [*porter* and *glave*, Fr. and Erse.] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*
- PORTGRAVE**, *s.* [*porta*, Lat. and *grave*, Teutonic, a keeper.] The keeper of a gate: obsolete.
- PORTHOLE**, *s.* [*port* and *hole*.] A hole cut like a window in a ship's side where a gun is placed.
- PORTICO**, *s.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital.] A covered walk; a piazza. *Dryden.*
- PORTION**, *s.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Lat.]
- 1 A part. *Waller.*
 - 2 A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend. *Waller.*
 - 3 Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. *Prior.*
 - 4 A wife's fortune.
- To PORTION**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To divide; to parcel. *Rowe.*
 - 2 To endow with a fortune. *Pope.*
- PORTIONER**, *s.* [from *portion*.] One that divides.
- PORTLINESS**, *s.* [from *portly*.] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage. *Camden.*
- PORTLY**, *a.* [from *port*.]
- 1 Grand of mien. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Bulky; swelling. *Shakespeare.*
- PORTMAN**, *s.* [*port* and *man*.] An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports.
- PORTMANTEAU**, *s.* [*portmanteau*, Fr.] A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.
- PORTRAIT**, *s.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life. *Prior.*
- To PORTRAIT**, *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr.] To draw; to portray. *Spenser.*
- PORTRAITURE**, *s.* [*portraiture*, Fr.] Picture; painted resemblance. *Brown.*
- To PORTTRAY**, *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.]
- 1 To paint; to describe by picture. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To adorn with pictures. *Milton.*
- PORTRESS**, *s.* [from *porter*.] A female guardian of a gate. *Swift.*
- PO'RWIGLE**, *s.* A tadpole or young frog not fully shaped. *Brown.*
- PO'RY**, *a.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Full of pores. *Dryden.*
- To POSE**, *v. a.* [*gepose*, Sax.]
- 1 To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop. *Hammond.*
 - 2 To oppose; to interrogate. *Bacon.*
- PO'SER**, *s.* [from *pose*.] One that asks questions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bacon.*
- PO'SITED**, *a.* [*positus*, Lat.] Placed; ranged. *Hale.*
- POSITION**, *s.* [*position*, Fr. *positio*, Lat.]
- 1 State of being placed; situation. *Temple.*
 - 2 Principle laid down. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Advancement of any principle. *Brown.*
 - 4 (In grammar.) The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as, *pompous*.
- POSITIONAL**, *a.* [from *position*.] Respecting position. *Brown.*
- PO'SITIVE**, *a.* [*positivus*, Lat.]
- 1 Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute. *Locke.*
 - 2 Absolute; particular; direct; not implied.
 - 3 Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence. *Rymer.*
 - 4 Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hooker.*
 - 5 Having the power to enact any law. *Swift.*
 - 6 Certain; assured: as, he was positive as to the fact.
- PO'SITIVELY**, *ad.*
- 1 Absolutely; by way of direct position. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Not negatively. *Bentley.*
 - 3 Certainly; without dubitation. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Peremptorily; in strong terms. *Sprat.*
- PO'SITIVENESS**, *s.* [from *positive*.]
- 1 Actualness; not mere negation. *Norris.*
 - 2 Peremptoriness; confidence. *Gov. of Ton.*
- POSITIVITY**, *s.* [from *positive*.] Peremptoriness; confidence: a low word. *Watts.*
- PO'SITURE**, *s.* [*positura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramhall.*
- PO'SNET**, *s.* [from *bassinet*, Fr.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet. *Bacon.*

POS

- PO'SSE**, *s.* [Lat.] An armed power: a low word. *Locke.*
- PO'SSE COMITATUS**, **s.* [*posse*, to be able, and *comitatus*, Lat. the shire.] The power of the shire; the armed force of a county assembled on any urgent occasion. *Ash.*
- To POSSE'SS**, *v. a.* [*possessus*, Lat.]
- 1 To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually. *Carew.*
 - 2 To seize; to obtain. *Hayward.*
 - 3 To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To fill with something fixed. *Addison.*
 - 5 To have power over, as an unclean spirit. *Roscommon.*
 - 6 To effect by intestine power. *Shakespeare.*
- POSSE'SSION**, *s.* [*possession*, Fr. *possessio*, Lat.]
- 1 The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property. *Milton.*
 - 2 The thing possessed. *Temple.*
- To POSSE'SSION**, *v. a.* To invest with property: obsolete. *Carew.*
- POSSE'SSIONER**, *s.* [from *possession*.] Master; possessor. *Sidney.*
- PO'SSESSIVE**, *a.* [*possessivus*, Lat.] Having possession.
- PO'SSESSORY**, *a.* [*possessoire*, Fr. from *possess*.] Having possession. *Howel.*
- POSSE'SSOR**, *s.* [*possessor*, Lat. *possesseur*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor. *Law.*
- PO'SSET**, *s.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Suckling.*
- To PO'SSET**, *v. a.* To turn; to curdle, as milk with acids: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- POSSIBI'LITY**, *s.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible. *Norris.*
- PO'SSIBLE**, *a.* [*possible*, Fr. *possibilis*, Latin.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Locke.*
- PO'SSIBLY**, *ad.* [from *possible*.]
- 1 By any power really existing. *Milton.*
 - 2 Perhaps; without absurdity. *Clarendon.*
- POST**, *s.* [*poste*, Fr.]
- 1 A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 2 Quick course or manner of travelling. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Situation; seat. *Burnet.*
 - 4 Military station. *Addison.*
 - 5 Place; employment; office. *Collier.*
 - 6 A piece of timber set erect. *Wotton.*
- To POST**, *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with speed. *Walsh.*
- To POST**, *v. a.*
- 1 To fix opprobriously on posts. *K. Charles.*
 - 2 To place; to station; to fix. *Addison.*
 - 3 To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 4 To delay: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'STAGÉ**, *s.* [from *post*.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden.*
- PO'STBOY**, *s.* [*post* and *boy*.] Courier; boy that rides post. *Tatler.*
- POSTCHA'ISE**, **s.* [*post* and *chaise*.] A chaise let for hire; a chaise like one let for hire. *Ash.*
- To POSTDA'TÉ**, *v. a.* [*post*, after, Lat. and *date*.] To date later than the real time.
- POSTDILU'VIAN**, *s.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Posterior to the flood. *Woodward.*
- POSTDILU'VIAN**, *s.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived since the flood. *Grew.*
- PO'STER**, *s.* [from *post*.] A courier; one that travels hastily. *Shakespeare.*
- POSTE'RIOR**, *a.* [*posterior*, Lat.]
- 1 Happening after; placed after; following.
 - 2 Backward. *Pope.*
- POSTE'RIOURS**, *s.* [*posteriora*, Lat.] The hinder parts. *Swift.*
- POSTERIO'RITY**, *s.* [*posteriorité*, Fr. from *posterior*.] The state of being after: opposite to priority. *Hale.*
- POSTE'RITY**, *s.* [*posteritas*, Lat.] Succceding generations; descendants. *Smalridge.*
- PO'STERN**, *s.* [*posterne*, Dutch.] A small gate; a little door. *Fairfax.*

POT

- POSTEXI'STENCE**, *s.* [*post* and *existence*.] Future existence. *Addison.*
- POSTHA'CKNEY**, *s.* [*post* and *hackney*.] A hired posthorse. *Wotton.*
- POSTHA'STE**, *s.* [*post* and *haste*.] Haste like that of a courier. *Hakewill.*
- PO'STHORSE**, *s.* [*post* and *horse*.] A horse stationed for the use of couriers. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'STHOUSE**, *s.* [*post* and *house*.] Postoffice; house where letters are taken and dispatched. *Watts.*
- PO'STHUMOUS**, *a.* [*posthumus*, Lat.] Done, had, or published after one's death. *Addison.*
- PO'STICK**, *a.* [*posticus*, Lat.] Backward. *Brown.*
- PO'STIL**, *s.* [*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Lat.] Gloss; marginal notes.
- To PO'STIL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*
- PO'STILLER**, *s.* [from *postil*.] One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes. *Brown.*
- POSTI'LION**, *s.* [*postillon*, F.]
- 1 One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach. *Tatler.*
 - 2 One who guides a postchaise.
- POSTLIMI'NIOUS**, *a.* [*postliminium*, Latin.] Done or contrived subsequently. *South.*
- PO'STMAN**, **s.* [*post* and *man*.] A man who rides with the mail; a letter carrier. *Ash.*
- PO'STMASTER**, *s.* [*post* and *master*.] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters. *Spectator.*
- PO'STMASTER-GENERAL**, *s.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.
- POSTMERI'DIAN**, *a.* [*postmeridianus*, Latin.] Being in the afternoon. *Bacon.*
- PO'STOFFICE**, *s.* [*post* and *office*.] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse. *Swift.*
- To POSTPO'NE**, *v. a.* [*postpono*, Lat.]
- 1 To put off; to delay. *Rogers.*
 - 2 To set in value below something else. *Locke.*
- PO'STSCRIPT**, *s.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter. *Addis.*
- To PO'STULATE**, *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat. *postuler*, Fr.] To beg or assume without proof. *Brown.*
- PO'STULATE**, *s.* [*postulatum*, Lat.] Position supposed or assumed without proof. *Watts.*
- POSTULA'TION**, *a.* [*postulatio*, Lat.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. *Hale.*
- PO'STULATORY**, *a.* [from *postulate*.]
- 1 Assuming without proof.
 - 2 Assumed without proof. *Bacon.*
- POSTULA'TUM**, *s.* [Lat.] Position assumed without proof. *Addison.*
- PO'STURE**, *s.* [*posture*, Fr. *positura*, Lat.]
- 1 Place; situation. *Hale.*
 - 2 Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other. *South.*
 - 3 State; disposition. *Clarendon.*
- To PO'STURE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition. *Grew.*
- POSTUREMA'STER**, *s.* [*posture* and *master*.] One who teaches or practises artificial contractions of the body. *Spectator.*
- PO'SY**, *s.* [contracted from *poesy*.]
- 1 A motto on a ring. *Addison.*
 - 2 A bunch of flowers. *Swift.*
- POT**, *s.* [*pot*, Fr. *potte*, Islandick.]
- 1 A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Vessel to hold liquids. *John.*
 - 3 Vessel made of earth. *Mortimer.*
 - 4 A small cup. *Prior.*
 - 5 To go to *pot*. To be destroyed or devoured. a low phrase. *L'Estrange.*
- To POT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To preserve seasoned in pots. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To enclose in pots of earth. *Evelyn.*
- PO'TABLE**, *a.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable. *Philips.*
- PO'TABLENESS**, *s.* Drinkableness.
- PO'TAGER**, *s.* [from *pottage*.] A porringer. *Grew.*
- POTA'RG**, *s.* A West Indian pickle. *King.*

POT

- POTASH**, *s.* *Potash*, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds. 1. The German *potash*, sold under the name of pearl-ashes. 2. The Spanish, called *barilla*, made by burning a species of *kali*. 3. The home-made *potash*, made from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish. *Hill.*
- POTATION**, *s.* [*potatio*, Lat.]
1 Drinking bout.
2 Draught. *Shakespeare.*
3 Species of drink. *Shakespeare.*
- POTATO**, *s.* An esculent root. *Waller.*
- POTBELLED**, *a.* [*pot* and *belly*.] Having a swollen paunch.
- POTBELLY**, *s.* [*pot* and *belly*.] A swelling paunch. *Arbutnot.*
- To POTCH**, *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr.]
1 To thrust; to push. *Shakespeare.*
2 [From *pocher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil slightly. *Wiseman.*
- POTCOMPANION**, *s.* A fellow-drinker; a good fellow at carousals.
- POTENCY**, *s.* [*potentia*, Lat.]
1 Power; influence. *Shakespeare.*
2 Efficacy; strength. *Shakespeare.*
- POTENT**, *a.* [*potens*, Lat.]
1 Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious. *Shakespeare.*
2 Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.
- POTENTATE**, *s.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign. *Daniel.*
- POTENTIAL**, *a.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.]
1 Existing in possibility, not in act. *Raleigh.*
2 Having the effect without the external actual property. *Shakespeare.*
3 Efficacious; powerful: not in use. *Shak.*
4 In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.
- POTENTIALITY**, *s.* [from *potential*.] Possibility; not actuality. *Taylor.*
- POTENTIALLY**, *ad.* [from *potential*.]
1 In power or possibility; not in act, or positively. *Bentley.*
2 In efficacy; not in actuality. *Boyle.*
- POTENTLY**, *ad.* [from *potent*.] Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*
- POTENTNESS**, *s.* [from *potent*.] Powerful-ness; might; power.
- POTGUN**, *s.* A gun which makes a small smart noise: properly *popgun*. *Swift.*
- POTHANGER**, *s.* [*pot* and *hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.
- POTHECARY**, *s.* [from *apothecary*.] One who compounds and sells physick.
- POTHER**, *s.* [*poudre*, Fr. *dust*.]
1 Bustle; tumult; flutter. *Guardian.*
2 Suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*
- To POTHER**, *v. n.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.
- To POTHER**, *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle. *Locke.*
- POTHERB**, *s.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot. *D. Jden.*
- POTHOOK**, *s.* [*pot* and *hook*.]
1 Hook to fasten pots or kettles with.
2 Ill-formed or scrawled letters or characters. *Dryden.*
- POTION**, *s.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a physical draught. *Wotton.*
- POTLID**, *s.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot. *Derham.*
- POTSHERD**, *s.* [*pot* and *shard*.] A fragment of a broken pot. *Sandys.*
- POTTAGE**, *s.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. *Genesis.*
- POTTER**, *s.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen vessels. *Mortimer.*
- POTTERN ORE**, *s.* An ore with which potters glaze their earthen vessels. *Boyle.*
- POTTERY**, *s.* [from *potter*.] The work of a potter; the place where earthenware is made. *Ash.*

POW

- POTTING**, *s.* [from *pot*.] Drinking. *Shakes.*
- POTTLE**, *s.* [from *pot*.] A liquid measure containing four pints. *Ben Jonson.*
- POTVALIANT**, *a.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated to courage by strong drink.
- POTULENT**, *a.* [*potulentus*, Lat.]
1 Pretty much in drink.
2 Fit to drink.
- POUCH**, *s.* [*poche*, Fr.]
1 A small bag; a pocket. *Sharp.*
2 Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.
- To POUCH**, *v. a.*
1 To pocket. *Tusser.*
2 To swallow. *Derham.*
3 To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainsworth.*
- POUCHMOUTHED**, *a.* [*pouch* and *mouthead*] Blubberlipped. *Ainsworth.*
- POVERTY**, *s.* [*pauvreté*, Fr.]
1 Indigence; necessity; want of riches. *Shak.*
2 Meanness; defect. *Bacon.*
- POULDAVIS**, *s.* A sort of sail-cloth. *Ainsworth.*
- POULT**, *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken. *King.*
- POULTERER**, *s.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook. *Harvey.*
- POULTICE**, *s.* [*pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application. *Swift.*
- To POULTICE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplasm.
- POULTIVE**, *s.* A poultice. *Temple.*
- POULTRY**, *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] Domestick fowls. *Dryden.*
- POUNCE**, *s.* [*ponzone*, Ital.]
1 The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Spenser.*
2 The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.
- To POUNCE**, *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Ital.]
1 To pierce; to perforate. *Bacon.*
2 To pour or sprinkle through small perforations. *Bacon.*
3 To seize with the pouncers or talons.
- POUNCED**, *a.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons. *Thomson.*
- POUNCETBOX**, *s.* [*pounce* and *box*.] A small box perforated. *Shakespeare.*
- POUND**, *s.* [*pond*, *pund*, Sax.]
1 A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupois of sixteen ounces.
2 The sum of twenty shillings. *Peacham.*
3 [From *pindan*, Sax.] A pinfold; a prison in which beasts are enclosed. *Swift.*
- To POUND**, *v. a.* [*punien*, Sax.]
1 To beat; to grind as with a pestle. *Bentley.*
2 To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound. *Spect.*
- POUNDAGE**, *s.* [from *pound*.]
1 A certain sum deducted from a pound. *Swift.*
2 Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon.*
- POUNDER**, *s.* [from *pound*.]
1 The name of a heavy large pear. *Swift.*
2 Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, a ten *pounder*, a gun that carries a ball of ten pounds weight.
3 A pestle. *Ainsworth.*
- POUPETON**, *s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.
- POUPICKS**, *s.* (In cookery.) Veal stakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*
- To POUR**, *v. a.* [*hwrw*, Welsh.]
1 To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle. *Exodus.*
2 To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course. *Duppa.*
- To POUR**, *v. n.*
1 To stream; to flow.
2 To rush tumultuously. *Pope.*
- POUREK**, *s.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.
- POUSSE**, *s.* The old word for *pease*. *Spenser.*
- POUT**, *s.*
1 A kind of fish; a codfish.
2 A kind of bird. *Carew.*
- To POUT**, *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.]
1 To look sullen by thrusting out the lips. *Shak.*
2 To shoot out; to hang prominent. *Dryden.*
- POWDER**, *s.* [*poudre*, Fr.]
1 Dust; any body comminuted. *Exodus.*

PRA

- 2 Gunpowder. *Hayward.*
 3 Sweet dust for the hair. *Herbert.*
 To POWDER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small.
 2 [From *poudrer*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust. *Donne.*
 3 To salt; to sprinkle with salt. *Cleaveland.*
 To POWDER, *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently; a low word. *L'Estrange.*
 POWDERBOX, *s.* [powder and box.] A box in which powder for the hair is kept. *Gay.*
 POWDERHORN, *s.* [powder and horn.] A horn case in which gunpowder is kept. *Swift.*
 POWDERMILL, *s.* [powder and mill.] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled. *Arbuthnot.*
 POWDER-ROOM, *s.* [powder and room.] The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*
 POWDER-CHESTS, *s.* Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebblestones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.
 POWDERING-TUB, *s.* [powder and tub.]
 1 The vessel in which meat is salted. *More.*
 2 The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction. *Shakespeare.*
 POWDERY, *a.* [poudreux, Fr. from powder.] Dusty; friable. *Woodward.*
 POWER, *s.* [pouvoir, Fr.]
 1 Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatness. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Influence; prevalence upon. *Bacon.*
 3 Ability; force; reach. *Hooker.*
 4 Strength; motive; force. *Locke.*
 5 The moving force of an engine. *Wilkins.*
 6 Animal strength; natural strength. *Bacon.*
 7 Faculty of the mind. *Davies.*
 8 Government; right of governing. *Milton.*
 9 Sovereign; potentate. *Addison.*
 10 One invested with dominion. *Davies.*
 11 Divinity. *Dryden.*
 12 Host; army; military force. *Knolles.*
 13 A large quantity; a great number: as, a power of good things.
 POWERABLE, *a.* [from power.] Capable of performing any thing: not used. *Camden.*
 POWERFUL, *a.* [power and full.]
 1 Invested with command or authority; potent.
 2 Forcible; mighty. *Milton.*
 3 Efficacious: as, a powerful medicine.
 POWERFULLY, *ad.* Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly. *Tillotson.*
 POWERFULNESS, *s.* [from powerful.] Power; efficacy; might; force. *Hakewill.*
 POWERLESS, *a.* [from power.] Weak; impotent. *Shakespeare.*
 POX, *s.* [properly pocks; poccas, Sax.]
 1 Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions. Used of many eruptive distempers.
 2 The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no epithet. *Wiseman.*
 POY, *s.* [appoyo, Span. appuy, poids, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole.
 To POZE, *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE and APOSE. *Glanville.*
 PRACTICABLE, *a.* [practicable, Fr.]
 1 Performable; feasible; capable to be practised. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Assailable; fit to be assailed: as, a practicable breach.
 PRACTICABLENESS, *s.* [from practicable.] Possibility to be performed.
 PRACTICABLY, *ad.* [from practicable.] In such a manner as may be performed. *Rogers.*
 PRACTICAL, *a.* [practicus, Lat.] Relating to action; not merely speculative. *Tillotson.*
 PRACTICALLY, *ad.* [from practical.]
 1 In relation to action.
 2 By practice; in real fact. *Howel.*
 PRACTICALNESS, *s.* [from practical.] The quality of being practical.
 PRACTICE, *s.* [πραξις; pratique, Fr.]
 1 The habit of doing any thing.

PRA

- 2 Use; customary use. *Tate.*
 3 Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Actual performance, distinguished from theory. *South.*
 5 Method or art of doing any thing.
 6 Medical treatment of diseases. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Exercise of any profession. *Blackmore.*
 8 [From *præt*, Sax. cunning.] Wicked stratagem; bad artifice: not in use. *Sidney.*
 PRACTICK, *a.* [πραξις; practicus, Lat. pratique, Fr.]
 1 Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Denham.*
 2 Sly; artful: no. in use. *Spenser.*
 To PRACTISE, *v. a.* [πραξις; pratiquer, Fr.]
 1 To do habitually. *Psalms.*
 2 To do; not merely to profess as, to practise law or physick.
 3 To use in order to habit and dexterity
 To PRACTISE, *v. n.*
 1 To form a habit of acting in any manner. *Waller.*
 2 To transact; to negotiate secretly. *Addison.*
 3 To try artifices. *Granville.*
 4 To use bad arts or stratagems. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To use medical methods. *Temple.*
 6 To exercise any profession.
 PRACTISANT, *s.* [from practise.] An agent. *Shakespeare.*
 PRACTISER, *s.* [from practise.]
 1 One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *South.*
 2 One who prescribes medical treatment. *Shak.*
 PRACTITIONER, *s.* [from practice.]
 1 He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 One who uses any sly or dangerous arts. *Whit.*
 3 One who does any thing habitually. *South.*
 PRÆCOGNITA, *s.* [Lat.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. *Locke.*
 PRAGMATIC, *a.* [πραγματα.] Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without leave or invitation. *Swift.*
 PRAGMATICALLY, *ad.* [from pragmatical.] Meddlingly; impertinently.
 PRAGMATICALNESS, *s.* [from pragmatical.] The quality of intermeddling without right of call.
 PRAISE, *s.* [prijs, Dutch.]
 1 Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. *Dryden.*
 2 Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Mil.*
 3 Ground or reason of praise. *Dryden.*
 To PRAISE, *v. a.* [prijsen, Dutch.]
 1 To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. *Mil.*
 2 To glorify in worship. *Psalms.*
 PRAISEFUL, *a.* [praise and full.] Laudable; commendable: not in use. *Chapman.*
 PRAISER, *s.* [from praise.] One who praises; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney.*
 PRAISEWORTHY, *a.* [praise and worthy.] Commendable; deserving praise. *Ben Jonson.*
 PRAISEWORTHILY, *ad.* In a manner deserving praise. *Spenser.*
 PRAME, *s.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Bailey.*
 To PRANCE, *v. n.* [pronken, Dutch.]
 1 To spring and bound in high mettle. *Wotton.*
 2 To ride gallantly and ostentatiously. *Addison.*
 3 To move in a warlike or showy manner. *Swift.*
 To PRANK, *v. a.* [pronken, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation. *Milton.*
 PRANK, *s.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act. *Raleigh.*
 PRASON, *s.* [πρασον.] A leek; also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Briley.*
 To PRATE, *v. n.* [praten, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious. *Cleaveland.*
 PRATE, *s.* [rom the verb.] Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Denham.*
 PRATER, *s.* [from prate.] An idle talker; a chatterer. *Southern.*
 PRATINGLY, *ad.* [from prate.] With tattle; with loquacity.

PRE

PRA'TTIQUE, *s.* [Fr. *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bailey.*

To PRA'TTLE, *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate*.] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke.*

PRA'TTLE, *s.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakespeare.*

PRA'TTLER, *s.* [from *prattle*.] A trifling talker; a chatterer. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY, *s.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] Corruption; badness; malignity. *South.*

PRAWN, *s.* A small crustaceous fish, like a shrimp, but larger. *Shakespeare.*

To PRAY, *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Italian.]

- 1 To make petition to heaven. *Taylor.*
- 2 To entreat; to act submissively. *Dryden.*
- 3 *I pray*, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question. *Bentley.*

To PRAY, *v. a.*

- 1 To supplicate; to implore; to address with submissive petitions. *Milton.*
- 2 To ask for as a suppliant. *Ayliffe.*
- 3 To entreat in ceremony or form. *Ben Jonson.*

PRAY'ER, *s.* [*priere*, Fr.]

- 1 Petition to heaven. *Law.*
- 2 Mode of petition. *White.*
- 3 Practice of supplication. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 Single formulæ of petition. *Taylor.*
- 5 Entreaty; submissive importunity. *Stillingsf.*

PRAY'ERBOOK, *s.* [*prayer* and *book*.] Book of publick or private devotions. *Shakespeare.*

PRE, [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH, *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *presher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREACH, *v. a.*

- 1 To proclaim or publish in religious orations. *Acts.*
- 2 To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness. *Dryden.*

PREACH, *s.* [*presche*, Fr.] A discourse; a religious oration: not in use. *Hooker.*

PREA'CHER, *s.* [*prescheur*, Fr. from *preach*.]

- 1 One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects. *Crashaw.*
- 2 One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence. *Swift.*

PREA'CHING,* *s.* [from *preach*.] The act of discoursing publicly on religious subjects. *Ash.*

PREA'CHMENT, *s.* [from *preach*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn. *L'Estrange.*

PREA'MBLE, *s.* [*preamble*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Hooker.*

PREA'MBULARLY, } *a.* [from *preamble*.] Pre-
PREA'MBULOUS, } vious. *Brown.*

PREAPPRHE'NSION, *s.* [*pre* and *apprehend*.] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

PREASE, *s.* Press; crowd: obsolete. *Spenser.*

PREA'SING, *part. a.* Crowding. *Spenser.*

PRE'BEND, *s.* [*præbenda*, low Lat.]

- 1 A stipend granted in cathedral churches. *Sw.*
- 2 Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bacon.*

PRE'BENDARY, *s.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenser.*

PRECA'RIOUS, *a.* [*precarius*, Lat.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy. *Addison.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* Uncertainly by dependence; dependently.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others. *Sharp.*

PRECAUTION, *s.* [*precaution*, Fr.] Preservative caution; preventive measures. *Addison.*

To PRECAUTION, *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr.] To warn beforehand. *Locke.*

PRECEDA'NEOUS, *a.* Previous; antecedent.

To PRECE'DE, *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat.]

- 1 To go before in order of time. *Dryden.*

PRE

- 2 To go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECE'DENCE, } *s.* [*præcedo*, Lat.]
PRECE'DENCY, }

- 1 The act or state of going before; priority.
- 2 Something going before; something nast. not used. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Adjustment of place. *Hale.*
- 4 The foremost in ceremony. *Dryden.*
- 5 Superiority. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT, *a.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before. *South.*

PRE'CEDENT, *s.* Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind. *Grawville.*

PRECE'DENTLY, *ad.* [from the adjective.] Beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR, *s.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*.] Fr.] He that leads the choir. *Hammond.*

PRE'CEPT, *s.* [*præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Dryden.*

PRECE'PTIAL, *a.* [from *precept*.] Consisting of precepts: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

PRECE'PTIVE, *a.* [*præceptivus*, Lat.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *L'Estrange.*

PRECE'PTOR, *s.* [*præceptor*, Lat.] A teacher; a tutor. *Blackmore.*

PRECE'SSION, *s.* [*præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRE'CINCT, *s.* [*præcinctus*, Lat.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker.*

PRECIO'SITY, *s.* [*pretiosus*, Lat.]

- 1 Value; preciousness: not used.
- 2 Any thing of high price: not used. *More.*

PRE'CIOUS, *a.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.]

- 1 Valuable; being of great worth. *Addison.*
- 2 Costly; of great price. *Milton.*

PRE'CIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *precious*.] Valuably; to a great price.

PRE'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *precious*.] Valuableness; worth; price. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE, *s.* [*præcipitium*, Lat.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular. *Sandys.*

PRE'CIPITANCE, } *s.* [from *precipitant*.] Rash
PRE'CIPITANCY, } haste; headlong hurry. *Milton.*

PRE'CIPITANT, *a.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.]

- 1 Falling or rushing headlong. *Philips.*
- 2 Hasty; urged with violent haste. *Pope.*
- 3 Rashly hurried. *King Charles.*

PRE'CIPITANTLY, *ad.* [from *precipitant*.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRE'CIPITATE, *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat.]

- 1 To throw headlong. *Wilkins.*
- 2 To urge on violently. *Dryden.*
- 3 To hasten unexpectedly. *Harvey.*
- 4 To hurry blindly or rashly. *Bacon.*
- 5 To throw to the bottom: a term of chymistry opposed to *sublime*. *Grew.*

To PRE'CIPITATE, *v. n.*

- 1 To fall headlong. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To fall to the bottom as a sediment. *Bacon.*
- 3 To hasten without just preparation. *Bacon.*

PRE'CIPITATE, *a.* [from the verb.]

- 1 Steeply falling. *Raleigh.*
- 2 Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty. *Clarendon.*
- 3 Hasty; violent. *Arbuthnot.*

PRE'CIPITATE, *s.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Wiseman.*

PRE'CIPITATELY, *ad.* [from *precipitate*.]

- 1 Headlong; steeply down.
- 2 Hastily; in blind hurry. *Pope.*

PRECIPITA'TION, *s.* [from *precipitate*.]

- 1 The act of throwing headlong. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Violent motion downward. *Woodward.*
- 3 Tumultuous hurry; blind haste. *Woodward.*
- 4 In chymistry, subsidence: contrary to *sublimation*. *Bacon.*

PRE'CIPITOUS, *a.* [*præcipites*, Lat.]

- 1 Headlong; steep. *King Charles.*
- 2 Hasty; sudden. *Evelyn.*
- 3 Rash; heady. *Dryden.*

PRE'CISE, *a.* [*præcisus*, Lat.]

- 1 Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations. *Hooker.*
- 2 Formal; finical. *Addison.*

PRE

- PRECISELY**, *ad.* [from *precise*.]
 1 Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Newton.*
 2 With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.
- PRECISENESS**, *s.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety. *Watts.*
- PRECISIAN**, *s.* [from *precise*.]
 1 One who limits or restrains. *Shakespeare.*
 2 One who is superstitiously rigorous. *Watts.*
- PRECISION**, *s.* [*precision*, *Fr.*] Exact limitation. *Pope.*
- PRECISIVE**, *a.* [*precisus*, *Lat.*] Exactly limiting. *Watts.*
- To PRECLUDE**, *v. n.* [*præcludo*, *Lat.*] To shut or hinder by some anticipation. *Pope.*
- PRECOCIOUS**, *a.* [*præcocus*, *Lat.* *precoce*, *Fr.*] Ripe before the time. *Brown.*
- PRECOCITY**, *s.* [from *precocious*.] Ripeness before the time. *Howell.*
- To PRECOGITATE**, *v. a.* [*præcogito*, *Lat.*] To consider or scheme beforehand.
- PRECOGITATION**,* *s.* [from *præcogitare*.] Thought beforehand; previous consideration. *Ash.*
- PRECOGNITION**, *s.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, *Lat.*] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.
- PRECONCEIT**, *s.* [*pre* and *conceit*.] An opinion previously formed. *Hooker.*
- To PRECONCEIVE**, *v. a.* [*pre* and *conceive*.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand. *South.*
- PRECONCEPTION**, *s.* [*pre* and *conception*.] Opinion previously formed. *Hakewill.*
- PRECONTRACT**, *s.* [*pre* and *contract*.] A contract previous to another. *Shakespeare.*
- To PRECONTRACT**, *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe.*
- PRECURSE**, *s.* [*præcurro*, *Lat.*] Forerunner. *Shakespeare.*
- PRECURSOR**, *s.* [*præcursor*, *Lat.*] Forerunner; harbinger. *Pope.*
- PREDACEOUS**, *a.* [*præda*, *Lat.*] Living by prey. *Derham.*
- PREDAL**, *a.* [*præda*, *Lat.*] Robbing; practising plunder. *Boyle.*
- PREDATORY**, *a.* [*prædatorius*, *Lat.*]
 1 Plundering; practising rapine. *Bacon.*
 2 Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bac.*
- PREDCEASED**, *a.* [*pre* and *deceased*.] Dead before. *Shakespeare.*
- PREDCESSOR**, *s.* [*predecessor*, *Fr.*]
 1 One that was in any state or place before another. *Prior.*
 2 Ancestor.
- PREDESTINARIAN**, *s.* [from *predestinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of predestination. *Decay of Piety.*
- To PREDESTINATE**, *v. a.* [*predestiner*, *Fr.*] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree. *Shakespeare.*
- To PREDESTINATE**, *v. n.* To hold predestination: in ludicrous language. *Dryden.*
- PREDESTINATION**, *s.* [*predestination*, *Fr.*] Fatal decree; preordination. *Raleigh.*
- PREDESTINATOR**, *s.* [from *predestinate*.] One that holds predestination or the prevalence of preestablished necessity. *Cowley.*
- To PREDESTINE**, *v. a.* [*pre* and *destine*.] To decree beforehand.
- PREDETERMINATION**, *s.* [*predetermination*, *Fr.*] Determination made beforehand. *Ham.*
- To PREDETERMINE**, *v. a.* [*pre* and *determine*.] To doom or confine by previous decree; to judge or settle principles. *Hale.*
- PREDIAL**, *a.* [*prædium*, *Lat.*] Consisting of farms. *Ayliffe.*
- PREDICABLE**, *a.* [*predicable*, *Fr.* *prædicabilis*, *Lat.*] Such as may be affirmed of something.
- PREDICABLE**, *s.* [*prædicabile*, *Lat.*] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts.*
- PREDICAMENT**, *s.* [*predicament*, *Fr.* *prædicamentum*, *Lat.*]
 1 A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also *categoriema* or *category*. *Harris.*

PRE

- 2 Class or kind described by any definitive marks. *Shakespeare*
- PREDICAMENTAL**, *a.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.
- PREDICANT**, *s.* [*prædicans*, *Lat.*] One that affirms any thing.
- To PREDICATE**, *v. a.* [*prædico*, *Lat.*] To affirm any thing of another thing. *Locke.*
- To PREDICATE**, *v. n.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation. *Hale.*
- PREDICATE**, *s.* [*prædicatum*, *Latin*.] That which is affirmed or denied of the subject: as, *man is rational: man is not immortal.*
- PREDICATION**, *s.* [*prædicatio*, *Lat.*] Affirmation concerning any thing. *Locke.*
- To PREDICT**, *v. a.* [*prædictus*, *Lat.*] To foretell; to foreshow. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- PREDICTION**, *s.* [*prædictio*, *Lat.*] Prophecy; declaration of something future. *South.*
- PREDICTOR**, *s.* [from *predict*.] Foreteller.
- PREDIGE'STION**, *s.* [*pre* and *digestion*.] Digestion too soon performed. *Bacon.*
- PREDILECTION**,* *s.* [*præ* and *dilectio*, *Lat.*] Preference of attachment. *Robertson.*
- To PREDISPOSE**, *v. a.* [*pre* and *dispose*.] To adapt previously to any secret purpose. *Wise.*
- PREDISPOSITION**, *s.* [*pre* and *disposition*.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose. *Wiseman.*
- PREDOMINANCE**, } *s.* [*præ* and *domina*, *Lat.*]
PREDOMINANCY, } Prevalence; superiority; ascendancy; superiour influence. *Brown.*
- PREDOMINANT**, *a.* [*predominant*, *Fr.*] Prevalent; supreme influence; ascendant. *Shak.*
- To PREDOMINATE**, *v. n.* [*predominer*, *Fr.*] To prevail; to be ascendant; to be supreme in influence. *Newton.*
- To PRE'ELECT**, *v. a.* [*pre* and *elect*.] To choose by previous decision.
- PREEMINENCE**, *s.* [*preeminence*, *Fr.*]
 1 Superiority of excellence. *Addison.*
 2 Precedence; priority of place. *Hooker.*
 3 Superiority of power or influence. *Brown.*
- PREEMINENT**, *a.* [*preeminent*, *Fr.*] Excellent above others. *Sprat.*
- PREEMPTION**, *s.* [*præemptio*, *Lat.*] The right of purchasing before another. *Carew.*
- To PREEN**, *v. a.* [*priinen*, *Dutch*.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more easily through the air. *Bailey.*
- To PREENGAGE**, *v. a.* [*pre* and *engage*.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts. *Rogers.*
- PREENGAGEMENT**, *s.* [from *preengage*.] Precedent obligation. *Boyle.*
- To PREESTABLISH**, *v. a.* [*pre* and *establish*.] To settle beforehand.
- PREESTABLISHMENT**, *s.* [from *preestablish*.] Settlement beforehand.
- To PREEXIST**, *v. a.* [*præ* and *existo*, *Lat.*] To exist beforehand. *Dryden.*
- PREEXISTENCE**, *s.* [*preexistence*, *Fr.*]
 1 Existence before. *Burnet.*
 2 Existence of the soul before its union with the body. *Addison.*
- PREEXISTENT**, *a.* [*preexistent*, *Fr.*] Existent beforehand; preceding in existence. *Pope.*
- PRE'FACE**, *s.* [*preface*, *Fr.*] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial. *Peacham.*
- To PRE'FACE**, *v. n.* [*præfari*, *Lat.*] To say something introductory. *Spectator.*
- To PRE'FACE**, *v. a.*
 1 To introduce by something proemial. *Southern.*
 2 To face; to cover. *Cleveland.*
- PRE'FACER**, *s.* [from *preface*.] The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*
- PRE'FATORY**, *a.* [from *preface*.] Introductory. *Dryden.*
- PRE'FECT**, *s.* [*præfectus*, *Lat.*] A governor or commander. *Ben Jonson.*
- PREFE'CTURE**, *s.* [*prefecture*, *Fr.* *præfectura*, *Lat.*] Command; office of government.
- To PREFE'R**, *v. a.* [*preferer*, *Fr.* *præfero*, *Lat.*]
 1 To regard more than another. *Romans.*
 2 To advance; to exalt; to raise. *Clarendon.*
 3 To present ceremoniously. *Pope.*

PRE

- 4 To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit. *Sandys.*
PRE/FERABLE, *a.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer.*] Eligible before something else. *Locke.*
PRE/FERABI/NESS, *s.* [from *preferable.*] The state of being preferable.
PRE/FERABLY, *ad.* [from *preferable.*] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another. *Dennis.*
PRE/FERENCE, *s.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer.*] The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another. *Sprat.*
PREFE/RER, *s.* [from *prefer.*] One who prefers.
PREFE/RMENT, *s.* [from *prefer.*] Advancement to a higher station. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A place of honour or profit. *L'Estrange.*
 3 Preference; not in use. *Brown.*
To PREFI/GURATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To show by an antecedent representation.
PREFIGURA/TION, *s.* [from *prefigurare.*] Antecedent representation. *Norris.*
To PREFI/GURE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation. *Ham.*
To PREFI/NE, *v. a.* [*præfimo*, Lat.] To limit beforehand. *Knolles.*
To PREFI/X, *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Lat.]
 1 To appoint beforehand. *Sandys.*
 2 To settle; to establish. *Hale.*
 3 To put before another thing as, he *prefixed* an advertisement to his book.
PREFI/X, *s.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification. *Brown.*
PREFI/XION, *s.* [*prefixion*, Fr. from *præfix.*] The act of prefixing.
To PREFO/RM, *v. a.* [*pre* and *form.*] To form beforehand: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
PRE/GNANCY, *s.* [from *pregnant.*]
 1 The state of being with young. *Ray.*
 2 Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness. *Swift.*
PRE/GNANT, *a.* [*prægnans*, Lat.]
 1 Teeming; breeding. *Prior.*
 2 Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Dryden.*
 3 Full of consequence. *Woodward.*
 4 Evident; plain; clear: obsolete. *Shakesp.*
 5 Easy to produce any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Free; kind: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
PRE/GNANTLY, *ad.*
 1 Fruitfully.
 2 Fully; plainly; clearly. *Shakespeare.*
PREGUSTA/TION, *s.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting before another.
To PRE/JUDGE, *v. a.* [*prejurer*, Fr.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Swift.*
To PREJU/DICATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *judicio*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage. *Sandys.*
PREJU/DICATE, *a.* [from the verb.]
 1 Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Watts.*
 2 Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions. *Brown.*
PREJUDICA/TION, *s.* [from *prejudicate.*] The act of judging without examination.
PRE/JUDICE, *s.* [*prejudice*, Fr. *præjudicium*, L.]
 1 Prepossession; judgment formed beforehand without examination. *Clarendon.*
 2 Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. *Bacon.*
To PRE/JUDICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices. *Prior.*
 2 To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised. *Whitgift.*
 3 To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detrimental to. *Prior.*
PREJUDI/CIAL, *a.* [*prejudicial*, Fr.]
 1 Obstructed by means of opposite prepossessions. *Holyday.*
 2 Contrary; opposite. *Hooker.*
 3 Mischievous; hurtful; injurious, detrimental. *Atterbury.*
PREJUDI/CIALNESS, *s.* [from *prejudicial.*] The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.

PRE

- PRE/LACY**, *s.* [from *prelate.*]
 1 The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order. *Ayliffe.*
 2 Episcopacy; the order of bishops. *Dryden.*
 3 Bishops. Collectively. *Hooker.*
PRE/LATE, *s.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity. *Shakespeare.*
PRELA/TICAL, *a.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to prelates or prelacy.
PRELA/TION, *s.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference setting of one above the other. *Hale.*
PRE/LATURE, *s.* [*prælatura*, Lat.] The state or dignity of a prelate.
PRELE/CTION, *s.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading lecture; discourse. *Hale.*
PRELIBA/TION, *s.* [*prælibo*, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting. *More.*
PRELI/MINARY, *a.* [*preliminaire*, Fr.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Dryden.*
PRELI/MINARY, *s.* Something previous; preparatory act. *Pope.*
PRE/LUDE, *s.* [*præludium*, Lat.]
 1 Some short flight of musick played before a full concert. *Young.*
 2 Something introductory; something that only shows what is to follow. *Addison.*
To PRELU'DE, *v. a.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to. *Dryden.*
PRELU'DIOUS, *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory. *Clarendon.*
PRELU'DIUM, *s.* [Latin.] Prelude. *Dryden.*
PRELU'SIVE, *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Thomson.*
PREMATU'RE, *a.* [*præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, or done; too hasty. *Hammond.*
PREMATU'RELY, *ad.* Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.
PREMATU'RENESS, *s.* [from *premature.*] Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.
To PREME/DITATE, *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand. *Dryden.*
To PREME/DITATE, *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand. *Hooker.*
PREMEDITA/TION, *s.* [*premeditatio*, Lat.] Act of meditating beforehand. *More.*
To PREME/RIT, *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Lat.] To deserve before. *King Charles.*
PRE/MICES, *s.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *premisses*, Fr.] First fruits. *Dryden.*
PRE/MIER, *a.* [Fr.] First; chief. *Camaen.*
To PREMI/SE, *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Lat.]
 1 To explain previously; to lay down premises. *Burnet.*
 2 To send before the time: not used. *Shakespeare.*
PRE/MISES, *s.* [*præmissa*, Lat.]
 1 Propositions antecedently supposed or proved. *Hooker.*
 2 In law-language, houses or lands.
PRE/MISS, *s.* [*præmissum*, Lat.] Antecedent proposition. *Watts.*
PRE/MIUM, *s.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Addison.*
To PREMO/NISH, *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Lat.] To warn or admonish beforehand.
PREMO/NISHMENT, *s.* [from *premonish.*] Previous information. *Wotton.*
PREMONI/TION, *s.* [from *premonish.*] Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapman.*
PREMO/NITORY, *a.* [from *præ* and *moneo* Lat.] Previously advising.
To PREMO/NSTRATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *monstro* Lat.] To show beforehand.
PREMUN/RE, *s.* [Latin.]
 1 A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute. *Bramhall.*
 2 The penalty so incurred. *South.*
 3 A difficulty; a distress.

PRE

PREMUNI'TION, *s.* [*præmunio* Lat.] An anticipation of objection.
To PRENO'MINATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] To forename. *Shakespeare.*
PRENOMINA'TION, *s.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named first. *Brown.*
PRENO'TION, *s.* [*prenotion*, Fr.] Fore-knowledge; prescience. *Brown.*
PRE'NTICE, *s.* [contracted from *apprentice*.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in trade. *Shakespeare.*
PRE'NTICESHIP, *s.* [from *prentice*.] The service of an apprentice. *Pope.*
PRENU'NCIATE,* *v. a.* [*præ* before, and *nuncio*, Lat. to declare.] To declare beforehand, to foreshow. *Cole.*
PRENUNCIATION, *s.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.] The act of telling before.
PREOCCUPANCY, *s.* [from *preoccupate*.] The act of taking possession before another.
To PREOCCUPATE, *v. a.* [*preoccupier*, Fr.]
 1 To anticipate. *Bacon.*
 2 To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. *Wott.*
PREOCCUPATION, *s.* [*preoccupation*, Fr.]
 1 Anticipation.
 2 Prepossession.
 3 Anticipation of objection. *South.*
To PREOCCUPY, *v. a.* To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices. *Arbuthnot.*
To PREO'MINATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*
PREOPI'NION, *s.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession. *Brown.*
To PREORDA'IN, *v. a.* [*pre* and *ordain*.] To ordain beforehand. *Hammond.*
PREO'RDINANCE, *s.* [*pre* and *ordinance*.] Antecedent decree: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
PREORDINATION, *s.* [from *preordain*.] The act of preordaining.
PREPARA'TION, *s.* [*præparatio*, Lat. *preparation*, French.]
 1 The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose. *Wake.*
 2 Previous measures. *Burnet.*
 3 Ceremonious introduction. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The act of making or fitting by a regular process. *Arbuthnot.*
 5 Any thing made by process of operation. *Brown.*
 6 Accomplishment; qualification: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
PREPA'RATIVE, *a.* [*preparatif*, Fr.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting. *South.*
PREPA'RATIVE, *s.* [*preparatif*, Fr.]
 1 That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 That which is done in order to something else. *King Charles.*
PREPA'RATIVELY, *ad.* [from *preparative*.] Previously; by way of preparation. *Hale.*
PREPA'RATORY, *a.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]
 1 Antecedently necessary. *Tillotson.*
 2 Introductory; previous; antecedent. *Hale.*
To PREPA'RE, *v. a.* [*præparo*, Lat.]
 1 To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose. *Blackmore.*
 2 To qualify for any purpose. *Addison.*
 3 To make ready beforehand. *Milton.*
 4 To form; to make. *Psalms.*
 5 To make by regular process: as, he prepared a medicine.
To PREPA'RE, *v. n.*
 1 To take previous measures. *Peacham.*
 2 To make every thing ready; to put things in order. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.
PREPA'RE, *s.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
PREPA'REDLY, *ad.* [from *prepared*.] By proper precedent measures. *Shakespeare.*
PREPA'REDNESS, *s.* [from *prepare*.] State or act of being prepared.

PRE

PREPA'RER, *s.* [from *prepare*.]
 1 One that prepares; one that previously fits. *Wotton.*
 2 That which fits for any thing. *Mortimer.*
PREPE'NSE, } *a.* [*præpensus*, Lat.] Fore-
PREPE'NSED, } thought; preconceived; con-
 trived beforehand: as, malice *prepen*se.
To PREPO'NDER, *v. a.* [from *preponderate*.]
 To outweigh: not used. *Wotton.*
PREPO'NDERANCE, } *s.* [from *preponderate*.]
PREPO'NDERANCY, } The state of outweigh-
 ing; superiority of weight. *Locke.*
PREPO'NDERANT,* [from *preponderans*.] Out-
 weighing. *Reid.*
To PREPO'NDERATE, *v. a.* [*prepondero*, Lat.]
 1 To outweigh; to overpower by weight. *Glanville.*
 2 To overpower by stronger influence.
To PREPO'NDERATE, *v. n.*
 1 To exceed in weight. *Bentley.*
 2 To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight. *Locke.*
PREPONDERA'TION, *s.* [from *preponderate*.]
 The act or state of outweighing any thing. *Watts.*
To PREPO'SE, *v. a.* [*preposer*, Fr.] To put before.
PREPOSITION, *s.* [*preposition*, Fr. *præpositio*, Lat.] In grammar, a particle governing a case. *Clarke.*
PREPO'SITOR, *s.* [*præpositor*, Lat.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.
To PREPOSSE'SS, *v. a.* [*pre* and *possess*.] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice. *Wiseman.*
PREPOSSE'SSION, *s.* [from *prepossess*.]
 1 Preoccupation; first possession. *Hammond.*
 2 Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South.*
PREPO'STEROUS, *a.* [*præposterus*, Lat.]
 1 Having that first which ought to be last. *Woodward.*
 2 Wrong; absurd; perverted. *Denham.*
 3 Applied to persons; foolish; absurd. *Shakes.*
PREPO'STEROUSLY, *ad.* In a wrong situation; absurdly. *Bentley.*
PREPO'STEROUSNESS, *s.* [from *preposterous*.]
 Absurdity; wrong order or method.
PRE'POTENCY, *s.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Superior power; predominance. *Brown.*
PREPU'CE, *s.* [*præputium*, Lat.] That which covers the glans; foreskin. *Wiseman.*
To PREREQUI'RE, *v. a.* [*pre* and *require*.] To demand previously. *Hammond.*
PREREQUISITE, *a.* [*pre* and *requisite*.] Previously necessary. *Hale.*
PRERO'GATIVE, *s.* [*prerogatif*, Fr.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Sidney.*
PRERO'GATIVED, *a.* [from *prerogative*.] Having an exclusive privilege. *Shakespeare.*
PRE'SAGE, *s.* [*presage*, Fr. *præsugium*, Lat.] Prognostick; presension of futurity. *Addison.*
To PRESA'GE, *v. n.* [*presager*, Fr. *præsagio*, Latin.]
 1 To forebode; to foreknow; to foretel; to prophesy. *Milton.*
 2 To foretoken; to foreshow. *Shakespeare.*
PRESA'GEMENT, *s.* [from *presage*.]
 1 Forebodement; presension. *Wotton.*
 2 Foretoken. *Brown.*
PRE'SBYTER, *s.* [*πρεσβυτερος*.]
 1 A priest. *Hooker.*
 2 A presbyterian. *Butler.*
PRESBYTE'RIAL, } *a.* [*πρεσβυτερος*.] Consist-
PRESBYTE'RIAN, } ing of elders; a term for
 a modern form of ecclesiastical government. *King Charles.*
PRESBYTE'RIAN, *s.* [from *presbyter*.] An abettor of presbytery, or calvinistical discipline. *Swift.*
PRESBYTE'RY, *s.* [from *presbyter*.] Body of elders, whether priests or laymen. *Cleveland.*
PRE'SCIENCE, *s.* [*prescience*, Fr.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things. *South.*
PRE SCIENT, *a.* [*præsciens*, Lat.] Foreknow-
 ing; prophetick. *Bacon.*

PRE

PRE'SCIOUS, *a.* [*præscius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge. *Dryden.*
To PRESCI'ND, *v. a.* [*præscindo*, Lat.] To cut off; to abstract. *Norris.*
PRESCI'NDENT, *a.* [*præscindens*, Lat.] Abstracting. *Cheyne.*
To PRESCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*præscribo*, Lat.]
 1 To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct. *Hooker.*
 2 To direct medically. *Swift.*
To PRESCRI'BE, *v. n.*
 1 To influence by long custom. *Brown.*
 2 To influence arbitrarily. *Locke.*
 3 [From *prescribe*, Fr.] To form a custom which has the force of law. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 To write medical directions and forms of medicine. *Pope.*
PRE'SCRIPT, *a.* [*præscriptus*, Lat.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*
PRE'SCRIPT, *s.* [*præscriptum*, Lat.]
 1 Direction; precept; model prescribed. *Milt.*
 2 Medical order. *Felton.*
PRE'SCRIPTION, *s.* [*præscriptio*, Lat.]
 1 Rules produced and authorised by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law. *South.*
 2 Medical receipt. *Temple.*
PRE'SEANCE, *s.* [*preseance*, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting; not used. *Carew.*
PRE'SENCE, *s.* [*presence*, Fr. *præsentia*, Lat.]
 1 State of being present; contrary to absence. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Approach face to face to a great personage. *Daniel.*
 3 State of being in the view of a superiour. *Milt.*
 4 A number assembled before a great person. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Port; air; mien; demeanour. *Collier.*
 6 Room in which a prince shows himself to his court. *Spenser.*
 7 Readiness at need; quickness at expedients. *Waller.*
 8 The person of a superiour. *Milton.*
PRE'SENCE-CHAMBER, } *s.* [*presence* and
PRE'SENCE-ROOM, } *chamber or room.*
 The room in which a great person receives company. *Addison.*
PRE'SENSION, *s.* [*præsensio*, Lat.] Perception beforehand. *Brown.*
PRE'SENT, *a.* [*present*, Fr. *præsens*, Lat.]
 1 Not absent; being face to face; being at hand. *Taylor.*
 2 Not past; not future. *Prior.*
 3 Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. *L'Estrange.*
 4 Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *Ben Jonson.*
 5 Unforgotten; not neglected. *Watts.*
 6 Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive.
 7 Being now in view; being now under consideration. *Law.*
The PRESENT. An elliptical expression for the present time; the time now existing. *Rowe.*
At PRESENT. [*à present*, Fr.] At the present time; now. *Addison.*
PRE'SENT, *s.* [*present*, Fr.]
 1 A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A letter or mandate exhibited. *Shakespeare.*
To PRESE'NT, *v. a.* [*præsento*, low Lat.]
 1 To place in the presence of a superiour. *Milt.*
 2 To exhibit to view or notice. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To offer; to exhibit. *Milton.*
 4 To give formally and ceremoniously. *Prior.*
 5 To put into the hands of another. *Dryden.*
 6 To favour with gifts. *Dryden.*
 7 To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices. *Atterbury.*
 8 To offer openly. *Hayward.*
 9 To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice: not in use. *Spenser.*
 10 To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry. *Swift.*
 11 To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.
PRESE'NTABLE, *a.* [from *present*.] What may be presented. *Ayliffe.*

PRE

PRESENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*præsentaneus*, Latin] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*
PRESENTA'TION, *s.* [*presentation*, Fr.]
 1 The act of presenting. *Hooker.*
 2 The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Hale.*
 3 Exhibition. *Dryden.*
PRESE'NTATIVE, *a.* [from *present*.] Such as that presentations may be made of it. *Spel.*
PRESENTE'E, *s.* [*présenté*, Fr.] One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
PRESE'NTER, *s.* [from *present*.] One that presents. *L'Estrange.*
PRESE'NTIAL, *a.* [from *present*.] Supposing actual presence. *Norris.*
PRESE'NTIALITY, *s.* [from *presential*.] State of being present. *South.*
To PRESE'NTIATE, *v. a.* [from *present*.] To make present. *Grew.*
PRESE'NTIFICK, *a.* [*præsens* and *facio*, Lat.] Making present: not in use.
PRESE'NTIFICALLY, *ad.* [from *presentifick*.] In such a manner as to make present. *More.*
PRE'SENTLY, *ad.* [from *present*.]
 1 At present; at this time; now. *Sidney.*
 2 Immediately; soon after. *South.*
PRESE'NTMENT, *s.* [from *present*.]
 1 The act of presenting. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Any thing presented or exhibited; representation. *Milton.*
 3 In law, *presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyor, and without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowell.*
PRE'SENTNESS, *s.* [from *present*.] Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies. *Clarendon.*
PRESERVA'TION, *s.* [from *preserve*.] The act of preserving; care to preserve. *Davies.*
PRESE'RVATIVE, *s.* [*præservatif*, Fr.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive. *Hooker.*
To PRESE'RV, *v. a.* [*præservo*, low Lat.]
 1 To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep. *Clarendon.*
 2 To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and in other proper pickles: as, to preserve plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.
PRESE'RV, *s.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar. *Mortimer.*
PRESE'RV, *s.* [from *preserve*.]
 1 One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. *Addison.*
 2 He who makes preserves of fruit.
To PRESI'DE, *v. n.* [*præsideo*, Lat. *presider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over. *Dry.*
PRESIDENCY, *s.* [*presidence*, Fr. from *president*.] Superintendence. *Ray.*
PRESIDENT, *s.* [*præsidents*, Lat.]
 1 One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. *Watts.*
 2 Governour; prefect. *Brerewood.*
 3 A tutelar power. *Waller.*
PRESIDENTSHIP, *s.* [from *president*.] The office and place of president. *Hooker.*
PRESI'DIAL, *a.* [*præsidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison.
To PRESS, *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr.]
 1 To squeeze; to crush. *Milton.*
 2 To distress; to crush with calamities. *Shakes.*
 3 To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity. *Hooker.*
 4 To impose by constraint. *Dryden.*
 5 To drive by violence. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To affect strongly. *Acts.*
 7 To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Felton.*
 8 To urge; to bear strongly on. *Boyle.*
 9 To compress; to hug. *Pope.*
 10 To act upon with weight. *Dryden.*
 11 To make earnest. *Bacon.*
 12 To force into military service. *Shakespeare.*
To PRESS, *v. n.*
 1 To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress. *Tillotson.*

PRE

- 2 To go forward with violence to any object. *Knolles.*
 3 To make invasion; to encroach. *Pope.*
 4 To crowd; to throng. *Mark.*
 5 To come unseasonably or importunately. *Dry.*
 6 To urge with vehemence and importunity. *Bacon.*
 7 To act upon or influence. *Addison.*
 8 To press upon. To invade; to push against. *Po.*
PRESS, s. [*pressoir*, Fr. from the verb.]
 1 The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; a wine press, a cider press. *Hag.*
 2 The instrument by which books are printed. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker.*
 4 Violent tendency. *Shakespeare.*
 5 A kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses. *Shakespeare.*
 6 A commission to force men into military service. *Raleigh.*
PRE'SSBED, s. [*press* and *bed*.] Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.
PRE'SSER, s. [from *press*.] One that presses or works at a press. *Swift.*
PRE'SSGANG, s. [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service.
PRESSING, * s. [from *press*.] The act of crushing as in a press; the act of forcing into the military service; the state of any thing as pressed. *Ash.*
PRE'SSINGLY, ad. [from *pressing*.] With force; closely. *Howel.*
PRE'SSION, s. [from *press*.] The act of pressing. *Newton.*
PRE'SSITANT, a. Gravitating; heavy. *More.*
PRE'SSMAN, s. [*press* and *man*.]
 1 One who forces another into service; one who forces away. *Chapman.*
 2 One who makes the impression of print by the press: distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.
PRE'SSMONEY, s. [*press* and *money*.] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service. *Gay.*
PRE'SSURE, s. [from *press*.]
 1 The act of pressing or crushing.
 2 The state of being pressed or crushed.
 3 Force acting against any thing; gravitation; weight acting or resisting. *Newton.*
 4 Violence inflicted; oppression. *Bacon.*
 5 Affliction; grievance; distress. *Atterbury.*
 6 Impression; stamp; character made by impression. *Shakespeare.*
PREST, a. [*prest* or *prét*, Fr.] Obsolete.
 1 Ready; not dilatory. *Fairfax.*
 2 Neat; tight. *Tusser.*
PREST, s. [*prest*, Fr.] A loan. *Bacon.*
PRESTIGATION, s. [*præstigiatio*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain.
PRE'STIGES, s. [*præstigiæ*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks.
PRE'STO, s. [*presto*, Ital.] Quick; at once. *Swift.*
PRESUMABLE, * a. [from *presume*.] Supposable; taken without due examination. *Ash.*
PRESUMABLY, ad. [from *presume*.] Without examination. *Brown.*
To PRESUME, v. n. [*presumer*, Fr. *præsumo*, Lat.]
 1 To suppose; to believe previously without examination. *Milton.*
 2 To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof. *Brown.*
 3 To venture without positive leave. *Milton.*
 4 To form confident or arrogant opinions. *Loc.*
 5 To make confident or arrogant attempts. *Hook.*
PRESUMER, s. [from *presume*.] One that presupposes; an arrogant person. *Wotton.*
PRESUMPTION, s. [*præsumptus*, Lat. *presumptio*, Fr.]
 1 Supposition previously formed. *K. Charles.*
 2 Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed. *Clarendon.*
 3 An argument strong, but no demonstrative; a strong probability. *Hooker.*

PRE

- 4 Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous presumptuousness. *Dryden.*
 5 Unreasonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers.*
PRESUMPTIVE, a. [*presumptive*, Fr.]
 1 Taken by previous supposition. *Locke.*
 2 Supposed; as, the *presumptive* heir: opposed to the heir apparent.
 3 Confident; arrogant; presumptuous. *Brown.*
PRESUMPTUOUS, a. [*presumptueux*, Fr.]
 1 Arrogant; confident; insolent. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Irreverent with respect to holy things. *Milton.*
PRESUMPTUOUSLY, ad.
 1 Arrogantly; confidently
 2 Irreverently. *Addison.*
 3 With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour. *Hammond.*
PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, s. [from *presumptuous*.] Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.
PRESUPPOSAL, s. [*pre* and *supposal*.] Supposal previously formed. *Hooker.*
To PRESUPPOSE, v. a. [*presupposer*, Fr. *pre* and *suppose*.] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent. *Hooker.*
PRESUPPOSITION, s. [*presupposition*, Fr.] Supposition previously formed.
PRESURMISE, s. [*pre* and *surmise*.] Surmise previously formed. *Shakespeare.*
PRETENCE, s. [*prætensus*, Lat.]
 1 A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates. *Tillotson.*
 2 The act of showing or alleging what is not real; show; appearance. *Wake.*
 3 Assumption; claim to notice. *Evelyn.*
 4 Claim, true or false. *Milton.*
 5 Something threatened, or held out to terrify. *Shakespeare.*
To PRETEND, v. a. [*prætendo*, Lat.]
 1 To hold out; to stretch forward. *Dryden.*
 2 To simulate; to make false appearances or representations; to allege falsely. *Milton.*
 3 To show hypocritically. *Decay of Piety.*
 4 To hold out as a delusive appearance. *Milton.*
 5 To claim. *Dryden.*
To PRETEND, v. n.
 1 To put in a claim truly or falsely. *Dryden.*
 2 To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously. *Brown.*
PRETENDER, s. [from *pretend*.] One who lays claim to any thing. *Pope.*
PRETENDINGLY, ad. [from *pretending*.] Arrogantly; presumptuously. *Collier.*
PRETENSION, s. [*prætensio*, Lat.]
 1 Claim, true or false. *Swift.*
 2 Fictitious appearance. *Bacon.*
PRETER, s. [*præter*, Latin.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies beside.
PRETERIMPERFECT, a. In grammar, it denotes the tense not perfectly past.
PRETERIT, a. [*preterit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Lat.] Past.
PRETERITION, s. [*preterition*, Fr. from *preterit*.] The act of going past; the state of being past.
PRETERITNESS, s. [from *preterit*.] State of being past; not presence; not futurity.
PRETERLAPSED, a. [*præterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone. *Walker.*
PRETERLEGAL, a. [*preter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law. *K. Charles.*
PRETERMISSION, s. [*pretermissio*, Fr. *prætermisio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.
To PRETERMITE, v. a. [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To pass by. *Bacon.*
PRETERNATURAL, a. [*preter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular. *Sou.*
PRETERNATURALLY, ad. In a manner different from the order of nature. *Bacon.*
PRETERNATURALNESS, s. [from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.
PRETERPERFECT, a. [*præteritum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past. *Addison.*

PRE

PRETERPLUPERFECT, *a.* [*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT, *s.* [*pretextus*, Lat.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation. *Daniel.*

PRETOR, *s.* [*prætor*, Lat.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor. *Shakes.*

PRETORIAN, *a.* [*prætorianus*, Lat. *pretorien*, Fr.] Judicial; exercised by the pretor. *Bacon.*

PRETTILY, *ad.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly without dignity or elevation. *Bacon.*

PRETTINESS, *s.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation. *More.*

PRETTY, *a.* [*præt*, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Ital. *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.]

- 1 Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation. *Watts.*
- 2 Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *Spect.*
- 3 It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation. as, a *pretty* fellow indeed! *Addison.*
- 4 Not very small: a vulgar use. *Abbot.*

PRETTY, *ad.* In some degree: it is less than very; the words are *pretty* good: that is, not very good. *Addison.*

TO PREVAI'L, *v. n.* [*prevailoir*, Fr.]

- 1 To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. *Locke.*
- 2 To overcome; to gain the superiority. *Shakes.*
- 3 To gain influence; to operate effectually. *Wilkins.*
- 4 To persuade or induce. *Clarendon.*

PREVAI'LING, *a.* [from *prevail*.] Predominant; having much influence. *Rowe.*

PREVAI'LEMENT, *s.* [from *prevail*.] Prevalence. *Shakespeare.*

PREVALENCE, *s.* [*prevalence*, Fr. *prævalencia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity. *Clarendon.*

PREVALENT, *a.* [*prævalens*, Lat.]

- 1 Victorious; gaining superiority. *South.*
- 2 Powerful; efficacious. *Milton.*
- 3 Predominant. *Woodward.*

PREVALENTLY, *ad.* [from *prevalent*.] Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

TO PREVA'RICATE, *v. n.* [*prævaricor*, Lat.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle. *Stillingfleet.*

PREVARICATION, *s.* [*prævaricatio*, Latin.] Shuffle; cavil. *Addison.*

PREVARICATOR, *s.* [*prævaricator*, Lat.] A caviller; a shuffler.

PREVE'NE, *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat.] To hinder. *Philips.*

PREVE'NIENT, *a.* [*præveniens*, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive. *Milton.*

TO PREVE'NT, *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat. *prevenir*, Fr.]

- 1 To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy. *Common Prayer.*
- 2 To go before; to be before. *Bacon.*
- 3 To anticipate. *Pope.*
- 4 To preoccupy; to preengage: to attempt first. *K. Charles.*
- 5 To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. *Atterb.*

TO PREVENT, *v. i.* To come before the time. A latinism. *Bacon.*

PREVE'NTER, *s.* [from *prevent*.]

- 1 One that goes before. *Bacon.*
- 2 One that hinders; a hinderer; an obstructer.

PREVE'NTION, *s.* [*prevention*, Fr. from *prævenium*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of going before. *Milton.*
- 2 Preoccupation; anticipation. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Hindrance; obstruction. *Milton.*
- 4 Prejudice; prepossession. *Dryden.*

PREVE'NTIONAL, *a.* [from *prevention*.] Tending to prevention.

PREVE'NTIVE, *a.* [from *prevent*.]

- 1 Tending to hinder. *Bacon.*
- 2 Preservative; hindering ill. *Brown.*

PREVENTIVE, *s.* [from *prevent*.] A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PRI

PREVENTIVELY, *ad.* In such a manner as tends to prevention. *Brown.*

PREVIOUS, *a.* [*prævious*, Latin.] Antecedent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*

PREVIOUSLY, *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently. *Prior.*

PREVIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *previous*.] Antecedence.

PREY, *s.* [*præda*, Lat.]

- 1 Something to be devoured; something to be seized; ravine; plunder. *Clarendon.*
- 2 Ravage; depredation. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals. *L'Estrange.*

TO PREY, *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.]

- 1 To feed by violence. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To plunder; to rob. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To corrode; to waste. *Addison.*

PREYER, *s.* [from *prey*.] Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM, *s.* [*priapismus*, Lat. *priapisme*, Fr.] A preternatural tension. *Bacon.*

PRICE, *s.* [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat.]

- 1 Equivalent paid for any thing. *Bacon.*
- 2 Value; estimation; supposed excellence. *Bac.*
- 3 Rate at which any thing is sold. *Locke.*
- 4 Reward; thing purchased by merit. *Pope.*

TO PRICE, *v. a.* To pay for. *Spenser.*

TO PRICK, *v. a.* [*prician*, Sax.]

- 1 To pierce with a small puncture. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 To form or erect with an acuminate point. *Bacon.*
- 3 To fix by the point. *Newton.*
- 4 To hang on a point. *Sandys.*
- 5 To nominate by a puncture or mark. *Shakesp.*
- 6 To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite. *Shakespeare.*
- 7 To pain; to pierce with remorse. *Act.*
- 8 To make acid. *Hulibras.*
- 9 To mark a tune.

TO PRICK, *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]

- 1 To dress one's self for show.
- 2 To come upon the spur. *Spenser.*

PRICK, *s.* [*pricca*, Sax.]

- 1 A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. *Davies.*
- 2 A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience. *Shakes.*
- 3 A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.*
- 4 A point; a fixed place. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 A puncture. *Brown.*
- 6 The print of a hare in the ground.

PRICKER, *s.* [from *prick*.]

- 1 A sharp-pointed instrument. *Moxon.*
- 2 A light horseman: not used. *Hayward.*

PRICKET, *s.* [from *prick*.] A buck in his second year. *Manwood.*

PRICKLE, *s.* [from *prick*.] A small sharp point, like that of a brier. *Watts.*

PRICKLINESS, *s.* [from *prickly*.] Fulness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, *s.* [*prick* and *louse*.] A word of contempt for a tailor. *L'Estrange.*

PRICKLY, *a.* [from *prick*.] Full of sharp points. *Bacon.*

PRICKMADAM, *s.* A species of houseleek.

PRICKPUNCH, *s.* A piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRICKSONG, *s.* [*prick* and *song*.] Song set to musick. *Shakespeare.*

PRICKWOOD, *s.* [*euonymus*.] A tree. *Ainsw.*

PRIDE, *s.* [*prit*, or *pryd*, Sax.]

- 1 Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem. *Mil.*
- 2 Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation. *Milton.*
- 3 Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.
- 4 Generous elation of heart. *Smith.*
- 5 Elevation; dignity. *Shakespeare.*
- 6 Ornament; show; decoration. *Milton.*
- 7 Splendour; ostentation. *Dryden.*
- 8 The state of a female beast soliciting the male. *Shakespeare.*

TO PRIDE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himself high. *Swift.*

PRIE, *s.* I suppose an old name of privet. *Tas.*

PRI

- PRIEF**, for *proof*: obsolete. *Spenser*.
- PRI'ER**, *s.* [from *pry*.] One who inquires too narrowly.
- PRIEST**, *s.* [*preost*, Sax. *prestre*, Fr.]
- 1 One who officiates in sacred offices. *Milton*.
 - 2 One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop. *Rowe*.
- PRI'ESTCRAFT**, *s.* [*priest* and *craft*.] Religious fraud; management of wicked priests to gain power. *Spectator*.
- PRI'ESTESS**, *s.* [from *priest*.] A woman who officiated in heathen rites. *Addison*.
- PRI'ESTHOOD**, *s.* [from *priest*.]
- 1 The office and character of a priest. *Whitgift*.
 - 2 The order of men set apart for holy offices. *Dryden*.
 - 3 The second order in the hierarchy.
- PRI'ESTLINESS**, *s.* [from *priestly*.] The appearance or manner of a priest.
- PRI'ESTLY**, *a.* [from *priest*.] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest. *South*.
- PRI'ESTRIDDEN**, *a.* [*priest* and *ridden*.] Managed or governed by priests. *Swift*.
- To PRI'VE**, for *prove*. *Spenser*.
- PRIG**, *s.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical little fellow. *Spectator*.
- PRILL**, *s.* A birt or turbot. *Ainsworth*.
- PRIM**, *a.* [by contraction from *primitive*.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice. *Swift*.
- To PRIM**, *v. a.* [from the adj.] To deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.
- PRI'MACY**, *s.* [*primatie*, Fr.] The chief ecclesiastical station. *Clarendon*.
- PRI'MAGE**, *s.* The freight of a ship. *Ainsworth*.
- PRI'MAL**, *a.* [*primus*, Lat.] First: not in use. *Shakespeare*.
- PRI'MARILY**, *ad.* [from *primary*.] Originally; in the first intention; in the first place. *Bro*.
- PRI'MARINESS**, *s.* [from *primary*.] The state of being first in act or intention. *Norris*.
- PRI'MARY**, *a.* [*primarius*, Lat.]
- 1 First in intention. *Hammond*.
 - 2 Original; first. *Raleigh*.
 - 3 First in dignity; chief; principal. *Bentley*.
- PRI'MATE**, *s.* [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe*.
- PRI'MATESHIP**, *s.* [from *primate*.] The dignity or office of a primate.
- PRIME**, *s.* [*primus*, Lat.]
- 1 The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning. *Milton*.
 - 2 The beginning; the early days. *Milton*.
 - 3 The best part. *Swift*.
 - 4 The spring of life; the height of strength, health, or beauty. *Dryden*.
 - 5 Spring. *Waller*.
 - 6 The height of perfection. *Woodward*.
 - 7 The first canonical hour. *Ainsworth*.
 - 8 The first part; the beginning: as, the *prime* of the moon.
- PRIME**, *a.* [*primus*, Lat.]
- 1 Early; blooming. *Milton*.
 - 2 Principal; first rate. *Clarendon*.
 - 3 First; original. *Locke*.
 - 4 Excellent. *Shakespeare*.
- To PRIME**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun. *Boyle*.
 - 2 [From *primer*, Fr. to begin.] To lay the ground on a canvas to be painted.
- PRI'MELY**, *ad.* [from *prime*.]
- 1 Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first intention. *South*.
 - 2 Excellently; supremely well.
- PRI'MENESS**, *s.* [from *prime*.]
- 1 The state of being first.
 - 2 Excellence.
- PRI'MER**, *s.*
- 1 An office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet*.
 - 2 A small prayer book, in which children are taught to read. *Locke*.
- PRIME'RO**, *s.* [Span.] A game at cards. *Shak*.
- PRIME'VAL**, *a.* [*primævus*, Lat.] Original; such as was at first. *Blackm*.
- PRIMING**, *s.* [from *prime*.] The powder put into the pan of a gun; the first coat in paint-

PRI

- ing; the first illumination of the moon, after its conjunction with the sun. *Ash*.
- PRIMI'TIAL**, *a.* [*primitius*, *primitiæ*, Latin.] Being of the first production. *Ainsworth*.
- PRI'MI'TIVE**, *a.* [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.]
- 1 Ancient; original; established from the beginning. *Tillotson*.
 - 2 Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.
 - 3 Original; primary; not derivative. *Milton*.
- PRI'MI'TIVELY**, *ad.* [from *primitive*.]
- 1 Originally; at first. *Brown*.
 - 2 Primarily; not derivatively
 - 3 According to the original rule. *South*.
- PRI'MI'TIVENESS**, *s.* [from *primitive*.] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.
- PRI'MNESS**, *s.* [from *prim*.] Affected niceness or formality.
- PRIMOGE'NIAL**, *a.* [*primigenius*, Lat.] First-born; original; primary; constituent; elemental. *Boyle*.
- PRIMOGE'NITURE**, *s.* [*primogeniture*, Fr.] Seniority; eldership; state or privilege of being first-born. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- PRIMO'RDIAL**, *a.* [*primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the beginning. *Boyle*.
- PRIMO'RDIAL**, *s.* [from the adj.] Origin; first principle. *More*.
- PRIMO'RDIAN**, *s.* A kind of plum.
- PRIMO'RDIAL**, *a.* [*primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the first. *Boyle*.
- PRI'MROSE**, *s.* [*primula veris*, Lat.]
- 1 A flower that appears early. *Bacon*.
 - 2 *Primrose* is used by Shakespeare for gay or flowery.
- PRINCE**, *s.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.]
- 1 A sovereign; a chief ruler. *Milton*.
 - 2 A sovereign of rank next to kings.
 - 3 Ruler of whatever sex. *Camden*.
 - 4 The son of a king. Popularly the eldest son of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince. *Sidney*.
 - 5 The chief of any body of men. *Peacham*.
- To PRINCE**, *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state. *Shakespeare*.
- PRI'NCEDOM**, *s.* [from *prince*.] The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty. *Milton*.
- PRI'NCELIKE**, *a.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a prince. *Shakespeare*.
- PRI'NCELINESS**, *s.* [from *princely*.] The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.
- PRI'NCELY**, *a.* [from *prince*.]
- 1 Having the appearance of one high born. *Shak*.
 - 2 Having the rank of princes. *Sidney*.
 - 3 Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. *Milton*.
- PRI'NCELY**, *ad.* In a princelike manner.
- PRINCE'S-FEATHER**, *s.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsworth*.
- PRI'NCESS**, *s.* [*princesse*, Fr.]
- 1 A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command. *Swift*.
 - 2 A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.
 - 3 The daughter of a king. *Shakespeare*.
 - 4 The wife of a prince: as, the *princess* of Wales.
- PRI'NCIPAL**, *a.* [*principalis*, Lat.]
- 1 Princely; a latinism. *Spenser*.
 - 2 Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable. *Shakespeare*.
- PRI'NCIPAL**, *s.* [from the adjective.]
- 1 A head; a chief; not a second. *Bacon*.
 - 2 One primarily or originally engaged; not accessory or auxiliary. *Swift*.
 - 3 A capital sum placed out at interest. *Swift*.
 - 4 President or governor.
- PRINCI'PALITY**, *s.* [*principauté*, Fr.]
- 1 Sovereignty; supreme power. *Sidney*.
 - 2 A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Mil*.
 - 3 The country which gives title to a prince: as, the *principality* of Wales. *Temple*.
 - 4 Superiority; predominance. *Taylor*.
- PRI'NCIPALLY**, *ad.* [from *principis*.] Chiefly; above all; above the rest. *Newton*.

PRI

PRINCIPALNESS, *s.* [from *principal*.] The state of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPIATION, *s.* [*principium*, Lat.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts: not used. *Bacon*

PRINCIPLE, *s.* [*principium*, Lat.]

- 1 Element; constituent part; primordial substance. *Watts.*
- 2 Original cause. *Dryden.*
- 3 Being productive of other being; operative cause. *Tillotson.*
- 4 Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced. *Hook.*
- 5 Ground of action; motive. *Addison.*
- 6 Tenet on which morality is founded. *Law.*

To PRINCIPLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill. *South.*
- 2 To establish firmly in the mind. *Locke.*

PRINCOCK, *s.* [from *prink* or *prim cock*.] A

PRINCOX, *s.* coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

To PRINK, *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for show. *Art of Tormenting.*

To PRINT, *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fr.]

- 1 To mark by pressing any thing upon another. *Dryden.*
- 2 To impress any thing, so as to leave its form. *Roscommon.*
- 3 To form by impression. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press. *Pope.*

To PRINT, *v. n.*

- 1 To use the art of typography. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To publish a book. *Pope.*

PRINT, *s.* [*empreinte*, Fr.]

- 1 Mark or form made by impression. *Chapman.*
- 2 That which being impressed leaves its form: as, a butter print.
- 3 Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper.
- 4 Picture made by impression.
- 5 The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books. *Dryden.*
- 6 The state of being published by the printer. *Shakespeare.*
- 7 Single sheet printed for sale; a paper something less than a pamphlet. *Addison.*
- 8 Formal method: a low word. *Locke.*

PRINTER, *s.* [from *print*.]

- 1 One that prints books. *Digby.*
- 2 One that stains linen with figures.

PRINTING, *s.* [from *print*.] The act or process of impressing letters and words; the process of staining linen. *Ash.*

PRINTLESS, *a.* [from *print*.] That leaves no impression. *Milton.*

PRIOR, *a.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; antierior. *Rog.*

PRIOR, *s.* [*prieur*, Fr.] The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. *Addison.*

PRIORESS, *s.* [from *prior*.] A lady superiour of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, *s.* [from *prior*, adjective.]

- 1 The state of being first; precedence in time. *Hayward.*
- 2 Precedence in place. *Shakespeare.*

PRIORSHIP, *s.* [from *prior*.] The state or office of prior.

PRIORY, *s.* [from *prior*.] A convent, in dignity below an abbey. *Shakespeare.*

PRI'SAGE, *s.* [from *prise*.] A custom, now called butlerage, whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowell.*

PRISM, *s.* [*πρισμα*.] A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*

PRISMATICK, *a.* [*prismatique*, Fr. from *prism*.] Formed as a prism. *Pope.*

PRISMATICALLY, *ad.* [from *prismatick*.] In the form of a prism. *Boyle.*

PRI

PRISMOID, *s.* [*πρισμα* and *ειδος*.] A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON, *s.* [*prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol. *Shakespeare*

To PRISON, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty.
- 2 To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.*
- 3 To confine. *Shakespeare.*

PRISONBASE, *s.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*. *Sandys.*

PRISONER, *s.* [*prisonnier*, Fr.]

- 1 One who is confined in hold. *Bacon.*
- 2 A captive; one taken by the enemy. *Bacon.*
- 3 One under an arrest. *Dryden.*

PRISONHOUSE, *s.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined. *Shakespeare.*

PRISONMENT, *s.* [from *prison*.] Confinement; imprisonment; captivity. *Shakespeare.*

PRI'STINE, *a.* [*pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient; original. *Philips.*

PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*. *L'Estrange.*

PRIVACY, *s.* [from *private*.]

- 1 State of being secret: secrecy.
- 2 Retirement; retreat; place intended to be secret. *Dryden.*
- 3 [From *privauté*, Fr.] Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity: improper use. *Arbutnot.*
- 4 Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*

PRIVADO, *s.* [Span.] A secret friend. *Bacon.*

PRIVATE, *a.* [*privatus*, Lat.]

- 1 Not open; secret. *Milton.*
- 2 Alone; not accompanied.
- 3 Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular. *Hooker.*
- 4 Particular; not relating to the publick. *Dig.*
- 5 *In private*. Secretly; not publickly; not openly. *Granville.*

PRIVATE, *s.* A secret message. *Shakespeare.*

PRIVATEER, *s.* [from *private*.] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the state. *Swift.*

To PRIVATEER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATEERING, *s.* [from *privateer*.] The act of plundering an enemy in private ships of war. *Ash.*

PRIVATELY, *ad.* [from *private*.] Secretly; not openly. *Shakespeare.*

PRIVATENESS, *s.* [from *private*.]

- 1 The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community.
- 2 Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.*
- 3 Obscurity; retirement. *Wotton.*

PRIVATION, *s.* [*privatio*, Lat.]

- 1 Removal or destruction of any thing or quality. *Davies.*
- 2 The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant.
- 3 The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVE, *a.* [*privativus*, Lat.]

- 1 Causing privation of any thing.
- 2 Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Taylor.*

PRIVATIVE, *s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVELY, *ad.* [from *privative*.]

- 1 By the absence of something.
- 2 Negatively. *Hammond.*

PRIVATIVENESS, *s.* [from *privative*.] Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET, *s.* [*ligustrum*.] A plant. *Miller.*

PRIVILEGE, *s.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.]

- 1 Peculiar advantage. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Immunity; right not universal. *Dryden.*

To PRIVILEGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege. *Dryden.*
- 2 To exempt from censure or danger. *Sidney.*
- 3 To exempt from paying tax or impost. *Hale.*

PRO

PRIVILY, *ad.* [from *privy*.] Secretly; privately. *Spenser.*
PRIVITY, *s.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy*.]
 1 Private communication. *Spenser.*
 2 Consciousness; joint knowledge; private concurrence. *Hooker.*
 3 (In the plural.) Secret parts. *Abbot.*
PRIVY, *a.* [*privé*, Fr.]
 1 Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Secret; clandestine. *Maccabees.*
 3 Secret not shown. *Ezekiel.*
 4 Admitted to secrets of state. *Spectator.*
 5 Conscious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge. *Daniel.*
PRIVY, *s.* Place of retirement; necessary house. *Swift.*
PRIZE, *s.* [*prix*, Fr.]
 1 A reward gained by contest with competitors. *Addison.*
 2 Reward gained by any performance. *Dryden.*
 3 [From *prise*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder. *Pope.*
To PRIZE, *v. a.* [*priser*, Fr.]
 1 To rate; to value at a certain price. *Shakesp.*
 2 To esteem; to value highly. *Dryden.*
PRIZER, *s.* [*priseur*, Fr.] He that values. *Shakespeare.*
PRIZEFIGHTER, *s.* [*prize and fighter*.] One that fights publicly for a reward. *Bramston.*
PRO. [Lat.] For; in defence of: *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and against. *Prior.*
PROBABILITY, *s.* [*probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilité*, Fr.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument. *Tillotson.*
PROBABLE, *a.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker.*
PROBABLY, *ad.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood. *Swift.*
PROBAT, *s.* [Lat.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses.
PROBATION, *s.* [*prolatio*, from *probo*, Lat. *probation*, Fr.]
 1 Proof; evidence; testimony. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony. *Locke.*
 3 Trial; examination. *Bacon.*
 4 Moral trial. *Nelson.*
 5 Trial before entrance into a monastick life; noviciate. *Pope.*
PROBATIONARY, *a.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.
PROBATIONER, *s.* [from *probation*.]
 1 One who is upon trial. *Dryden.*
 2 A novice. *Decay of Piety.*
PROBATIONERSHIP, *s.* [from *probationer*.]
 State of being a probationer; noviciate. *Locke.*
PROBATORY, *a.* [*probo*, Lat.] Serving for trial. *Bramhall.*
PROBATUM EST. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved. *Prior.*
PROBE, *s.* [*probo*, Lat.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds. *Wiseman.*
PROBE-SCISSORS, *s.* [*probe and scissors*.] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wiseman.*
To PROBE, *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument. *South.*
PROBITY, *s.* [*probité*, French. *probitas*, Latin.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity. *Fiddes.*
PROBLEM, *s.* [*probleme*, Fr. *πρόβλημα*.] A question proposed. *Bacon.*
PROBLEMATICAL, *a.* [from *problem*; *problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable. *Boyle.*
PROBLEMATICALY, *ad.* Uncertainly.
PROBOSCIS, *s.* [*proboscis*, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature. *Milton.*

PRO

PROCA'CIOUS, *s.* [*procax*, Lat.] Pudent; loose.
PROCA'CITY, *s.* [from *procacious*.] Petulance; sauciness.
PROCATA'RTICK, *a.* [*προκαταρτικός*] Forerunning; antecedent. *Harvey.*
PROCATA'RXIS, *s.* [*προκαταρξίς*.] The preexistent cause of a disease, which cooperates with others that are subsequent. *Quincy.*
PROCE'DURE, *s.* [*procedure*, Fr.]
 1 Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South.*
 2 Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation. *Hale.*
 3 Produce; thing produced. *Bacon.*
To PROCE'D, *v. n.* [*procedo*, Lat.]
 1 To pass from one thing or place to another. *Dryden.*
 2 To go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 To come forth from a place or from a sender. *John.*
 4 To go or march in state. *Anon.*
 5 To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To prosecute any design. *Locke.*
 7 To be transacted; to be carried on. *Shakesp.*
 8 To make progress; to advance. *Milton.*
 9 To carry on juridical process. *Clarendon.*
 10 To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically. *Milton.*
 11 To take effect; to have its course. *Ayliffe.*
 12 To be propagated; to come by generation. *Milton.*
 13 To be produced by the original efficient cause. *Milton.*
PROCEED, *s.* Produce: as, the *proceeds* of an estate. *Clarissa.*
PROCEE'DER, *s.* [from *proceed*.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress. *Bacon.*
PROCEE'DING, *s.* [*procedé*, Fr.]
 1 Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction. *Swift.*
 2 Legal procedure: as, such are the *proceedings* at law.
PROCE'LLOUS, *a.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous.
PROCE'PTION, *s.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another: not in use. *King Charles.*
PROCE'RITY, *s.* [from *procerus*, Lat.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison.*
PRO'CESS, *s.* [*processus*, Lat.]
 1 Tendency; progressive course. *Hooker.*
 2 Regular and gradual progress. *Knolles.*
 3 Course; continual flux or passage. *Hale.*
 4 Methodical management of any thing. *Prior.*
 5 Course of law. *Swift.*
PROCE'SSION, *s.* [*processio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity. *Howel.*
To PROCE'SSION, *v. n.* [from the *ss*.] To go in procession: a low word.
PROCE'SSIONAL, *a.* [from *procession*.] Relating to procession.
PROCE'SSIONARY, *a.* [from *procession*.] Consisting in procession. *Hooker.*
PRO'CHRONISM, *s.* [*προχρονισμός*.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened.
PRO'CIDENCE, *s.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependance below its natural place.
PRO'CINCT, *s.* [*procinctus*, Lat.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton.*
To PROCLAI'M, *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat.]
 1 To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication. *Deuteronomy.*
 2 To tell openly. *Locke.*
 3 To outlaw by public denunciation. *Shakes.*
PROCLAI'MER, *s.* [from *proclaim*.] One that publishes by authority. *Milton.*
PROCLAMA'TION, *s.* [*proclamatio*, Lat.]
 1 Publication by authority. *Milton.*
 2 A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people. *Clarendon.*
PROCLI'VITY, *s.* [*proclivitas*, Lat.]

PRO

- 1 Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness. *Bramhall.*
 2 Readiness; facility of attaining. *Wotton.*
PROCLI'VOUS, *a.* [*proclivis*, Lat.] Inclined; tending by nature.
PROCO'NSUL, *s.* [Lat.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority. *Peacham.*
PROCO'NSULSHIP, *s.* [from *proconsul*.] The office of a proconsul.
To PROCRA'STINATE, *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakespeare.*
To PROCRA'STINATE, *v. n.* To be dilatory. *Swift.*
PROCRAS'TINATION, *s.* [*procrastinatio*, Lat.] Delay; dilatoriness. *Decay of Piety.*
PROCRAS'TINATOR, *s.* [from *procrastinate*.] A dilatory person.
PRO'CREANT, *a.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant. *Shakespeare.*
To PRO'CREATE, *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat.] To generate; to produce. *Bentley.*
PROCREA'TION, *s.* [*procreatio*, Lat.] Generation; production. *Raleigh.*
PRO'CREATIVE, *a.* [from *procreate*.] Generative; productive. *Hale.*
PRO'CREATIVENESS, *s.* [from *procreative*.] Power of generation. *Decay of Piety.*
PROCREA'TOR, *s.* [from *procreate*.] Generator; begetter.
PRO'CTOR, *s.* [contracted from *procurator*.]
 1 A manager of another man's affairs. *Hooker.*
 2 An attorney in the spiritual court. *Swift.*
 3 The magistrate of the university. *Walter.*
To PRO'CTOR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage: a cant word. *Shakespeare.*
PRO'CTORSHIP, *s.* [from *proctor*.] Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon.*
PROCU'MBENT, *a.* [*procumbens*, Lat.] Lying down; prone.
PROCU'RABLE, *a.* [from *procuere*.] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable. *Boyle.*
PRO'CURACY, *s.* [from *procure*.] The management of any thing.
PROCURA'TION, *s.* [from *procure*.] The act of procuring. *Woodward.*
PROCURA'TOR, *s.* [*procuro*, Lat. *procurateur*, Fr.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another. *Taylor.*
PROCURATO'RIAL, *a.* [from *procurator*.] Made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*
PROCU'RATORY, *a.* [from *procurator*.] Tending to procuration.
To PROCURE, *v. a.* [*procuro*, Lat.]
 1 To manage; to transact for another.
 2 To obtain; to acquire. *Milton.*
 3 To persuade; to prevail on. *Herbert.*
 4 To contrive; to forward. *Shakespeare.*
To PROCURE, *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp. *Dryd.*
PROCU'REMENT, *s.* The act of procuring. *Dryden.*
PROCU'RER, *s.* [from *procure*.]
 1 One that gains; obtainer. *Walton.*
 2 Pimp; pander. *South.*
PROCU'RESS, *s.* [from *procure*.] A bawd. *Spec.*
PRO'DIGAL, *a.* [*prodigus*, Lat.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish. *Philips.*
PRO'DIGAL, *s.* A waster; a spendthrift. *Dryd.*
PRODIGA'LITY, *s.* [*prodigalite*, Fr.] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. *Glanville.*
PRO'DIGALLY, *ad.* [from *prodigal*.] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly. *Dryden.*
PRODI'GIOUS, *a.* [*prodigiosus*, Lat.] Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; enormous; monstrous. *Bacon.*
PRODI'GIOUSLY, *ad.* Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously. *Ray.*
PRODI'GIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *prodigious*.] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.
PRO'DIGY, *s.* [*prodigium*, Lat.]
 1 Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent. *Addison.*

PRO

- 2 Monster. *Beaumont.*
 3 Any thing astonishing for good or bad. *Spect.*
PRODIT'ION, *s.* [*proditio*, Latin.] Treason; treachery. *Ainsworth.*
PRO'DITOR, *s.* [Lat.] A traitor: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
PRODITO'RIOUS, *a.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]
 1 Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious: not in use. *Daniel.*
 2 Apt to make discoveries. *Wotton.*
To PRODU'CE, *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat.]
 1 To offer to the view or notice. *Isaiah.*
 2 To exhibit to the public. *Swift.*
 3 To bring as an evidence. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable. *Sandys.*
 5 To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget. *Bacon.*
PRO'DUCE, *s.* [from the noun.]
 1 Product; that which any thing yields or brings. *Dryden.*
 2 Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity. *Addison.*
PRODU'CENT, *s.* [from *produce*.] One that exhibits; one that offers. *Ayliffe.*
PRODU'CER, *s.* [from *produce*.] One that generates or produces. *Suckling.*
PRODU'CIBLE, *a.* [from *producer*.]
 1 Such as may be exhibited. *South.*
 2 Such as may be generated or made. *Boyle.*
PRODU'CIBLENESS, *s.* [from *producible*.] The state of being producible. *Boyle.*
PRO'DUCT, *s.* [*productus*, Lat.]
 1 Something produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals. *Spectator.*
 2 Work; composition. *Watts.*
 3 Thing consequential; effect. *Milton.*
 4 Result; sum: as, the *product* of many sums added to each other.
PRODU'CTILE, *a.* [*produco*, Lat.] Which may be produced, or drawn out at length.
PRODU'CTION, *s.* [from *product*.]
 1 The act of producing. *Dryden.*
 2 The thing produced; fruit; product. *Swift.*
 3 Composition; work of art or study. *Swift.*
PRODU'CTIVE, *a.* [from *produce*.] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient. *Milton.*
PRO'EM, *s.* [*πρὸς ἑμὸν*.] Preface; introduction. *Swift.*
PROFANA'TION, *s.* [*profano*, Lat.]
 1 The act of violating any thing sacred. *Shak.*
 2 Irreverence to holy things or persons. *Shak.*
PROFA'NE, *a.* [*profane*, Fr. from *profanus*, L.]
 1 Irreverent to sacred names or things. *South.*
 2 Not sacred; secular. *Burnet.*
 3 Polluted; not pure. *Raleigh.*
 4 Not purified by holy rites. *Dryden.*
To PROFA'NE, *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, Fr.]
 1 To violate; to pollute. *Milton.*
 2 To put to wrong use. *Shakespeare.*
PROFA'NELY, *ad.* [from *profane*.] With irreverence to sacred names or things. *Esdras.*
PROFA'NENESS, *s.* [from *profane*.] Irreverence of what is sacred. *Dryden.*
PROFA'NER, *s.* [from *profane*.] Polluter; violator. *Hooker.*
PROFE'CTION, *s.* [*profectio*, Lat.] Advance; progression. *Brown.*
To PROFE'SS, *v. a.* [*professer*, Fr. from *professus*, Lat.]
 1 To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character. *Milton.*
 2 To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment. *Shak.*
To PROFE'SS, *v. n.*
 1 To declare openly. *Titus.*
 2 To enter into a state of life by a public declaration. *Drayton.*
 3 To declare friendship: not in use. *Shakesp.*
PROFE'SSE'DLY, *ad.* [from *professed*.] According to open declaration made by himself. *Dry.*
PROFE'SSION, *s.* [from *profess*.]
 1 Calling; vocation; known employment. *Spraz.*

PRO

2 Declaration. *Swift.*
 3 The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion. *Tillotson.*
PROFESSIONAL, *a.* [from *profession*.] Relating to a particular calling or profession. *Clarissa.*
PROFESSOR, *s.* [*professeur*, Fr.]
 1 One who declares himself of any opinion or party. *Bacon.*
 2 One who publickly practises or teaches an art. *Swift.*
 3 One who is visibly religious. *Locke.*
PROFESSORSHIP, *s.* [from *professor*.] The station or office of a public teacher. *Waller.*
TO PROFFER, *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat.]
 1 To propose; to offer to acceptance. *Spenser.*
 2 To attempt of one's own accord. *Milton.*
PROFFER, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Offer made; something proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*
 2 Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*
PROFFERER, *s.* [from *proffer*.] He that offers. *Collier.*
PROFICIENCE, *s.* [*proficio*, Latin.] Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. *Rogers.*
PROFICIENT, *s.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made advances in any study or business. *Boyle.*
PROFICUOUS, *a.* [*proficuus*, Lat.] Advantageous; useful. *Philips.*
PROFILE, *s.* [*profile*, Fr.] The side face; half face. *Dryden.*
PROFIT, *s.* [*profit*, Fr.]
 1 Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Swift.*
 2 Advantage; accession of good. *Bacon.*
 3 Improvement; advancement; proficiency.
TO PROFIT, *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.]
 1 To benefit; to advantage. *Job.*
 2 To improve; to advance. *Dryden.*
TO PROFIT, *v. n.*
 1 To gain advantage. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To make improvement. *Dryden.*
 3 To be of use or advantage. *Prior.*
PROFITABLE, *a.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit*.]
 1 Gainful; lucrative. *Bacon.*
 2 Useful; advantageous. *Arbuthnot.*
PROFITABLENESS, *s.* [from *profitable*.]
 1 Gainfulness.
 2 Usefulness; advantageousness. *More.*
PROFITABLY, *ad.* [from *profitable*.]
 1 Gainfully.
 2 Advantageously; usefully. *Wake.*
PROFITLESS, *a.* [from *profit*.] Void of gain or advantage. *Shakespeare.*
PROFLIGATE, *a.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless. *Roscommon.*
PROFLIGATE, *s.* An abandoned, shameless wretch. *Swift.*
TO PROFLIGATE, *v. a.* [*profligo*, Latin.] To drive away: not used. *Harvey.*
PROFLIGATELY, *ad.* [from *profligate*.] Shamelessly. *Swift.*
PROFLIGATENESS, *s.* [from *profligate*.] The quality of being profligate.
PROFLUENCE, *s.* [from *profluens*.] Progress; course. *Wotton.*
PROFLUENT, *a.* [*profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward. *Milton.*
PROFOUND, *a.* [*profundus*, Lat.]
 1 Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places. *Mil.*
 2 Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind: as, a *profound* treatise.
 3 Lowly; humble; submissive; submissive. *Duppa.*
 4 Learned beyond the common reach. *Hooker.*
 5 Deep in contrivance. *Hosea.*
 6 Having hidden qualities. *Shakespeare.*
PROFOUND, *s.*
 1 The deep; the main; the sea. *Sandys.*
 2 The abyss. *Milton.*
TO PROFOUND, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. *Glanville.*
PROFOUNDLY, *ad.* [from *profound*.]
 1 Deeply; with deep concern. *Shakespeare.*

PRO

2 With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight. *Dryden*
PROFOUNDNESS, *s.* [from *profound*.]
 1 Depth of place.
 2 Depth of knowledge. *Hooker*
PROFUNDITY, *s.* [from *profound*.] Depth of place or knowledge. *Milton.*
PROFUSE, *a.* [*profusus*, Lat.]
 1 Lavish; too liberal; prodigal. *Addison*
 2 Overabounding; exuberant. *Milton.*
PROFUSELY, *ad.* [from *profuse*.]
 1 Lavishly; prodigally. *Harte.*
 2 With exuberance. *Thomson.*
PROFUSENESS, *s.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality. *Atterbury.*
PROFUSION, *s.* [*profusio*, Lat.]
 1 Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. *Rowe.*
 2 Lavish expence; superfluous effusion. *Hayes.*
 3 Abundance; exuberant plenty. *Addison.*
TO PROG, *v. n.* A low word.
 1 To rob; to steal.
 2 To shift meanly for provisions. *L'Estrange.*
PROG, *s.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. *Congreve.*
PROGENERATION, *s.* [*progenero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.
PROGENITOR, *s.* [*progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line. *Addison.*
PROGENY, *s.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation. *Addison.*
PROGNOSTICABLE, *a.* [from *prognosticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*
TO PROGNOSTICATE, *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] To foretel; to foreshow. *Clarendon.*
PROGNOSTICATION, *s.* [from *prognosticate*.]
 1 The act of foreknowing or foreshowing. *Burnet.*
 2 Foretoken. *Sidney.*
PROGNOSTICATOR, *s.* [from *prognosticate*.] Foreteller; foreknower. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
PROGNOSTICK, *a.* [*prognostique*, Fr. *προγνωστικος*.] Foretokening disease or recovery; foreshowing.
PROGNOSTICK, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 A prediction. *Swift.*
 3 A token forerunning. *South.*
PROGRESS, *s.* [*progrés*, Fr. from *progressus*, Lat.]
 1 Course; procession; passage. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Advancement; motion forward. *Bacon.*
 3 Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficiency. *Locke.*
 4 Removal from one place to another. *Denham.*
 5 A journey of state; a circuit. *Bacon.*
TO PROGRESS, *v. n.* [*progredior*, Latin.] To move forward; to pass: not used. *Shakespeare.*
PROGRESSION, *s.* [*progressio*, Lat.]
 1 Proportional process; regular and gradual advance. *Newton.*
 2 Motion forward. *Brown.*
 3 Course; passage. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Intellectual advance. *Locke.*
PROGRESSIONAL, *a.* [from *progression*.] Such as are in a state of increase or advance. *Brown.*
PROGRESSIVE, *a.* [*progressif*, Fr.] Going forward; advancing. *Brown.*
PROGRESSIVELY, *ad.* [from *progressive*.] By gradual steps or regular course. *Holder.*
PROGRESSIVENESS, *s.* [from *progressive*.] The state of advancing.
TO PROHIBIT, *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat.]
 1 To forbid; to interdict by authority. *Sidney.*
 2 To debar; to hinder. *Milton.*
PROHIBITER, *s.* [from *prohibit*.] Forbidder; interdicter.
PROHIBITION, *s.* [*prohibition*, Fr. *prohibitio*, Lat.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. *Tillotson.*
PROHIBITORY, *a.* [from *prohibit*.] Implying prohibition; forbidding. *Ayliffe.*
TO PROJECT, *v. a.* [*projectus*, Lat.]
 1 To throw out; to cast forward. *Pope.*
 2 To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror. *Dryden*

PRO

2 [From *projetter*, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive. *South.*
TO PROJE'CT, v. n. To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it.
PROJECT, s. [*projet*, French, from the verb.] Scheme; design; contrivance. *Rogers.*
PROJE'CTILE, a. [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward. *Arbutnot.*
PROJE'CTILE, s. [from the adjective.] A body put in motion. *Cheyne.*
PROJE'CTION, s. [from *project*.]
 1 The act of shooting forward. *Brown.*
 2 [*Projection*, Fr.] Plan; delineation. *Watts.*
 3 Scheme; plan of action.
 4 (In chemistry.) Crisis of an operation. *Bacon.*
PROJE'CTOR, s. [from *project*.]
 1 One who forms schemes and designs. *Addison.*
 2 One who forms wild impracticable schemes. *Pope.*
PROJE'CTURE, s. [*projecture*, Fr. *projectura*, Lat.] A jutting out.
TO PROIN, v. a. [a corruption of *prune*.] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune. *Ben Jonson.*
TO PROLA'TE, v. a. [*prolatum*, Lat.] To pronounce; to utter. *Howel.*
PROLA'TE, a. [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended beyond an exact round. *Cheyne.*
PROLA'TION, s. [*prolatus*, Lat.]
 1 Pronunciation; utterance. *Ray.*
 2 Delay; act of deferring. *Ainsworth.*
PROLEGO'MENA, s. [*προλεγόμενα*.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.
PROLE'PSIS, s. [*προληψις*.]
 1 A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated. *Bramhall.*
 2 An error in chronology by which events are dated too early. *Theobald.*
PROLE'PTICAL, a. [from *prolepsis*.] Previous; antecedent. *Glanville.*
PROLE'PTICALLY, ad. [from *proleptical*.] By way of anticipation. *Clarissa.*
PROLETA'RIAN, a. Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras.*
PROLIFICA'TION, s. [*proles* and *facio*, Latin.] Generation of children. *Brown.*
PROLI'FICAL, } a. [*prolifique*, Fr.] Fruitful;
PROLI'FICK, } generative; pregnant; productive. *Dryden.*
PROLI'FICALLY, ad. [from *prolifick*.] Fruitfully; pregnantly.
PROLIFICA'TION,* s. [from *prolifick*.] The production of children. *Ash.*
PRO'LIX, a. [*prolixus*, Lat.]
 1 Long; tedious; not concise. *Digby.*
 2 Of long duration. *Ayliffe.*
PROLI'XIOUS, a. [from *prolix*.] Dilatory; tedious; not used. *Shakespeare.*
PROLI'XITY, s. [*prolixité*, Fr.] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity. *Boyle.*
PROLI'XLY, ad. [from *prolix*.] At great length; tediously. *Dryden.*
PROLI'XNESS, s. [from *prolix*.] Tediousness.
PROLOCU'TOR, s. [Lat.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation. *Swift.*
PROLOCU'TORSHIP, s. [from *prolocutor*.] The office or dignity of prolocutor.
PRO'LOGUE, s. [*προλογος*.]
 1 Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance. *Milton.*
 2 Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shakespeare.*
TO PRO'LOGUE, v. a. [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakespeare.*
TO PRO'LONG, v. a. [*prolonger*, Fr.]
 1 To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton.*
 2 To put off to a distant time. *Shakespeare.*
PROLONGA'TION, s. [*prolongation*, Fr.]
 1 The act of lengthening. *Bacon.*
 2 Delay to a longer time. *Bacon.*
PROLU'SION, s. [*prolusio*, Lat.] Entertainments; performance of diversion. *Hakewill.*
PROMENA'DE,* s. [Fr.] A walk 'o take the air. *Ash.*
TO PROMENA'DE,* v. n. [from the noun.] To take the air.

PRO

PROMINENCE, } s. [*prominentia*, Lat.] Pro-
PROMINENCY, } tubercle; extant part. *Addison.*
PROMINENT, a. [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant. *Brown.*
PROMISCUOUS, a. [*promiscuus*, L.] Mingled; confused; undistinguished. *Tillotson.*
PROMISCUOUSLY, ad. With confused mixture; indiscriminately. *Sandys.*
PROMISE, s. [*promissum*, Lat.]
 1 Declaration of some benefit to be conferred. *Dryden.*
 2 Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised. *Acts.*
 3 Hopes; expectation. *Shakespeare.*
TO PROMISE, v. a. [*promitto*, Lat.] To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred. *Temple.*
TO PROMISE, v. n. To assure one by a promise. *Dryden.*
PROMISEBREACH, s. [*breach* and *promise*.] Violation of promise: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
PROMISEBREAKER, s. [*promise* and *break*.] Violator of promises. *Shakespeare.*
PROMISER, s. [from *promise*.] One who promises. *Ben Jonson.*
PROMISSORILY, ad. [from *promissory*.] By way of promise. *Brown.*
PROMISSORY, a. [*promissoris*, Lat.] Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred. *Arbutnot.*
PROMONT, } s. [*promontorium*, Latin.] A
PROMONTORY, } headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea. *Suckling.*
TO PROMOTE, v. a. [*promoveo*, *promotus*, Lat.]
 1 To forward; to advance. *Milton.*
 2 [From *promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer. *Milton.*
PROMO'TER, s. [*promoteur*, Fr.]
 1 Advancer; forwarder; encourager. *Atterbury.*
 2 Informer; makebate: obsolete. *Tusser.*
PROMO'TION, s. [*promotion*, Fr.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment. *Milton.*
TO PROMOVE, v. a. [*promoveo*, Lat.] To forward; to advance; to promote. *Suckling.*
PROMPT, a. [*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.]
 1 Quick; ready; acute; easy. *Clarendon.*
 2 Quick; petulant. *Dryden.*
 3 Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive. *Dryden.*
 Ready; told down: as, *prompt* payment.
TO PROMPT, v. a. [*prontare*, Italian.]
 1 To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 To dictate. *Pope.*
 3 To incite; to instigate. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To remind. *Brown.*
PROMPTER, s. [from *prompt*.]
 1 One who helps a publick speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters. *Shak.*
 2 An admonisher; a reminder. *L'Estrange.*
PROMPTITUDE, s. [*promptitude*, Fr.] Readiness; quickness.
PROMPTLY, ad. [from *prompt*.] Readily; quickly; expeditiously. *Taylor.*
PROMPTNESS, s. [from *prompt*.] Readiness; quickness; alacrity. *South.*
PROMPTUARY, s. [*promptuarium*, Latin.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine. *Wood.*
PROMPTURE, s. [from *prompt*.] Suggestion; instigation: not used. *Shakespeare.*
TO PROMU'LGATE, v. a. [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to make known by open declaration. *Locke.*
PROMULGA'TION, s. [*promulgatio*, Lat.] Publication; open exhibition. *South.*
PROMULGA'TOR, s. [from *promulgate*.] Publisher; open teacher. *Decay of Piety.*
TO PROMU'LGE, v. a. [*promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly. *Atterb.*
PROMU'LGER, s. [from *promulge*.] Publisher; promulgator. *Atterbury.*
PRONA'TOR, s. A muscle of the radius, that helps to turn the palm downward.

PRO

- PRONE, a.** [*pronus*, Lat.]
- 1 Bending downward; not erect. *Milton.*
 - 2 Lying with the face downward: contrary to *Brown.*
supine.
 - 3 Precipitous; headlong, going downward. *Milton.*
 - 4 Declivous; sloping. *Blackmore.*
 - 5 Inclined; propense; disposed. *South.*
- PRONENESS, s.** [from *prone*.]
- 1 The state of bending downward; not erectness. *Brown.*
 - 2 The state of lying with the face downward; not supineness.
 - 3 Descent; declivity.
 - 4 Inclination; propension; disposition to ill. *Hooker.*
- PRONG, s.** [*pronghen*, Dutch, to squeeze.] A fork. *Sandys.*
- PRONITY, s.** [from *prone*.] Proneness. *More.*
- PRONOMINAL, * a.** [from *pronoun*.] Belonging to a pronoun; having the nature of a pronoun. *Ash.*
- PRONOUN, s.** [*pronomēn*, Lat.] A word that is used instead of the proper name. *Clarke.*
- To PRONOUNCE, v. a.** [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]
- 1 To speak; to utter. *Jeremiah.*
 - 2 To utter solemnly; to utter confidently. *Sha.*
 - 3 To form or articulate by the organs of speech. *Holder.*
- To PRONOUNCE, v. n.** To speak with confidence or authority. *South.*
- PRONOUNCER, s.** [from *pronounce*.] One who pronounces. *Ayliffe.*
- PRONUNCIATION, s.** [*pronunciatio*, Latin.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder.*
- PROOF, s.** [from *prove*.]
- 1 Evidence; testimony; convincing token; means of conviction. *Locke.*
 - 2 Test; trial; experiment. *Milton.*
 - 3 Firm temper; impenetrability. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 (In printing.) The rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.
- PROOF, a.** Impenetrable; able to resist. *Collier.*
- PROOFLESS, a.** [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence. *Boyle.*
- To PROP, v. a.** [*proppe*, Dutch.]
- 1 To support by placing something under or against. *Milton.*
 - 2 To support by standing under or against. *Cree.*
 - 3 To sustain; to support. *Pope.*
- PROP, s.** [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests. *Davies.*
- PROPAGABLE, a.** [from *propagate*.] Such as may be spread. *Boyle.*
- To PROPAGATE, v. a.** [*propago*, Lat.]
- 1 To continue or spread by generation or successive production. *Otway.*
 - 2 To extend; to widen. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To carry on from place to place; to promote. *Newton.*
 - 4 To increase; to promote. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To generate. *Clarissa.*
- To PROPAGATE, v. n.** To have offspring. *Mil.*
- PROPAGATION, s.** [*propagatio*, Lat.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production. *Wiseman.*
- PROPAGATOR, s.** [from *propagate*.]
- 1 One who continues by successive production.
 - 2 A spreader; a promoter. *Addison.*
- To PROPEL, v. a.** [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward. *Harvey.*
- To PROPEND, v. n.** [*propendeo*, Lat. to hang forward.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- PROPENDENCY, s.** [from *propend*.]
- 1 Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.
 - 2 [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Pre-consideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale.*
- PROPENSE, a.** [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. *Milton.*
- PROPENSION, } s.** [*propension*, Fr. *propensio*, Lat.]
- PROPENSITY, } s.** [Lat.]

PRO

- 1 Moral inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad. *Rogers.*
 - 2 Natural tendency. *Digby.*
- PROPER, a.** [*proprius*, Lat.]
- 1 Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Davies.*
 - 2 Noting an individual. *Watts.*
 - 3 One's own. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Natural; original. *Milton.*
 - 5 Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified. *Dryden.*
 - 6 Exact; accurate; just.
 - 7 Not figurative. *Burnet.*
 - 8 It seems in Shakespeare to signify, mere; pure.
 - 9 [From *propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. *Hebrews.*
 - 10 Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. *Shakespeare.*
- PROPERLY, ad.** [from *proper*.]
- 1 Fitly; suitably.
 - 2 In a strict sense. *Milton.*
- PROPERNESS, s.** [from *proper*.]
- 1 The quality of being proper.
 - 2 Talness.
- PROPERTY, s.** [from *proper*.]
- 1 Peculiar quality. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Quality; disposition. *South.*
 - 3 Right of possession. *Locke.*
 - 4 Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.*
 - 5 The thing possessed. *Swift.*
 - 6 Nearness or right. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 Something useful; an appendage. *Dryden.*
- To PROPERTY, v. a.** Not now used.
- 1 To invest with qualities. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To seize or retain as something owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakespeare.*
- PROPHASIS, s.** [*προφασις*.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.
- PROPHECY, s.** [*προφητεία*.] A declaration of something to come; prediction. *Shakespeare.*
- PROPHESIER, s.** [from *prophecy*.] One who prophesies.
- To PROPHESY, v. a.**
- 1 To predict; to foretell. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To foreshow. *Shakespeare.*
- To PROPHESY, v. n.**
- 1 To utter predictions. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To preach: a scriptural sense. *Ezekiel.*
- PROPHET, s.** [*prophete*, Fr. *προφήτης*.]
- 1 One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller. *Dryden.*
 - 2 One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity. *Shakespeare.*
- PROPHETESS, s.** [*prophetesse*, Fr.] A woman that foretells future events. *Peacham.*
- PROPHETICAL, } a.** [*prophetique*, Fr.] Fore-
- PROPHETICK, } seeing or foretelling future events. *Stillingfleet.***
- PROPHETICALLY, ad.** [from *prophetical*.] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy. *Hammond.*
- To PROPHETIZE, v. n.** [*prophetiser*, Fr.] To give predictions: not in use. *Daniel.*
- PROPHYLACTICK, a.** [*προφυλακτικός*.] Preventive; preservative. *Watts.*
- PROPINQUITY, s.** [*propinquitās*, Lat.]
- 1 Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood. *Raz.*
 - 2 Nearness of time. *Brown.*
 - 3 Kindred; nearness of blood. *Shakespeare.*
- PROPI TIABLE, a.** [from *propitiare*.] Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.
- To PROPITIATE, v. a.** [*propitio*, Lat.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious. *Stillingfleet.*
- PROPI TIATION, s.** [*propiciation*, Fr.]
- 1 The act of making propitious.
 - 2 The atonement; the offering by which propiti-ousness is obtained. *John.*
- PROPI TIATOR, s.** [from *propitiare*.] One that propitiates.
- PROPI TIATORY, a.** [*propitiatoire*, Fr.] Having the power to make propitious. *Stillingfleet.*
- PROPI TIOUS, a.** [*propitius*, Lat. *propice*, Fr.] Favourable; kind. *Addison.*
- PROPI TIOUSLY, ad.** [from *propitius*.] Favourably; kindly. *Roscommon.*

PRO

PROPTIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *propitious*.] Favourableness; kindness. *Temple.*
PROPLASM, *s.* [πρὸ and πλάσμα.] Mould; matrix. *Woodward.*
PROPLASTICE, *s.* [προπλαστική.] The art of making moulds for casting.
PROPO'NENT, *s.* [proponens, Lat.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a position. *Dryden.*
PROPO'RTION, *s.* [proportion, Fr. *proportio*, Lat.]
 1 Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio. *Raleigh.*
 2 Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree. *Addison.*
 3 Harmonick degree. *Milton.*
 4 Symmetry; adaptation of one to another. *Add.*
 5 Form; size. *Darvies.*
To PROPO'RTION, *v. a.* [proportionner, Fr.]
 1 To adjust by comparative relation. *Addison.*
 2 To form symmetrically. *Sidney.*
PROPO'RTIONABLE, *a.* [from *proportion*.] Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit. *Tillotson.*
PROPO'RTIONABLY, *ad.* [from *proportion*.] According to proportion; according to comparative relations. *Rogers.*
PROPO'RTIONAL, *a.* [proportionnel, Fr.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else. *Newton.*
PROPORTIONA'LITY, *s.* [from *proportional*.] The quality of being proportional. *Grew.*
PROPO'RTIONALLY, *ad.* [from *proportional*.] In a stated degree. *Newton.*
PROPO'RTIONATE, *a.* [from *proportion*.] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Grew.*
To PROPO'RTIONATE, *v. a.* [from *proportion*.] To adjust according to settled rates to something else. *Bentley.*
PROPO'RTIONATENESS, *s.* [from *proportionate*.] The state of being by comparison adjusted. *Hale.*
PROPO'SAL, *s.* [from *propose*.]
 1 Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance. *Addison.*
 2 Offer to the mind. *South.*
To PROPO'SE, *v. a.* [proposer, Fr.] To offer to the consideration. *Watts.*
To PROPO'SE, *v. n.* To lay schemes. *Shakesp.*
PROPO'SER, *s.* [from *propose*.] One that offers any thing to consideration. *Swift.*
PROPOSITION, *s.* [proposition, Fr. *propositio*, Lat.]
 1 One of the three parts of a regular argument. *White.*
 2 A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed. *Hammond.*
 3 Proposal; offer of terms. *Clarendon.*
PROPOSITIONAL, *a.* [from *proposition*.] Considered as a proposition. *Watts.*
To PROPOUND, *v. a.* [propono, Lat.]
 1 To offer to consideration; to propose. *Wotton.*
 2 To offer; to exhibit. *Shakespeare.*
PROPOUNDER, *s.* [from *propound*.] He that propounds; he that offers; proposer.
PROPRI'ETARY, *s.* [proprietaire, Fr. from *propriety*.] Possessor in his own right. *Government of the Tongue.*
PROPRI'ETARY, *a.* Belonging to a certain owner. *Grew.*
PROPRI'ETOR, *s.* [proprius, Lat.] A possessor in his own right. *Rogers.*
PROPRI'ETRESS, *s.* [from *proprietor*.] A female possessor in her own right. *L'Estrange.*
PROPRI'ETY, *s.* [proprietas, Lat.]
 Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right. *Suckling.*
 Accuracy; justness. *Locke.*
*** PROPT**, *part.* [for *propped*, from *prop*.] Sustained by some prop. *Pope.*
*** PROPU'GN**, *v. a.* [propugno, Lat.] To defend; to vindicate. *Hammond.*
PROPUGNATION, *s.* [propugnatio, from *propugno*, Lat.] Defence. *Shakespeare.*

PRO

PROPU'GNER, *s.* [from *propugn*.] A defender. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
PROPU'LSION, *s.* [propulsus, Lat.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*
PROPU'LSORY, ** a.* [pro and pello, Lat.] Serving to drive back. *Cato.*
PRORE, *s.* [prora, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of a ship. *Pope.*
PROROGATION, *s.* [prorogatio, Lat.]
 1 Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. *South.*
 2 Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority. *Swift.*
To PROROGUE, *v. a.* [prorogo, Lat.]
 1 To protract; to prolong. *Dryden.*
 2 To put off; to delay. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To withhold the session of parliament to a distant time. *Bacon.*
PRORU'PTION, *s.* [proruptus, Lat.] The act of bursting out. *Brown.*
PROSA'ICK, *a.* [prosaïque, Fr.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.
To PROSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [proscribo, Lat.]
 1 To censure capitally; to doom to destruction. *Roscommon.*
 2 To interdict; not in use. *Dryden.*
PROSCRI'BER, *s.* [from *proscribe*.] One that dooms to destruction. *Dryden.*
PROSCRIPTION, *s.* [proscriptio, Lat.] Doom to death or confiscation. *Ben Jonson.*
PROSE, *s.* [prose, Fr. *prosa*, Lat.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables. *Swift.*
PROSE, ** a.* [from the noun.] Unrestrained by the rules of poetry; done in common language: as, a *prose* writer. *Ash.*
To PROSECUTE, *v. a.* [prosecutus, Lat.]
 1 To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing. *Milton.*
 2 To continue; to carry on. *Hayward.*
 3 To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing. *Holder.*
 4 To pursue by law; to sue criminally.
PROSECUTION, *s.* [from *prosecute*.]
 1 Pursuit; endeavour to carry on. *South.*
 2 Suit against a man in a criminal cause.
PROSECUTOR, *s.* [from *prosecute*.] One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.
PROSELYTE, *s.* [προσηλύτης; proselite, Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion. *Cleaveland.*
To PROSELYTE, *v. a.* To convert: a bad word. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
PROSEMINATION, *s.* [proseminatus, Latin.] Propagation by seed. *Hale.*
PROSO'DIAN, *s.* [from *prosody*.] One skilled in metre or prosody. *Brown.*
PRO'SODY, *s.* [προσῳδία.] The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.
PROSOPOPOE'IA, *s.* [προσωποποιία.] Personification; figure by which things are made persons. *Dryden.*
PRO'SPECT, *s.* [prospectus, Lat.]
 1 View of something distant. *Locke.*
 2 Place which affords an extended view. *Milton.*
 3 Series of objects open to the eye. *Addison.*
 4 Object of view. *Prior.*
 5 View delineated; a picturesque delineation of a landscape. *Reynolds.*
 6 View into futurity. *Smith.*
 7 Regard to something future. *Tillotson.*
To PROSPE'CT, *v. a.* [prospectus, Lat.] To look forward.
PROSPE'CTIVE, *a.* [from *prospect*.]
 1 Viewing at a distance. *Child.*
 2 Acting with foresight.
To PRO'SPER, *v. a.* [prospero, Lat.] To make happy; to favour. *Dryden.*
To PRO'SPER, *v. n.* [prosperer, Fr.]
 1 To be prosperous; to be successful. *Isaiah.*
 2 To thrive; to come forward. *Cowley.*
PROSPE'RITY, *s.* [prosperitas, Lat., *prosperitas*]

PRO

- Fr.]** Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune. *Hooker.*
- PROSPEROUS, a.** [*prosperus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate. *Milton.*
- PROSPEROUSLY, ad.** [from *prosperous*.] Successfully; fortunately. *Bacon.*
- PROSPEROUSNESS, s.** [from *prosperous*.] Prosperity.
- PROSPICIENCE, s.** [*prospicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.
- PROSTERNATION, s.** [*prosterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depression: not used. *Wiseman.*
- To PROSTITUTE, v. a.** [*prostitutio*, Lat. *prostituere*, Fr.]
- 1 To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. *Addison.*
 - 2 To expose upon vile terms. *Tillotson.*
- PROSTITUTE, a.** [*prostitutus*, Lat.] Vitious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom. *Prior.*
- PROSTITUTE, s.** [from the verb.]
- 1 A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A publick strumpet. *Dryden.*
- PROSTITUTION, s.** [*prostitution*, Fr.]
- 1 The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.
 - 2 The life of a publick strumpet. *Addison.*
- PROSTRATE, a.** [*prostratus*, Lat.]
- 1 Lying at length. *Fairfax.*
 - 2 Lying at mercy. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Thrown down in humblest adoration. *Hooker.*
- To PROSTRATE, v. a.** [*prostratus*, Lat.]
- 1 To lie flat; to throw down. *Hayward.*
 - 2 To throw down in adoration. *Duppa.*
- PROSTRATION, s.** [from *prostrate*.]
- 1 The act of falling down in adoration. *South.*
 - 2 Dejection; depression. *Arbuthnot.*
- PROSTY'LE, s.** [*προστυλος*.] A building that has only pillars in the front.
- PROSYLLOGISM, s.** [*pro* and *sylogism*.] A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*
- PROTASIS, s.** [*προτασις*.]
- 1 A maxim or proposition.
 - 2 In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece.
- PROTATICK, a.** [*protatique*, Fr. *πρωτατικός*.] Previous. *Dryden.*
- To PROTECT, v. a.** [*protectus*, Lat. *proteger*, Fr.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield. *Milton.*
- PROTECTION, s.** [*protection*, Fr.]
- 1 Defence; shelter from evil. *Swift.*
 - 2 A passport; exemption from being molested. *Kettlewell.*
- PROTECTIVE, a.** [from *protect*.] Defensive; sheltering. *Thomson.*
- PROTECTOR, s.** [*protecteur*, Fr.]
- 1 Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil; guardian. *Waller.*
 - 2 An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority. *Shakespeare.*
- PROTECTRESS, s.** [*protectrice*, Fr.] A woman that protects. *Bacon.*
- To PROTE'ND, v. a.** [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*
- PROTE'RVITY, s.** [*protervitas*, Lat.] Peevishness; petulance.
- To PROTE'ST, v. n.** [*protestor*, L.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution. *Den.*
- To PROTE'ST, v. a.**
- 1 To prove; to show; to give evidence of: not used. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To call as a witness. *Milton.*
- PROTEST, s.** [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of opinion against something.
- PROTESTANT, a.** [from *protest*.] Belonging to protestants. *Addison.*
- PROTESTANT, s.** [*protestant*, Fr.] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the Reformation, protested against the errors of the church of Rome. *King Charles.*

PRO

- PROTESTATION, s.** [*protestation*, Fr.] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion. *Hooker.*
- PROTE'STER, s.** [from *protest*.] One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. *Atterbury.*
- PROTHO'NOTARY, a.** [*protonotarius*, Latin.] The head register. *Brerewood.*
- PROTHONO'TARISHIP, s.** The office or dignity of the principal register. *Carew.*
- PRO'TOCOL, s.** [*πρωτος* and *κολλη*.] The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.*
- PROTOMA'RTYR, s.** [*πρωτος* and *μαρτυρ*.] The first martyr: a term applied to St. Stephen.
- PRO'TOPLAST, s.** [*πρωτος* and *πλαστος*.] Original; thing first formed as a copy to be followed afterward. *Harvey.*
- PRO'TOTYPE, s.** [*πρωτοτυπον*.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype. *Stillingfleet.*
- To PROTRA'CT, v. a.** [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length. *Knolles.*
- PROTRA'CT, s.** [from the verb.] Tedious continuance. *Speuser.*
- PROTRA'CTER, s.** [from *protract*.]
- 1 One who draws out any thing to tedious length
 - 2 A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.
- PROTRA'CTION, s.** [from *protract*.] The act of drawing to length. *Daniel.*
- PROTRA'CTIVE, a.** [from *protract*.] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length. *Shakespeare.*
- PROTRE'PTICAL, a.** [*προτρεπτικός*.] Hortatory; suatory. *Ward.*
- To PROTRU'DE, v. a.** [*protrudo*, Latin.] To thrust forward. *Woodward.*
- To PROTRU'DE, v. n.** To thrust itself forward. *Bacon.*
- PROTRU'SION, s.** [*protrusus*, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push. *Locke.*
- PROTU'BERANCE, s.** [*protubero*, Lat.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour. *Hale.*
- PROTU'BERANT, a.** [from *protuberate*.] Swelling; prominent. *Ray.*
- To PROTU'BERATE, v. n.** [*protubero*, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent. *Sharp.*
- PROUD, a.** [*prude*, or *prut*, Sax.]
- 1 Too much pleased with himself. *Watts.*
 - 2 Elated; valuing himself. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Milton.*
 - 4 Daring; presumptuous. *Drayton.*
 - 5 Lofty of mien; grand of person. *Milton.*
 - 6 Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. *Bacon.*
 - 7 Ostentatious; specious; grand. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.*
 - 9 Fungous; exuberant. *Arbuthnot.*
- PROU'DLY, ad.** [from *proud*.]
- 1 Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner. *Dryden.*
 - 2 With loftiness of mien. *Milton.*
- To PROVE, v. a.** [*probo*, Lat. *prouver*, Fr.]
- 1 To evince; to show by argument or testimony. *Atterbury.*
 - 2 To try; to bring to the test. *Sandys.*
 - 3 To experience. *Milton.*
 - 4 To endure; to try by suffering or encountering. *Davies.*
- To PROVE, v. n.**
- 1 To make trial. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To be found by experience. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To succeed. *Bacon.*
 - 4 To be found in the event. *Waller.*
- PROVEABLE, a.** [from *prove*.] That may be proved.
- PROVE'DITOR, s.** [*proveditore*, Ital.] One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army. *Friend.*
- PROVENDER, s.** [*provende*, Fr.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Shakespeare.*
- PRO'VEB, s.** [*proverbe*, Fr.]
- 1 A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage. *Addison.*
 - 2 A word; a by-word; name or observation commonly received or uttered. *Tobit*

PRO

- To PROVERB**, *v. a.* Not a good word.
 1 To mention in a proverb. *Milton.*
 2 To provide with a proverb. *Shakespeare.*
PROVERBIAL, *a.* [*proverbial*, Fr.]
 1 Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.*
 2 Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb. *Brown.*
 3 Comprised in a proverb. *Pope.*
PROVERBIALY, *ad.* In a proverb. *Brown.*
To PROVIDE, *v. a.* [*provideo*, Lat.]
 1 To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. *Milton.*
 2 To furnish; to supply. *Bacon.*
 3 To stipulate; to make a conditional limitation.
 4 To provide against. To take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill. *Hale.*
 5 To provide for. To take care of beforehand. *Shakespeare.*
PROVIDED *that*. Upon these terms; this stipulation being made. *L'Estrange.*
PROVIDENCE, *s.* [*providentia*, Lat.]
 1 Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing. *Sidney.*
 2 The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence. *Raleigh.*
 3 Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expense. *Dryden.*
PROVIDENT, *a.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity. *Waller.*
PROVIDENTIAL, *a.* [*from providence*.] Effected by providence; referrible to providence. *Woodward.*
PROVIDENTIALY, *ad.* [*from providential*.] By the care of providence. *Addison.*
PROVIDENTLY, *ad.* [*from provident*.] With foresight; with wise precaution. *Boyle.*
PROVIDER, *s.* [*from provide*.] He who provides or procures. *Shakespeare.*
PROVINCE, *s.* [*province*, Fr. *provincia*, Lat.]
 1 A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Temple.*
 2 The proper office or business of any one. *Otway.*
 3 A region; a tract. *Watts.*
PROVINCIAL, *a.* [*provincial*, Fr.]
 1 Relating to a province. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Appendant to the principal country. *Brown.*
 3 Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished. *Dryden.*
 4 Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not oecumenical. *Ayliffe.*
PROVINCIAL, *s.* [*provincial*, Fr. *from province*.] A spiritual governor. *Stillingfleet.*
To PROVINCIATE, *v. a.* [*from province*.] To turn to a province: not in use. *Howel.*
To PROVINCE, *v. n.* [*provigner*, Fr.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.
PROVISION, *s.* [*provision*, Fr. *provisio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of providing beforehand. *Sidney.*
 2 Measures taken beforehand. *Tillotson.*
 3 Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected. *Knolles.*
 4 Victuals; food; provender. *Clarendon.*
 5 Terms settled; care taken. *Davies.*
PROVISIONAL, *a.* [*provisionel*, Fr. *from provision*.] Temporarily established; provided for present need. *Ayliffe.*
PROVISIONALLY, *ad.* [*from provisional*.] By way of provision. *Locke.*
PROVISO, *s.* [Lat.] Stipulation; caution; provisional condition. *Spenser.*
PROVOCATION, *s.* [*provocatio*, Lat.]
 1 An act or cause by which anger is raised. *Smith.*
 2 An appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe.*
PROVOCATIVE, *s.* [*from provoke*.] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. *Addison.*
PROVOCATIVENESS, *s.* [*from provocative*.] The quality of being provocative.
PROVOCATORY, *a.* [*from provoke*.] Tending to provocation. *Scott.*
To PROVOKE, *v. a.* [*provoco*, Lat.]

PRU

- 1 To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake. *Dryden.*
 2 To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense. *Clarendon.*
 3 To cause; to promote. *Arbutnot.*
 4 To challenge. *Dryden.*
 5 To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Burnet.*
To PROVOKE, *v. n.*
 1 To appeal. A Latinism. *Dryden.*
 2 To produce anger. *Taylor.*
PROVOKER, *s.* [*from provoke*.]
 1 One that raises anger. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
 2 Causer; promoter. *Shakespeare.*
PROVOKINGLY, *ad.* [*from provoking*.] In such a manner as to raise anger. *D. of Piety.*
PROVOST, *s.* [*prafast*, Sax.]
 1 The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college. *Fell.*
 2 The executioner of an army. *Hayward.*
PROVOSTSHIP, *s.* [*from provost*.] The office of a provost. *Hakewill.*
PROW, *s.* [*proue*, Fr. *prora*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ship. *Peucham.*
PROW, *a.* Valiant. *Spenser.*
PROWESS, *s.* [*prouesse*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney.*
PROWEST, *a.* [*from prow*, adjective.]
 1 Bravest; most valiant. *Spenser.*
 2 [*From prowess*.] Brave; valiant. *Milton.*
To PROWL, *v. a.* To rove over. *Sidney.*
To PROWL, *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Tusser.*
PROWLER, *s.* [*from prowl*.] One that roves about for prey. *Thomson.*
PROXIMATE, *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination. near and immediate. *Burnet.*
PROXIMATELY, *ad.* [*from proximate*.] Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley.*
PROXIME, *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate. *Watts.*
PROXIMITY, *s.* [*proximitas*, Lat.] Nearness. *Hayward.*
PROXY, *s.* [By contraction from *procuracy*.]
 1 The agency of another.
 2 The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute. *South.*
 3 The person substituted or deputed. *L'Estr.*
PRUCE, *s.* Prussian leather. *Dryden.*
PRUDE, *s.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation. *Swift.*
PRUDENCE, *s.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudencia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice. *Hale.*
PRUDENT, *a.* [*prudens*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.]
 1 Practically wise. *Milton.*
 2 Foreseeing by natural instinct. *Milton.*
PRUDENTIAL, *a.* [*from prudent*.] Eligible on principles of prudence. *Rogers.*
PRUDENTIALS, *s.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts.*
PRUDENTIALITY, *s.* [*from prudential*.] Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Brown.*
PRUDENTIALLY, *ad.* [*from prudential*.] According to the rules of prudence. *South.*
PRUDENTLY, *ad.* [*from prudent*.] Discreetly; judiciously. *Bacon.*
PRUDERY, *s.* [*from prude*.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.
PRUDISH, *a.* [*from prude*.] Affectedly grave.
To PRUNE, *v. a.*
 1 To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities. *Davies.*
 2 To clear from excrescences; to trim. *Bacon.*
To PRUNE, *v. n.* To dress; to prink: a ludicrous word. *Dryden.*
PRUNE, *s.* [*prune*, *pruneau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum. *Bacon.*
PRUNEL, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PRUNELLO, *s.*
 1 A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made. *Pope.*
 2 A kind of plum. *Ainsworth.*
PRUNER, *s.* [*from prunc*.] One that crops the s

PUC

PRUNIFEROUS, *a.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Latin.] Plum-bearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, *s.* A hook or knife used in pruning trees.

PRUNINGKNIFE, *s.* A knife used in pruning trees.

PRURIENCE, *s.* [*prurio*, Lat.] An itching.

PRURIENCY, *s.* or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRURIENT, *a.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, *a.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.

TO PRY, *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently. *Shakespeare.*

PSALM, *s.* [*ψαλμος*.] A holy song. *Peacham.*

PSALMIST, *s.* [from *psalm*.] A writer of holy songs. *Addison.*

PSALMODY, *s.* [*ψαλμωδία*.] The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMOGRAPHY, *s.* [*ψαλμος* and *γραφω*.] The act of writing psalms.

PSALTER, *s.* [*ψαλτηριον*.] The volume of psalms; a psalm-book.

PSALTERY, *s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks. *Sandys.*

PSEUDO, *s.* [*ψευδος*.] A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudo apostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, *s.* False writing.

PSEUDODOLOGY, *s.* Falsehood of speech. *Arb.*

PSHAW, *interj.* An expression of contempt.

PTISAN, *s.* [*πισησανη*.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and licorice.

PTYALISM, *s.* [*πτυελισμος*.] Salivation; effusion of spittle.

PTYSMAGOGUE, *s.* [*πτυσμα* and *αγω*.] A medicine which discharges spittle.

PUBERTY, *s.* [*pubertas*, Lat.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted. *Bentley.*

PUBESCENCE, *s.* [*pubesco*, Lat.] The state of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBESCENCE, *a.* [*pubescens*, Lat.] Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBLICAN, *s.* [*publicus*, Lat.]
1 A toll gatherer. *Matthew.*
2 A man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION, *s.* [*publico*, Lat.]
1 The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation. *Hooker.*
2 Edition; the act of giving a book to the public. *Pope.*

PUBLIC, *a.* [*publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]
1 Belonging to a state or nation; not private. *Hooker.*
2 Open; notorious; generally known. *Matthew.*
3 General; done by many. *Milton.*
4 Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community. *Clarendon.*
5 Open for general entertainment. *Addison.*

PUBLIC, *s.* [*publicus*, Lat.]
1 The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people. *Addison.*
2 Open view; general notice. *Locke.*

PUBLICLY, *ad.* [from *public*.]
1 In the name of the community. *Addison.*
2 Openly; without concealment. *Bacon.*

PUBLICNESS, *s.* [from *public*.]
1 State of belonging to the community. *Boyle.*
2 Openness; state of being generally known or public.

PUBLICSPIRITED, *a.* [*public* and *spirit*.]
Having regard to the general advantage above private good. *Dryden.*

TO PUBLISH, *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr.]
1 To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known. *Milton.*
2 To put forth a book into the world. *Digby.*

PUBLISHER, *s.* [from *publish*.]
1 One who makes public or generally known. *Atterbury.*
2 One who puts out a book into the world. *Pr.*

PUCCELAGE, *s.* [Fr.] A state of virginity.

PUCK, *s.* [perhaps the same with *pug*.] Some spirit among the fairies, common in romances. *Corbet.*

PUG

PUCKBALL, or *puckfist*, *s.* [from *puck*, a fairy's ball.] A kind of mushroom full of dust.

TO PUCKER, *v. a.* [from *puck*, the fairy.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications. *Spectator.*

PUDDER, *s.* [*fudur*, Islandick, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle. Commonly written *pother*. *Locke.*

TO PUDDER, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle. *Locke.*

TO PUDDER, *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound. *Locke.*

PUDDING, *s.* [*puding*, Swedish.]
1 A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.
2 The gut of an animal. *Shakespeare.*
3 A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.
4 A proverbial name for victuals. *Prior.*

PUDDINGPIE, *s.* [*pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PUDDINGTIME, *s.* [*pudding* and *time*.]
1 The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.
2 Nick of time; critical minute. *Hudibras.*

PUDDLER, *s.* [*puteolus*, Lat. *Skinner*.] A small muddy lake; a dirty plash. *Hall.*

TO PUDDLER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Sidney.*

PUDDLY, *a.* [from *puddle*.] Muddy; dirty; miry. *Carew.*

PUDDOCK, or **PURROCK**, *s.* [for *paddock*, or *parrock*.] A provincial word for a small enclosure.

PUDENCY, *s.* [*pudens*, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shakespeare.*

PUDICITY, *s.* [*pudicité*, Fr. from *pudicitia*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity.

PUEFELLOW, *s.* A partner. *Shakespeare.*

PUERILE, *a.* [*puerile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childish; boyish. *Pope.*

PUERILITY, *s.* [*puerilitas*, Lat.] Childishness; boyishness. *Dryden.*

PUE, *s.* A kind of waterfowl. *Walton.*

PUFF, *s.* [*pos*, Dutch.]
1 A quick blast with the mouth. *Philips.*
2 A small blast of wind. *Raleigh.*
3 A fungous ball filled with dust.
4 Any thing light and porous: as, *puff* paste.
5 Something to sprinkle powder on the hair.

TO PUFF, *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]
1 To swell the cheeks with wind.
2 To blow with a quick blast. *Shakespeare.*
3 To blow with scornfulness. *South.*
4 To breathe thick and hard. *L'Estrange.*
5 To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation. *Herbert.*
6 To swell with the wind or air. *Boyle.*

TO PUFF, *v. a.*
1 To swell as with wind. *Ray.*
2 To drive or agitate with blasts of wind. *Shak.*
3 To drive with a blast of breath scornfully. *Dryden.*
4 To swell or blow up with praise. *Bacon.*
5 To swell or elate with pride. *Shakespeare.*

PUFFER, *s.* [from *puff*.] One that puffs.

PUFFIN, *s.* [*puffino*, Italian.]
1 A waterfowl. *Carew.*
2 A kind of fish.
3 A kind of fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINGAPPLE, *s.* A sort of apple. *Ainsw.*

PUFFINGLY, *ad.* [from *puffing*.]
1 Tumidly; with swell.
2 With shortness of breath.

PUFFY, *a.* [from *puff*.]
1 Windy; flatulent. *Wiseman.*
2 Tumid; turgid. *Dryden.*

PUG, *s.* [*piga*, Sax.] A kind name of a monkey or any thing tenderly loved. *Addison.*

PUGGERED, *a.* [perhaps for *puckered*.] Crowded; complicated. *More.*

PUGH, *interj.* A word of contempt.

PUGIL, *s.* [*pugille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and first two fingers. *Bacon.*

PUL

- PUGNA'CIOUS**, *a.* [*pugnax*, Lat.] Inclination to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.
- PUGNA'CITY**, *s.* [*pugnax*, Lat.] Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.
- PUPSNE**, *a.* [*puis ne*, Fr.]
- 1 Young; younger; later in time. *Hale.*
 - 2 Inferiour; lower in rank. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Petty; inconsiderable; small. *Shakespeare.*
- PU'SSANCE**, *s.* [*puissance*, Fr.] Power; strength; force. *Milton.*
- PU'SSANT**, *a.* [*puissant*, Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible. *Raleigh.*
- PU'SSANTLY**, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.
- PUKE**, *s.* [of uncertain derivation.]
- 1 Vomit.
 - 2 Medicine causing vomit.
- To PUKE**, *v. n.* To spew; to vomit. *Shakesp.*
- PU'KER**, *s.* [from *puke*.] A medicine causing vomit. *Garth.*
- PU'LCHRITUDE**, *s.* [*pulchritudo*, Lat.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness. *More.*
- To PULE**, *v. n.* [*piauler*, Fr.]
- 1 To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Locke.*
- PU'LICK**, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PU'LILOSE**, *a.* [*pulicosus*, Lat.] Abounding with fleas.
- PU'LIOL**, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- To PULL**, *v. a.* [*pullian*, Sax.]
- 1 To draw violently toward one: opposed to push, which is to drive from one. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 2 To draw forcibly. *Hayward.*
 - 3 To pluck; to gather. *Mortimer.*
 - 4 To tear; to rend. *Lamentations.*
 - 5 To pull down. To subvert; to demolish. *Howe.*
 - 6 To pull down. To degrade. *Roscommon.*
 - 7 To pull up. To extirpate; to eradicate. *Locke.*
- PULL**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 The act of pulling. *Swift.*
 - 2 Contest; struggle. *Carew.*
 - 3 Pluck; violence suffered. *Shakespeare.*
- PU'LLER**, *s.* [from *pull*.] One that pulls. *Shakespeare.*
- PU'LLEN**, *s.* Poultry. *Bailey.*
- PU'LLET**, *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen. *Br.*
- PU'LLEY**, *s.* [*poulie*, Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs. *Swift.*
- To PU'LLULATE**, *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Lat. *pullatier*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.
- PU'LMONARY**, *s.* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth.*
- PU'LMONARY**, } *a.* [*pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
- PULMO'NICK**, }
- PULP**, *s.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.]
- 1 Any soft mass. *Bacon.*
 - 2 The soft part of fruit. *Ray.*
- PU'LPIT**, *s.* [*pulpitum*, Lat.]
- 1 A place raised on high, where a speaker stands. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced. *Dryden.*
- PU'LPOUS**, *a.* [from *pulp*.] Soft. *Philips.*
- PU'LPOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *pulpous*.] The quality of being pulpy.
- PU'LPY**, *a.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy. *Arbuthnot.*
- PULSA'TION**, *s.* [*pulsatio*, Lat.] The act of moving or beating with quick strokes against any thing opposing. *Harvey.*
- PULSA'TOR**, *s.* [*pulso*, Lat.] A striker; a beater.
- PULSE**, *s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.]
- 1 The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch. *Quincy.*
 - 2 Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction. *Newton.*
 - 3 To feel one's pulse. To try or know one's mind artfully.
 - 4 [From *pull*.] Leguminous plants. Plants not reaped but pulled or plucked. *Milton.*
- To PULSE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse. *Ray.*
- PU'LSION**, *s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction. *More.*

PUN

- PU'LVERABLE**, *a.* [*pulveris*, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust. *Boyle.*
- PULVERIZA'TION**, *s.* [from *pulverize*.] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.
- To PU'LVERIZE**, *v. n.* [*pulveris*, Lat.] To reduce to powder: to reduce to dust. *Boyle.*
- PULVE'RULENCE**, *s.* [*pulverulentia*, Latin.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.
- PULVE'RULENT**,* *a.* [*pulveris*, Lat.] Dusty; full of dust. *Cole.*
- PU'LVIL**, *s.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet scented powder. *Gay.*
- To PU'LVIL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Congreve.*
- PU'MICE**, *s.* A slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this state by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities; and of a pale, whitish, grey colour: the *pumice* is found particularly about the burning mountains. *Hill.*
- PU'MMEL**, *s.* See **POMMEL**.
- PUMP**, *s.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French.]
- 1 An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.
 - 2 A shoe with a thin sole and low heel. *Shakesp.*
- To PUMP**, *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump. *Decay of Piety.*
- To PUMP**, *v. a.*
- 1 To raise or throw out as by means of a pump. *Blackmore.*
 - 2 To examine artfully by sly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets. *Ottway.*
- PU'MPER**, *s.* [from *pump*.] The person or the instrument that pumps. *Boyle.*
- PU'MPION**, } *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- PU'MPKIN**,* }
- PUN**, *s.* An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings. *Addison.*
- To PUN**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. *Dryden.*
- To PUNCH**, *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument. *Wise.*
- PUNCH**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies. *Moxon.*
 - 2 A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Swift.*
 - 3 [From *punchinello*, Ital.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show. *Gay.*
 - 4 In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.
- PUN'CHEON**, *s.* [*poinçon*, Fr.]
- 1 An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression. *Camden.*
 - 2 A measure of liquids.
- PU'NCHE**, *s.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole. *Grew.*
- PUNCTI'LIO**, *s.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness. *Addison.*
- PUNCTI'LIOUS**, *a.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superstition. *Rogers.*
- PUNCTI'LIOUSLY**,* *ad.* [from *punctilious*.] In compliance with punctilio. *Burke.*
- PUNCTI'LIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *punctilious*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.
- PU'NCTO**, *s.* [*punto*, Spanish.]
- 1 Nice point of ceremony. *Bacon.*
 - 2 The point in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
- PU'NCTUAL**, *a.* [*punctuel*, Fr.]
- 1 Comprised in a point; consisting in a point. *Milton.*
 - 2 Exact; nice; punctilious. *Atterbury.*
- PUNCTUA'LITY**, *s.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness. *Howel.*
- PU'NCTUALLY**, *ad.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously. *Ray.*
- PU'NCTUALNESS**, *s.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety. *Felton.*
- PUNCTUA'TION**, *s.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing. *Addison.*
- To PU'NCTULATE**, *v. n.* [*punctulam*, Lat.] To mark with small spots. *Woodward.*

PU

PUNCTURE, *s.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point. *Brown.*
PU'NDLE, *s.* A short and fat woman. *Ainsw.*
PU'NGAR, *s.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsw.*
PU'NGENCY, *s.* [from *pungent*.]
 1 Power of pricking. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Heat on the tongue; acridness.
 3 Powe to pierce the mind. *Hammond.*
 4 Acrimoniousness; keenness. *Stillingfleet.*
PU'NGENT, *a.* [*pungens*, Lat.]
 1 Pricking. *Pope.*
 2 Sharp on the tongue; acrid. *Newton.*
 3 Piercing; sharp. *Swift.*
 4 Acrimonious; biting. *Dryden.*
PU'NICE, *s.* A wall louse; a bug. *Ainsworth.*
PUN'ICEOUS, *a.* [*puniceus*, Lat.] Purple.
PU'NINESS, *s.* [from *puny*.] Pettiness; smallness.
To PU'NISH, *v. a.* [*punio*, Lat.]
 1 To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime. *Leviticus.*
 2 To revenge a fault with pain or death.
PU'NISHABLE, *a.* [*punissable*, Fr. from *punish*.]
 Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment. *Taylor.*
PU'NISHABLENESS, *s.* [from *punishable*.] The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.
PU'NISHER, *s.* [from *punish*.] One who inflicts pains for a crime. *Milton.*
PU'NISHMENT, *s.* [*punissement*, Fr.] Any infliction or pain imposed in vengeance of a crime. *Locke.*
PUN'ITION, *s.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Latin.] Punishment. *Ainsworth.*
PU'NITIVE, *a.* [*punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting punishment. *Hammond.*
PU'NITORY, *a.* [*punio*, Lat.] Punishing; tending to punishment.
PUNK, *s.* A whore; a common prostitute. *Shak.*
PU'NSTER, *s.* [from *pun*.] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning. *Arbuthnot.*
PUNT, ** s.* [*pontonium*, Sax.] A small flat bottomed boat. *Portlock.*
To PUNT, *v. a.* To play at basset and ombre. *Addison.*
PU'NY, *a.* [*puis nê*, Fr.]
 1 Young.
 2 Inferiour; petty; of an under rate. *Shak.*
PU'NY, *s.* A young and unexperienced unseasoned wretch. *South.*
To PUP, *v. n.* [from *puppy*.] To bring forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.
PU'PIL, *s.* [*pupilla*, Lat.]
 1 The apple of the eye. *Bacon.*
 2 [From *pupillus*, Lat.] A scholar; one under the care of a tutor. *Locke.*
 3 A ward; one under the care of a guardian. *Dryden.*
PU'PILAGE, *s.* [from *pupil*.]
 1 State of being a scholar. *Locke.*
 2 Wardship; minority. *Spenser.*
PU'PILARY, *a.* [*pupillaris*, Lat.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
PU'PPET, *s.* [*poupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Lat.]
 1 A small image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope.*
 2 A word of contempt. *Shakespeare.*
PU'PPETMAN, *s.* [*puppet and man*.] Master of a puppetshow. *Swift.*
PU'PPETSHOW, *s.* [*puppet and show*.] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire. *Swift.*
PU'PPY, *s.* [*poupée*, Fr.]
 1 A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Gay.*
 2 A name of contemptuous reproach to a man. *Shakespeare.*
To PU'PPY, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.
PURBL'ND, *a.* [corrupted from *poreblind*.] Nearsighted; shortsighted. *Shakespeare.*
PURBL'NDNESS, *s.* Shortness of sight.
PU'RCHASABLE, *a.* [from *purchase*.] That may be purchased, bought, or obtained. *Locke.*
To PU'RCHASE, *v. a.* [*purchasser*, Fr.]
 1 To acquire, not inherit

PUR

2 To buy for a price. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To obtain at any expense, as of labour or danger. *Milton.*
 4 To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. *Shakespeare.*
PU'RCHASE, *s.* [*purchas*, old Fr.]
 1 Any thing bought or obtained for a price. *Loc.*
 2 Any thing of which possession is taken any other way than by inheritance. *Shakespeare.*
PU'RCHASER, *s.* [from *purchase*.] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Addison.*
PURE, *a.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.]
 1 Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney.*
 2 Not filthy; not sullied. *Proverbs.*
 3 Unmingled; not altered by mixtures. *Taylor.*
 4 Genuine; real; unadulterated. *James.*
 5 Not connected with any thing extrinsick; as, pure mathematicks. *Watts.*
 6 Free; clear. *Philips.*
 7 Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent. *Milton.*
 8 Incorrupt: not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. *Tickel.*
 9 Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech. *Asch.*
 10 Mere: as, a pure villian. *Clarendon.*
 11 Chaste; modest: as, a pure virgin.
PU'RELY, *ad.* [from *pure*.]
 1 In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Isaiah.*
 2 Innocently; without guilt.
 3 Merely; completely; totally. *Clarendon.*
PU'RENESS, *s.* [from *pure*.]
 1 Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. *Temple.*
 2 Simplicity; exemption from composition. *Dryden.*
 3 Innocence; freedom from guilt. *Com. Prayer.*
 4 Freedom from vitious modes of speech. *Asch.*
PU'RFILE, *s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns. *Bailey.*
To PU'RFILE, *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border. *Spenser.*
PU'RFILE, *s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A border of embroidery.
PU'RFILED, *s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A border of embroidery.
PURGA'TION, *s.* [*purgation*, Fr.]
 1 The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures. *Burnet.*
 2 The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon.*
 3 The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.
PU'RGATIVE, *a.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuation downward. *Bacon.*
PURGATO'RIAL, ** a.* [from *purgatory*.] Belonging to purgatory. *Ash.*
PU'RGATORY, *s.* [*purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Stillingfleet.*
To PURGE, *v. a.* [*purgo*, Lat.]
 1 To cleanse; to clear. *Bacon.*
 2 To clear from impurities. *Woodward.*
 3 To clear from guilt. *Hebrews.*
 4 To clear from imputation of guilt. *Shaksp.*
 5 To sweep or put away impurities. *D. of Piety.*
 6 To evacuate the body by stool. *Camden.*
 7 To clarify; to desecate.
To PURGE, *v. n.*
 1 To grow pure by clarification.
 2 To have frequent stools.
PURGE, *s.* A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool. *Arbuthnot.*
PU'RGER, *s.* [from *purge*.]
 1 One who clears away any thing noxious. *Shak.*
 2 Purge; cathartick. *Bacon.*
PURIFICA'TION, *s.* [*purificatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of making pure. *Boyle.*
 2 The act of cleansing from guilt or pollution. *Taylor.*
 3 A rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.
PU'RIFICATIVE, *a.* [from *purify*.] Having
PU'RIFICATORY, *s.* power or tendency to make pure.
PU'RIFIER, *s.* [from *purify*.] Cleanser; refiner. *Malachi.*
To PU'RIFY, *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico* Lat.]

PUR

- 1** To make pure.
2 To free from any extraneous admixture. *Dry.*
3 To make clear. *Sidney.*
4 To free from guilt or corruption. *South.*
5 To free from pollution, as by lustration. *Job.*
6 To clear from barbarisms or improprieties. *Sprat.*
To PURIFY, v. n. To grow pure. *Burnet.*
PURIST, s. [*puriste, Fr.*] One superstitiously nice in the use of words.
PURITAN, s. [from *pure*.] A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion. *Sanderson.*
PURITANICAL, a. [from *puritan*.] Relating to puritans. *Walton.*
PURITANISM, s. [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan. *Wotton.*
PURITY, s. [*purité, Fr. puritas, Lat.*]
1 Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. *Thomson.*
2 Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Wake.*
3 Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes. *Shakespeare.*
PURL, s. [contracted from *purflo*.]
1 An embroidered and puckered border. *Bacon.*
2 A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.
To PURL, v. n. To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise. *Milton.*
To PURL, v. a. To decorate with fringe or embroidery. *Ben Jonson.*
PURLIEU, s. The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; enclosure; district. *Spectator.*
PURLINS, s. In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*
To PURLOIN, v. a. [*pour and loin, Fr.*] To steal; to take by theft. *Denham.*
PURLOINER, s. [from *purloin*.] A thief; one that steals clandestinely. *L'Estrange.*
PURPARTY, s. [*pour and parti, Fr.*] Share; part in division. *Davies.*
PURPLE, a. [*poupre, Fr. purpureus, Lat.*]
1 Red tinged with blue. *Wotton.*
2 In poetry, red. *Dryden.*
To PURPLE, v. a. [*purpuro, Lat.*] To make red; to colour with purple. *Milton.*
PURPLE, s. The purple colour; a purple dress. *Milton.*
PURPLES, s. (Without a singular.) Spots of livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.
PURPLISH, a. [from *purple*.] Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*
PURPORT, s. [*pourporte, Fr.*] Design; tendency of a writing or discourse. *Norris.*
To PURPORT, v. a. [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to show. *Rowe.*
PURPOSE, s. [*propos, Fr. propositum, Lat.*]
1 Intention; design. *Knolles.*
2 Effect; consequence. *Baker.*
3 Instance; example. *L'Estrange.*
To PURPOSE, v. a. [from the noun.] To intend; to design; to resolve. *Hooker.*
PURPOSELY, ad. [from *purpose*.] By design; by intention. *Pope.*
PURPRISE, s. [*pourpris, old Fr. purprisum, law Lat.*] A close or enclosure; as also the whole compass of a manor. *Bacon.*
PURR, s. A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*
To PURR, v. n. To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.
PURRING, s. [from the verb.] The noise of a cat or leopard when pleased. *Ash.*
PURSE, s. [*bourse, Fr. purs, Welsh.*] A small bag in which money is contained. *Shakespeare.*
To PURSE, v. a. [from the noun.]
1 To put into a purse. *Dryden.*
2 To contract as a purse. *Shakespeare.*
PURSENET, s. [*purse and net*.] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string. *Mortimer.*
PURSEPROUD, a. [*purse and proud*.] Puffed up with money.
PURSER, s. [from *purse*.] The paymaster of a ship.

PUS

- PURSINESS, } s.** [from *pursy*.] Shortness of
PURSVENESS, } breath.
PURSLAIN, s. [*portulaca*.] A plant. *Wiseman.*
PURSUABLE, a. [from *pursue*.] What may be pursued.
PURSUANCE, s. [from *pursue*.] Prosecution; process.
PURSUANT, a. [from *pursue*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.
To PURSUE, v. a. [*poursuivre, Fr.*]
1 To chase; to follow in hostility. *Shakespeare.*
2 To prosecute; to continue. *Proverbs.*
3 To imitate; to follow as an example. *Dryden.*
4 To endeavour to attain. *Prior.*
To PURSUE, v. n. To go on; to proceed: a gallicism. *Boyle.*
PURSUER, s. [from *pursue*.] One who follows in hostility. *Denham.*
PURSUIT, s. [*poursuite, Fr.*]
1 The act of following with hostile intention. *Milton.*
2 Endeavour to attain. *Dryden.*
3 Prosecution. *Clarendon.*
PURSUIVANT, s. [*poursuivant, Fr.*] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Dry.*
PURSY, a. [*poussif, Fr.*] Shortbreathed and fat. *Shakespeare.*
PURTENANCE, s. [*appertenance, Fr.*] The pluck of an animal. *Exodus.*
PURULENCE, } s. [from *purulent*.] Generation
PURULENCY, } of pus or matter. *Arbuthnot.*
PURULENT, a. [*purulent, Fr. purulentus, Lat.*] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds. *Arbuthnot.*
To PURVEY, v. a. [*pourvoir, Fr.*]
1 To provide with conveniencies. *Spenser.*
2 To procure. *Thomson.*
To PURVEY, v. n. To buy in provisions. *Milt.*
PURVEYANCE, s. [from *purvey*.]
1 Provision. *Spenser.*
2 Procurement of victuals.
3 An exaction of provisions for the king's followers. *Bacon.*
PURVEYOR, s. [from *purvey*.]
1 One that provides victuals. *Raleigh.*
2 A procurer; a pimp. *Addison.*
PURVIEW, s. [*pourvieu, Fr.*] Proviso; providing clause. *Hale.*
PUS, s. [*Lat.*] The matter of a well-digested sore. *Arbuthnot.*
To PUSH, v. a. [*pousser, Fr.*]
1 To strike with a thrust. *Exodus.*
2 To force or drive by impulse. *Job.*
3 To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence. *Shakespeare.*
4 To press forward: as, to push a prosecution. *Addison.*
5 To urge; to drive. *Addison.*
6 To enforce; to drive to a conclusion. *Swift.*
7 To importune; to tease.
To PUSH, v. n.
1 To make a thrust. *Addison.*
2 To make an effort. *Dryden.*
3 To make an attack. *Daniel.*
4 To burst out with violence.
PUSH, s. [from the verb.]
1 Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument. *Knolles.*
2 An impulse; force impressed. *Addison.*
3 Assault; attack. *Watts.*
4 A forcible onset; a strong effort. *Shakespeare.*
5 Exigence; trial; extremity. *Atterbury.*
6 A sudden emergence. *Shakespeare.*
7 A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal. *Bacon.*
PUSHER, s. [from *push*.] He who pushes forward.
PUSHING, a. [from *push*.] Enterprising; vigorous.
PUSHPIN, s. [*push and pin*.] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estran.*
PUSILLANIMITY, s. [*pusillanimité, Fr.*] Cowardice; meanness of spirit. *South.*
PUSILLANIMOUS, s. [*pusillanime, Fr.*] Meanspirited; narrowminded; cowardly. *Bacon.*
PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, s. [from *pusillanimous*.] Meanness of spirit.

PUT

- PUSS, s.**
 1 The fondling name of a cat. *L'Estrange.*
 2 The sportsman's term for a hare. *Gay.*
- PU'STULE, s.** [*pustule*, Fr. *pustula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a push; an efflorescence. *Arbuthnot.*
- PU'STULOUS, a.** [from *pustule*.] Full of pustules; pimply.
- To PUT, v. a.** [*putter*, to plant, Danish.]
 1 To lay or reposit in any place. *Milton.*
 2 To place in any situation. *L'Estrange.*
 3 To place in any state or condition. *Shakesp.*
 4 To repose. *Chronicles.*
 5 To trust; to give up.
 6 To expose; to apply to any thing. *Locke.*
 7 To push into action. *Swift.*
 8 To apply. *Dryden.*
 9 To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed. *Wake.*
 10 To cause; to produce. *Locke.*
 11 To compromise; to consign to writing.
 12 To add. *Ecclus.*
 13 To place in a reckoning. *Locke.*
 14 To reduce to any state. *Shakespeare.*
 15 To oblige; to urge. *Boyle.*
 16 To incite; to instigate; to exhort; to urge by influence. *Addison.*
 17 To propose; to state. *Swift.*
 18 To form; to regulate.
 19 To reach to another. *Habakkuk.*
 20 To bring into any state of mind or temper. *Locke.*
 21 To offer; to advance. *Atterbury.*
 22 To unite; to place as an ingredient. *Locke.*
 23 To put by. To turn off; to divert. *Taylor.*
 24 To put by. To thrust aside. *Sidney.*
 25 To put down. To baffle; to repress; to crush. *Shakespeare.*
 26 To put down. To degrade. *Spenser.*
 27 To put down. To bring into disuse. *Dryden.*
 28 To put down. To confute. *Shakespeare.*
 29 To put forth. To propose. *Judges.*
 30 To put forth. To extend. *Genesis.*
 31 To put forth. To emit, as a sprouting plant. *Bacon.*
 32 To put forth. To exert. *Taylor.*
 33 To put in. To interpose. *Collier.*
 34 To put in. To drive to harbour. *Chapman.*
 35 To put in practice. To use; to exercise. *Dryden.*
 36 To put off. To divest; to lay aside. *Addison.*
 37 To put off. To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse. *Boyle.*
 38 To put off. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate. *Wake.*
 39 To put off. To pass fallaciously. *Swift.*
 40 To put off. To discard. *Shakespeare.*
 41 To put off. To recommend; to vend or obtrude. *Bacon.*
 42 To put on or upon. To impute; to charge.
 43 To put on or upon. To invest with, as clothes or covering. *Ben Jonson.*
 44 To put on. To forward; to promote; to incite. *Shakespeare.*
 45 To put on or upon. To impose; to inflict. *L'Estrange.*
 46 To put on. To assume; to take. *Shakespeare.*
 47 To put over. To refer. *Shakespeare.*
 48 To put out. To place at usury. *Child.*
 49 To put out. To extinguish. *Milton.*
 50 To put out. To emit as a plant. *Bacon.*
 51 To put out. To extend; to protrude. *Genesis.*
 52 To put out. To expel; to drive from. *Spenser.*
 53 To put out. To make publick. *Dryden.*
 54 To put out. To disconcert. *Bacon.*
 55 To put to. To kill by; to punish by. *Shakes.*
 56 To put to. To refer to; to expose. *Bacon.*
 57 To put to it. To distress; to perplex; to press hard. *Addison.*
 58 To put to. To assist with. *Sidney.*
 59 To put to death. To kill. *Bacon.*
 60 To put together. To accumulate into one sum or mass. *Burnet.*
 61 To put up. To pass unrevenged. *L'Estrange.*
 62 To put up. To emit; to cause to germinate, as plants. *Bacon.*

PUZ

- 63 To put up. To expose publickly. as, these goods are put up to sale.
- 64 To put up. To start from a cover. *Addison.*
- 65 To put up. To hoard. *Spelman.*
- 66 To put up. To hide. *Shakespeare.*
- 67 To put upon. To impose; to lay upon. *Shak.*
- 68 To put upon trial. To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination. *Arbuthnot.*
- To PUT, v. n.**
 1 To go or move. *Bacon.*
 2 To steer a vessel. *Addison.*
 3 To shoot or germinate. *Bacon.*
 4 To put forth. To leave a port. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To put forth. To germinate; to bud. *Shakes.*
 6 To put in. To enter a haven. *Pope.*
 7 To put in. To offer a claim. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To put in for. To claim; to stand candidate for. *Locke.*
 9 To put off. To leave land. *Addison.*
 10 To put over. To sail across. *Abbot.*
 11 To put to sea. To set sail; to begin the course. *Bacon.*
 12 To put up. To offer one's self a candidate. *L'Estrange.*
 13 To put up. To advance to; to bring one's self forward. *Swift.*
 14 To put up with. To suffer without resentment.
- PUT, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 An action of distress. *L'Estrange.*
 2 A rustick; a clown. *Bramston.*
 3 A game at cards.
 4 Put off. Excuse; shift. *L'Estrange.*
- PU'TAGE, s.** [*putain*, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part.
- PU'TANISM, s.** [*putanisme*, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.
- PU'TATIVE, a.** [*putatif*, Fr. from *puto*, Latin.] Supposed; reputed. *Ayliffe.*
- PU'TID, a.** [*putidus*, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless. *L'Estrange.*
- PU'TIDNESS, s.** [from *putid*.] Meanness; villainess.
- PU'TLOG, s.** *Putlogs* are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*
- PUTRE'DINOUS, a.** [*putredo*, Lat.] Stinking; rotten. *Floyer.*
- PUTREFA'CTION, s.** [*putrefaction*, Fr.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. *Quincy.*
- PUTREFA'CTIVE, a.** [*putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten. *Wiseman.*
- To PU'TREFY, v. a.** [*putrifier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness. *Temple.*
- To PU'TREFY, v. n.** To rot. *Bacon.*
- PUTRE'SCENCE, s.** [*putresco*, Lat.] The state of rotting. *Brown.*
- PUTRE'SCENT, a.** [*putrescens*, Lat.] Growing rotten. *Arbuthnot.*
- PU'TRID, a.** [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.]
 1 Rotten; corrupt. *Waller.*
 2 Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and putrefy, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quincy.*
- PU'TRIDNESS, s.** [from *putrid*.] Rottenness. *Floyer.*
- PU'TTER, s.** [from *put*.]
 1 One who puts. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Putter on. Inciter; instigator. *Shakespeare.*
- PU'TTINGSTONE, s.** In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *puttingstones*, for trials of strength. *Pope.*
- PU'TTOCK, s.** [derived by *Minshew*, from *buteo*, Lat.] A buzzard. *Peacham.*
- PU'TTY, s.**
 1 A kind of powder on which glass is ground. *Newton.*
 2 A kind of cement used by glaziers.
- To PU'ZZLE, v. a.** [for *postle*, from *pose*.] *Skin.*
 1 To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to

QUA

entangle; to gravel; to put to a stand; to tease. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To make intricate; to entangle. *Addison.*
 To PUZZLE, v. n. To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward. *L'Estrange.*
 PUZZLE, s. [from the verb.] Embarrassment; perplexity. *Bacon.*
 PUZZLER, s. [from puzzle.] He who puzzles.
 PYBALD, * a. [pye and bald.] Spotted with white or some other colour. *Scott.*
 PYGARG, s. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
 PYGMEAN, a. [from pigmy.] Belonging to a pigmy. *Milton.*
 PYGMY, s. [pygmée, Fr. πυγμαίος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes. *Bentley.*
 PYLORUS, s. [πυλῶρος.] The lower orifice of the stomach.
 PYRAMID, s. [pyramide, Fr. πυραμῖς.] A solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*
 PYRAMIDAL, } a. [from pyramid.] Having
 PYRAMIDICAL, } the form of a pyramid. *Locke.*
 PYRAMIDICALLY, ad. [from pyramidal.] In form of a pyramid. *Broome.*
 PYRAMIS, s. A pyramid. *Bacon.*
 PYRE, s. [pyra, Lat.] A pile on which the dead are burnt. *Dryden.*
 PYRITES, s. [πυρ.] Firestone. *Woodward.*
 PYROMANCY, s. [πυρομαντία.] Divination by fire. *Ayliffe.*
 PYROTECHNICAL, a. [pyrotechnique, Fr. from pyrotechnicks.] Engaged or skilled in fireworks.
 PYROTECHNICKS, s. [πυρ and τεχνή.] The art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.
 PYROTECHNY, s. [pyrotechnie, Fr.] The art of managing fire. *Hale.*
 PYROTIC, * a. [πυρ.] Caustic; burning. *Ash.*
 PYRRHONISM, s. [from Pyrrho, the founder of the scepticks.] Scepticism.
 PYX, s. [pyxis, Latin.] The box in which the Romanists keep the host.

Q Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which the Saxons generally used cw: the name of this letter is cue, from queue, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.
 Q, * as an old Latin numeral, stands for five hundred, and with a dash over it for five hundred thousand. *Ash.*
 QUAB, s. [gohio.] A sort of fish.
 To QUACK, v. a. [quacken, Dutch.]
 1 To cry like a duck. *King.*
 2 To chatter boastingly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously. *Hudibras.*
 QUACK, s. [from the verb.]
 1 A boasted pretender to arts which he does not understand. *Felton.*
 2 A vain boasting pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. *Addison.*
 3 An artful tricking practitioner in physick. *Pope.*
 QUACKERY, s. [from quack.] Mean or bad acts in physick; also pretensions to any art.
 QUACKSALVER, s. [quack and salve.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicaster; a charlatan. *Burton.*
 QUADRAGESIMAL, a. [quadragesimal, Fr. quadragesima, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to lent; used in lent. *Sanderson.*
 QUADRANGLE, s. [quadratus and angulus, Lat.] A square; a surface with four right angles. *Hovel.*
 QUADRANGULAR, a. [from quadrangle.] Square; having four right angles. *Woodward.*
 QUADRANT, s. [quadrans, Lat.]
 1 The fourth part, the quarter. *Brown.*

QUA

The quarter of a circle. *Holder.*
 2 An instrument with which altitudes are taken. *Gay.*
 QUADRANTAL, a. [from quadrant.] Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Denham.*
 QUADRATE, a. [quadratus, Lat.]
 1 Square; having four equal and parallel sides.
 2 Divisible into four equal parts. *Hakewill.*
 3 [From quadrans, Lat.] Suited; applicable. *Harvey.*
 QUADRATE, s. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Spenser.*
 To QUADRATE, v. n. [quadro, Lat. quadrer, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated. *Addison.*
 QUADRATICK, a. Four square; belonging to a square.
 QUADRATICK equations. Such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root, or the number sought. *Harris.*
 QUADRATURE, s. [quadrature, Fr.]
 1 The act of squaring. *Watts.*
 2 The first and last quarter of the moon. *Locke.*
 3 The state of being square; a quadrate; a square. *Milton.*
 QUADRENNIAL, a. [qua lrennium, Lat.]
 1 Comprising four years.
 2 Happening once in four years.
 QUADRIBLE, a. [quadro, Lat.] That may be squared. *Derham.*
 QUADRIFID, a. [quadrifidis, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.
 QUADRILATERAL, a. [quadrilatere, Fr.] Having four sides. *Woodward.*
 QUADRILATERALNESS, s. The property of having four rightlined sides.
 QUADRILLE, s. A game at cards.
 QUADRIN, s. [quadrinus, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*
 QUADRINO'MIAL, * } a. [quatuor and nomen,
 QUADRINO'MICAL, } Lat.] Consisting of four denominations.
 QUADRIPARTITE, a. [quatuor and partitus, Lat.] Having four parts; divided into four parts.
 QUADRIPARTITELY, ad. In a quadripartite distribution.
 QUADRIPARTITION, s. A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity.
 QUADRIPHYLLOUS, a. [quatuor and φύλλον.] Having four leaves.
 QUADRIREME, s. [quadriremis, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.
 QUADRISYLLABLE, s. [quatuor and syllable.] A word of four syllables.
 QUADRIVALVES, s. [quatuor and valvæ, Lat.] Doors with four folds.
 QUADRIVIAL, a. [quadrivium, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.
 QUADRUPED, s. [quadrupede, Fr. quadrupes, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts. *Arbuthnot.*
 QUADRUPED, a. Having four feet. *Watts.*
 QUADRU'PEDAL, * a. [from quadruped.] Having four feet; going on four feet. *Ash.*
 QUADRUPLE, a. [quadruplus, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told. *Raleigh.*
 To QUADRUPLICATE, v. a. [quadruplico, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.
 QUADRUPLICATION, s. [from quadruplicate.] The taking a thing four times.
 QUADRUPLY, ad. [from quadruple.] To a fourfold quantity. *Swift.*
 QUÆ'RE, v. a. [Lat.] Inquire; seek.
 To QUAFF, v. a. [coëffer, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts. *Shakes.*
 To QUAFF, v. n. To drink luxuriously. *Shake.*
 QUAFFER, s. [from quaff.] He who quaffs.
 To QUAFFER, v. a. To feel out. *Derham.*
 QUAGGY, a. Boggy; soft; not solid. *Ainsw.*
 QUAGMIRE, s. [that is, quakemire.] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet. *More.*
 QUAD, part. Crushed; dejected; depressed. *Spenser.*
 To QUAIL, v. n. [quelen, Dutch.]

QUA

- 1 To languish; to sink into dejection. *Herbert.*
 2 To fade; to decline. *Hakewill.*
 To QUAIL, *v. a.* [*cwellun*, Sax.] To crush; to quell: not used. *Spenser.*
 QUAIL, *s.* [*quaglia*, Ital.] A bird of game. *Ray.*
 QUA'ILPIPE, *s.* [*quail* and *pipe*.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails. *Addison.*
 QUAIN, *a.* [*coint*, Fr.]
 1 Nice; scrupulously, minutely, or superfluously exact. *Sidney.*
 2 Subtile; artful; obsolete. *Chaucer.*
 3 Neat; pretty; exact. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Subtly excogitated; fine spun. *Milton.*
 5 Affected; foppish. *Swift.*
 QUA'INTLY, *ad.* [from *quaint*.]
 1 Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. *B. Jon.*
 2 Artfully. *Shakespeare.*
 QUAIN'TNESS, *s.* [from *quaint*.] Nicety; petty elegance. *Pope.*
 To QUAKE, *v. n.* [*cwacan*, Sax.]
 1 To shake with cold or fear; to tremble. *Shak.*
 2 To shake; not to be solid or firm. *Pope.*
 QUAKE, *s.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*
 QUA'KER, *s.* One of a peaceable sect of christians that originated in the early part of the seventeenth century. *Denham.*
 QUA'KING-GRASS, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 QUA'LIFICATION, *s.* [*qualification*, Fr.]
 That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing. *Swift.*
 2 Accomplishment. *Atterbury.*
 3 Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*
 To QUA'LIFY, *v. a.* [*qualifier*, Fr.]
 1 To fit for any thing. *Swift.*
 2 To furnish with qualifications. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, he is *qualified* to kill game.
 4 To abate; to soften; to diminish. *Raleigh.*
 5 To ease; to assuage. *Spenser.*
 6 To modify; to regulate. *Brown.*
 QUA'LITY, *s.* [*qualitas*, Lat.]
 1 Nature relatively considered. *Hooker.*
 2 Property; accidental adjunct. *Bentley.*
 3 Particular efficacy. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Disposition; temper. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Virtue or vice. *Dryden.*
 6 Accomplishment; qualification. *Clarendon.*
 7 Character. *Bacon.*
 8 Comparative or relative rank. *Temple.*
 9 Rank; superiority of birth or station. *Shakes.*
 10 Persons of high rank. *Pope.*
 QUALM, *s.* [*cwealm*, Sax.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor. *Cala.*
 QUA'LMISH, *a.* [from *qualm*.] Seized with sickly languor. *Dryden.*
 QUANDA'RY, *s.* [*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. *Skinner.*] A doubt; difficulty.
 QU'ANTITIVE, *a.* [*quantitivus*, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity. *Digby.*
 QU'ANTITY, *s.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.]
 1 That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne.*
 2 Any indeterminate weight or measure.
 3 Bulk or weight. *Dryden.*
 4 A portion; a part. *Shakespeare.*
 5 A large portion. *Arbutnot.*
 6 The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. *Holder.*
 QU'ANTUM, *s.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount. *Swift.*
 QU'ARANTAIN, *s.* [*quarantain*, Fr.] The space of forty days being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse of commerce. *Swift.*
 QU'ARREL, *s.* [*querelle*, Fr.]
 1 A breach of concord. *Hammond.*
 2 A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A dispute; a contest. *Hooker.*
 4 A cause of debate. *Fairfax.*
 5 Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action. *Bacon.*
 6 Objection; ill will. *Felton.*
 7 Any one peevish or malicious. *Shakespeare.*
 8 [From *quadrella*, Ital.] An arrow with a square head. *Camden.*

QUA

- To QU'ARREL, *v. n.* [*quereller*, Fr.]
 1 To debate; to scuffle; to squabble. *Shakesp.*
 2 To fall into variance. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To fight; to combat. *Dryden.*
 4 To find fault; to pick objections. *Bramhall.*
 QU'ARRELLER, *s.* He who quarrels.
 QU'ARRELOUS, *a.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity. *Shakespeare.*
 QU'ARRELSOME, *a.* [from *quarrel*.] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; cholerick; petulant. *L'Estrange.*
 QU'ARRELSOMELY, *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.
 QU'ARRELSOMENESS, *s.* [from *quarrelsome*.] Cholerickness; petulance.
 QU'ARRY, *s.* [*quarré*, Fr.]
 1 A square. *Mortimer.*
 2 [From *quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a square head. *Sandys.*
 3 Game flown at by a hawk. *Sandys.*
 4 [From *quarriere*, *quarrel*, Fr.] A stone mine; a place where stones are dug. *Cleaveland.*
 To QU'ARRY, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon: not in use. *L'Estrange.*
 QU'ARRYMAN, *s.* [*quarry* and *man*.] One who digs in a quarry. *Woodward.*
 QU'ART, *s.* [*quart*, Fr.]
 1 The fourth part; a quarter. *Spenser.*
 2 The fourth part of a gallon. *Shakespeare.*
 3 [From *quarte*, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed. *Shakespeare.*
 QU'ARTAN, *s.* [*febris quartana*, Lat.] The fourth day ague. *Brown.*
 QU'ARTATION, *s.* [*quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation. *Boyle.*
 QU'ARTER, *s.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.]
 1 A fourth part. *Burnet.*
 2 A region of the skies, as referred to the seamen's card. *Addison.*
 3 A particular region of a town or country.
 4 The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed. *Spectator.*
 5 Proper station. *Milton.*
 6 Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon.*
 7 Treatment shown by an enemy. *Collier.*
 8 Friendship; amity: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 9 A measure of eight bushels. *Mortimer.*
 10 False *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horse's hoof from top to bottom.
 To QU'ARTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To divide into four parts. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To divide; to break by force. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To divide into distinct regions. *Dryden.*
 4 To station or lodge soldiers. *Dryden.*
 5 To lodge; to fix in a temporary dwelling.
 6 To diet. *Hudibras.*
 7 To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacham.*
 QU'ARTERAGE, *s.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*
 QU'ARTERDAY, *s.* [*quarter* and *day*.] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid. *Addison.*
 QU'ARTERDECK, *s.* [*quarter* and *deck*.] The short upper deck.
 QU'ARTERLY, *a.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part. *Holder.*
 QU'ARTERLY, *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.
 QU'ARTERMASTER, *s.* [*quarter* and *master*.] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers. *Tatler.*
 QU'ARTERN, *s.* A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.
 QU'ARTERSTAFF, *s.* A staff of defence. *Dry.*
 QU'ARTILE, *s.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other. *Harris.*
 QU'ARTO, *s.* [*quartus*, Lat.] A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves. *Watts.*
 To QU'ASH, *v. a.* [*quassen*, Dutch.]
 1 To crush; to squeeze. *Waller.*
 2 To subdue suddenly. *Roscommon.*
 3 To annul; to nullify; to make void.
 To QU'ASH, *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise. *Ray.*

QUE

QU'ASH, *s.* A pompion. *Ainsworth.*
QUATERCOUSINS, *s.* Those within the first four degrees of kindred; friends. *Skinner.*
QUATE'RNARY, *s.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.] The number four. *Boyle.*
QUATE'RNION, *s.* [*quaternio*, Lat.] The number four. *Holder.*
QUATE'RNITY, *s.* [*quaternus*, Lat.] The number four. *Brown.*
QUA'TRAIN, *s.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden.*
To QUAV'ER, *v. n.* [*cwavan*, Sax.]
 1 To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice. *Bacon.*
 2 To tremble; to vibrate. *Newton.*
QUAY, *s.* [*quai*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.
QUE'ACHY, *a.* Unsolid; unsound; boggy: not in use. *Drayton.*
QUEAN, *s.* [*cwean*, Sax.] A worthless woman; generally a strumpet. *Dryden.*
QUE'ASINESS, *s.* [from *queasy*.] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.
QUE'ASY, *a.* [of uncertain etymology.]
 1 Sick with nausea. *Donne.*
 2 Fastidious; squeamish. *Dryden.*
 3 Causing nauseousness. *Shakespeare.*
To QUECK, *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain. *Bac.*
QUEEN, *s.* [*cwen*, Sax.]
 1 The wife of a king. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.
To QUEEN, *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shakes.*
QUEEN-APPLE, *s.* A species of apple. *Mort.*
QUEE'NING, *s.* An apple. *Mortimer.*
QUEER, *a.* Odd; strange; original; particular. *Spectator.*
QUEE'RLY, *ad.* Particularly; oddly.
QUEE'RNESS, *s.* [from *queer*.] Oddness; particularity.
QUE'EST, *s.* [from *questus*, Lat. *Skinner.*] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.
To QUELL, *v. a.* [*cwellan*, Sax.] To crush; to subdue: originally, to kill. *Atterbury.*
To QUELL, *v. n.* To die. *Spenser.*
QUELL, *s.* Murder: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
QUE'LLER, *s.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues. *Milton.*
QUE'LQUECHOSE, *s.* [Fr.] A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*
To QUEME, *v. n.* [*cweman*, Sax.] To please.
To QUENCH, *v. a.*
 1 To extinguish fire. *Sidney.*
 2 To still any passion or commotion. *Shakesp.*
 3 To allay thirst. *South.*
 4 To destroy. *Davies.*
To QUENCH, *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Shakespeare.*
QUE'NCHABLE, *a.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched.
QUE'NCHER, *s.* [from *quench*.] Extinguisher.
QUE'NCHLESS, *a.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguishable. *Crashaw.*
QUE'RELE, *s.* [*querela*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*
QUE'RENT, *s.* [*querens*, Lat.] The complainant; the plaintiff.
QUERIMO'NIOUS, *a.* [*querimonia*, Lat.] Querulous; complaining.
QUERIMO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* Querulously; with complaint. *Denham.*
QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *querimonious*.] Complaining temper.
QUE'RIST, *s.* [from *quæro*, Lat.] An inquirer; an asker of questions. *Swift.*
QUERN, *s.* [*cweorn*, Sax.] A handmill. *Shakespeare.*
QUE'RPO, *s.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Span.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat. *Dryden.*
QUE'RRY, for *equerry*, *s.* [*ecuyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables. *Bailey.*
QUE'RULOUS, *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Mourning; habitually complaining. *Howel.*
QUE'RULOUSLY, *ad.* In a complaining manner. *Young.*

QUI

QUE'RULOUSNESS, *s.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.
QUE'RY, *s.* [from *quære*, Lat.] A question; an inquiry to be resolved. *Newton.*
To QUE'RY, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions. *Pope.*
QUEST, *s.* [*queste*, Fr.]
 1 Search; act of seeking. *Milton.*
 2 An empanelled jury. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Searchers (collectively). *Shakespeare.*
 4 Inquiry; examination. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Request; desire; solicitation. *Herbert.*
To QUEST, *v. n.* [*quêter*, Fr.] To go in search.
QUE'STANT, *s.* [from *quester*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after. *Spenser.*
QUE'STION, *s.* [*question*, Fr.]
 1 Interrogatory; any thing inquired. *Bacon.*
 2 Inquiry; disquisition. *Bacon.*
 3 A dispute; a subject of debate. *John.*
 4 Affair to be examined. *Swift.*
 5 Doubt; controversy; dispute. *Tillotson.*
 6 Judicial trial. *Hooker.*
 7 Examination by torture. *Ayliffe.*
 8 State of being the subject of present inquiry. *Hooker.*
 9 Endeavour; search: not used. *Shakespeare.*
To QUE'STION, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To inquire. *Bacon.*
 2 To debate by interrogatories. *Shakespeare.*
To QUE'STION, *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]
 1 To examine one by questions. *Brown.*
 2 To doubt; to be uncertain of. *Prior.*
 3 To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted. *South.*
QUE'STIONABLE, *a.* [from *question*.]
 1 Doubtful; disputable. *Baker.*
 2 Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question. *Shakespeare.*
QUE'STIONARY, *a.* [from *question*.] Inquiring; asking questions. *Pope.*
QUE'STIONABLENESS, *s.* [from *question*.] The quality of being questionable.
QUE'STIONER, *s.* [from *question*.] An inquirer.
QUE'STONLESS, *ad.* [from *question*.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. *South.*
QUE'STMAN, *s.* Starter of law suits or prosecutions. *Bacon.*
QUE'STMONGER, *s.* prosecutions. *Bacon.*
QUE'STRIST, *s.* [from *quest*.] Seeker; pursuer. *Shakespeare.*
QUE'STUARY, *a.* [from *quæstus*, Lat.] Studious of profit. *Brown.*
QUIB, *s.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. *Ainsw.*
QUIBBLE, *s.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat.] A slight cavil; a low conceit depending on the sound of words; a pun. *Watts.*
To QUIBBLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the sound of words. *L'Estrange.*
QUIBBLER, *s.* [from *quibble*.] A punster.
QUICK, *a.* [*cwic*, Sax.]
 1 Living; not dead. *Common Prayer.*
 2 Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker.*
 3 Speedy; free from delay. *Milton.*
 4 Active; spritely; ready. *Clarendon.*
QUICK, *ad.* Nimble; speedily; readily. *Drayt.*
QUICK, *s.*
 1 A live animal: not in use. *Spenser.*
 2 The living flesh; sensible parts. *Sharp.*
 3 Living plants. *Mortimer.*
QUI'CKBEAM, or *quickentree*, *s.* A species of wild ash. *Mortimer.*
To QUI'CKEN, *v. a.* [*cwiccan*, Sax.]
 1 To make alive. *Psalms.*
 2 To hasten; to accelerate. *Hayward.*
 3 To sharpen; to actuate; to excite. *South.*
To QUI'CKEN, *v. n.*
 1 To become alive: as, a woman quickens with child. *Sandys.*
 2 To move with activity. *Pope.*
QUI'CKENER, *s.* [from *quicken*.]
 1 One who makes alive.
 2 That which accelerates; that which actuates. *More.*
QUI'CKGRASS, *s.* [quick and grass; *gramen caninum*, Lat.] Dog-grass.
QUI'CKLIME, *s.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick and lime*.] Lime unquenched. *Hull.*

QUI

QUICKLY, *ad.* [from *quick*.] Soon; speedily; without delay. *Shakespeare.*

QUICKNESS, *s.* [from *quick*.]

- 1 Speed; velocity; celerity. *South.*
- 2 Activity; briskness. *Wotton.*
- 3 Keen sensibility. *Locke.*
- 4 Sharpness; pungency. *Dryden.*

QUICKSAND, *s.* [*quick* and *sand*.] Moving sand; unsolid ground. *Dryden.*

To QUICKSET, *v. a.* [*quick* and *set*.] To plant with living plants. *Tusser.*

QUICKSET, *s.* [*quick* and *set*.] Living plant set to grow. *Evelyn.*

QUICKSIGHTED, *a.* [*quick* and *sight*.] Having a sharp sight. *Bentley.*

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, *s.* [from *quicksighted*.] Sharpness of sight. *Locke.*

QUICKSILVER, *s.* [*quick* and *silver*.] *Quicksilver*, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure. it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others: the ancients all esteemed *quicksilver* a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, by shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt, it was soon concluded that men might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool: but the miners seldom follow their occupation above four years, and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally seized with paralytick disorders. *Hill.*

QUICKSILVERED, *a.* [from *quicksilver*.] Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton.*

QUIDAM, *pron.* [Lat.] Somebody. *Spenser.*

QUIDDANY, *s.* [*quidden*, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

QUIDDIT, *s.* Subtilty; an equivocation. *Shak.*

QUIDDITY, *s.* [*quidditas*, low Lat.]

- 1 Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastick term. *Hudi.*
- 2 A trifling nicety; a cavil. *Camden.*

QUIESCENCE, *s.* [from *quiesco*, Lat.] Rest; repose. *Glanville.*

QUIESCENT, *a.* [*quiescens*, Latin.] Resting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repose. *Holder.*

QUIET, *a.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Lat.]

- 1 Still; free from disturbance. *Spenser.*
- 2 Peaceable; not turbulent. *Peter.*
- 3 Still; not in motion. *Judges.*
- 4 Smooth; not ruffled. *Shakespeare.*

QUIET, *s.* [*quies*, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; peace; stillness. *Hughes.*

To QUIET, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest. *Forbes.*
- 2 To still. *Locke.*

QUIETER, *s.* [from *quiet*.] The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, *s.* Tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

QUIETLY, *ad.* [from *quiet*.]

- 1 Calmly; without violent emotion. *Taylor.*
- 2 Peaceably; without offence. *Bacon.*
- 3 At rest; without agitation.

QUIETNESS, *s.* [from *quiet*.]

- 1 Coolness of temper. *Sidney.*
- 2 Peace; tranquillity. *Hayward.*
- 3 Stillness; calmness. *Reynolds.*

QUIETSOME, *a.* [from *quiet*.] Calm; still; undisturbed: not in use. *Spenser.*

QUIETUDE, *s.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet*.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. *Wotton.*

QUILL, *s.*

- 1 The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon.*

QUI

- 2 The instrument of writing. *Garth.*
- 3 Prick or dart of a porcupine. *Arbuthnot.*
- 4 Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenser.*
- 5 The instrument with which musicians strike their strings. *Dryden.*

QUILLET, *s.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent distinction. *Digby.*

QUILT, *s.* [*kalcht*, Dutch.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them. *Pope.*

To QUILT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them. *Spenser.*

QUILTER, ** s.* [from *quilt*.] One that quilts. *Ash.*

QUILTING, ** s.* [from the verb.] The method of stitching pieces of cloth together with some soft substance between; that which is quilted. *Ash.*

QUINARY, *a.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Consisting of five. *Boyle.*

QUINCE, *s.* [*quidden*, German.]

- 1 The tree. *Miller.*
- 2 The fruit. *Peacham.*

To QUINCH, *v. n.* To stir; to flounce as in resentment or pain. *Spenser.*

QUINCUNCIAL, *a.* [from *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUINCUNX, *s.* [Lat.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.

QUINQUAGESIMA, *s.* [Lat.] *Quinquagesima* Sunday, so called, because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; Shrove-Sunday.

QUINQUANGULAR, *a.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners. *Woodward.*

QUINQUARTICULAR, *a.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Consisting of five articles. *Sanders.*

QUINQUEFID, *a.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFOLIATED, *a.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUENNIAL, *a.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUINSEY, *s.* [corrupted from *squinancy*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Dryden.*

QUINT, *s.* [*quint*, Fr.] A set of five. *Hudibras.*

QUINTAIN, *s.* [*quintaine*, Fr.] A post with a turning top. See *QUINTIN*. *Shakespeare.*

QUINTAL, *s.* [*centupondium*, Lat.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

QUINTESENCE, *s.* [*quinta essentia*, Lat.]

- 1 A fifth being. *Watts.*
- 2 An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity. *Boyle.*

QUINTESENCE, *a.* [from *quintessence*.] Consisting of quintessence. *Hakewill.*

QUINTIN, *s.* An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin; at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand bag should strike the filer on the back. *Ben Jonson.*

QUINTUPLE, *s.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Fivefold.

QUIP, *s.* A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Milton.*

To QUIP, *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms.

QUIRE, *s.* [*choeur*, Fr. *choro*, Ital.]

- 1 A body of singers; a chorus. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 The part of the church where the service is sung. *Cleaveland.*
- 3 [From *cahier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To QUIRE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert. *Shakespeare.*

QUIRISTER, *s.* [from *quire*.] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service. *Thomson.*

QUIRK, *s.*

- 1 Quick stroke; sharp fit. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Smart taunt. *Shakespeare.*

QUO

- 3 Slight conceit. *Watts.*
 4 Subtily; nicety; artful distinction. *L'Estrange.*
 5 Loose light tune. *Pope.*
QUIT,* a. [from the verb.] Free; clear; discharged. *Ash.*
To QUIT, v. a. part. pass. quit; pret. I quit or quitted. [quiter, Fr.]
 1 To discharge an obligation; to make even. *Denham.*
 2 To set free. *Taylor.*
 3 To carry through; to discharge; to perform. *Daniel.*
 4 To clear himself of an affair. *Milton.*
 5 To repay; to requite. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To vacate obligations. *Ben Jonson.*
 7 To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Temple.*
 8 To absolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.*
 9 To pay. *Fairfax.*
 10 To abandon; to forsake. *Ben Jonson.*
 11 To resign; to give up. *Prior.*
QUITCHGRASS, s. [twice, Sax.] Dog-grass. *Mortimer.*
QUITE, ad. Completely; perfectly. *Hooker.*
QUITRENT, s. [quit and rent.] Small rent reserved. *Temple.*
QUITS, int. [from quit.] An exclamation used when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.
QUITTANCE, s. [quittance, Fr.]
 1 Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Recompense; return; repayment. *Shakesp.*
To QUITTANCE, v. a. [from the noun.] To repay; to recompence: not used. *Shakesp.*
QUITTER, s. A deliverer. *Ainsworth.*
QUITTERBONE, s. A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.*
QUIVER, s. [couvrir, Fr. to cover.] A case or sheath for arrows. *Spenser.*
QUIVER, a. Nimble; active: not used. *Shakes.*
To QUIVER, v. n.
 1 To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. *Gay.*
 2 To shiver; to shudder. *Sidney.*
QUIVERED, c. [from quiver.]
 1 Furnished with a quiver. *Milton.*
 2 Sheathed as in a quiver. *Pope.*
QUIVERING,* s. [from the verb.] A shaking fit; a tremulous motion. *Ash.*
To QUOB, v. n. To move as the embryo does in the womb: a low word.
QUO'DLIBET, s. [Lat.] A nice point; a subtilty. *Prior.*
QUODLIBETARIAN, s. [quodlibet, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject.
QUODLIBETICAL, a. [quodlibet, Lat.] Not restrained to a particular subject.
QUOIF, s. [coiffe, Fr.]
 1 Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The cap of a serjeant at law.
To QUOIF, v. n. [coiffer, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a headdress. *Addison.*
QUOIFFURE, s. [coiffure, Fr.] Headdress. *Addison.*
QUOIL, s. See COIL.
QUOIN, s. [coin, Fr.] Corner. *Sandys.*
QUOIT, s. [coete, Dutch.]
 1 Something thrown a great distance to a certain point. *Arbutnot.*
 2 The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English quoit, but improperly.
To QUOIT, v. n. [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*
To QUOIT, v. a. To throw. *Shakespeare.*
QUOITS,* s. [from quoit.] The game in which the quoit or discus is thrown. *Ash.*
QUO'NDAM, adv. [Lat.] Having been formerly. *Shakespeare.*
QUOCK. The pret. of quake: obsolete. *Spens.*
QUO'RUM, s. [Latin.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. *Addison.*

RAC

- QUOTA,** s. [quotus, Lat.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each. *Addison.*
QUOTATION, s. [from quote.]
 1 The act of quoting; citation.
 2 Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*
To QUOTE, v. a. [quoter, Fr.] To cite an author to adduce the words of another. *Whitgift.*
QUOTER, s. [from quote.] Citer; he that quotes. *Atterbury.*
QUOTH, verb imp. [cwiothan, Sax.] Quoth I, say I or said I; quoth he, says he or said he. *Hudibras.*
QUOTIDIAN, a. [quotidien, Fr. quotidianus, Lat.] Daily; happening every day. *Donne.*
QUOTIDIAN, s. [febris quotidiana, Latin.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shakespeare.*
QUOTIENT, s. [quoties, Lat.] In arithmetick, it is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers, the one by the other. *Cocker.*
-
- R** Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English; as, red, rose, more, murietick: in words derived from the Greek it is followed by an h, as in rhapsody.
R,* as an old numeral, stands for eighty, and with a dash over it, for eighty thousand. *Ash.*
To RA'BATE, v. n. [rabattre, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsw.*
To RA'BBET, v. a. [rabattre, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another. *Mox.*
RA'BBET, s. [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another. *Moxon.*
RA'BBI, s. A doctor among the Jews. *Matthew.*
RA'BBIN, s.
RABBI'NICAL,* a. Belonging to the rabbins. *Bolinbroke.*
RA'BBIT, s. [robbekin, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Shakespeare.*
RA'BBITWARREN,* s. [rabbit and warren.] A park or borough for rabbits. *Ash.*
RA'BBLE, s. [rabula, Lat.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people. *Raleigh.*
RA'BBLEMENT, s. [from rabble.] Crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people. *Spenser.*
RA'BID, a. [rabidus, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.
RA'BINET, s. A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*
RACE, s. [race, Fr. from radice, Lat.]
 1 A family ascending.
 2 Family descending. *Milton.*
 3 A generation; a collective family. *Shakesp.*
 4 A particular breed. *Milton.*
 5 Race of ginger. A root or sprig of ginger.
 6 A particular strength or taste of wine. *Temple.*
 7 [From ras, Islandick.] Contest in running. *Milton.*
 8 Course on the feet. *Bacon.*
 9 Progress; course. *Milton.*
 10 Train; process. *Milton.*
RA'CEHORSE, s. [race and horse.] Horse bred to run for prizes. *Addison.*
RACEMATION, s. [racemus, Lat.] Cluster, like that of grapes. *Brown.*
RACEMI'FEROUS, a. [racemus and fero, Lat.] Bearing clusters.
RA'CER, s. [from race.] Runner; one that contends in speed. *Dorset.*
RACINESS, s. [from racy.] The quality of being racy.
RACK, s. [racke, Dutch, from racken, to stretch.]
 1 An engine of torture. *Taylor.*
 2 Torture; extreme pain. *Temple.*
 3 Any instrument by which extension is performed. *Wilkins.*
 4 A distaff: commonly spoken and written rock. *Dryden.*

RAF

- 5 The clouds as they are driven by the wind. *Shakespeare.*
 6 [From *racca*, Islandick, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table.
 7 A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid.
 8 A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle. *Mortimer.*
 9 Arrack; a spirituous liquor.
 To RACK, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream as clouds before the wind. *Shakespeare.*
 To RACK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To torment by the rack. *Dryden.*
 2 To torment; to harass. *Milton.*
 3 To harass by exaction. *Spenser.*
 4 To screw; to force to performance. *Tillotson.*
 5 To stretch; to extend. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To defecate; to draw off from the lees. *Bacon.*
 RACK-RENT, *s.* [*rack* and *rent*.] Rent raised to the uttermost. *Swift.*
 RACK-RENTER, *s.* [*rack* and *renter*.] One who pays the uttermost rent. *Locke.*
 RA'CKET, *s.*
 1 An irregular clattering noise. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A confused talk, in burlesque language. *Swift.*
 3 The instrument with which players strike the ball. *Digby.*
 RA'CKING, *s.* *Racking* pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is swifter time and a shorter tread. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
 RA'CKOON, *s.* A New-England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep fur. *Bailey.*
 RA'CY, *a.* Strong; flavourous; tasting of the soil. *Cowley.*
 RAD. The old pret. of *read*. *Spenser.*
 RAD, *red*, and *rod*, differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor. *Gibson.*
 RA'DDOCK, or *ruddock*, *s.* A bird; the red-breast. *Shakespeare.*
 RA'DIANCE, *s.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling lustre; glitter. *Brown.*
 RA'DIANCY, *s.* [*radiance*, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays. *Milton.*
 To RA'DIATE, *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine; to sparkle. *Boyle.*
 RA DIATED, *a.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays. *Addison.*
 RADIA'TION, *s.* [*radiatio*, Lat.]
 1 Beamy lustre; emission of rays. *Bacon.*
 2 Emission from a centre every way. *Bacon.*
 RA'DICAL, *a.* [*radical*, Fr.]
 1 Primitive; original. *Bentley.*
 2 Implanted by nature. *Wilkins.*
 3 Serving to origination.
 4 *Complete; total; entire; absolute.
 RADICA'LITY, *s.* [from *radical*.] Origination.
 RA'DICALLY, *ad.* [from *radical*.] Originally; primitively. *Prior.*
 RA'DICALNESS, *s.* [from *radical*.] The state of being radical.
 RA'DICANT,* *a.* (In botany.) Taking root; growing deeply. *Ash.*
 To RA'DICATE, *v. a.* [*radicatus*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hammond.*
 RADICA'TION, *s.* [from *radicate*.] The act of taking root and fixing deep. *Hammond.*
 RA'DICLE, *s.* [*radicule*, Fr.] That part of a seed which forms the root. *Quincy.*
 RA'DISH. *s.* [*rædic*, Sax.] A root commonly eaten raw. *Miller.*
 RA'DIUS, *s.* [Lat.]
 1 The semidiameter of a circle.
 2 A bone of the fore arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.
 To RAFF, *v. a.* To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily without distinction. *Carew.*
 To RA'FFLE, *v. n.* [*raffler*, to snatch, Fr.] To cast dice for a prize. *Tatler.*
 RA'FFLE, *s.* [*raffle*, Fr.] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it. *Arbuthnot.*
 RA'FFLING,* *s.* [from *raffle*.] The practice of determining prizes by chance or lottery; a play with three dice. *Ash.*

RAI

- RAFT, *s.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber across each other. *Shakespeare.*
 RAFT, part. pass. of *raff*. Torn; rent. *Spenser.*
 RA'FTER, *s.* [*ræfter*, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch.] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne.*
 RA'FTERED, *a.* [from *rafter*.] Built with rafters. *Pope.*
 RAG, *s.* [*hracode*, torn, Sax.]
 1 A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter. *Milton.*
 2 Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes. *Sandys.*
 3 A fragment of dress. *Hudibras.*
 RAGAMU'FFIN, *s.* A paltry mean fellow.
 RAGE, *s.* [*rage*, Fr.]
 1 Violent anger; vehement fury. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. *Bacon.*
 3 Enthusiasm; rapture. *Cowley.*
 4 Eagerness; vehemence of mind. *Pope.*
 To RAGE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger. *Milton.*
 2 To ravage; to exercise fury. *Waller.*
 3 To act with mischievous impetuosity. *Milton.*
 RA'GEFUL, *a.* [*rage* and *full*.] Furious; violent. *Hammond.*
 RA'GGED, *a.* [from *rag*.]
 1 Rent into tatters. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Dressed in tatters. *Dryden.*
 4 Rugged; not smooth. *L'Estrange.*
 RA'GGEDNESS, *s.* [from *ragged*.] State of being dressed in tatters. *Shakespeare.*
 RA'GING,* *s.* [from *rage*.] The prevalence of rage; an act of outrage; the exacerbation of any thing painful. *Ash.*
 RA'GINGLY, *ad.* [from *raging*.] With vehement fury.
 RA'GMAN, *s.* [*rag* and *man*.] One who deals in rags.
 RAGOU'T, *s.* [Fr.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned. *Addison.*
 RA'GSTONE, *s.* [*rag* and *stone*.]
 1 A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged manner. *Woodward.*
 2 The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.
 RA'GWORT, *s.* [*rag* and *wort*.] A plant. *Mil.*
 RAIL, *s.* [*riegel*, German.]
 1 A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. *Moxon.*
 2 A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is enclosed. *Bacon.*
 3 A kind of bird. *Carew.*
 4 A woman's upper garment.
 To RAIL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To enclose with rails. *Addison.*
 2 To range in a line. *Bacon.*
 To RAIL, *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms. *Shakespeare.*
 RAI'LER, *s.* [from *rail*.] One who insults or defames by opprobrious language. *South.*
 RAI'LLERY, *s.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical merriment. *Ben Jonson.*
 RAI'MENT, *s.* Vesture; vestment; clothes; dress; garment. *Sidney.*
 To RAIN, *v. n.* [*renian*, Sax. *regenen*, Dutch.]
 1 To fall in drops from the clouds. *Locke.*
 2 To fall as rain. *Milton.*
 3 It rains. The water falls from the clouds. *Shakespeare.*
 To RAIN, *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Shak.*
 RAIN, *s.* [*ren*, Sax.] The moisture that falls from the clouds. *Waller.*
 RA'INBOW, *s.* [*rain* and *bow*.] The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather. *Newton.*
 RA'INDEER, *s.* [*hranaf*, Sax. *rangifer*, Lat.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.
 RAI'NINESS, *s.* [from *rainy*.] The state of being showery

RAM

- RAIN-WATER**, *s.* Water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds. *Mortimer.*
- RAINY**, *a.* [from *rain*.] Showery; wet. *Shak.*
- To RAISE**, *v. a.* [*reiser*, Dan.]
- 1 To lift; to heave. *Pope.*
 - 2 To set upright; as, he raised a mast. *Joshua.*
 - 3 To erect; to build up. *Bacon.*
 - 4 To exalt to a state more great or illustrious. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To amplify; to enlarge. *Temple.*
 - 6 To increase in current value. *Prior.*
 - 7 To elevate; to exalt. *Clar.*
 - 8 To advance; to promote; to prefer. *Milton.*
 - 9 To excite; to put in action. *Shakespeare.*
 - 10 To excite to war or tumult. *Job.*
 - 11 To rouse; to stir up.
 - 12 To give beginning of importance to: as, he raised the family. *Milton.*
 - 13 To bring into being. *Sandys.*
 - 14 To call into view from the state of separate spirits. *Romans.*
 - 15 To bring from death to life. *Brown.*
 - 16 To occasion; to begin. *Dryden.*
 - 17 To set up; to utter loudly. *Gay.*
 - 18 To collect; to obtain a certain sum. *Milton.*
 - 19 To collect; to assemble; to levy. *Milton.*
 - 20 To give rise to.
 - 21 To procure to be bred or propagated: as, he raised sheep.
 - 22 To raise paste. To form paste into pies without a dish. *Spectator.*
- RAISER**, *s.* [from *raise*.] He that raises. *Tay.*
- RAISIN**, *s.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raisin*, Fr.] Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried: grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called raisins; but those dried in the sun are much sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens. *Hill.*
- RAKE**, *s.* [*race*, Sax. *racche*, Dutch.]
- 1 An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up. *Dry.*
 - 2 [From *rekel*, Dutch, a worthless cur dog.] A loose, disorderly, vitious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow; a man addicted to pleasure. *Pope.*
- To RAKE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To gather with a rake. *May.*
 - 2 To clear with a rake. *Thomson.*
 - 3 To draw together by violence. *Hooker.*
 - 4 To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence. *Swift.*
 - 5 To heap together and cover. *Suckling.*
- To RAKE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To search; to grope. *South.*
 - 2 To pass with violence. *Sidney.*
- RAKEHELL**, *s.* [*rake* and *hell*.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow. *Spem.*
- RAKEHELLY**, *a.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild; dissolute. *Ben Jonson.*
- RAKER**, *s.* [from *rake*.] One that rakes.
- RAKISH**, *a.* [from *rake*.] Loose; lewd; dissolute. *Clarissa.*
- To RALLY**, *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.]
- 1 To put disordered or dispersed forces into order. *Atterbury.*
 - 2 [From *rallier*, Fr.] To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment. *Add.*
- To RALLY**, *v. n.*
- 1 To come together in a hurry. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 To come again into order. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To exercise satirical merriment.
- RAM**, *s.* [*ram*, Sax. *ram*, Dutch.]
- 1 A male sheep; a tup. *Peacham.*
 - 2 Aries, the vernal sign. *Creech.*
 - 3 An instrument with an iron head to batter walls. *Shakespeare.*
- To RAM**, *v. a.*
- 1 To drive with violence, as with a battering ram. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To fill with any thing driven hard together. *Hayward.*
- RAMAGE**, *s.* [*ramus*, Lat.] Branches of trees.
- To RAMBLE**, *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander. *Locke.*
- RAMBLE**, *s.* [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excursion. *Swift.*

RAN

- RAMBLER**, *s.* Rover; wanderer. *L'Estrange.*
- RAMBLING**, *s.* [from *ramble*.] The act of wandering about for amusement or pleasure; a ramble. *Ash.*
- RAMBOOZE**, *s.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar.
- RAMBUSE**, *s.* [from *rambus*, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings.
- RAMIFICATION**, *s.* [*ramification*, Fr.]
- 1 Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hale.*
 - 2 Small branches. *Arbuthnot.*
- To RAMIFY**, *v. v.* [*ramifier*, Fr.] To separate into branches. *Boyle.*
- To RAMIFY**, *v. a.* To be parted into branches. *Arbuthnot.*
- RAMMER**, *s.* [from *ram*.]
- 1 An instrument with which any thing is driven hard. *Moxon.*
 - 2 The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun. *Wiseman.*
- RAMMISH**, *a.* [from *ram*.] Strong scented.
- RAMOUS**, *a.* [*ramus*, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches. *Newton.*
- To RAMP**, *v. n.* [*ramper*, Fr.]
- 1 To leap with violence. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To climb as a plant. *Roy.*
- RAMP**, *s.* [from the verb.] Leap; spring. *Mil.*
- RAMPA'LLIAN**, *s.* A mean wretch. *Shakespeare.*
- RAMPANCY**, *s.* [from *rampant*.] Prevalence; exuberance. *South.*
- RAMPANT**, *a.* [*rampant*, Fr.]
- 1 Exuberant; overgrowing restraint. *South.*
 - 2 (In heraldry.) *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacham.*
- To RAMPART**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with ramparts. *Hayward.*
- RAMPART**, *s.* [*rempart*, Fr.]
- 1 The platform of the wall behind the parapet.
 - 2 The wall round fortified places. *Ben Jonson.*
- RAMPION**, *s.* [*rapunculus*.] A plant. *Mortimer.*
- RAMSONS**, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- RAN**. The preterit of *run*.
- To RANCH**, *v. a.* [from *wrench*.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. *Garth.*
- RANCID**, *a.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong scented. *Ainsworth.*
- RANCIDNESS**, *s.* [from *rancid*.] Strong scent, as of old oil.
- RANCIDITY**, *s.* [from *rancid*.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree. *Shakespeare.*
- RANCOUR**, *s.* [*rancœur*, old Fr.]
- 1 Inveterate malignity; malice; stedfast implacability; standing hate. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Virulence; corruption. *Shakespeare.*
- RAND**, *s.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; seam.
- RANDOM**, *s.* [*random*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion. *Milton.*
- RANDOM**, *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction. *Dryden.*
- RANG**. The preterit of *ring*.
- To RANGE**, *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.]
- 1 To place in order; to put in ranks. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 To rove over. *Gay.*
- To RANGE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To rove at large. *Milton.*
 - 2 To be placed in order. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To lie in a particular direction. *Drayton.*
- RANGE**, *s.* [*rangée*, Fr.]
- 1 A rank; any thing placed in a line. *Newton.*
 - 2 A class; an order. *Hale.*
 - 3 Excursion; wandering. *South.*
 - 4 Room for excursion. *Addison.*
 - 5 Compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order. *Pope.*
 - 6 Step of a ladder. *Clarendon.*
 - 7 A kitchen grate. *Spenser.*
- RANGER**, *s.* [from *range*.]
- 1 One that ranges; a rover; a robber. *Spenser.*
 - 2 A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*
 - 3 An officer who tends the game of a forest.
- RANK**, *s.* [*ranc*, Sax.]

RAP

- 1 High growing; strong; luxuriant. *Spenser.*
 2 Fruitful; bearing strong plants. *Sandys.*
 3 [From *rancidus*, Lat.] Strong scented; rancid. *Shakespeare.*
 4 High tasted; strong in quality. *Ray.*
 5 Rampant; high-grown. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Gross; coarse. *Swift.*
 7 The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that it will take off a thick shaving. *Moxon.*
- RANK**, *s.* [*range*, Fr.]
 1 Line of men placed abreast. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A row. *Milton.*
 3 Range of subordination. *Locke.*
 4 Class; order. *Atterbury.*
 5 Degree of dignity or excellence. *Addison.*
 6 Dignity; high place: as, he is a man of *rank*.
To RANK, *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.]
 1 To place abreast. *Milton.*
 2 To range in any particular class. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To arrange methodically. *Milton.*
To RANK, *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed. *Tate.*
- To RA'NKLE**, *v. n.* [from *rank*.] To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Sandys.*
- RA'NKLY**, *ad.* [from *rank*.] Coarsely; grossly. *Shakespeare.*
- RA'NKNESS**, *s.* [from *rank*.] Exuberance; superfluity of growth. *Shakespeare.*
- RA'NNY**, *s.* The shrewmouse. *Brown.*
- To RA'NSACK**, *v. a.* [*ran*, Sax. and *saka*, Swed.] to search for or seize.
 1 To plunder; to pillage. *Dryden.*
 2 To search narrowly. *Woodward.*
 3 To violate; to deflower. *Spenser.*
- RA'NSOME**, *s.* [*rançon*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. *Till.*
- To RA'NSOME**, *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment. *Milton.*
- RA'NSOMELESS**, *a.* [from *ransome*.] Free from ransome. *Shakespeare.*
- RA'NSOMER**, *s.* [from *ransome*.] One that redeems.
- To RANT**, *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch.] To rave in violent or high sounding language. *Shakesp.*
- RANT**, *s.* [from the verb.] High sounding language. *Granville.*
- RA'NTER**, *s.* [from *rant*.] A ranting fellow.
- RA'NTIPOLE**, *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. *Congr.*
- To RA'NTIPOLE**, *v. n.* To run about wildly: a low word. *Arbuthnot.*
- RA'NULA**, *s.* [Lat.] A soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue. *Wiseman.*
- RANU'NCULUS**, *s.* Crowfoot. *Mortimer.*
- To RAP**, *v. n.* [*hræppan*, Sax.]
 1 To strike with a quick smart blow. *Prior.*
 2 To rap out. To utter with hasty violence. *Addison.*
- To RAP**, *v. a.* [*rapio extra se*, Lat.]
 1 To affect with rapture; to strike with ecstasy; to hurry out of himself. *Pope.*
 2 To snatch away. *Milton.*
 3 To seize by violence. *Dryden.*
 4 To exchange; to truck: a low word.
 5 To rap and rend. To seize by violence. *Hudib.*
- RAP**, *s.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow. *Arbuthnot.*
- RAPA'CIOUS**, *a.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence. *Pope.*
- RAPA'CIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *rapacious*.] By rapine; by violent robbery.
- RAPA'CIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *rapacious*.] The quality of being rapacious.
- RAPA'CITY**, *s.* [*rapacité*, Fr. *rapacitas*, Lat.] Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness. *Sprat.*
- RAPE**, *s.* [*raptus*, Lat.]
 1 Violent defloration of chastity. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Privation; act of taking away. *Chapman.*
 3 Something snatched away. *Sandys.*
 4 Fruit plucked from the cluster. *Ray.*
 5 A division of a country; a hundred.
 6 A plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.
- RAPID**, *a.* [*rapide*, Fr.] Quick; swift. *Dryden.*

RAS

- RAPIDITY**, *s.* [*rapidité*, Fr.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness. *Addison.*
- RA'PIDLY**, *ad.* [from *rapia*.] Swiftly; with quick motion.
- RA'PIDNESS**, *s.* [from *rapid*.] Celerity; swiftness.
- RA'PIER**, *s.* [*rapiere*, Fr.] A small sword used only in thrusting. *Pope.*
- RA'PIER-FISH**, *s.* The swordfish. *Grew.*
- RA'PINE**, *s.* [*rapina*, Lat.]
 1 The act of plundering. *King Charles.*
 2 Violence; force. *Milton.*
- RA'PPER**, *s.* [from *rap*.] One who strikes.
- RA'PPORT**, *s.* [*rappat*, Fr.] Relation; reference: not used. *Temple.*
- To RAPT**, *v. n.* To ravish; to put in ecstasy.
- RAPT**, *s.* [from *rap*.] A trance; an ecstasy.
- RA'PTURE**, *s.*
 1 Violent seizure. *Chapman.*
 2 Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion. *Addison.*
 3 Rapidity; haste. *Milton.*
- RA'PTURED**, *a.* [from *rapture*.] Ravished; transported: a bad word. *Thomson.*
- RA'PTUROUS**, *a.* [from *rapture*.] Ecstatick; transporting. *Collier.*
- RARE**, *a.* [*rarus*, Lat.]
 1 Scarce; uncommon. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found. *Cowley.*
 3 Thinly scattered. *Milton.*
 4 Thin; subtle; not dense. *Newton.*
 5 Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. *Dryden.*
- RA'REESHOW**, *s.* [*rare* and *show*.] A show carried in a box. *Gay.*
- RAREFACTION**, *s.* [*rarefaction*, Fr.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. *Wotton.*
- RA'REFIABLE**, *a.* [from *rarefy*.] Admitting rarefaction.
- To RA'REFY**, *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr.] To make thin: contrary to *condense*. *Thomson.*
- To RA'REFY**, *v. n.* To become thin. *Dryden.*
- RA'RELY**, *ad.* [from *rare*.]
 1 Seldom; not often; not frequently. *Fell.*
 2 Finely; nicely; accurately. *Shakespeare.*
- RA'RENESS**, *s.* [from *rare*.]
 1 Uncommonness; state of happening seldom, infrequency. *Dryden.*
 2 Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.*
 3 Thinness; tenuity.
- RA'RITY**, *s.* [*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.]
 1 Uncommonness; infrequency. *Spectator.*
 2 Any thing valued for its scarcity. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Thinness; subtilty: the contrary to *density*. *Bentley.*
- RA'SCAL**, *s.* [*rascal*, Saxon, a lean beast.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel. *Dryden.*
- RASCA'LION**, *s.* [from *rascal*.] One of the lowest people. *Hudibras.*
- RASCA'LITY**, *s.* [from *rascal*.] The low mean people. *South.*
- RA'SCALLY**, *a.* [from *rascal*.] Mean; worthless. *Swift.*
- To RASE**, *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr. *rasus*, Lat.]
 1 To skim; to strike on the surface. *South.*
 2 To overthrow; to destroy; to root up. *Milton.*
 3 To blot out by rasure; to erase. *Milton.*
- RASH**, *a.* [*rasch*, Dutch.] Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution. *Ascham.*
- RASH**, *s.* [*rascia*, Ital.]
 1 Satin.
 2 An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.
- RA'SHER**, *s.* A thin slice of bacon. *Shakespeare.*
- RA'SHLY**, *ad.* [from *rash*.] Hastily; violently; without due consideration. *Smith.*
- RA'SHNESS**, *s.* [from *rash*.] Foolish contempt of danger; precipitation. *Dryden.*
- RASP**, *s.* [*raspo*, Ital.] A berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a raspberry. *Philips.*
- To RASP**, *v. a.* [*raspen*, Dutch.] To rub to powder with a very rough file. *Moxon.*
- RASP**, *s.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood. *Moxon.*
- RA'SPATORY**, *s.* [*raspatoire*, Fr.] A chirurgion's rasp. *Wiseman.*

RAT

RASPBERRY, or *Raspberry*, *s.* A delicious kind of berry. *Mortimer.*
RASPBERRY-BUSH, *s.* A species of bramble.
RA'SURE, *s.* [*rasura*, Lat.]
 1 The act of scraping or shaving.
 2 A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out. *Ayliffe.*
RAT, *s.* [*rat*, Fr.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships. *Dennis.*
To smell a rat. To be put on the watch by suspicion; to suspect danger. *Hudibras.*
RATABLE, *a.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value. *Camden.*
RATABLY, *ad.* Proportionably. *Raleigh.*
RATAFIA, *s.* A liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits. *Bailey.*
RATA'N, *s.* An Indian cane.
RTACH, *s.* In clockwork, a sort of wheel which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike. *Bailey.*
RATE, *s.* [*ratu*, Lat.]
 1 A price fixed on any thing. *Dryden.*
 2 Allowance settled. *Addison.*
 3 Degree; comparative height or value. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Quantity assignable. *Shakespeare.*
 5 That which sets value; principle on which value is set. *Atterbury.*
 6 Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. *Clarendon.*
 7 Tax imposed by the parish. *Prior.*
To RATE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To value at a certain price. *Boyle.*
 2 [From *reita*, Islandick.] To chide hastily and vehemently. *South.*
To RATE, *v. n.* To make an estimate. *Kettlewell.*
RATH, *s.* A hill. *Spenser.*
RATH, *a.* [*rath*, Sax. quickly.] Early; coming before the time: out of use. *May.*
RATHER, *ad.*
 1 More willingly; with better liking. *C. Prayer.*
 2 Preferably to the other; with better reason. *Locke.*
 3 In a greater degree than otherwise. *Dryden.*
 4 More properly. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Especially. *Shakespeare.*
 6 *To have rather.* To desire in preference. *Rog.*
RATIFICATION, *s.* [from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.
RATIFIER, *s.* [from *ratify*.] The person or thing that ratifies. *Shakespeare.*
To RA'TIFY, *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Lat.] To confirm; to settle; to establish. *Dryden.*
RA'TIO, *s.* [Lat.] Proportion. *Cheyne.*
To RATIO'CINATE, *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] To reason; to argue.
RATIOCINATION, *s.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises. *Brown.*
RATIOCINATIVE, *a.* [from *ratiocinare*.] Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse. *Hale.*
RATIONABLE, *a.* [*rationalis*, Lat.]
RATIONAL, *a.*
 1 Having the power of reasoning. *Law.*
 2 Agreeable to reason. *Glanville.*
 3 Wise; judicious: as, a rational man.
RATIONABLY, *ad.* [from *ratio*.] Reasonably; rationally. *Ash.*
RATIONA'LE, *s.* [*ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reasons. *Sparrow.*
RATIONALIST, *s.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*
RATIONA'LITY, *s.* [from *rational*.]
 1 The power of reasoning. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 2 Reasonableness. *Brown.*
RATIONALLY, *ad.* [from *rational*.] Reasonably; with reason. *South.*
RATIONALNESS, *s.* [from *rational*.] The state of being rational.
RATSBANE, *s.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenick. *Shakespeare.*
RATTEEN, *s.* A kind of stuff. *Swift.*
To RATTLE, *v. a.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]
 1 To make a quick sharp noise with frequent re-

RAW

petitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous. *Hayward.*
 2 To speak eagerly and noisily. *Swift.*
To RATTLE, *v. a.*
 1 To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise. *Dryden.*
 2 To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To scold; to rail at with clamour. *Arbuthnot.*
RA'TTLE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A quick noise nimbly repeated. *Prior.*
 2 Empty and loud talk. *Hakewill.*
 3 An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise. *Raleigh.*
 4 A plant; lousewort.
RA'TTLEHEADED, *a.* [*rattle* and *head*.] Giddy; not steady.
RA'TTLESNAKE, *s.* A kind of serpent, which has a rattle at the end of his tail. *Grew.*
RA'TTLESNAKE Root, *s.* The root of a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*
RAU'CITY, *s.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise. *Bacon.*
To RA'VAGE, *v. a.* [*ravage*, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder. *Addison.*
RA'VAGE, *s.* [*ravage*, Fr.] Spoil, ruin; waste. *Dryden.*
RA'VAGER, *s.* [from *ravage*.] Plunderer; spoiler. *Swift.*
To RAVE, *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch, *réver*, Fr.]
 1 To be delirious; to talk irrationally. *Smith.*
 2 To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad. *Sandys.*
 3 To be unreasonably fond. *Locke.*
To RA'VEL, *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch.]
 1 To entangle; to entwist one with another; to make intricate; to involve. *Waller.*
 2 To unweave; to unknit. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To hurry over in confusion. *Digby.*
To RA'VEL, *v. n.*
 1 To fall into perplexity or confusion. *Milton.*
 2 To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies. *Decay of Piety.*
RA'VELIN, *s.* [Fr.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.
RA'VEN, *s.* [*hræfn*, Sax.] A large black fowl.
To RA'VEN, *v. a.* [*ræfan*, Sax. to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity. *Shakespeare.*
To RA'VEN, *v. n.* To prey with rapacity. *Luke.*
RA'VENOUS, *a.* [from *raven*.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage. *Shakespeare.*
RA'VENOUSLY, *ad.* With raging voracity.
RA'VENOUSNESS, *s.* [from *ravenous*.] Rage for prey; furious voracity. *Hale.*
RAUGHT, The old pret. and part. pass. of *reach*.
RA'VIN, *s.* [from *raven*.]
 1 Prey; food gotten by violence. *Milton.*
 2 Rapine; rapaciousness. *Ray.*
RA'VING, *s.* [from *rave*.] The rant of a madman; furious exclamations. *Ash.*
RA'VINGLY, *ad.* [from *rave*.] With frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*
To RA'VISH, *v. a.* [*ravir*, Fr.]
 1 To devour by force. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To take away by violence. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To delight to rapture; to transport. *Cant.*
RA'VISHER, *s.* [*ravisser*, Fr.]
 1 He that embraces a woman by violence. *Tay.*
 2 One who takes any thing by violence. *Pope.*
RA'VISHMENT, *s.* [*ravissement*, Fr.]
 1 Violation; forcible constupration. *Taylor.*
 2 Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind. *Milton.*
RAW, *a.* [*hreaue*, Sax. *rouw*, Dutch.]
 1 Not subdued by the fire. *Spenser.*
 2 Not covered with the skin. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Sore. *Spenser.*
 4 Immature; unripe; not concocted.
 5 Unseasoned; unripe in skill. *Raleigh.*
 6 New. *Shakespeare.*

REA

- 7 Bleak; chill. *Spenser.*
 8 Not decocted. *Bacon.*
 RA'WBONED, *a.* [*raw* and *bone.*] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh. *L'Estrange.*
 RA'WHEAD, *s.* [*raw* and *head.*] The name of a spectre. *Dryden.*
 RA'WLY, *ad.* [from *raw.*]
 1 In a raw manner.
 2 Unskilfully; without experience.
 3 Newly. *Shakespeare.*
 RA'WNESS, *s.* [from *raw.*]
 1 State of being raw. *Bacon.*
 2 Unskilfulness. *Hakewill.*
 3 Hasty manner. *Shakespeare.*
 RAY, *s.* [*raye*, *Fr.* *radius*, *Lat.*]
 1 A beam of light. *Newton.*
 2 Any lustre corporeal or intellectual. *Milton.*
 3 [From *raie*, *Fr.* *raia*, *Lat.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*
 4 [From *lolium*, *Lat.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 To RAY, *v. a.* [*raye*, *Fr.*] To streak; to mark in long lines. *Shakespeare.*
 RAY, for *array*. *Spenser.*
 RAZE, *s.* [*rayz*, a root, *Span.*] A root of ginger. *Shakespeare.*
 To RAZE, *v. a.* [*raser*, *Fr.* *rasus*, *Lat.*]
 1 To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert. *Shakesp.*
 2 To efface. *Milton.*
 3 To extirpate. *Shakespeare.*
 RA'ZOR, *s.* [*rasor*, *Lat.*] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving. *Dryden.*
 RA'ZORABLE, *a.* [from *razor.*] Fit to be shaved: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 RA'ZORFISH, *s.* A fish. *Carew.*
 RA'ZURE, *s.* [*rasure*, *Fr.*] Act of erasing. *Shakespeare.*
 RE. An inseparable particle used by the Latins, and borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; *repercussion*, the act of driving back.
 REA'CCCESS, *s.* [*re* and *access.*] Visit renewed. *Hakewill.*
 To REACH, *v. a.* [*ræcan*, *Sax.*]
 1 To touch with the hand extended. *Congreve.*
 2 To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a distance. *Milton.*
 3 To fetch from some place distant, and give. *Esdras.*
 4 To bring forward from a distant place. *Job.*
 5 To hold out; to stretch forth. *Hooker.*
 6 To attain; to gain; to obtain. *Cheyne.*
 7 To transfer. *Rowe.*
 8 To penetrate to. *Locke.*
 9 To be adequate to. *Locke.*
 10 To extend to. *Addison.*
 11 To extend; to spread abroad. *Milton.*
 12 To take in the hand. *Milton.*
 To REACH, *v. n.*
 1 To be extended. *Boyle.*
 2 To be extended far. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To penetrate. *Addison.*
 4 To make efforts to attain. *Locke.*
 REACH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Act of touching or seizing by extension of the hand.
 2 Power of reaching or taking in the hand. *Loc.*
 3 Power of attainment or management. *Locke.*
 4 Power; limit of faculties. *Addison.*
 5 Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought. *Hayward.*
 6 A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage. *Bacon.*
 7 Tendency to distant consequences. *Shakesp.*
 8 Extent. *Milton.*
 To REA'CT, *v. a.* [*re* and *act.*] To return the impulse or impression. *Arbuthnot.*
 REA'CTION, *s.* [*réaction*, *Fr.*] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal. *Newton.*
 READ, *s.* [*ræd*, *Sax.*] Obsolete.
 1 Counsel. *Sternhold.*
 2 Saying; saw. *Spenser.*
 To READ, *v. z.* pret. *read*, part. pass. *read*. [*ræd*, *Sax.*]
 1 To peruse any thing written. *Pope.*
 2 To discover by characters or marks. *Spenser.*

REA

- 3 To learn by observation. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To know fully. *Shakespeare.*
 To READ, *v. n.*
 1 To perform the act of perusing writing. *Deut.*
 2 To be studious in books. *Taylor.*
 3 To know by reading. *Swift.*
 READ, part. *a.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *reed*; the preterit and participle *red.*]
 Skilful by reading. *Dryden.*
 READE'PTION, *s.* [*re* and *adeptus*, *Lat.*] Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon.*
 REA'DER, *s.* [from *read.*]
 1 One that peruses any thing written. *B. Jonson.*
 2 One studious in books. *Dryden.*
 3 One whose office is to read prayers in churches. *Swift.*
 REA'DERSHIP, *s.* [from *reader.*] The office of reading prayers. *Swift.*
 REA'DILY, *ad.* [from *ready.*] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay. *South.*
 REA'DINESS, *s.* [from *ready.*]
 1 Expediteness; promptitude. *South.*
 2 The state of being ready or fit for any thing. *Clarendon.*
 3 Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction. *Holder.*
 4 State of being willing or prepared. *Addison.*
 REA'DING, *s.* [from *read.*]
 1 Study in books; perusal of books. *Watts.*
 2 A lecture; a prelection.
 3 Publick recital. *Hooker.*
 4 Variation of copies. *Arbuthnot.*
 REA'DING,* *s.* [from *read.*] The act of pronouncing what is written; the act of perusing books; learning acquired by the study of books; the words or manner in which any thing is read. *Ash.*
 To READJO'URN,* *v. a.* [*re* and *adjourn.*] To adjourn again. *Ash.*
 READMI'SSION, *s.* [*re* and *admission.*] The act of admitting again. *Arbuthnot.*
 To READMIT, *v. n.* [*re* and *admit.*] To let in again. *Milton.*
 To READO'RN, *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn.*] To decorate again; to deck anew. *Blackmore.*
 REA'DY, *a.* [*redo*, *Swed.* *hrade*, nimble, *Sax.*]
 1 Prompt; not delaying. *Temple.*
 2 Fit for a purpose; not to seek. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Prepared; accommodated to any design. *Mil.*
 4 Willing; eager; quick. *Spenser.*
 5 Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be. *Milton.*
 6 Being at hand; next to hand. *Dryden.*
 7 Facile; easy; opportune; near. *Hooker.*
 8 Quick; not done with hesitation. *Clarissa.*
 9 Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow. *Watts.*
 10 To make ready. To make preparations.
 REA'DY, *ad.* Readily; so as not to need delay. *Numbers.*
 REA'DY, *s.* Ready money; a low word. *Arb.*
 REAFFI'RMANCE, *s.* [*re* and *affirmance.*] Second confirmation. *Ayliffe.*
 RE'AL, *a.* [*reel*, *Fr.* *realis*, *Lat.*]
 1 Relating to things, not persons; not personal. *Bacon.*
 2 Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine. *Glanville.*
 3 (In law.) Consisting of things immoveable, as land. *Child.*
 RE'ALGAR, *s.* Red arsenick. *Harris.*
 REA'LITY, *s.* [*réalité*, *Fr.*]
 1 Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems. *Addison.*
 2 Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show. *Milton.*
 To RE'ALIZE, *v. a.* [*realiser*, *Fr.*]
 1 To bring into being or act. *Glanville.*
 2 To convert money into land.
 RE'ALLY, *ad.* [from *real.*]
 1 With actual existence. *South.*
 2 In truth; truly; not seemingly only. *Law.*
 REALM, *s.* [*roialme*, *Fr.*]
 1 A kingdom; a king's dominion. *Milton.*
 2 Kingly government. *Pope.*
 REA'LTY, *s.* Loyalty; not used. *Milton.*

REA

- REAM**, *s.* [*rane*, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope.*
- To REA'NIMATE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, Lat.] To revive; to restore to life. *Glantville.*
- To REANNE'X**, *v. a.* [*re* and *annex*.] To annex again. *Bacon.*
- To REAP**, *v. a.* [*repan*, Sax.]
- 1 To cut corn at harvest. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To gather; to obtain. *Hooker.*
- To REAP**, *v. n.* To harvest. *Psalms.*
- REA'PER**, *s.* [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest. *Sandys.*
- REAPINGHOOK**, *s.* [*reaping* and *hook*.] A hook used to cut corn in harvest. *Dryden.*
- REAR**, *s.* [*arriere*, Fr.]
- 1 The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. *Knolles.*
 - 2 The last class; the last in order. *Peacham.*
- REAR**, *a.* [*hrene*, Sax.]
- 1 Raw; half roasted; half sodden.
 - 2 Early: a provincial word. *Gay.*
- To REAR**, *v. a.* [*araran*, Sax.]
- 1 To raise up. *Esdras.*
 - 2 To lift up from a fall. *Spenser.*
 - 3 To move upward. *Milton.*
 - 4 To bring up to maturity. *Bacon.*
 - 5 To educate; to instruct. *Southern.*
 - 6 To exalt; to elevate. *Prior.*
 - 7 To rouse; to stir up. *Dryden.*
 - 8 To raise; to breed. *Harte.*
- REARWARD**, *s.* [from *rear*.]
- 1 The last troop. *Sidney.*
 - 2 The end; the tail; a train behind. *Shakesp.*
 - 3 The latter part; in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- REARMOUSE**, *s.* [*hreremus*, Sax.] The leather-winged bat. *Abbot.*
- RE'ARRANK**, **s.* [*rear* and *rank*.] The last rank of a battalion. *Bailey.*
- To REASCE'ND**, *v. n.* [*re* and *ascend*.] To climb again. *Spenser.*
- To REASCE'ND**, *v. a.* To mount again. *Addis.*
- REA'SON**, *s.* [*raison*, Fr.]
- 1 The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences. *Milton.*
 - 2 Cause; ground or principle. *Tillotson.*
 - 3 Cause efficient. *Hale.*
 - 4 Final cause. *Locke.*
 - 5 Argument; ground of persuasion; motive. *Tillotson.*
 - 6 Ratiocination; discursive act. *Davies.*
 - 7 Clearness of faculties. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 Right; justice. *Spenser.*
 - 9 Reasonable claim; just practice. *Taylor.*
 - 10 Rationale; just account. *Boyle.*
 - 11 Moderation; moderate demands. *Addison.*
- To REA'SON**, *v. n.* [*raisonner*, Fr.]
- 1 To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises. *Locke.*
 - 2 To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To raise disquisitions; to make inquiries. *Milton.*
- To REA'SON**, *v. a.* To examine rationally: a French mode of speech. *Burnet.*
- REA'SONABLE**, *a.* [*raison*, Fr.]
- 1 Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally. *Hay.*
 - 3 Just; rational; agreeable to reason. *Swift.*
 - 4 Not immoderate. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Tolerable; being in mediocrity. *Sidney.*
- REA'SONABLENESS**, *s.*
- 1 The faculty of reason.
 - 2 Agreeableness to reason. *Clarendon.*
 - 3 Compliance with reason. *Hale.*
 - 4 Moderation.
- REA'SONABLY**, *ad.* [from *reasonable*.]
- 1 Agreeable to reason. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon.*
- REA'SONER**, *s.* [*raisonneur*, French.] One who reasons; an arguer. *Blackmore.*
- REA'SONING**, *s.* [from *reason*.] Argument. *Addison.*
- REA'SONLESS**, *a.* Void of reason. *Shakespeare.*

REC

- To REASSE'MBLE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble*.] To collect anew. *Milton.*
- To REASSE'RT**, *v. a.* [*re* and *assert*.] To assert anew; to maintain after suspension or cessation. *Atterbury.*
- To REASSU'ME**, *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Lat.] To resume; to take again. *Denham.*
- To REASSU'RE**, *v. a.* [*reassurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to restore from terror. *Dryden.*
- REATE**, *s.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together. *Walton.*
- To REAVE**, *v. a.* pret. *rest.* [*raffon*, Sax.] To take away by stealth or violence. *Carew.*
- REBAPTIZA'TION**, *s.* [*rebaptisation*, Fr.] Renewal of baptism. *Hooker.*
- To REBAPTIZE**, *v. a.* [*rebaptiser*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*.] To baptize again. *Ayliffe.*
- To REBA'TE**, *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. *Creech.*
- RE'BECK**, *s.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Ital.] A three stringed fiddle. *Milton.*
- RE'BEL**, *s.* [*rebelle*, Fr.] One who opposes lawful authority by violence. *Fenton.*
- To REBE'L**, *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise in opposition against lawful authority. *Shakespeare.*
- REBE'LLER**, *s.* [from *rebel*.] One that rebels.
- REBE'LLION**, *s.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebello*, Lat. from *rebel*.] Insurrection against lawful authority. *Milton.*
- REBE'LLIOUS**, *c.* [from *rebel*.] Opponent to lawful authority. *Deuteronomy.*
- REBE'LLIOUSLY**, *ad.* In opposition to lawful authority. *Camden.*
- REBE'LLIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *rebellious*.] The quality of being rebellious.
- To REBE'LLOW**, *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise. *Dry.*
- REBOA'TION**, *s.* [*reboo*, Lat.] The return of a loud bellowing sound.
- To REBOU'ND**, *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound*.] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power. *Newton.*
- To REBOU'ND**, *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back. *Dryden.*
- REBOU'ND**, *s.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resiliency. *Dryden.*
- REBU'FF**, *s.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffo*, Ital.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance. *Mil.*
- To REBU'FF**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.
- To REBU'ILD**, *v. n.* [*re* and *build*.] To reedify; to restore from demolition; to repair. *Tickel.*
- REBU'KABLE**, *a.* [from *rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehension. *Shakespeare.*
- To REBU'KE**, *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by objurgation. *Dry.*
- REBU'KE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Reprehension; chiding expression; objurgation. *Pope.*
 - 2 In low language, it signifies any kind of check. *L'Estrange*
- REBU'KER**, *s.* [from *rebuke*.] A chider; a reprehender. *Hosca.*
- RE'BUS**, *s.* [*rebus*, Lat.] A word represented by a picture. *Peacham.*
- To REBU'T**, *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- REBU'TTER**, *s.* An answer to a rejoinder.
- To RECA'LL**, *v. a.* [*re* and *call*.] To call back; to call again; to revoke. *Hooker.*
- RECA'LL**, *s.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back. *Dryden.*
- To RECA'NT**, *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done. *Milton.*
- To RECA'NT**, *v. n.* To revoke a position; to unsay what has been said. *Swift.*
- RECANTA'TION**, *s.* [from *recant*.] Retracting; declaration contradictory to a former declaration. *Stillington.*
- RECA'NTER**, *s.* [from *recant*.] One who recants. *Shakespeare.*

REC

- RECAPITULATE**, *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr.] To repeat the sum of a former discourse. *More.*
- RECAPITULATION**, *s.* [from *recapitulate*.] Repetition of the principal points. *South.*
- RECAPITULATORY**, *a.* [from *recapitulate*.] Repeating again. *Garretson.*
- TO RECA'RRY**, *v. a.* [*re* and *carry*.] To carry back. *Walton.*
- TO RECE'DE**, *v. n.* [*recedo*, Lat.]
- 1 To fall back; to retreat. *Bentley.*
 - 2 To desist; to relax any claim. *Clarendon.*
- RECEIPT**, *s.* [*receptum*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of receiving. *Wiseman.*
 - 2 The place of receiving. *Matthew.*
 - 3 [From *recepte*, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.
 - 4 Reception; admission. *Hooker.*
 - 5 Reception; welcome. *Sidney.*
 - 6 [From *recipe*.] Prescription of ingredients for any composition. *Shakespeare.*
- RECEIVABLE**, *a.* [*recevable*, Fr.] Capable of being received.
- TO RECEI'VE**, *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr. *recipio*, Lat.]
- 1 To take or obtain any thing as due. *Shakesp.*
 - 2 To take or obtain from another. *Daniel.*
 - 3 To take any thing communicated. *Locke.*
 - 4 To embrace intellectually. *Locke.*
 - 5 To allow. *Hooker.*
 - 6 To admit. *Watts.*
 - 7 To take as into a vessel. *Acts.*
 - 8 To take into a place or state. *Mark.*
 - 9 To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. *Shakespeare.*
 - 10 To entertain as a guest. *Milton.*
- RECEI'VEDNESS**, *s.* [from *received*.] General allowance. *Boyle.*
- RECEI'VER**, *s.* [*receveur*, Fr.]
- 1 One to whom any thing is communicated by another. *Donne.*
 - 2 One to whom any thing is given or paid.
 - 3 An officer appointed to receive publick money. *Bacon.*
 - 4 One who partakes of the blessed sacrament. *Taylor.*
 - 5 One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals. *Spenser.*
 - 6 The vessel in which spirits are emitted from the still. *Blackmore.*
 - 7 The vessel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried. *Bentley.*
- TO RECE'LEBRATE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate*.] To celebrate anew. *Ben Jonson.*
- RE'CENCY**, *s.* [*recens*, Latin.] Newness; new state. *Wiseman.*
- RECE'NSION**, *s.* [*recensio*, Lat.] Enumeration; review. *Evelyn.*
- RE'CENT**, *a.* [*recens*, Lat.]
- 1 New; not of long existence. *Woodward.*
 - 2 Late; not antique. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from. *Pope.*
- RE'CENTLY**, *ad.* Newly; freshly. *Arbuthnot.*
- RE'CENTNESS**, *s.* [from *recent*.] Newness; freshness. *Hale.*
- RECE'PTACLE**, *s.* [*receptaculum*, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. *Spenser.*
- RECEPTI'BLITY**, *s.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Possibility of receiving. *Glanville.*
- RECE'PTARY**, *s.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Thing received: not in use. *Brown.*
- RECE'PTION**, *s.* [*receptus*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of receiving. *Brown.*
 - 2 The state of being received. *Milton.*
 - 3 Admission of any thing communicated. *Locke.*
 - 4 Readmission. *Milton.*
 - 5 The act of containing. *Addison.*
 - 6 Treatment at first coming; welcome: entertainment. *Hammond.*
 - 7 Opinion generally admitted. *Locke.*
 - 8 Recovery: not in use. *Bacon.*
- RECE'PTIVE**, *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated. *Glanville.*
- RECE'PTORY**, *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown.*

REC

- RE'CESS**, *s.* [*recessus*, Lat.]
- 1 Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession. *Prior.*
 - 2 Departure. *Glanville.*
 - 3 Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode. *Milton.*
 - 4 Departure into privacy. *Milton.*
 - 5 Remission or suspension of any procedure. *Bacon.*
 - 6 Removal to distance. *Brown.*
 - 7 Privacy; secrecy of abode. *Dryden.*
 - 8 Secret part. *Hammond.*
- RECE'SSION**, *s.* [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.
- RECEVO'IR**, *s.* [Fr.] A large basin for water. *Ash.*
- TO RECHA'NGE**, *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr.] To change again. *Dryden.*
- TO RECHA'RGE**, *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.]
- 1 To accuse in return. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To attack anew. *Dryden.*
- RECHEA'T**, *s.* (Among hunters.) A lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game. *Shakespeare.*
- RECIDIVA'TION**, *s.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again. *Hammond.*
- RECIDIVOUS**, *a.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.
- RE'CIPE**, *s.* [*recipe*, Lat.] A medical prescription. *Suckling.*
- RECI'PIENT**, *s.* [*recipiens*, Lat.]
- 1 The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. *Glanville.*
 - 2 The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still. *Decay of Piety.*
- RECI'PROCAL**, *a.* [*reciprocus*, Lat.]
- 1 Acting in vicissitude; alternate. *Milton.*
 - 2 Mutual; done by each to each. *L'Estrange.*
 - 3 Mutually interchangeable. *Watts.*
 - 4 Reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*
- RECI'PROCALLY**, *ad.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutually; interchangeably. *Newton.*
- RECI'PROCALNESS**, *s.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutual return; alternateness. *Decay of Piety.*
- TO RECI'PROCATE**, *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Sewel.*
- RECIPROCA'TION**, *s.* [*reciprocatio*, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged. *Brown.*
- RECIPRO'CITY**, *s.* Reciprocal obligation. *Blackstone.*
- RECI'SION**, *s.* [*recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.
- RECI'TAL**, *s.* [from *recite*.]
- 1 Repetition; rehearsal. *Addison.*
 - 2 Narration. *Addison.*
 - 3 Enumeration. *Prior.*
- RECITATION**, *s.* [from *recite*.] Repetition; rehearsal. *Hammond.*
- RE'CITATIVE**, *s.* [from *recite*.] A kind of tune.
- RECITATI'VO**, *s.* [from *recite*.] A kind of tune: full pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chant. *Dryden.*
- TO RECITE**, *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over. *Addison.*
- RECITE**, *s.* Recital: not in use. *Temple.*
- TO RECK**, *v. n.* [*rekan*, Sax.] To care; to heed; to mind: out of use. *Milton.*
- TO RECK**, *v. a.* To heed; to care for. *Shakesp.*
- RE'CKLESNESS**, *s.* [from *reck*.] Carelessness; negligence. *Sidney.*
- RE'CKLESS**, *a.* [*reccleas*, Sax.] Careless; heedless; mindless. *Shakespeare.*
- TO RE'CKON**, *v. a.* [*reccan*, Sax.]
- 1 To number; to count. *Crashaw.*
 - 2 To esteem; to account. *Hooker.*
 - 3 To assign in an account. *Romans.*
- TO RE'CKON**, *v. n.*
- 1 To compute; to calculate. *Addison.*
 - 2 To state an account. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To charge to account. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 4 To pay a penalty. *Sanderson.*
 - 5 To call to punishment. *Tillotson.*
 - 6 To lay stress or dependance upon. *Temple.*

REC

RECKONER, *s.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates cost. *Camden.*
RECKONING, *s.* [from *reckon*.]
 1 Computation; calculation.
 2 Account of time. *Sandys.*
 3 Accounts of debtor and creditor. *Daniel.*
 4 Money charged by a host. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Account taken. *Kings.*
 6 Estimate; account; estimation. *Hooker.*
RECLAIM, *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Lat.]
 1 To reform; to correct. *Brown.*
 2 [From *reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired. *Bacon.*
 3 To recall; to cry out against. *Dryden.*
 4 To tame. *Dryden.*
RECLAIMANT, *s.* [from *reclaim*.] Contradictor. *Waterland.*
RECLINE, *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat.] To lean back; to lean sidewise. *Addison.*
RECLINE, *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.
RECLINE, *a.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning posture. *Milton.*
RECLOSE, *v. a.* [*re* and *close*.] To close again. *Pope.*
RECLUDE, *v. a.* [*recludo*, Lat.] To open. *Harrey.*
RECLUSE, *a.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired. *Decay of Piety.*
RECLUSE, *s.* A retired person. *Hammond.*
RECLUSION, *s.* [from *recluse*.] The state of a recluse. *Ash.*
RECOAGULATION, *s.* [*re* and *coagulation*.] Second coagulation. *Boyle.*
RECOGNIZANCE, *s.* [*recognisance*, Fr.]
 1 Acknowledgment of person or thing.
 2 Badge. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record. *Cowell.*
TO RECOGNISE, *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.]
 1 To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. *Dryden.*
 2 To review; to re-examine. *South.*
RECOGNISEE, *s.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.
RECOGNISOR, *s.* He who gives the recognisance.
RECOGNITION, *s.* [*recognitio*, Lat.]
 1 Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker.*
 2 Knowledge confessed. *Grew.*
 3 Acknowledgment; memorial. *Bacon.*
TO RECOIL, *v. n.* [*recoiler*, Fr.]
 1 To rush back in consequence of resistance. *Milton.*
 2 To fall back. *Spenser.*
 3 To fail; to shrink. *Shakespeare.*
RECOIL, *s.* A falling back.
TO RECOIN, *v. a.* [*re* and *coin*.] To coin over again. *Addison.*
RECOINAGE, *s.* [*re* and *coinage*.] The act of coining anew. *Bacon.*
TO RECOLLECT, *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.]
 1 To recover to memory. *Watts.*
 2 To recover reason or resolution. *Dryden.*
 3 To gather what is scattered; to gather again. *Boyle.*
RECOLLECTION, *s.* [from *recollect*.] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Locke.*
TO RECOMFORT, *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort*.]
 1 To comfort or console again. *Sidney.*
 2 To give new strength. *Bacon.*
TO RECOMME'NCE, *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr.] To begin anew.
TO RECOMME'ND, *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr.]
 1 To praise to another. *Dryden.*
 2 To make acceptable. *Pope.*
 3 To commit with prayers. *Acts.*
RECOMME'NDABLE, *a.* [*commendable*, Fr.] Worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glan.*
RECOMMENDATION, *s.* [*recommendation*, Fr.]
 1 The act of recommending.
 2 That which secures to one a kind reception from another. *Dryden.*
RECOMME'NDATORY, *a.* [from *recommend*.] That commends to another. *Swift.*

REC

RECOMME'NDER, *s.* [from *recommend*.] One who recommends. *Atterbury.*
TO RECOMMIT, *v. a.* [*re* and *commit*.] To commit anew. *Clarendon.*
TO RECOMPACT, *v. a.* [*re* and *compact*.] To join anew. *Donne.*
TO RECOMPENCE, *v. a.* [*recompenser*, Fr.]
 1 To repay; to requite. *Chronicles.*
 2 To give in requital. *Romans.*
 3 To compensate; to make up by something equivalent. *Knolles.*
 4 To redress; to pay for. *Numbers.*
RECOMPENSE, *s.* [*recompense*, Fr.]
 1 Reward; something given as an acknowledgment of merit. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Equivalent; compensation. *Clarendon.*
RECOMPI'LEMENT, *s.* [*re* and *compilement*.] New complement. *Bacon.*
TO RECOMPOSE, *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr.]
 1 To settle or quiet anew. *Taylor.*
 2 To form or adjust anew. *Boyle.*
RECOMPOSITION, *s.* Composition renewed.
TO RECONCILE, *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr.]
 1 To make to like again. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To make to be liked again. *Clarendon.*
 3 To make any thing consistent. *Locke.*
 4 To restore to favour. *Ezekiel.*
RECONCI'LEABLE, *a.* [*reconciliable*, Fr.]
 1 Capable of renewed kindness.
 2 Consistent; possible to be made consistent. *Hammond.*
RECONCI'LEABLENESS, *s.*
 1 Consistence; possibility to be reconciled. *Hammond.*
 2 Disposition to renew love.
RECONCI'LEMENT, *s.* [from *reconcile*.]
 1 Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored. *Sidney.*
 2 Friendship renewed. *Milton.*
RECONCI'LER, *s.* [from *reconcile*.]
 1 One who renews friendship between others.
 2 One who discovers the consistence between propositions. *Norris.*
RECONCILIATION, *s.* [*reconciliatio*, Lat.]
 1 Renewal of friendship.
 2 Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contrarieties. *Rogers.*
 3 Atonement; expiation. *Hebrews.*
RECONCI'LIATIVE, *a.* [from *reconciliation*.]
RECONCI'LIATORY, *a.* Tending or belonging to reconciliation. *Ash.*
TO RECONDE'NSE, *v. a.* [*re* and *condense*.] To condense anew. *Boyle.*
RECON'DITE, *a.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound; abstruse. *Felton.*
TO RECONDU'CT, *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr.] To conduct again. *Dryden.*
TO RECONJOIN, *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin*.] To join anew. *Boyle.*
TO RECONNO'ITRE, *v. a.* [Fr.] To take a view of; to observe the strength or position of a fleet or army. *Ash.*
TO RECONQUER, *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.] To conquer again. *Darries.*
TO RECONSECRATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*
TO RECONVE'NE, *v. a.* [*re* and *convener*.] To assemble anew. *Clarendon.*
TO RECONVE'Y, *v. a.* [*re* and *convey*.] To convey again. *Denham.*
TO RECO'RD, *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat.]
 1 To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly. *Fairfax.*
RECO'RD, *s.* [*record*, Fr.] Register; authentic memorial. *Shakespeare.*
RECO'RDATION, *s.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance; not in use. *Shakespeare.*
RECO'RDER, *s.* [from *record*.]
 1 One whose business is to register any event. *Donne.*
 2 The keeper of the rolls in a city. *Swift.*
 3 A kind of flute; a wind instrument. *Sidney.*
TO RECOU'CH, *v. n.* [*re* and *couch*.] To lie down again. *Watson.*

REC

- To RECOU'NT**, *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly. *Shakespeare.*
- RECOU'NTMENT**, *s.* [from *recount*.] Relation; recital. *Shakespeare.*
- RECOU'RED**, for *recovered*, or *recured*. *Spenser.*
- RECOU'RSE**, *s.* [*recursus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr.]
- 1 Frequent passage: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Return; new attack. *Brown.*
 - 3 Application as for help or protection. *Wotton.*
 - 4 Access. *Shakespeare.*
- RECOU'RSEFUL**, *a.* [from *recourse*.] Moving alternately. *Drayton.*
- To RECOU'VER**, *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, Fr.]
- 1 To restore from sickness or disorder. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To repair. *Rogers.*
 - 3 To regain; to get again. *Knolles.*
 - 4 To release. *Timothy.*
 - 5 To attain; to reach: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- To RECOU'VER**, *v. n.* To grow well from a disease, or any evil. *Milton.*
- RECOU'VERABLE**, *a.* [*recouvrable*, Fr.]
- 1 Possible to be restored from sickness
 - 2 Possible to be regained. *Clarendon.*
- RECOU'VERY**, *s.* [from *recover*.]
- 1 Restoration from sickness. *Taylor.*
 - 2 Power or act of regaining. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 The act of cutting off an entail. *Shakespeare.*
- RECRE'ANT**, *a.* [*recriant*, Fr.]
- 1 Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued; crying out for mercy. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Apostate; false. *Milton.*
- To RE'CREATE**, *v. a.* [*recreo*, Lat.]
- 1 To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To delight; to gratify. *More.*
 - 3 To relieve; to revive. *Harvey.*
- RECREA'TION**, *s.* [from *recreate*.]
- 1 Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Refreshment; amusement; diversion. *Hol.*
- RE'CREATIVE**, *a.* [from *recreate*.] Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain, amusing; diverting. *Taylor.*
- RE'CREATIVENESS**, *s.* [from *recreative*.] The quality of being recreative.
- RE'CREMENT**, *s.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Droas; spume; superfluous or useless parts. *Bolingbr.*
- RECREMENTAL**, *a.* [from *recrement*.]
- RECREMENTITIOUS**, *s.* Drossy.
- To RECRI'MINATE**, *v. n.* [*recriminer*, Fr.] To return one accusation with another. *Stilling.*
- To RECRI'MINATE**, *v. a.* To accuse in return. *South.*
- RECRIMINA'TION**, *s.* [*recrimination*, French.] Return of one accusation with another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- RECRIMINA'TOR**, *s.* [from *recriminate*.] He that returns one charge with another.
- RECRUDE'SCENT**, *a.* [*recrudescens*, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.
- To RECRUIT**, *v. a.* [*recruter*, Fr.]
- 1 To repair any thing wasted by new supplies. *Newton.*
 - 2 To supply an army with new men. *Clarendon.*
- To RECRUIT**, *v. n.* To raise new soldiers. *Add.*
- RECRUIT**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Supply of any thing wasted. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 A new soldier. *Dryden.*
- RECTA'NGLE**, *s.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Lat.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees. *Locke.*
- RECTA'NGULAR**, *a.* [*rectangulaire*, Fr.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wot.*
- RECTA'NGULARLY**, *ad.* [from *rectangular*.] With right angles. *Brown.*
- RE'CTIFIABLE**, *a.* [from *rectify*.] Capable to be set right. *Brown.*
- RECTIFICA'TION**, *s.* [*rectification*, Fr.]
- 1 The act of setting right what is wrong. *For.*
 - 2 In chymistry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*
- To RE'CTIFY**, *v. a.* [*rectifier*, Fr.]
- 1 To make right; to reform; to redress. *Shak.*
 - 2 To exalt and improve by repeated distillation. *Grew.*

RED

- RECTILI'NEAR**, *a.* [*rectus* and *linea*, Latin.]
- RECTILI'NEOUS**, *s.* Consisting of right lines. *Newton.*
- RE CTITUDE**, *s.* [*rectitude*, Fr.]
- 1 Straightness; not curvity.
 - 2 Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *K. Charles.*
- RE'CTOR**, *s.* [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Lat.]
- 1 Ruler; lord; governour. *Ayliffe.*
 - 2 Parson of an unimpropriated parish.
- RE'CTORSHIP**, *s.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector*.] The rank or office of rector. *Shakespeare.*
- RE'CTORY**, *s.* [from *rector*.] A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed. *Spelman.*
- RECUBA'TION**, *s.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning. *Brown.*
- RECU'LE**, for **RECOIL**, [*reculer*, Fr.] *Spenser.*
- RECU'MBENCY**, *s.* [from *recumbent*.]
- 1 The posture of lying or leaning. *Brown.*
 - 2 Rest; repose. *Locke.*
- RECU'MBENT**, *a.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying: leaning. *Arbuthnot.*
- RECUPERA'TION**, *s.* [*recuperatio*, Lat.] The recovery of a thing lost.
- To RECU'R**, *v. n.* [*recurro*, Lat.]
- 1 To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. *Culamy.*
 - 2 [From *recourir*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in. *Locke.*
- To RECU'RE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover from sickness or labour: not used. *Spenser.*
- RECU'RE**, *s.* Recovery; remedy. *Knolles.*
- RECU'RRENCE**, *s.* [from *recurrent*.] Return. *Brown.*
- RECU'RRENCY**, *s.*
- RECU'RRENT**, *a.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] Returning from time to time. *Harvey.*
- RECU'RSION**, *s.* [*recursus*, Lat.] Return. *Boyle.*
- RECURVA'TION**, *s.* [*recurro*, Lat.] Flexure backward. *Brown.*
- RECU'RVITY**, *s.*
- RECU'RVOUS**, *a.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward. *Derham.*
- RECU'SABLE**, *a.* [from *recuse*.] Refusable; fit to be refused. *Ash.*
- RECU'SANT**, *s.* [*recusans*, Lat.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society. *Cl.*
- To RECU'SE**, *v. n.* [*recuso*, Lat.] To refuse: a juridical word. *Digby.*
- RECU'SSION**, *s.* [*recussus*, Lat.] The act of shaking back; the state of being beaten back. *Scott.*
- RED**, *a.* [*red*, Sax. *rhud*, Welsh.] Of the colour of blood. *Newton.*
- To REDA'RGUE**, *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Lat.] To refute: not in use. *Hakewill.*
- RE'DBERRIED** shrub cassia, *s.* A plant.
- RE'DBREAST**, *s.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast. *Thomson.*
- RE'DCOAT**, *s.* A name of contempt for a soldier. *Dryden.*
- To RE'DDEN**, *v. a.* [from *red*.] To make red. *Dryden.*
- To RE'DDEN**, *v. n.* To grow red. *Pope.*
- RE'DDISH**, *a.* [from *red*.] Somewhat red.
- RE'DDISHNESS**, *s.* [from *reddish*.] Tendency to redness. *Boyle.*
- REDDI'TION**, *s.* [*reddo*, Lat.] Restitution. *Hou.*
- RE'DDITIVE**, *a.* [*redditious*, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative.
- RE'DDLE**, *s.* A sort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine florid, though not deep red colour. *Hill.*
- REDE**, *s.* [*ræd*, Sax.] Counsel; advice. *Shak.*
- To REDE**, *v. a.* [*rædan*, Sax.] To advise. *Spen.*
- To REDEE'M**, *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat.]
- 1 To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price. *Ruth.*
 - 2 To rescue; to recover. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To free by paying an atonement. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To pay the penalty of. *Milton.*

RED

REDEE'MABLE, *a.* [from *redeem*.] Capable of redemption.

REDEE'MABLENESS, *s.* [from *redeemable*.] The state of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER, *s.* [from *redeem*.]
 1 One who ransoms or redeems. *Spenser.*
 2 The Saviour of the world. *Shakespeare.*

TO REDELI'VE, *v. a.* [*re* and *delicere*.] To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*

REDELI'VE, *s.* [from *redeliver*.] The act of delivering back.

TO REDEMA'ND, *v. a.* [*redemandere*, *Fr.*] To demand back. *Addison.*

REDE'MPTION, *s.* [*redemption*, *Fr.*]
 1 Ransome; release. *Milton.*
 2 Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. *Shakespeare.*

REDE'MPTORY, *a.* [*redemptus*, *Lat.*] Paid for ransome. *Chapman.*

RE'DGUM, *s.* [*red* and *gum*.] A disease of children newly born.

REDHO'T, *a.* [*red* and *hot*.] Heated to redness. *Newton.*

REDI'NTEGRATE, *a.* [*redintegratus*, *Lat.*] Restored; renewed; made new. *Bacon.*

REDINTEGRATION, *s.* [from *redintegrate*.]
 1 Renovation; restoration. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 Redintegration chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. *Quincy.*

RE'DLEAD, *s.* [*red* and *lead*.] Minium. *Peach.*

RE'DNESS, *s.* [from *red*.] The quality of being red. *Shakespeare.*

RE'DOLENCE, *s.* [from *redolent*.] Sweet scent.

RE'DOLENCY, *s.* [from *redolent*.] Sweet scent. *Boyle.*

RE'DOLENT, *a.* [*redolens*, *L.*] Sweet of scent. *San.*

TO REDOU'BLE, *v. a.* [*redoubler*, *Fr.*]
 1 To repeat in return. *Spenser.*
 2 To repeat often. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To increase by addition of the same quantity over and over. *Addison.*

TO REDOU'BLE, *v. n.* To become twice as much. *Addison.*

REDOU'BT, *s.* [*redoute*, *Fr.* *ridotta*, *Ital.*] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress. *Bacon.*

REDOU'BTABLE, *a.* [*redoubtable*, *Fr.*] Formidable; terrible to foes. *Pope.*

REDOU'BTED, *a.* [*redoubté*, *Fr.*] Dread; awful; formidable: not in use. *Spenser.*

TO REDOU'ND, *v. n.* [*redundo*, *Lat.*]
 1 To be sent back by reaction. *Milton.*
 2 To conduce in the consequence. *Addison.*
 3 To proceed in the consequence. *Addison.*

TO REDRE'SS, *v. a.* [*redresser*, *Fr.*]
 1 To set right; to amend. *Milton.*
 2 To relieve; to remedy; to ease. *Sidney.*

REDRE'SS, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Reformation; amendment. *Hooker.*
 2 Relief; remedy. *Bacon.*
 3 One who gives relief. *Dryden.*

REDRE'SSIVE, *a.* [from *redress*.] Succouring; affording remedy. *Thomson.*

TO RE'DSEAR, *v. n.* If iron be too hot, it will redsear, that is, break under the hammer. *Mox.*

RE'DSHANK, *s.* [*red* and *shank*.] A bird.

RE'DSTART, or **RE'DTAIL**, *s.* [*phœnicurus*, *Lat.*] A bird.

RE'DSTREAK, *s.* [*red* and *streak*.]
 1 An apple. *Mortimer.*
 2 Cyder pressed from the redstreak. *Smith.*

TO REDU'CE, *v. a.* [*reduco*, *Lat.*]
 1 To bring back: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To bring to the former state. *Milton.*
 3 To reform from any disorder. *Clarendon.*
 4 To bring into any state of diminution. *Boyle.*
 5 To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tillotson.*
 6 To bring into any state of misery or meanness. *Arbuthnot.*
 7 To subdue. *Milton.*
 8 To bring into any state more within reach or power.
 9 To reclaim to order. *Milton.*
 10 To subject to a rule; to bring into a class.

REDU'CEMENT, *s.* The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing. *Bacon.*

REE

REDU'CER, *s.* [from *reduce*.] One that reduces. *Sidney.*

REDU'CIBLE, *a.* [from *reduce*.] Possible to be reduced. *South.*

REDU'CIBLENESS, *a.* [from *reducible*.] Quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*

REDU'CTION, *s.* [*reduction*, *Fr.*]
 1 The act of reducing. *Hale.*
 2 In arithmetick, reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*

REDU'CTIVE, *a.* [*reductif*, *Fr.*] Having the power of reducing. *Hale.*

REDU'CTIVELY, *ad.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*

REDU'NDANCE, *s.* [*redundantia*, *Lat.*] Superfluousness.

REDU'NDANCY, *s.* [*redundantia*, *Lat.*] Superfluousness; exuberance. *Bacon.*

REDU'NDANT, *a.* [*redundans*, *Lat.*]
 1 Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous. *Arb.*
 2 Using more words or images than are useful. *Watts.*

REDU'NDANTLY, *ad.* [from *redundant*.] Superfluously; superabundantly.

TO REDU'PLICATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate*.] To double.

REDUPLICATION, *s.* [from *reduplicate*.] The act of doubling. *Digby.*

REDUPLICATIVE, *a.* [*reduplicatif*, *Fr.*] Double. *Watts.*

RE'DWING, *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

TO REE, *v. a.* To riddle; to sift. *Mortimer.*

TO REE'CHO, *v. n.* [*re* and *echo*.] To echo back. *Pope.*

REE'CHY, *a.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned. *Shakespeare.*

REED, *s.* [*reed*, *Sax.* *ried*, *Ger.*]
 1 A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds. *Ruleigh.*
 2 A small pipe. *Shakespeare.*
 3 [*Arundo*, *Lat.*] An arrow. *Prior.*

REE'DEN, *a.* [from *reed*.] Consisting of reeds. *Dryden.*

TO REE'DIFY, *v. a.* [*reedifier*, *Fr.*] To rebuild, to build again. *Shakespeare.*

REE'DLESS, *a.* [from *reed*.] Being without reeds. *May.*

REE'DY, *a.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds. *Blackmore.*

TO REEF, ** v. a.* [a sea term applied to sails.] To reduce in expanse. *Hawksworth.*

KEEF, ** s.* [a sea term.] A chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water. *Wallis.*

REEK, *s.* [*rec*, *Sax.*]
 1 Smoke; steam; vapour. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [From *reke*, *Ger.* any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick*.

TO REEK, *v. n.* [*rekan*, *Saxon*.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour. *Shakespeare.*

REE'KY, *a.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned; black. *Shakespeare.*

REEL, *s.* [*reol*, *Sax.*] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

TO REEL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle. *Wilkins.*

TO REEL, *v. n.* [*rollen*, *Dutch*; *ragla*, *Swed.*] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. *Sandys.*

REELE'CTION, *s.* [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election. *Swift.*

TO REENA'CT, *v. n.* [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew. *Arbuthnot.*

TO REENFO'RCE, *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new assistance. *Collier.*

REENFO'RCEMENT, *s.* [*re* and *enforcement*.]
 1 Fresh assistance; new help. *Milton.*
 2 Iterated enforcement. *Ward.*

TO REENGA'GE, ** v. a.* [*re* and *engage*.] To engage again. *Scott.*

TO REENJOY, *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a second time. *Pope.*

TO REE'NTER, *v. a.* [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again; to enter anew. *Milton.*

TO REENTHRO'NE, *v. a.* To replace on a throne. *Southern.*

REF

- REE/NTRANCE**, *s.* [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again. *Glanville.*
- REE/RMOUSE**, *s.* [*hreremus*, Sax.] A bat.
- To REESTA/BLISH**, *v. a.* [*re* and *establish*.] To establish anew. *Smalridge.*
- REESTA/BLISHER**, *s.* [from *reestablish*.] One that reestablishes.
- REESTA/BLISHMENT**, *s.* [from *reestablish*.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restoration. *Addison.*
- REEVE**, *s.* [*gerefa*, Sax.] A steward. *Dryden.*
- To REEXA/MINE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *examine*.] To examine anew. *Hooker.*
- To REFE/CT**, *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Brown.*
- REFE/CTION**, *s.* [*refectio*, Lat.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. *South.*
- REFE/CTORY**, *s.* [*refectoire*, Fr.] Room of refreshment; eating room. *Dryden.*
- To REFE/L**, *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To refute; to repress. *Ben Jonson.*
- To REFE/R**, *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat.]
- 1 To dismiss for information or judgment. *Bur.*
 - 2 To betake to for decision. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. *Bacon.*
 - 4 To reduce, as to a class. *Boyle.*
- To REFE/R**, *v. n.*
- 1 To respect; to have relation. *Burnet.*
 - 2 To appeal. *Bacon.*
- REFE'REE**, *s.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any thing is referred. *L'Estrange.*
- REFE'RENCE**, *s.* [from *refer*.]
- 1 Relation; respect; view toward; allusion to. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 Dismission to another tribunal. *Swift.*
- REFE'RENDARY**, *s.* [*referendus*, Lat.] One to whose decision any thing is referred. *Bacon.*
- To REFERME/NT**, *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment*.] To ferment anew. *Blackmore.*
- REFE/RRIBLE**, *a.* [from *refer*.] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else. *Brown.*
- To REFI/NE**, *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.]
- 1 To purify; to clear from dross and recrement. *Zachariah.*
 - 2 To make elegant; to polish. *Peacham.*
- To REFI/NE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To grow pure. *Addison.*
 - 3 To affect nicety. *Atterbury.*
- REFI/NEDLY**, *ad.* [from *refine*.] With affected elegance. *Dryden.*
- REFI/NEMENT**, *s.* [from *refine*.]
- 1 The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross and recrement. *Norris.*
 - 2 Improvement in elegance or purity. *Swift.*
 - 3 Artificial practice. *Rogers.*
 - 4 Affectation of elegant improvement. *Addison.*
- REFI/NER**, *s.* [from *refine*.]
- 1 Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Improper in elegance. *Swift.*
 - 3 Inventor of superfluous subtilties. *Addison.*
- To REFI/T**, *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit*.] To repair; to restore after damage. *Woodward.*
- To REFLE/CT**, *v. a.* [*reflechir*, Fr. *reflecto*, Lat.] To throw back. *Milton.*
- To REFLE/CT**, *v. n.*
- 1 To throw back light. *Shakespeare.*
 - o bend back. *Bentley.*
 - o throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves. *Taylor.*
 - o consider attentively. *Prior.*
 - To throw reproach or censure. *Swift.*
 - 6 To bring reproach. *Dryden.*
- REFLE/CTENT**, *a.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back. *Digby.*
- REFLE/CTION**, *s.* [from *reflect*.]
- 1 The act of throwing back. *Cheyne.*
 - 2 The act of bending back. *Bentley.*
 - 3 That which is reflected. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Thought thrown back upon the past. *Denham.*
 - 5 The action of the mind upon itself. *Locke.*
 - 6 Attentive consideration. *South.*
 - 7 Censure. *Prior.*

REF

- REFLE/CTIVE**, *a.* [from *reflect*.]
- 1 Throwing back images. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind. *Prior.*
- REFLE/CTOR**, *s.* Considerer. *Boyle.*
- REFLE/X**, *a.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward. *Bentley.*
- REFLE/X**, *s.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection. *Hooker.*
- REFLEXIBI/LITY**, *s.* [from *reflexible*.] The quality of being reflexible. *Newton.*
- REFLE/XIBLE**, *a.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne.*
- REFLE/XIVE**, *a.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having respect to something past. *Hammond.*
- REFLE/XIVELY**, *ad.* In a backward direction. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- REFLO/AT**, *s.* [*re* and *float*.] Ebb; reflux. *Bacon.*
- To REFLOU'RISH**, *v. n.* [*re* and *flourish*.] To flourish anew. *Milton.*
- To REFLO/W**, *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr.] To flow back.
- REFLU/ENT**, *a.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back. *Arbutnot.*
- REFLU/X**, *s.* [*reflux*, Fr.] Backward course of water. *Brown.*
- REFOCILLATION**, *s.* [*refocillo*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.
- To REFO/RM**, *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat.] To change from worse to better. *Hooker.*
- To REFO/RM**, *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better. *Atterbury.*
- REFO/RM**, *s.* [French.] Reformation.
- REFORMATION**, *s.* [*reformation*, Fr.]
- 1 Change from worse to better. *Addison.*
 - 2 The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state. *Atterbury.*
- REFO/RMER**, *s.* [from *reform*.]
- 1 One who makes a change for the better; an amender. *Sprat.*
 - 2 One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. *Bacon.*
- To REFRA/CT**, *v. n.* [*refractus*, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays. *Cheyne.*
- REFRA/CTION**, *s.* [*refraction*, Fr.] The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it while it enters or penetrates any medium; in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Harris.*
- REFRA/CTIVE**, *a.* [from *refract*.] Having the power of refraction. *Newton.*
- REFRA/CTORINESS**, *s.* [from *refractory*.] Sul-
len obstinacy. *Saunderson.*
- REFRA/CTION**, *s.* [from *refract*.] The variation of a ray of light from its direct course on entering into a different medium; the state of being refracted. *Ash.*
- REFRA/CTORY**, *a.* [*refractaire*, Fr.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious. *Bacon.*
- REFRA/GABLE**, *a.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.
- To REFRA/IN**, *v. a.* [*refrener*, Fr.] To hold back; to keep from action. *Milton.*
- To REFRA/IN**, *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare. *Hooker.*
- REFRANGIBI/LITY**, *s.* [from *refrangible*.] Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*
- REFRA/NGIBLE**, *a.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.] That may be turned out of its course, in passing from one medium to another. *Locke.*
- REFRENA/TION**, *s.* [*re* and *freno*, Lat.] The act of re-training.
- To REFRE/SH**, *v. a.* [*refraischer*, Fr.]
- 1 To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To improve by new touches any thing impaired. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To refrigerate; to cool. *Eccles.*
- REFRE/SHER**, *s.* [from *refresh*.] That which refreshes. *Thomson.*
- REFRE/SHMENT**, *s.* [from *refresh*.]

REG

1 Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.
 2 That which gives relief, as food, rest. *South.*
REFRI'GERANT, *a.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerare*.] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Wise.*
To REFRI'GERATE, *v. a.* [*refrigero*, Lat.] To cool. *Brown.*
REFRIGERATION, *s.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled. *Wilk.*
REFRI'GERATIVE, *a.* [*refrigeratif*, Fr.] **REFRI'GERATORY**, *s.* [*refrigeratorius*, Lat.] Cooling; having the power to cool.
REFRI'GERATORY, *s.*
 1 That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours. *Quincy.*
 2 Any thing internally cooling. *Mortimer.*
REFRIGER'RIUM, *s.* [Lat.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration. *South.*
REFT, *part. pret.* of *reave*.
 1 Deprived; taken away. *Ascham.*
 2 [Pret. of *reave*.] Took away. *Spenser.*
REFUGE, *s.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]
 1 Shelter from any danger or distress; protection. *Dryden.*
 2 That which gives shelter or protection. *Dryd.*
 3 Expedient in distress. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Expedient in general. *Wotton.*
To REFUGE, *v. a.* [*refugier*, Fr.] To shelter; to protect. *Dryden.*
REFUGEE, *s.* [*refugie*, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection. *Dryden.*
REFULGENCE, *s.* [from *refulgent*.] Splendour; brightness.
REFULGENT, *a.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid. *Dryden.*
To REFUND, *v. a.* [*refundo*, Lat.]
 1 To pour back. *Ray*
 2 To repay what is received; to restore. *L'Estr.*
REFUSAL, *s.* [from *refuse*.]
 1 The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited. *Rogers.*
 2 The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option. *Swift.*
To REFUSE, *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.]
 1 To deny what is solicited or required. *Shak.*
 2 To reject; to dismiss without a grant. *Shak.*
To REFUSE, *v. n.* Not to accept. *Milton.*
REFUSE, *a.* [from the verb.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken. *Fell.*
REFUSE, *s.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken. *Dryden.*
REFUSER, *s.* [from *refuse*.] He who refuses.
REFUTAL, *s.* [from *refute*.] Refutation.
REFUTATION, *s.* [*refutatio*, Lat.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous. *Bentley.*
To REFUTE, *v. a.* [*refuto*, Fr.] To prove false or erroneous. *Milton.*
To REGAIN, *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr.] To recover; to gain anew. *Dryden.*
REGAL, *a.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly. *Milton.*
REGAL, *s.* [*regale*, Fr.] A musical instrument. *Bacon.*
REGALE, *s.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.
To REGALE, *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify. *Philips.*
REGALEMENT, *s.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment. *Philips.*
REGALIA, *s.* [Lat.] Ensigns of royalty.
REGALITY, *s.* [*regalis*, Lat.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Bacon.*
To REGARD, *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.]
 1 To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To observe; to remark. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To mind as an object of grief or terror.
 4 To observe religiously. *Romans*
 5 To pay attention to. *Proverbs.*
 6 To respect; to have relation to.
 7 To look toward. *Sandys.*
REGARD, *s.* [*regard*, Fr.]
 1 Attention as to a matter of importance. *Atter.*
 2 Respect; reverence. *Milton.*
 3 Note; eminence. *Spenser.*

REG

4 Respect; account. *Hooker.*
 5 Relation; reference. *Watts.*
 6 Look; aspect directed to another. *Dryden.*
 7 Prospect; object of sight: not used. *Shakes.*
REGA'RDABLE, *a.* [from *regard*] Not used.
 1 Observable. *Brown.*
 2 Worthy of notice. *Carew.*
REGA'RDER, *s.* One that regards.
REGA'RDFUL, *a.* [*regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of. *Hayward.*
REGA'RDFULLY, *ad.*
 1 Attentively; heedfully.
 2 Respectfully. *Shakespeare.*
REGA'RDLESSLY, *ad.* [from *regardless*.] Without heed.
REGA'RDLESSNESS, *s.* [from *regardless*.] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.
REGA'RDLESS, *a.* [from *regard*.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser.*
REG'GENCY, *s.* [from *regent*.]
 1 Authority; government. *Grew.*
 2 Vicarious government. *Temple.*
 3 The district governed by a vicegerent. *Milton.*
 4 Those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.
To REGE'NERATE, *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]
 1 To reproduce; to produce anew. *Blackmore.*
 2 To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life. *Addison.*
REGE'NERATE, *a.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.]
 1 Reproduced. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Born anew by grace to a christian life. *Milton.*
REGE'NERATENESS, *s.* [from *regenerate*.] The state of being regenerate.
REGENERATION, *s.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life. *Titus.*
RE'GENT, *a.* [*regent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]
 1 Governing; ruling. *Hale.*
 2 Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*
RE'GENT, *s.*
 1 Governour; ruler. *Milton.*
 2 One invested with vicarious royalty. *Shak.*
RE'GENTSHIP, *s.* [from *regent*.]
 1 Power of governing.
 2 Deputed authority. *Shakespeare.*
REGERMINA'TION, *s.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of sprouting again.
REGIBLE, *a.* Governable.
REGICIDE, *s.* [*regicida*, *regicidium*, Lat.]
 1 Murderer of his king. *Dryden.*
 2 Murder of a king. *Decay of Piety.*
REGIMEN, *s.* [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine, or state of body. *Swift.*
REGIMENT, *s.* [*regiment*, Fr.]
 1 Government; polity: not in use. *Hooker.*
 2 Rule; authority: not in use. *Hale.*
 3 A body of soldiers under one colonel. *Waller.*
REGIME'NTAL, *a.* [from *regiment*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.
REGIME'NTALS, *s.* The uniform military dress of a regiment. *Ash.*
REG'ION, *s.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.]
 1 Tract of land; country; tract of space. *Shak.*
 2 Part of the body. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Place; rank. *Shakespeare.*
REG'ISTER, *s.* [*registre*, Fr. *registram*, Lat.]
 1 An account of any thing regularly kept. *Spenser.*
 2 The officer whose business is to write and keep the register.
To REG'ISTER, *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr.]
 1 To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentic accounts. *Addison.*
 2 To enroll; to set down in a list. *Milton.*
REG'ISTRY, *s.* [from *register*.]
 1 The act of inserting in the register. *Granni.*
 2 The place where the register is kept.
 3 A series of facts recorded. *Temple.*
REG'LEMENT, *s.* [Fr.] Regulation. *Bacon.*
REG'LET, *s.* [*reglette*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.
REG'NANT, *a.* [Fr.]
 1 Reigning; having regal authority. *Wotton.*
 2 Predominant; having power. *Waller.*
To REGORGE, *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]

REJ

- 1 To vomit up; to throw back. *Hayward.*
 2 To swallow eagerly. *Milton.*
 3 [From *regorger*, Fr.] To swallow back. *Dry.*
 To REGRA'FT, *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fr.] To graft again. *Bacon.*
 To REGRA'NT, *v. a.* [*re* and *grant*.] To grant back. *Ayliffe.*
 To REGRA'TE, *v. a.*
 1 To offend; to shock. *Derham.*
 2 [From *regratter*, Fr.] To engross; to forestal. *Spenser.*
 REGRA'TER, *s.* [*regrattier*, Fr.] Forestaller; engrosser.
 To REGRE'ET, *v. a.* [*re* and *greet*.] To resalute; to greet a second time. *Shakespeare.*
 REGRE'ET, *s.* Return or exchange of salutation: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 REGRE'SS, *s.* [*regressus*, Lat.] Passage back; power of passing back. *Burnet.*
 To REGRE'SS, *v. a.* [*regressus*, Lat.] To go back; to return. *Brown.*
 REGRE'SSION, *s.* [*regressus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back. *Brown.*
 REGRE'T, *s.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian.]
 1 Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflexion. *South.*
 2 Grief; sorrow. *Clarendon.*
 3 Dislike; aversion not proper. *D. of Piety.*
 To REGRE'T, *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr.] To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.*
 REGUE'RDON, *s.* [*re* and *guerdon*.] Reward; recompence: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 To REGUE'RDON, *v. a.* To reward. *Shakesp.*
 RE'GULAR, *a.* [*regularis*, Lat.]
 1 Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed. *Addison.*
 2 Governed by strict regulations. *Pope.*
 3 In geometry, a *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal.
 4 Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline.
 5 Methodical; orderly. *Law.*
 RE'GULAR, *s.* [*regulier*, Fr.] In the Romish church, one that professes and follows a certain rule of life, and observes the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Ayliffe.*
 REGULA'RITY, *s.* [*regularité*, Fr.]
 1 Agreeableness to rule.
 2 Method; certain order. *Grew.*
 RE'GULARLY, *ad.* [from *regular*.] In a manner concordant to rule; exactly. *Prior.*
 To RE'GULATE, *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.]
 1 To adjust by rule or method. *Locke.*
 2 To direct. *Wiseman.*
 REGULA'TION, *s.* [from *regulate*.]
 1 The act of regulating. *Ray.*
 2 Method; the effect of being regulated.
 REGULA'TOR, *s.* [from *regulate*.]
 1 One that regulates. *Grew.*
 2 That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.
 RE'GULUS, *s.* [Lat. *regule*, Fr.] The finer and most weighty part of metals. *Quincy.*
 To REGU'RGITATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *gurgus*, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back. *Bentley.*
 To REGU'RGITATE, *v. n.* To be poured back. *Harvey.*
 REGURGITA'TION, *s.* [from *regurgitate*.] Resorption; the act of swallowing back. *Sharp.*
 To REHEA'R, *v. a.* [*re* and *hear*.] To hear again. *Addison.*
 REHEA'RSAL, *s.* [from *rehearse*.]
 1 Repetition; recital. *South.*
 2 The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition. *Dryden.*
 To REHEA'RSE, *v. a.* [from *rehear*.]
 1 To repeat; to recite. *Swift.*
 2 To relate; to tell. *Dryden.*
 3 To recite previously to publick exhibition.
 To REJE'CT, *v. a.* [*rejectus*, Lat.]
 1 To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer. *Knolles.*
 2 To cast off; to make an abject. *Isaiah.*
 3 To refuse; not to accept. *Locke.*
 4 To throw aside. *Beattie.*

REL

- REJE'CTION, *s.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside. *Bacon.*
 RE'IGLE, *s.* [*regle*, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing. *Carew.*
 To REIGN, *v. a.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, Fr.]
 1 To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.
 2 To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon.*
 3 To obtain power or dominion. *Romans.*
 REIGN, *s.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]
 1 Royal authority; sovereignty. *Pope.*
 2 Time of a king's government. *Thomson.*
 3 Kingdom; dominions. *Pope.*
 4 Power; influence. *Chapman.*
 To REIMBO'DY, *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody*.] To imbody again. *Boyle.*
 To REIMBU'RSE, *v. a.* [*re*, *in*, and *bourse*, Fr. a purse.] To pay; to repair loss or expense by an equivalent. *Swift.*
 REIMBU'RSEMENT, *s.* [from *reimburse*.] Reparation or repayment. *Ayliffe.*
 To REIMPRE'GNATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate*.] To impregnate anew. *Brown.*
 REIMPRE'SSION, *s.* [*re* and *impression*.] A second or repeated impression.
 REIN, *s.* [*renes*, Fr.]
 1 The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver or rider's hand.
 2 Used as an instrument of government, or for government. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To give the reins. To give license. *Milton.*
 To REIN, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To govern by a bridle. *Milton.*
 2 To restrain; to control. *Shakespeare.*
 RE'IN-DEER, * *s.* [from *rein* and *deer*.] A large and beautiful species of the deer kind; much used in northern countries as a beast of draught. *Ash.*
 REINS, *s.* [*renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back. *Job.*
 To REINSE'RT, *v. a.* [*re* and *insert*.] To insert a second time.
 To REINSPI'RE, *v. a.* [*re* and *inspire*.] To inspire anew. *Dryden.*
 To REINSTA'LL, *v. a.* [*re* and *install*.]
 1 To seat again. *Milton.*
 2 To put again in possession. *Shakespeare.*
 To REINSTA'TE, *v. a.* [*re* and *instate*.] To put again in possession. *Addison.*
 To REI'NTEGRATE, *v. a.* [*reinteger*, Fr.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore. *Bacon.*
 To REINVE'ST, *v. a.* [*re* and *invest*.] To invest anew.
 To REJOI'CE, *v. n.* [*rejouir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Milton.*
 To REJOI'CE, *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad. *Prior.*
 REJOI'CER, *s.* [from *rejoice*.] One that rejoices. *Taylor.*
 REJOI'CING, * *s.* [from *rejoice*.] An act of exultation; joyfulness. *Ash.*
 To REJOI'N, *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.]
 1 To join again. *Brown.*
 2 To meet one again. *Pope.*
 To REJOI'N, *v. n.* To answer to an answer. *Dryden.*
 REJOI'NDER, *s.* [from *rejoin*.]
 1 Reply to an answer. *Glanville.*
 2 Reply; answer. *Shakespeare.*
 REJO'LT, *s.* [*rejailler*, Fr.] Shock; succussion. *South.*
 REIT, *s.* Sedge, or sea-weed. *Bailey.*
 To REI'TERATE, *v. a.* [*reiterer*, Fr.] To repeat again and again. *Smalridge.*
 REITERA'TION, *s.* [*reiteration*, Fr.] Repetition. *Boyle.*
 To REJU'DGE, *v. a.* [*re* and *judge*.] To reexamine; to review; to recall to a new trial. *Pope.*
 To REKI'NDLE, *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle*.] To set on fire again. *Cheyne.*
 To RELA'PSE, *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Lat.]
 1 To slip back; to slide or fall back.
 2 To fall back into vice or error. *Taylor.*
 3 To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness. *Wiseman.*

REL

REL

RELA'PSE, *s.* [from the verb.]

1 Fall into vice or error once forsaken. *Milton.*
2 Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

3 Return to any state. *Spenser.*
Shakespeare.

To RELATE, *v. a.* [*relatus*, Lat.]

1 To tell; to recite. *Dryden.*
2 To vent by words. *Bacon.*
3 To ally by kindred. *Pope.*
4 To bring back; to restore. *Spenser.*

To RELATE, *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect. *Locke.*

RELATER, *s.* [from *relate*.] Teller; narrator; historian. *Brown.*

RELATION, *s.* [*relation*, Fr.]

1 Manner of belonging to any person or thing. *Locke.*
2 Respect; reference; regard.
3 Connexion between one thing and another. *Beattie.*

4 Kindred; alliance of kin. *Dryden.*
5 Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman. *Swift.*

6 Narrative; tale; account; narration. *Dennis.*

RELATIONSHIP, *s.* The state of being related to another either by kindred or any artificial alliance. *Blackstone.*

RELATIVE, *a.* [*relativus*, Lat.]

1 Having relation; respecting. *Locke.*
2 Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else. *South.*
3 Particular; positive: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

RE'LATIVE, *s.*

1 Relation; kinsman. *Taylor.*
2 Pronoun answering to an antecedent. *Ascham.*
3 Somewhat respecting something else. *Locke.*

RE'LATIVELY, *ad.* [from *relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely. *Spencer.*

RE'LATIVENESS, *s.* [from *relative*.] The state of having relation.

To RELAX, *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.]

1 To slacken; to make less tense. *Bacon.*
2 To remit; to make less severe or rigorous. *Swift.*
3 To make less attentive or laborious. *V. of W.*
4 To ease; to divert.
5 To open; to loose. *Milton.*

To RELAX, *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss, to be not rigorous. *Prior.*

RELAXATION, *s.* [*relaxation*, Fr.]

1 Diminution of tension; the act of loosening. *Arbuthnot.*
2 Cessation of restraint. *Burnet.*
3 Remission; abatement of rigour. *Hooker.*
4 Remission of attention or application. *Addison.*

RELA'Y, *s.* [*relais*, Fr.] Horses on the road to relieve others.

To RELEA'SE, *v. a.* [*relascher*, Fr.]

1 To set free from confinement or servitude.
2 To set free from pain.
3 To free from obligation, or penalty. *Milton.*
4 To quit; to let go. *Dryden.*
5 To relax; to slacken: not in use. *Hooker.*

RELEA'SE, *s.* [*relasche*, Fr.]

1 Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain.
2 Relaxation of a penalty. *Prior.*
3 Remission of a claim. *Bacon.*
4 Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To RELEGATE, *v. a.* [*releguer*, Fr. *relego*, Lat.]

To banish; to exile.

RELEGATION, *s.* [*relegatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment. *Ayliffe.*

To RELE'NT, *v. n.* [*valentir*, Fr.]

1 To soften; to grow less rigid or harsh. *Bacon.*
2 To melt; to grow moist. *Boyle.*
3 To grow less intense. *Digby.*
4 To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion. *Milton.*

To RELE'NT, *v. a.* Obsolete.

1 To slacken; to remit. *Spenser.*
2 To soften; to mollify. *Spenser.*

RELE'NTLESS, *a.* [from *relent*.] Unpitiful; unmoved by kindness or tenderness. *Prior.*

RE'LEVANT, *a.* [French.] Relieving.

RELEVATION, *s.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A raising or lifting up.

REL'PANCE, *s.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependence; confidence. *Woodward.*

RE'LICK, *s.* [*reliquia*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.]

1 That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural. *Shakespeare.*

2 It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul. *Pope.*

3 That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration. *Addison.*

RE'LICKLY, *a.* [from *relick*.] In the manner of relicks: not used. *Donne.*

RE'LICT, *s.* [*relicte*, old Fr.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband. *Sprat.*

RELIE'F, *s.* [*relief*, Fr.]

1 Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow. *Milton.*

2 That which frees from pain or sorrow. *Dryden.*

3 Dismission of a sentinel from his post. *Shak.*

4 [From *relevium*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.

5 The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture. *Pope.*

6 The exposure of any thing, by the proximity of something different.

RELIE'VABLE, *a.* [from *relieve*.] Capable of relief. *Hale.*

To RELIE'VE, *v. a.* [*relevo*, Lat.]

1 To ease pain or sorrow.
2 To succour by assistance. *Dryden.*
3 To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post. *Shakespeare.*
4 To right by law.
5 To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar. *Stepney.*
6 To support; to assist. *Brown.*

RELIE'VE, *s.* [from *relieve*.] One that relieves. *Rogers.*

RELIE'VO, *s.* [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture. *Dryden.*

To RELI'GHT, *v. a.* [*re* and *light*.] To light anew. *Pope.*

RELIGION, *s.* [*religio*, Lat.]

1 Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments. *Ben Jonson.*

2 A system of divine faith and worship, as opposite to others. *Tillotson.*

RELIGIONIST, *s.* [from *religion*.] A bigot to any religious persuasion. *Swift.*

RELIGIOUS, *a.* [*religiosus*, Lat.]

1 Pious; disposed to the duties of religion. *Shakespeare*
2 Teaching religion. *Wotton*
3 Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Addison*
4 Exact; strict.

5 Appropriated to strict observance of holy duties. *Law.*

RELIGIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *religious*.]

1 Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion. *Drayton.*
2 According to the rites of religion. *Shakesp*
3 Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa*
4 Exactly; with strict observance. *Bacon.*

RELIGIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *religious*.] The quality or state of being religious.

To RELI'NQUISH, *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.]

1 To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert. *Davies.*
2 To quit; to release; to give up. *South.*
3 To forbear; to depart from. *Hooker.*

RELI'NQUISHMENT, *s.* [from *relinquish*.] The act of forsaking. *South.*

RE'LISH, *s.* [*relecher*, Fr. to lick again.]

1 Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste. *Boyle.*
2 Taste; small quantity; just perceptible. *Shakespeare.*

3 Liking; delight in any thing. *Addison.*

4 Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Sead.*

5 Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given. *Addison.*

6 Cast; manner. *Pope.*

To RE'LISH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

REM

- 1 To give a taste to any thing. *Dryden.*
 2 To taste; to have a liking. *Baker.*
TO RELISH, *v. n.*
 1 To have a pleasing taste. *Hakewill.*
 2 To give pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To have a flavour. *Woodward.*
RELISHABLE, *a.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.
TO RELIVE, *v. n.* [*re* and *live*.] To revive; to live anew: not used. *Spenser.*
TO RELOVE, *v. a.* [*re* and *love*.] To love in return: not used. *Boyle.*
RELU'CENT, *a.* [*relucens*, Lat.] Shining; transparent; pellucid. *Thomson.*
TO RELU'CT, *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To struggle again. *Decay of Piety.*
RELU'CTANCE, *s.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] Unwill-
RELU'CTANCY, *s.* ingness: repugnance. *Boyle.*
RELU'CTANT, *a.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance. *Tickel.*
TO RELU'CTATE, *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To resist; to struggle against. *Decay of Piety.*
RELU'CTATION, *s.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] Repug-
 nance; resistance. *Bacon.*
TO RELU'ME, *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle. *Pope.*
TO RELU'MINE, *v. a.* To light anew. *Shak.*
TO RELY, *v. n.* [*re* and *lye*.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon. *Rogers.*
TO REMAI'N, *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Lat.]
 1 To be left out of a greater quantity or number. *Job.*
 2 To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state. *Milton.*
 3 To be left after any event. *Locke.*
 4 Not to be lost. *Spenser.*
 5 To be left as not comprised. *Locke.*
TO REMAI'N, *v. a.* To await; to be left to. *Spenser.*
REMAI'N, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Relick; that which is left. Generally used in the plural. *Pope.*
 2 The body left by the soul. *Pope.*
 3 Abode; habitation: not in use. *Shakesp.*
REMAI'NDER, *a.* [from *remain*.] Remaining; refuse; left. *Shakespeare.*
REMAI'NDER, *s.*
 1 What is left; relicks. *Bacon.*
 2 The body when the soul is departed; remains. *Shakespeare.*
 3 (In law.) The last chance of inheritance. *Bacon.*
TO REMA'KE, *v. a.* [*re* and *make*.] To make anew. *Glanville.*
TO REMA'ND, *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back. *Davies.*
RE'MANENT, *s.* [*remanens*, Lat. *remanant*, old French. It is now contracted to *remnant*.] The part remaining. *Bacon.*
REMA'RK, *s.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken. *Collier.*
TO REM'ARK, *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.]
 1 To note; to observe. *Locke.*
 2 To distinguish; to point out; to mark: not used. *Milton.*
REMA'RKABLE, *a.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] Observ-
 able; worthy of note. *Raleigh.*
REMA'RKABLENESS, *s.* Observableness; wor-
 thiness of observation. *Hammond.*
REMA'RKABLY, *ad.* [from *remarkable*.] Ob-
 servably; in a manner worthy of observation.
REMA'RKER, *s.* [*remarqueur*, Fr.] Observer;
 one that remarks. *Watts.*
REME'DIABLE, *a.* [from *remedy*.] Capable
 of remedy.
REME'DIATE, *a.* [from *remedy*.] Medicinal;
 affording a remedy: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
REME'DILESS, *a.* [from *remedy*.] Not ad-
 mitting remedy; irreparable; cureless. *Ruleigh.*
REME'DILESSNESS, *s.* [from *remediless*.] In-
 curableness.
RE'MEDY, *s.* [*remedium*, Lat. *remede*, Fr.]
 1 A medicine by which any illness is cured. *Swift*

REM

- cure of any uneasiness. *Dryden.*
 3 That which counteracts any evil. *Locke.*
 4 Reparation; means of repairing any hurt. *Shakespeare.*
TO RE'MEDY, *v. a.* [*remedier*, Fr.]
 1 To cure; to heal. *Hooker.*
 2 To repair or remove mischief.
TO REME'MBER, *v. a.* [*remembrare*, Italian.]
 1 To bear in mind any thing; not to forget. *Psalm.*
 2 To recollect; to call to mind. *Sidney.*
 3 To keep in mind; to have present to the at-
 tention. *Locke.*
 4 To bear in mind with intent of reward, or
 punishment. *Milton.*
 5 To mention; not to omit. *Ayliffe.*
 6 To put in mind; to force to recollect; to re-
 mind. *Sidney.*
 7 To preserve from being forgotten. *Shakesp.*
REME'MBERER, *s.* [from *remember*.] One who
 remembers. *Wotton.*
REME'MBRANCE, *s.* [*remembrance*, Fr.]
 1 Retention in memory. *Denham.*
 2 Recollection; revival of any idea. *Locke.*
 3 Honourable memory: out of use. *Shakesp.*
 4 Transmission of a fact from one to another. *Addison.*
 5 Account preserved. *Hale.*
 6 Memorial. *Dryden.*
 7 A token by which any one is kept in the me-
 mory. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Notice of something absent. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Power of remembering. *Milton.*
REME'MBRANCER, *s.* [from *remembrance*.]
 1 One that reminds; one that puts in mind. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An officer of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
TO REME'RCIE, *v. a.* [*remercier*, Fr.] To thank;
 obsolete. *Spenser.*
TO RE'MIGRATE, *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.] To re-
 move back again. *Boyle.*
REMIGRATION, *s.* [from *remigrate*.] Removal
 back again. *Hale.*
TO REMI'ND, *v. a.* [*re* and *mind*.] To put in
 mind: to force to remember. *South.*
REMINI'SCENCE, *s.* [*reminiscens*, Lat.] Recol-
 lection; recovery of ideas. *Hale.*
REMINISCE'NTIAL, *a.* [from *reminiscence*.]
 Relating to reminiscence. *Brown.*
REMI'SS, *a.* [*remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.]
 1 Not vigorous; slack. *Woodward.*
 2 Not careful; slothful. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Not intense. *Roscommon.*
REMI'SSIBLE, *a.* [from *remit*.] Admitting for-
 giveness.
REMI'SSION, *s.* [*remission*, Fr. *remissio*, Lat.]
 1 Abatement; relaxation; moderation. *Bacon.*
 2 Cessation of intenseness. *Woodward.*
 3 (In physick.) Remission is when a distemper
 abates, but does not go quite off before it re-
 turns again.
 4 Release; abatement of right. *Swift.*
 5 Forgiveness; pardon. *Taylor.*
REMI'SSILY, *ad.* [from *remiss*.]
 1 Carelessly; negligently; without close atten-
 tion. *Hooker.*
 2 Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness;
 slackly. *Clarendon.*
REMI'SSNESS, *s.* [from *remiss*.] Carelessness;
 negligence; coldness; want of ardour. *Rogers.*
TO REMIT, *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.]
 1 To relax; to make less intense. *Milton.*
 2 To forgive a punishment. *Dryden.*
 3 [From *remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To give up; to resign. *Hayward.*
 5 To defer; to refer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 6 To put again in custody. *Dryden.*
 7 To send money to a distant place. *Addison.*
 8 To restore: not in use. *Hayward.*
TO REMIT, *v. n.*
 1 To slacken; to grow less intense. *Broome.*
 2 To abate by growing less eager. *South.*
 3 (In physick.) To grow by intervals less violent.
REMITMENT, *s.* [from *remit*.] The act of re-
 mitting to custody.

REM

- REMITTANCE**, *s.* [from *remit*.]
 1 The act of paying money at a distant place.
 2 Sum sent to a distant place. *Addison.*
- REMITTER**, *s.* [*remettre*, Fr.]
 1 One who remits, or procures the conveyance and payment of money.
 2 (In common law.) A restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seised of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Cowell.*
- REMNANT**, *s.* [corrupted from *remanent*.] Residue; that which is left. *Shakespeare.*
- REMNANT**, *a.* Remaining; yet left. *Prior.*
- REMO'LTEN**, *part.* [from *remelt*.] Melted again. *Bacon.*
- REMO'NSTRANCE**, *s.* [*remonstrance*, Fr.]
 1 Show; discovery: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Strong representation. *Hooker.*
- To REMO'NSTRATE**, *v. n.* [*remonstro*, Lat.] To make a strong representation.
- RE'MORA**, *s.* [Lat.]
 1 A let or obstacle.
 2 A fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water. *Grew.*
- To REMORATE**, *v. a.* [*remoror*, Lat.] To hinder.
- REMO'RSE**, *s.* [*remorsus*, Lat.]
 1 Pain of guilt. *Clarendon.*
 2 Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sorrow. *Spenser.*
- REMO'RSEFUL**, *a.* [*remorse* and *full*.] Tender; compassionate. *Shakespeare.*
- REMO'RSELESS**, *a.* [from *remorse*.] Unpitying; cruel; savage. *South.*
- REMOTE**, *a.* [*remotus*, Lat.]
 1 Distant; not immediate. *Locke.*
 2 Distant; not at hand. *Milton.*
 3 Removed far off; placed not near. *Milton.*
 4 Foreign.
 5 Distant, not closely connected. *Glanville.*
 6 Alien; not agreeing. *Locke.*
 7 Abstracted. *Locke.*
- REMOTELY**, *ad.* Not nearly; at a distance.
- REMOTENESS**, *s.* [from *remote*.] State of being remote; distance; not nearness. *Boyle.*
- REMOTION**, *s.* [*remotus*, Lat.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance. *Brown.*
- REMO'VABLE**, *a.* [from *remove*.] Such as may be removed. *Spenser.*
- REMO'VAL**, *s.* [from *remove*.]
 1 The act of putting out of any place. *Hooker.*
 2 The act of putting away. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Dismission from a post. *Swift.*
 4 The state of being removed. *Locke.*
- To REMO'VE**, *v. a.* [*removeo*, Lat.]
 1 To put from its place; to take or put away.
 2 To place at a distance. *Locke.*
- To REMO'VE**, *v. n.*
 1 To change place.
 2 To go from one place to another. *Dryden.*
- REMO'VE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Change of place.
 2 Susceptibility of being removed. *Glanville.*
 3 Translation of one to the place of another. *Shakespeare.*
 4 State of being removed. *Locke.*
 5 Act of moving a chess-man or draught.
 6 Departure; act of going away. *Waller.*
 7 The act of changing place. *Bacon.*
 8 A step in the scale of gradation. *Locke.*
 9 A small distance. *Rogers.*
 10 Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. *Swift.*
 11 A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.
- REMOVED**, *part. a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shakespeare.*
- REMOVEDNESS**, *s.* [from *removed*.] The state of being removed; remoteness. *Shakespeare.*
- REMO'VER**, *s.* [from *remove*.] One that removes. *Bacon.*
- To REMOU'NT**, *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again. *Dryden.*

REN

- REMU'NERABLE**, *a.* [from *remunerate*.] Rewardable.
- To REMU'NERATE**, *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat.] To reward; to repay; to requite. *Boyle.*
- REMUNERATION**, *s.* [*remuneratio*, Lat.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment. *Shakespeare.*
- REMU'NERATIVE**, *a.* [from *remunerate*.] Exercised in giving rewards. *Boyle.*
- To REMU'RMUR**, *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur*.] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. *Pope.*
- To REMU'RMUR**, *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound. *Dryden.*
- RE'NARD**, *s.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in fable. *Dryden.*
- RENA'SCENT**, *a.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being.
- RENA'SCIBLE**, *a.* [*renascor*, Lat.] Possible to be produced again.
- To RENA'VIGATE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *navigate*.] To sail again.
- RENCOU'NTER**, *s.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]
 1 Clash; collision. *Collier.*
 2 Personal opposition. *Addison.*
 3 Loose or casual engagement. *Addison.*
 4 Sudden combat without premeditation.
- To RENCOU'NTER**, *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]
 1 To clash; to collide.
 2 To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
 3 To skirmish with another.
 4 To fight hand to hand.
- To REND**, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rent*. [*rendan*, Sax.] To tear with violence; to lacerate. *Pope.*
- RE'NDER**, *s.* [from *rend*.] One that rends; a tearer.
- To RE'NDER**, *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]
 1 To return; to pay back. *Locke.*
 2 To restore; to give back. *Addison.*
 3 To give upon demand. *Proverbs.*
 4 To invest with qualities; to make. *South.*
 5 To represent; to exhibit. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To translate. *Burnet.*
 7 To render; to yield; to give up. *Clarendon.*
 8 To offer; to give to be used. *Watts.*
- RE'NDER**, *s.* [from the verb.] Surrender. *Shakespeare.*
- RE'NDEZVOUS**, *s.* [*rendez vous*, Fr.]
 1 Assembly; meeting appointed. *Raleigh.*
 2 A sign that draws men together. *Bacon.*
 3 Place appointed for assembly. *Clarendon.*
- To RE'NDEZVOUS**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.
- RENDITION**, *s.* [from *render*.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.
- RENEGA'DE**, *s.* [*renegado*, Span.]
- RENEGA'DO**, *s.* [*renegado*, Span.]
 1 One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate. *Addison.*
 2 One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter.
- To RENE'GE**, *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat. *renier*, Fr.] To disown. *King Charles.*
- To RENE'W**, *v. a.* [*re* and *new*.]
 1 To renovate; to restore to the former state.
 2 To repeat; to put again in act. *Dryden.*
 3 To begin again. *Dryden.*
 4 (In theology.) To make anew; to transform to new life. *Romans.*
- RENE'WABLE**, *a.* [from *renew*.] Capable to be renewed. *Swift.*
- RENE'WAL**, *s.* [from *renew*.] The act of renewing; renovation. *Forbes.*
- RE'NITENCY**, *s.* [from *renitent*.] The resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another. *Quincy.*
- RENITENT**, *a.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastick power. *Ray.*
- RE'NNET**, *s.* Rennet. *Floyer.*
- RE'NNET**, *s.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*
- RE'NNETING**, *s.*
- To RE'NOVATE**, *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] To renew to restore to the first state. *Thomson.*
- RENOVATION**, *s.* [*renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing. *Bucer.*

REP

To RENOU'NCE, *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr.]
 1 To disown; to abnegate. *Dryden.*
 To quit upon oath. *Kettlewell.*
To RENOU'NCE, *v. n.* To declare renunciation. *Dryden.*
RENOU'NCEMENT, *s.* [from *renounce*.] Act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shakespeare.*
RENO'WN, *s.* [*renommée*, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread. *Waller.*
To RENO'WN, *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr.] To make famous. *Pope.*
RENO'WNED, *part. a.* [from *renown*.] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed. *Dryden.*
RENT, *s.* [from *rend*.] A break; a laceration.
To RENT, *v. a.* [rather to *rend*.] To tear; to lacerate. *Ecclus.*
To RENT, *v. n.* To roar; to rant. *Hudibras.*
RENT, *s.* [*rente*, Fr.]
 1 Revenue; annual payment. *Pope.*
 2 Money paid for any thing held of another.
To RENT, *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.]
 1 To hold by paying rent. *Addison.*
 2 To set to a tenant.
RENTABLE, *a.* [from *rent*.] That may be rented.
RENTAL, *s.* [from *rent*.] Schedule or account of rents.
RE'NTER, *s.* [from *rent*.] He that holds by paying rent. *Locke.*
RE'NVERSED, *a.* [*renversé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenser.*
RENUNCIATION, *s.* [*renunciatio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing. *Taylor.*
To REOBTAIN,* *v. a.* [*re* and *obtain*.] To procure again; to obtain again. *Ash.*
To REORDAIN, *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fr.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission granted to a minister.
REORDINATION, *s.* [from *reordain*.] Repetition of ordination. *Atterbury.*
To REPA'CIFY, *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify*.] To pacify again. *Daniel.*
To REPA'IR, *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.]
 1 To restore after injury or dilapidation. *Clarend.*
 2 To amend an injury by an equivalent. *Milton.*
 3 To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost. *Milton.*
REPA'IR, *s.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation. *Wilkins.*
To REPA'IR, *v. n.* [*repaire*, Fr.] To go to; to betake himself. *Pope.*
REPA'IR, *s.* [*repaire*, Fr.]
 1 Resort; abode. *Dryden.*
 2 Act of betaking himself any whither. *Ciarend.*
REPA'IRER, *s.* [from *repair*.] Amender; restorer. *South.*
REPA'NDOUS, *a.* [*repandus*, Lat.] Bent upward. *Brown.*
RE'PARABLE, *a.* [*reparabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent. *Bacon.*
RE'PARABLY, *ad.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, or supply.
REPARATION, *s.* [*reparatio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of repairing; instauration. *Arbuth.*
 2 Supply of what is wasted. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Recompense for any injury; amends. *Dryd.*
REPA'RATIVE, *s.* [from *repair*.] Whatever makes amends for loss or injury. *Wotton.*
REPARTEE, *s.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply.
To REPARTEE, *v. n.* To make smart replies.
To REPA'SS, *v. a.* [*repasser*, Fr.] To pass again; to pass back. *Raleigh.*
To REPA'SS, *v. n.* To go back in a road. *Dryd.*
REPA'ST, *s.* [*repas*, Fr.]
 1 A meal; act of taking food. *Denham.*
 2 Food; victuals. *Shakespeare.*
To REPA'ST, *v. a.* [*repaistre*, Fr.] To feed; to feast. *Shakespeare.*
REPA'STURE, *s.* [*re* and *pasture*.] Entertainment: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
To REPA'Y, *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr.]
 To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge. *Brown.*

REP

2 To recompense. *Milton.*
 3 To compensate. *Bacon.*
 4 To requite either good or ill. *Pope.*
 5 To reimburse with what is owed. *Shakesp.*
REPA'YMENT, *s.* [from *repay*.]
 1 The act of repaying.
 2 The thing repaid. *Arbuthnot.*
To REPEA'L, *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.]
 1 To recall: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To abrogate; to revoke. *Dryden.*
REPEA'L, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Recall from exile: not in use. *Shakesp.*
 2 Revocation; abrogation. *Davies.*
REPEA'ABLE,* *a.* [from *repeat*.] Capable of being repealed. *Ash.*
To REPEA'T, *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat.]
 1 To iterate; to use again; to do again. *Arbuth.*
 2 To speak again. *Hooker.*
 3 To try again. *Dryden.*
 4 To recite; to rehearse. *Milton.*
REPEA'TEDLY, *ad.* [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more than once. *Stephens.*
REPEA'TER, *s.* [from *repeat*.]
 1 One that repeats; one that recites.
 2 A watch that strikes the hours at will.
To REPE'L, *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.]
 1 To drive back any thing. *Hooker.*
 2 To drive back an assailant. *Dryden.*
To REPE'L, *v. n.*
 1 To act with force contrary to force impressed.
 2 To *repel* in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*
REPE'LLENT, *s.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power. *Wiseman.*
REPE'LLER, *s.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.
To REPE'NT, *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.]
 1 To think on any thing past with sorrow.
 2 To express sorrow for something past. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To change the mind from some painful motive. *Exodus.*
 4 To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life. *Matthew.*
To REPE'NT, *v. a.*
 1 To remember with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To remember with pious sorrow. *Donne.*
REPE'NTANCE, *s.* [*repentance*, Fr.]
 1 Sorrow for any thing past. *Law.*
 2 Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence. *Whitgift.*
REPE'NTANT, *a.* [*repentant*, Fr.]
 1 Sorrowful for the past.
 2 Sorrowful for sin. *Milton.*
 3 Expressing sorrow for sin. *Shakespeare.*
To REPEO'PLE, *v. a.* [*re* and *people*.] To stock with people anew. *Hale.*
To REPERCU'SS, *v. a.* [*repercussus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back: not in use. *Bacon.*
REPERCU'SSION, *s.* [*repercussio*, Lat.] The act of driving back; rebound. *Bacon.*
REPERCU'SSIVE, *s.* [*repercussif*, Fr.]
 1 Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound. *Pattison.*
 2 Repellent. *Bacon.*
 3 Driven back; rebounding. *Thomson.*
REPERTITIOUS, *a.* [*repertus*, Lat.] Found; gained by finding.
REPE'TORY, *s.* [*repertorium*, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.
REPETITION, *s.* [*repetitio*, Lat.]
 1 Iteration of the same thing. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Recital of the same words over again. *Hooker.*
 3 The act of reciting or rehearsing. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Recital. *Chapman.*
To RE'PINE, *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.]
 1 To fret; to be discontented. *Temple.*
 2 To envy. *Dryden.*
REPI'NER, *s.* [from *repine*.] One that frets or murmurs.
To REPLA'CE, *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr.]
 1 To put again in the former place. *Bacon.*
 2 To put in a new place. *Dryden.*
To REPLAI'T, *v. a.* [*re* and *plait*.] To fold one part often over another. *Dryden.*

REP

To REPLANT, v. a. [*replanter*, Fr.] To plant anew. *Bacon.*
REPLANTA'TION, s. [from *replant*.] The act of planting again.
REPLE'NISH, v. a. [*repleo*, Lat.]
 1 To stock; to fill. *Milton.*
 2 To finish; to complete: not proper. *Shak.*
To REPLE'NISH, v. n. To recover the former fulness: not in use. *Bacon.*
REPLE'TE, a. [*replete*, Fr.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance. *Bacon.*
REPLE'TION, s. [*repletion*, Fr.] The state of being over full. *Arbutnot.*
REPLE'VIABLE, a. [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Lat.] What may be replevined.
To REPLE'VIN, } v. a. [*replegio*, low Lat.] To
To REPLE'VY, } take back or set at liberty,
 upon security, any thing seized. *Hudibras.*
REPLICATION, s. [*replico*, Lat.]
 1 Rebound; repercussion: not used. *Shakesp.*
 2 Reply; answer. *Broome.*
To REPLY, v. n. [*repliquer*, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer. *Atterbury.*
To REPLY, v. a. To return for an answer. *Mil.*
REPLY, s. [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer. *Watts.*
REPLYER, s. [from *reply*.] He that makes a return to an answer. *Bacon.*
To REPO'LISH, v. a. [*repolir*, Fr.] To polish again. *Donne.*
To REPORT, v. a. [*rapporter*, Fr.]
 1 To noise by popular rumour. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To give repute. *Timothy.*
 3 To give an account of. *Nehemiah.*
 4 To return; to rebound; to give back. *Bacon.*
REPORT, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Rumour; popular fame. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Repute; public character. *Waller.*
 3 Account returned. *Watts.*
 4 Account given by lawyers of cases. *Bacon.*
 5 Sound; loud noise; repercussion.
REPORTER, s. [from *report*.] Relater; one that gives an account. *Hayward.*
REPORTINGLY, ad. [from *reporting*.] By common fame. *Shakespeare.*
REPO'SAL, s. [from *repose*.] The act of reposing.
To REPO'SE, v. a. [*repono*, Lat.]
 1 To lay to rest. *Milton.*
 2 To place as in confidence or trust. *Rogers.*
 3 To lodge; to lay up. *Woodward.*
To REPO'SE, v. n. [*reposer*, Fr.]
 1 To sleep; to be at rest. *Chapman.*
 2 To rest in confidence. *Shakespeare.*
REPO'SE, s. [*repos*, Fr.]
 1 Sleep; rest; quiet. *Philips.*
 2 Cause of rest. *Dryden.*
REPO'SEDLY,* ad. [from *repose*.] With repose; quietly. *Scott.*
REPO'SEDNESS, s. [from *reposed*.] State of being at rest.
To REPO'SITE, v. a. [*repositus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety. *Derham.*
REPOSITION, s. [from *reposite*.] The act of replacing. *Wiseman.*
REPO'SITORY, s. [*repositorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is safely laid up. *Rogers.*
To REPOSSE'SS, v. a. [*re and possess*.] To possess again. *Spenser.*
To REP'REHE'ND, v. a. [*reprehendo*, Lat.]
 1 To reprove; to chide. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To blame; to censure. *Philips.*
 3 To detect of fallacy. *Bacon.*
 4 To charge with as a fault. *Bacon.*
REP'REHE'NDER, s. [from *reprehend*.] Blamer; censurer. *Hooker.*
REP'REHE'NSIBLE, a. [*reprehensibile*, French.] Blameable; culpable; censurable.
REP'REHE'NSIBLENESS, s. [from *reprehensibile*.] Blameableness; culpableness.
REP'REHE'NSIBLY, ad. [from *reprehensibile*.] Blameably; culpably.
REP'REHE'NSION, s. [*reprehensio*, Lat.] Reproof; open blame. *Hammond.*
REP'REHE'NSIVE, a. [from *reprehend*.] Given to reproof.

REP

To RE/PRESENT, v. a. [*represento*, Lat.]
 1 To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present. *Milton.*
 2 To describe; to show in any particular character. *Addison.*
 3 To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to personate.
 4 To exhibit to show.
 5 To show by modest arguments or narrations. *Decay of Piety.*
REPRESENTA'TION, s. [*representation*, Fr.]
 1 Image; likeness. *Stillington.*
 2 Act of supporting a vicarious character.
 3 Respectful declaration.
 4 Publick exhibition.
REP'RESENTATIVE, a. [*representatif*, Fr.]
 1 Exhibiting a similitude. *Atterbury.*
 2 Bearing the character or power of another. *Swift.*
REP'RESENTATIVE, s.
 1 One exhibiting the likeness of another. *Add.*
 2 One exercising the vicarious power given by another. *Blount.*
 3 That by which any thing is shown. *Locke.*
REP'RESE'NTER, s. [from *represent*.]
 1 One who shows or exhibits. *Brown.*
 2 One who bears a vicarious character. *Swift.*
REP'RESENTMENT, s. [from *represent*.] Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Taylor.*
To REP'RE'SS, v. a. [*repressus*, Lat.] To crush; to put down; to subdue. *Pope.*
REP'RE'SS, s. [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing: not in use. *Gov. of Tongue.*
REP'RE'SSION, s. [from *repress*.] Act of repressing. *King Charles.*
REP'RE'SSIVE, a. [from *repress*.] Having power to repress; acting to repress.
To REPRI'E'VE, v. a. [*reprendre*, *repris*, Fr.] To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite. *South.*
REPRI'E'VE, s. [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death. *Clarendon.*
To REPRIMA'ND, v. a. [*reprimander*, Fr.] To chide; to check; to reprehend. *Arbutnot.*
REPRIMA'ND, s. [*reprimande*, Fr.] Reproof; reprehension. *Addison.*
To REPRIN'T, v. a. [*re and print*.]
 1 To renew the impression of any thing. *South.*
 2 To print a new edition. *Pope.*
REPRI'SAL, s. [*represalia*, low Lat.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury. *Hayward.*
REPRI'SE, s. [*reprise*, Fr.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury. *Dryden.*
To REPROA'CH, v. a. [*reprocher*, Fr.]
 1 To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime. *Dryden.*
 2 To charge with a fault in severe language. *Mil.*
 3 To upbraid in general. *Rogers.*
REPROA'CH, s. [*reproche*, Fr.] Censure; infamy; shame. *Milton.*
REPROA'CHABLE, a. [*reprochable*, French] Worthy of reproach.
REPROA'CHFUL, a. [from *reproach*.]
 1 Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Shameful; infamous; vile. *Hammond.*
REPROA'CHFULLY, ad. [from *reproach*.]
 1 Opprobriously; scurrilously. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Shamefully; infamously.
RE/PROBATE, a. [*reprobus*, Lat.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned. *South.*
RE/PROBATE, s. A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness. *Taylor.*
To RE/PROBATE, v. n. [*reprobo*, Lat.]
 1 To disallow; to reject. *Ayliffe.*
 2 To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.*
 3 To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon. *Southern.*
RE/PROBATENESS, s. [from *reprobate*.] The state of being reprobate.
REPROBA'TION, s. [*reprobation*, Fr.]
 1 The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. *Maine.*
 2 A condemnatory sentence. *Dryden.*

REQ

- To REPRODUCE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *produce*.] To produce again; to produce anew. *Newton.*
- REPRODUCTION**, *s.* [from *reproduce*.] The act of producing anew. *Boyle.*
- REPROOF**, *s.* [from *reprove*.]
 1 Blame to the face; reprehension. *Pope.*
 2 Censure; slander; out of use. *Psalms.*
- REPROVABLE**, *a.* [from *reprove*.] Culpable; blameable; worthy of reprehension. *Taylor.*
- To REPROVE**, *v. a.* [*reprover*, *Fr.*]
 1 To blame; to censure. *Psalms.*
 2 To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend. *Taylor.*
 3 To refute; to disprove. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To blame for. *Carew.*
- REPROVER**, *s.* [from *reprove*.] A reprehender; one that reproves. *South.*
- To REPRUNE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *prune*.] To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*
- REPTILE**, *a.* [*reptile*, *Latin.*] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay.*
- REPTILE**, *s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Locke.*
- REPUBLICAN**, *a.* [from *republick*.] Placing the government in the people.
- REPUBLICAN**, *s.* [from *republick*.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government. *Addison.*
- REPUBLICK**, *s.* [*respublica*, *Lat.*]
 1 Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one. *Addison.*
 2 Common interest; the publick. *Ben Jonson.*
- REPU'DIABLE**, *a.* [from *repudiate*.] Fit to be rejected.
- To REPU'DIATE**, *v. a.* [*repudio*, *Latin.*] To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Bentley.*
- REPUDIATION**, *s.* [from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection. *Arbuthnot.*
- REPUGNANCE**, *s.* [*repugnance*, *Fr.*]
REPUGNANCY, *s.* [*repugnance*, *Fr.*]
 1 Inconsistency; contrariety. *Bentley.*
 2 Reluctance; resistance. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Struggle of opposite passions. *South.*
 4 Aversion; unwillingness. *Dryden.*
- REPUGNANT**, *a.* [*repugnant*, *Fr.*]
 1 Disobedient; not obsequious. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Contrary; opposite. *Woodward.*
- REPUGNANTLY**, *ad.* Contradictorily. *Brown.*
- To REPU'LLULATE**, *v. n.* [*repulluler*, *Fr.*] To bud again. *Howel.*
- REPU'LSE**, *s.* [*repulse*, *Fr.* *repulsa*, *Lat.*] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt. *King Charles.*
- To REPU'LSE**, *v. a.* [*repulsus*, *Lat.*] To beat back; to drive off. *Knolles.*
- REPU'LSION**, *s.* [*repulsus*, *Lat.*] The act or power of driving off from itself. *Arbuthnot.*
- REPU'LSIVE**, *a.* [from *repulse*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back. *Newton.*
- To REPU'CHASE**, *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase*.] To buy again. *Shakespeare.*
- RE'PUTABLE**, *a.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous. *Rogers.*
- RE'PUTABLY**, *ad.* [from *reputable*.] Without discredit. *Atterbury.*
- REPUTATION**, *s.* [*reputation*, *Fr.*]
 1 Character of good or bad. *Addison.*
 2 Credit; honour. *Pope.*
- To REPU'TE**, *v. a.* [*reputo*, *Lat.*] To hold; to account; to think. *Donne.*
- REPU'TE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Character; reputation. *Milton.*
 2 Established opinion. *Milton.*
- REPU'TELESS**, *a.* [from *repute*.] Disreputable; disgraceful. *Shakespeare.*
- REQUE'ST**, *s.* [*requeste*, *Fr.*]
 1 Petition; entreaty. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Demand; repute; credit. *Boyle.*
- To REQUE'ST**, *v. a.* [*requester*, *Fr.*] To ask; to solicit; to entreat. *Knolles.*
- REQUE'STER**, *s.* [from *request*.] Petitioner; solicitor.
- To REQUI'CKEN**, *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken*.] To reanimate. *Shakespeare.*
- RE'QUIEM**, *s.* [*Lat.*]

RES

- A hymn in which they implore for the dead requiem or rest.** *Shakespeare.*
- Rest; quiet; peace; not in use.** *Sandys.*
- REQUI'RABLE**, *a.* [from *require*.] Fit to be required. *Hale.*
- To REQUI'RE**, *v. a.* [*requiro*, *Lat.*]
 1 To demand; to ask a thing as of right. *Shak.*
 2 To make necessary; to need. *Dryden.*
- RE'QUISITE**, *a.* [*requisitus*, *Lat.*] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things. *Dry.*
- RE'QUISITE**, *s.* Any thing necessary. *Dryden.*
- RE'QUISITELY**, *ad.* [from *requisite*.] Necessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle.*
- RE'QUISITENESS**, *s.* [from *requisite*.] Necessity; the state of being requisite. *Boyle.*
- REQUI'TAL**, *s.* [from *requite*.]
 1 Return for any good or bad office; retaliation. *Hooker.*
 2 Return; reciprocal action. *Waller.*
 3 Reward; recompense. *South.*
- To REQUI'TE**, *v. a.* [*requiter*, *Fr.*]
 1 To repay; to retaliate; to recompense. *Samuel.*
 2 To do or give in reciprocation. *Samuel.*
- To RESA'IL**, *v. a.* [*re* and *sail*.] To sail back. *Pope.*
- RESA'LE**, *s.* [*re* and *sale*.] Sale at second hand. *Bacon.*
- To RESALU'TE**, *v. a.* [*resaluto*, *Lat.* *resaluer*, *Fr.*] To salute or greet anew. *Chapman.*
- To RESCI'ND**, *v. a.* [*rescindo*, *Lat.* *rescinder*, *Fr.*] To cut off; to abrogate a law. *Dryden.*
- RESCI'SSION**, *s.* [*rescission*, *Fr.* *rescissus*, *Lat.*] The act of cutting off; abrogation. *Bacon.*
- RESCI'SSORY**, *a.* [*rescisoire*, *Fr.* *rescissus*, *Lat.*] Having the power to cut off.
- To RESCRI'BE**, *v. a.* [*rescribo*, *Lat.*]
 1 To write back. *Ayliffe.*
 2 To write over again. *Howel.*
- RE'SCRIPT**, *s.* [*rescriptum*, *Lat.*] Edict of an emperour. *Bacon.*
- To RE'SCUE**, *v. a.* [*rescorre*, *old Fr.*] To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger. *Shakespeare.*
- RE'SCUE**, *s.* [*rescousse*, *old French.*] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement. *Shak.*
- RE'SCUER**, *s.* [from *rescue*.] One that rescues.
- RESEA'RCH**, *s.* [*recherche*, *Fr.*] Inquiry; search. *Rogers.*
- To RESEA'RCH**, *v. a.* [*rechercher*, *Fr.*] To examine; to inquire. *Wotton.*
- To RESEA'T**, *v. a.* [*re* and *seat*.] To seat again. *Dryden.*
- RESEI'ZER**, *s.* One that seizes again.
- RESEI'ZURE**, *s.* [*re* and *seizure*.] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time. *Bacon.*
- RESE'MBLANCE**, *s.* [*resemblance*, *Fr.*] Likeness; similitude; representation. *Hooker.*
- To RESE'MBLE**, *v. a.* [*resembler*, *Fr.*]
 1 To compare; to represent as like something else. *Raleigh.*
 2 To be like; to have likeness to. *Addison.*
- To RE'SEND**, *v. a.* [*re* and *send*.] To send back; to send again: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- To RESE'NT**, *v. a.* [*ressentir*, *Fr.*]
 1 To take well or ill. *Bacon.*
 2 To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. *Milton.*
 The most usual sense.
- RESE'NTER**, *s.* [from *resent*.] One who feels injuries deeply. *Wotton.*
- RESE'NTFUL**, *a.* [*resent* and *full*.] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.
- RESE'NTINGLY**, *ad.* [from *resenting*.]
 1 With deep sense; with strong perception. *More.*
 2 With continued anger.
- RESE'NTMENT**, *s.* [*ressentiment*, *Fr.*]
 1 Strong perception of good or ill. *Glanville.*
 2 Deep sense of injury. *Swift.*
- RESERVA'TION**, *s.* [*reservation*, *Fr.*]
 1 Reserve; concealment of something in the mind. *Sanderson.*
 2 Something kept back; something not given up. *Swift.*
 3 Custody; state of being treasured up. *Shak.*
- RESE'RVATORY**, *s.* [*reservoir*, *Fr.*] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept. *Woodr.*

RES

RESE'VE, *v. a.* [*reserver*, Fr.]
 1 To keep in store; to save to some other purpose. *Spenser.*
 2 To retain; to keep; to hold. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To lay up to a future time. *Decay of Piety.*
RESE'VE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Store kept untouched. *Locke.*
 2 Something kept for exigence. *Tillotson.*
 3 Something concealed in the mind. *Addison.*
 4 Exception; prohibition. *Milton.*
 5 Exception in favour. *Rogers.*
 6 Modesty; caution in personal behaviour. *Pri.*
RESE'RVED, *a.* [from *reserve*.]
 1 Modest; not loosely free. *Walsh.*
 2 Sullen; not open; not frank. *Dryden.*
RESE'RVEDLY, *ad.* [from *reserved*.]
 1 Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve. *Woodward.*
 2 Scrupulously; coldly. *Pope.*
RESE'RVEDNESS, *s.* Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness. *South.*
RESE'RVES, *s.* [from *reserve*.] One that reserves.
RESERVOI'R, *s.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store. *Pope.*
RESE'TTLE, *v. a.* [*re* and *settle*.] To settle again. *Swift.*
RESE'TTLEMENT, *s.* [from *resettle*.]
 1 The act of settling again. *Norris.*
 2 The state of settling again. *Mortimer.*
RESI'ANCE, *s.* [from *resiant*.] Residence; abode; dwelling. *Bacon.*
RESI'ANT, *a.* [*resseant*, Fr.] Resident; present in a place. *Knolles.*
TO RESI'DE, *v. n.* [*resideo*, Lat. *resider*, Fr.]
 1 To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present. *Milton.*
 2 [From *resido*, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*
RESI'DENCE, *s.* [*residence*, Fr.]
 1 Act of dwelling in a place. *Hale.*
 2 Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*
 3 [From *resido*, Lat.] That which settles at the bottom of liquors. *Brown.*
RESI'DENT, *a.* [*residens*, Lat.] Dwelling or having abode in any place. *Burnet.*
RESI'DENT, *s.* [from the adjective.] An agent minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador. *Add.*
RESI'DENTIARY, *a.* [from *resident*.] Holding residence. *More.*
RESI'DUAL, *a.* [*residuum*, Lat.] Relating
RESI'DUARY, *s.* to the residue; relating to the part remaining. *Ayliffe.*
RESI'DUE, *s.* [*residuum*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left. *Arbuthnot.*
TO RESIE'GE, *v. a.* [*re* and *siege*, Fr.] To sent again; obsolete. *Spenser.*
TO RESI'GN, *v. a.* [*resigno*, Lat.]
 1 To give up a claim or possession. *Denham.*
 2 To yield up. *Locke.*
 3 To give up in confidence. *Tillotson.*
 4 To submit; particularly to submit to providence. *Dryden.*
 5 To submit without resistance or murmur. *Sha.*
RESI'GNATION, *s.* [*resignation*, Fr.]
 1 The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession. *Hayward.*
 2 Submission; unresisting acquiescence. *Add.*
 3 Submission without murmur to the will of God.
RESI'GNER, *s.* [from *resign*.] One that resigns.
RESI'GNMENT, *s.* [from *resign*.] Act of resigning.
RESI'LIANCE, *s.* [*resilio*, Lat.] The act of
RESI'LIANCY, *s.* starting or leaping back. *Bac.*
RESI'LIENT, *a.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting or springing back.
RESI'LITION, *s.* [*resilio*, Lat.] The act of springing back; resilience.
RE'SIN, *s.* [*resine*, Fr.] The fat sulphureous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. *Quincy.*
RE'SINOUS, *a.* [*resineaux*, Fr.] Containing resin; consisting of resin. *Boyle.*

RES

RE'SINOUSNESS, *s.* [from *resinous*.] The quality of being resinous.
RESI'PISCENCE, *s.* [*resipiscence*, Fr.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance.
TO RESI'ST, *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat.]
 1 To oppose; to act against. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not to admit impression or force. *Milton.*
TO RESI'ST, *v. n.* To make opposition. *Shak.*
RESI'STANCE, *s.* [*resistance*, Fr.]
 1 The act of resisting; opposition. *Maccabees.*
 2 The quality of not yielding to force, or external impression. *Bacon.*
RESISTI'BILITY, *s.* [from *resistible*.]
 1 Quality of resisting.
 2 Quality of being resistible. *Hammond.*
RESI'STIBLE, *a.* [from *resist*.] That may be resisted. *Hale.*
RESI'STLESS, *a.* [from *resist*.] Irresistible; that cannot be opposed. *Raleigh.*
RESO'LUBLE, *a.* [from *resolre*.]
 1 That may be referred or reduced. *South.*
 2 Dissoluble; admitting separation of parts. *Arb.*
 3 Capable of solution, or of being made less obscure. *Brown.*
RESO'LUBLE, *a.* [*resoluble*, Fr.] That may be melted or resolved.
TO RESO'LVE, *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Lat.]
 1 To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To solve; to clear. *Rogers.*
 3 To settle in an opinion. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To fix in a determination. *Dryden.*
 5 To fix in constancy; to confirm. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To melt; to dissolve. *Arbuthnot.*
 7 To analis; to reduce. *Tillotson.*
TO RESO'LVE, *v. n.*
 1 To determine; to decree with one's self. *Mil.*
 2 To melt; to be dissolved. *South.*
 3 To be settled in opinion. *Locke.*
RESO'LVE, *s.* [from the verb.] Resolution; fixed determination. *Denham.*
RESO'LVEDLY, *ad.* [from *resolved*.] With firmness and constancy. *Grew.*
RESO'LVEDNESS, *s.* [from *res-lved*.] Resolution; constancy; firmness. *Decay of Piety.*
RESO'LVENT, *s.* [*resolvens*, Lat.] That which has the power of causing solution. *Wiseman.*
RESO'LVER, *s.* [from *resolve*.]
 1 One that forms a firm resolution. *Hammond.*
 2 One that dissolves; one that separates parts. *Boyle.*
RE'SOLUTE, *a.* [*resolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm. *Shakespeare.*
RE'SOLUTELY, *ad.* Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily. *Roscommon.*
RE'SOLUTENESS, *s.* Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution. *Boyle.*
RESOLU'TION, *s.* [*resolutio*, Lat.]
 1 Act of clearing difficulties. *Brown.*
 2 Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts. *Hale.*
 3 Dissolution. *Digby.*
 4 [From *resolute*.] Fixed determination; settled thought. *King Charles.*
 5 Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad. *Sidney.*
 6 Determination of a cause in courts of justice. *Hale.*
RE'SOLUTIVE, *a.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *resolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve or relax.
RE'SONANCE, *s.* [*resono*, Lat.] Sound; resound. *Boyle.*
RE'SONANT, *a.* [*resonans*, Lat.] Resounding. *Milton.*
TO RESORT, *v. n.* [*ressortir*, Fr.]
 1 To have recourse. *Clarendon.*
 2 To go publickly. *Milton.*
 3 To repair to. *Pope.*
 4 To fall back; in law. *Hale.*
RESO'RT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Frequency; assembly; meeting. *Dryden.*
 2 Concourse; confluence. *Swift.*
 3 Act of visiting. *Shakespeare.*
 4 [From *ressort*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring. *Bacon.*

RES

- RESORTER**, *s.* [from *resort*.] One that frequents, or visits.
- To RESOUND**, *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat.]
- 1 To echo; to sound back. *Pope.*
 - 2 To celebrate by sound. *Peacham.*
 - 3 To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. *Pope.*
- To RESOUND**, *v. n.*
- 1 To be echoed back. *South.*
 - 2 To be much and loudly mentioned. *Milton.*
- RESOURCE**, *s.* [*ressource*, Fr.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient. *Dryden.*
- To RESOW**, *v. a.* [*re* and *sow*.] To sow anew. *Bacon.*
- To RESPEAK**, *v. n.* [*re* and *speak*.] To answer. *Shakespeare.*
- To RESPECT**, *v. a.* [*respectus*, Lat.]
- 1 To regard; to have regard to. *Bacon.*
 - 2 [From *respector*, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence. *Sidney.*
 - 3 To have relation to.
 - 4 To look toward. *Brown.*
- RESPECT**, *s.* [*respect*, Fr. *respectus*, Lat.]
- 1 Regard; attention. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Reverence; honour. *Prior.*
 - 3 Awful kindness. *Locke.*
 - 4 Goodwill. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Partial regard. *Proverbs.*
 - 6 Reverend character. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 Manner of treating others. *Wotton.*
 - 8 Consideration; motive. *Hooker.*
 - 9 Relation; regard. *Tillotson.*
- RESPECTABLE**, *a.* [*respectable*, Fr.] Venerable; meriting respect.
- RESPECTER**, *s.* [from *respect*.] One that has partial regard. *Swift.*
- RESPECTFUL**, *a.* [*respect* and *full*.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility. *Prior.*
- RESPECTFULLY**, *ad.* With some degree of reverence. *Dryden.*
- RESPECTFULNESS**, *s.* [from *respectful*.] The quality of being respectful.
- RESPECTIVE**, *a.* [from *respect*.]
- 1 Particular; relating to particular persons or things. *Burnet.*
 - 2 Relative; not absolute. *Rogers.*
 - 3 Worthy of reverence: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Careful; cautious: obsolete. *Hooker.*
- RESPECTIVELY**, *ad.*
- 1 Particularly; as each belongs to each. *South.*
 - 2 Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 Partially; with respect to private views: obsolete. *Hooker.*
 - 4 With great reverence: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- RESPERSION**, *s.* [*respersio*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.
- RESPIRATION**, *s.* [*respiratio*, Fr.]
- 1 The act of breathing. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Relief from toil. *Milton.*
- To RESPIRE**, *v. a.* [*respiro*, Lat.]
- 1 To breathe. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To catch breath. *Milton.*
 - 3 To rest; to take rest from toil. *Pope.*
- RESPITE**, *s.* [*respit*, Fr.]
- 1 Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence. *Prior.*
 - 2 Pause; interval. *Raleigh.*
- To RESPITE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To relieve by a pause. *Milton.*
 - 2 [From *respiter*, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay. *Clarendon.*
- RESPLENDENCE**, *s.* [from *resplendent*.] Lustre; brightness; splendour. *Boyle.*
- RESPLENDENT**, *a.* [*resplendens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre. *Newton.*
- RESPLENDENTLY**, *a.* [from *resplendent*.] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.
- To RESPOND**, *v. n.* [*respondeo*, Lat.]
- 1 To answer.
 - 2 To correspond; to suit. *Broome.*
- RESPONDENT**, *s.* [*respondens*, Lat.]
- 1 An answerer in a suit. *Ayliffe.*
 - 2 One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections. *Watts.*
- RESPONSE**, *s.* [*responsum*, Lat.]

RES

- 1 An answer. *Hammond.*
 - 2 [From *respons*, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation in public worship. *Addison.*
 - 3 Reply to an objection in a formal disputation. *Watts.*
- RESPONSIBLE**, *a.* [*responsus*, Lat.]
- 1 Answerable; accountable. *Hammond.*
 - 2 Capable of discharging an obligation. *Locke.*
- RESPONSIBILITY**, *s.* [from *responsibility*.] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.
- RESPONSION**, *s.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.
- RESPONSIVE**, *a.* [*responsif*, Fr.]
- 1 Answering; making answer. *Ayliffe.*
 - 2 Correspondent; suited to something else. *Fenton.*
- RESPONSORY**, *a.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] Containing answer.
- REST**, *s.* [*rest*, Sax. *ruste*, Dutch.]
- 1 Sleep; repose. *Pope.*
 - 2 The final sleep; the quietness of death. *Dry.*
 - 3 Stillness; cessation or absence of motion. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance. *Dan.*
 - 5 Cessation from bodily labour. *Job.*
 - 6 Support; that on which any thing leans or rests. *Fairfax.*
 - 7 Place of repose. *Milton.*
 - 8 Final hope. *Clarendon.*
 - 9 [From *reste*, Fr.] Remainder; what remains. *Dryden.*
- REST**, *a.* [*restes*, Fr.] Others; those not included in any proposition. *Stillingsfleet.*
- To REST**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber. *Milton.*
 - 2 To sleep the final sleep; to die. *Milton.*
 - 3 To be at quiet; to be at peace: to be without disturbance. *Milton.*
 - 4 To be without motion; to be still. *Milton.*
 - 5 To be fixed in any state or opinion. *Dryden.*
 - 6 To cease from labour. *Taylor.*
 - 7 To be satisfied; to acquiesce. *Addison.*
 - 8 To lean; to recline for support. *Waller.*
 - 9 [From *rester*, Fr.] To be left; to remain. *Bacon.*
- To REST**, *v. a.*
- 1 To lay to rest. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To place as on a support. *Waller.*
- RESTAGNANT**, *a.* [*restagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion. *Boyle.*
- To RESTAGNATE**, *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnate*.] To stand without flow. *Wiseman.*
- RESTAGNATION**, *s.* [from *restagnate*.] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.
- RESTAURATION**, *s.* [*restauro*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former state. *Hooker.*
- To RESTEM**, *v. a.* [*re* and *stem*.] To force back against the current. *Shakespeare.*
- RESTFUL**, *a.* [*rest* and *full*.] Quiet; being at rest. *Shakespeare.*
- RESTHARROW**, *s.* A plant.
- RESTIFF**, *a.* [*restif*, Fr. *restivo*, Ital.]
- 1 Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Being at rest; being less in motion: not used. *Brown.*
- RESTIFNESS**, *s.* [from *restiff*.] Obstinate reluctance. *King Charles.*
- RESTINCTION**, *s.* [*restinctus*, Lat.] The act of extinguishing.
- RESTITUTION**, *s.* [*restitutio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of restoring what is lost or taken away. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 The act of recovering its former state or posture. *Grew.*
- RESTLESLY**, *ad.* [from *restless*.] Without rest; unquietly. *South.*
- RESTLESSNESS**, *s.* [from *restless*.]
- 1 Want of sleep. *Harvey.*
 - 2 Want of rest; unquietness. *Herbert.*
 - 3 Motion; agitation. *Boyle.*
- RESTLESS**, *a.* [from *rest*.]
- 1 Being without sleep. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Unquiet; without peace. *Prior.*
 - 3 Unconstant; unsettled. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Not still; in continued motion. *Milton.*

RES

- RESTO RABLE**, *a.* [from *restore*.] What may be restored. *Swift.*
- RESTORATION**, *s.* [from *restore*; *restauration*, *Fr.*]
- 1 The act of replacing in a former state properly *restauration.* *Dryden.*
 - 2 Recovery. *Rogers.*
- RESTORATIVE**, *a.* [from *restore*.] That has the power to recruit life. *Milton.*
- RESTORATIVE**, *s.* [from *restore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life. *South.*
- TO RESTORE**, *v. a.* [*restaurer*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To give back what has been lost or taken away. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To bring back. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state. *Prior.*
 - 4 To recover passages in books from corruption.
- RESTORER**, *s.* [from *restore*.] One that restores.
- TO RESTRAIN**, *v. a.* [*restreindre*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To withhold; to keep in. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To repress; to keep in awe. *Locke.*
 - 3 To suppress; to hinder; to repress. *Milton.*
 - 4 To abridge. *Clarendon.*
 - 5 To hold in. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 To limit; to confine. *South.*
- RESTRAINABLE**, *a.* [from *restrain*.] Capable to be restrained. *Brown.*
- RESTRAINEDLY**, *ad.* [from *restrained*.] With restraint; without latitude. *Hammond.*
- RESTRAINER**, *s.* [from *restrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds. *Brown.*
- RESTRAINT**, *s.* [from *restrain*; *restreint*, *Fr.*]
- 1 Abridgement of liberty. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Prohibition. *Milton.*
 - 3 Limitation; restriction. *Brown.*
 - 4 Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld. *South.*
- TO RESTRICT**, *v. a.* [*restrictus*, *Lat.*] To limit; to confine. *Arbutnot.*
- RESTRICTION**, *s.* [*restriction*, *Fr.*] Confinement; limitation. *Temple.*
- RESTRICTIVE**, *a.* [from *restrict*.]
- 1 Expressing limitation. *Stillingfleet.*
 - 2 [From *restrictif*, *Fr.*] Styptick; astringent. *Wiseman.*
- RESTRICTIVELY**, *ad.* [from *restrictive*.] With limitation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- TO RESTRINGE**, *v. a.* [*restringo*, *Lat.*] To confine; to contract; to astringe.
- RESTRINGENT**, *s.* [*restringens*, *Lat.*] That which hath the power of contracting; styptick. *Harvey.*
- RE'STY**, *a.* [*restif*, *Fr.*] Obstinate in standing still; restiff. *Swift.*
- TO RESUBLIME**, *v. a.* [*re and sublime*.] To sublime another time. *Newton.*
- TO RESULT**, *v. a.* [*resulto*, *Lat.*]
- 1 To fly back. *Pope.*
 - 2 [From *resulter*, *Fr.*] To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring. *Bacon.*
 - 3 To arise as a conclusion from premises.
- RESULT**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Resilience; act of flying back. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes. *King Charles.*
 - 3 Inference from premises. *South.*
 - 4 Resolve; decision: improper. *Swift.*
- RESULTANCE**, *s.* [*resultance*, *Fr.*] The act of resulting.
- RESUMABLE**, *a.* [from *resume*.] What may be taken back. *Hale.*
- TO RESUME**, *v. a.* [*resumo*, *Lat.*]
- 1 To take back what has been given. *Waller.*
 - 2 To take back what has been taken away. *Shak.*
 - 3 To take again. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To begin again what was broken off: as, to resume a discourse.
- RESUMPTION**, *s.* [*resomption*, *Fr.* *resumptus*, *Lat.*] The act of resuming. *Denham.*
- RESUMPTIVE**, *a.* [*resumptus*, *Lat.*] Taking back.
- RESUPINATION**, *s.* [*resupino*, *Lat.*] The act of lying on the back.

RET

- TO RESURVEY**, *v. a.* [*re and survey*.] To review; to survey again. *Shakespeare.*
- RESURRECTION**, *s.* [*resurrection*, *Fr.* *resurrectum*, *Lat.*] Revival from the dead; return from the grave. *Watts.*
- TO RESUSCITATE**, *v. a.* [*resuscito*, *Lat.*] To stir up anew; to revive. *Bacon.*
- RESUSCITATION**, *s.* [from *resuscitate*.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived. *Pope.*
- TO RETAIL**, *v. a.* [*retailer*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To sell in small quantities, in consequence of selling at second hand. *Locke.*
 - 2 To sell at second hand. *Pope.*
 - 3 To tell in broken parts. *Shakespeare.*
- RETAIL**, *s.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities, or at second hand. *Swift.*
- RETAILER**, *s.* [from *retail*.] One who sells by small quantities. *Hakewill.*
- TO RETAIN**, *v. a.* [*retineo*, *Lat.*]
- 1 To keep; not to lose. *Locke.*
 - 2 To keep; not to lay aside. *Brown.*
 - 3 To keep; not to dismiss. *Milton.*
 - 4 To keep in pay; to hire. *Addison.*
- TO RETAIN**, *v. n.*
- 1 To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle.*
 - 2 To keep; to continue; not used. *Donne.*
- RETAINABLE**, *a.* [from *retain*.] Capable of being retained. *Ash.*
- RETAINER**, *s.* [from *retain*.]
- 1 An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. *Swift.*
 - 2 In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cocett.*
 - 3 The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance. *Bacon.*
- TO RETAKE**, *v. a.* [*re and take*.] To take again. *Clarendon.*
- TO RETALIATE**, *v. a.* [*re and talio*, *Lat.*] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Swift.*
- RETALIATION**, *s.* [from *retaliate*.] Requital; return of like for like. *Calamy.*
- TO RETARD**, *v. a.* [*retardo*, *Lat.* *retarder*, *Fr.*]
- 1 To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course. *Denham.*
 - 2 To delay; to put off. *Dryden.*
- TO RETARD**, *v. a.* To stay back. *Brown.*
- RETARDATION**, *s.* [*retardation*, *Fr.*] Hindrance; the act of delaying. *Bacon.*
- RETARDER**, *s.* [from *retard*.] Hinderer; obstructer. *Glanville.*
- TO RETCH**, *v. n.* [*hræcan*, *Sax.*] To force up something from the stomach.
- RETCHLESS**, *a.* Careless; reckless. *Dryden.*
- RETECTION**, *s.* [*retectus*, *Lat.*] The act of discovering to the view. *Boyle.*
- RETEENTION**, *s.* [*retention*, *Fr.*]
- 1 The act of retaining. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*
 - 3 Memory. *South.*
 - 4 The act of withholding any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Custody; confinement; restraint. *Shakespeare.*
- RETEINTIVE**, *a.* [*retentif*, *Fr.*]
- 1 Having the power of retention. *Phil ps.*
 - 2 Having memory. *Glanville.*
- RETEINTIVENESS**, *s.* [from *retentive*.] The quality of retention.
- RETICENCE**, *s.* [*reticence*, *Fr.* *reticentia*, *Lat.*] Concealment by silence.
- RETICLE**, *s.* [*reticulum*, *Lat.*] A small net.
- RETICULAR**, *a.* [*reticulum*, *Lat.*] Having the form of a small net.
- RETICULATED**, *a.* [*reticulatus*, *Lat.*] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities. *Woodward.*
- RETIFORM**, *a.* [*retiformis*, *Lat.*] Having the form of a net. *Ray.*
- RETINUE**, *s.* [*retenue*, *Fr.*] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny. *Rogers.*
- TO RETIRE**, *v. n.* [*retirer*, *Fr.*]

RET

- To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. *Davies.*
 2 To retreat from danger. *Milton.*
 3 To go from a publick station. *Addison.*
 4 To go off from company. *Arbuthnot.*
 5 To withdraw for safety. *Maccabees.*
 6 RETI'RE, *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away. *Clarendon.*
 RETI'RE, *s.* [from the verb.] Not in use.
 1 Retreat; recession. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Retirement; place of privacy. *Milton.*
 RETI'RED, *part. a.* [from *retire.*]
 1 Secret; private. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 Withdrawn. *Locke.*
 RETI'REDLY, * *ad.* [from *retire.*] Solitarily; in a retired manner. *Ash.*
 RETI'REDNESS, *s.* [from *retired.*] Solitude; privacy; secrecy. *Donne.*
 RETI'REMENT, *s.* [from *retire.*]
 1 Private abode; secret habitation. *Denham.*
 2 Private way of life. *Thomson.*
 3 Act of withdrawing. *Milton.*
 4 State of being withdrawn. *Locke.*
 RETO'LD, *part. pass. of retell.* Related or told again. *Shakespeare.*
 To RETO'RT, *v. a.* [retortus, Lat.]
 1 To throw back; to rebound. *Milton.*
 2 To return any argument, censure, or incivility. *Hammond.*
 3 To curve back. *Bacon.*
 RETO'RT, *s.* [retortum, Lat.]
 1 A censure or incivility returned. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted. *Arbuthnot.*
 RETO'RTER, *s.* [from *retort.*] One that retorts.
 RETO'RTION, *s.* [from *retort.*] The act of retorting.
 To RETO'SS, *v. a.* [re and toss.] To toss back. *Pope.*
 To RETOU'CH, *v. a.* [retoucher, Fr.] To improve by new touches. *Pope.*
 To RETRA'CE, *v. a.* [retracer, Fr.] To trace back; to trace again. *Dryden.*
 To RETRA'CT, *v. a.* [retractus, Lat.]
 1 To recall; to recant. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To take back; to resume. *Woodward.*
 To RETRA'CT, *v. n.* To unsay; to withdraw concession. *Granville.*
 RETRA'CTATION, *s.* [retractatio, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion declared. *South.*
 RETRA'CTION, *s.* [from *retract.*]
 1 Act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done. *Woodward.*
 2 Recantation; declaration of change of opinion. *Sidney.*
 3 Act of withdrawing a claim. *King Charles.*
 RETRA'ICT, *s.* [retraitte, Fr.] Retreat. obsolete. *Bacon.*
 RETRAIT, *s.* [retrait, Fr.] A cast of the countenance; obsolete. *Spenser.*
 RETREA'T, *s.* [retraitte, Fr.]
 1 Act of retiring. *Pope.*
 2 State of privacy; retirement. *Pope.*
 3 Place of privacy; retirement. *L'Estrange.*
 4 Place of security. *Milton.*
 5 Act of retiring before a superiour force: retreat is less than flight. *Bacon.*
 To RETREA'T, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To go to a private abode. *Milton.*
 2 To take shelter; to go to a place of security.
 3 To retire from a superiour enemy.
 4 To go out of the former place. *Woodward.*
 RETREA'TED, *part. a.* [from *retreat.*] Retired; gone to privacy. *Milton.*
 To RETRE'NCH, *v. a.* [retrancher, Fr.]
 1 To cut off; to pare away. *Dryden.*
 2 To confine: improper. *Addison.*
 To RETRE'NCH, *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expense. *Pope.*
 RETRE'NCHMENT, *s.* [retranchement, Fr.] The act of lopping away. *Atterbury.*
 To RETRIBUTE, *v. a.* [retribuo, Lat.] To pay back; to make repayment of. *Locke.*
 RETRIBUTION, *s.* [retribution, Fr.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

REV

- RETRI'BUTIVE, } *a.* [from *retribute.*] Repay
 RETRI'BUTORY, } ing; making repayment. *Clarissa.*
 RETRIE'VABLE, *a.* [from *retrieve.*] That may be retrieved.
 To RETRIE'VE, *v. a.* [retrouver, Fr.]
 1 To recover; to restore. *Rogers.*
 2 To repair. *Prior.*
 3 To regain. *Dryden.*
 4 To recall; to bring back. *Berkeley.*
 RETROA'CTION, *s.* Action backward.
 RETROCE'SSION, *s.* [retrocessum, Lat.] The act of going back.
 RETROCO'PULATION, *s.* [retro and copulation.] Postcoition. *Brown.*
 RETROGRADA'TION, *s.* [retrogradation, Fr.] The act of going backward. *Ray.*
 RETROGRADE, *a.* [retrograde, Fr.]
 1 Going backward. *Bacon.*
 2 Contrary; opposite. *Shakespeare.*
 To RETROGRADE, *v. n.* [retrograder, Fr.] To go backward. *Bacon.*
 RETROGRE'SSION, *s.* [retro and gressus, Lat.] The act of going backward. *Brown.*
 RETROMI'NGENCY, *s.* [retro and mingo, Lat.] The quality of staling backward. *Brown.*
 RETROMI'NGENT, *a.* [retro and mingens, Lat.] Staling backward. *Brown.*
 RETROSPECT, *s.* [retro and specio, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind, or things past. *Addison.*
 RETROSPE'CTION, *s.* [from *retrospect.*] Act or faculty of looking backward. *Swift.*
 RETROSPE'CTIVE, *a.* [from *retrospect.*] Looking backward. *Pope.*
 To RETU'ND, *v. a.* [retundo, Lat.] To blunt; to turn. *Ray.*
 To RETU'RN, *v. n.* [retourner, Fr.]
 1 To come again to the same place. *Milton.*
 2 To come back to the same state. *Locke.*
 3 To go back. *Locke.*
 4 To make answer. *Pope.*
 5 To come back; to come again; to revisit. *Milton.*
 6 After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again. *Milton.*
 7 To retort; to recriminate. *Dryden.*
 To RETU'RN, *v. a.*
 1 To repay; to give in requital. *Milton.*
 2 To give back. *Chronicles.*
 3 To send back. *Milton.*
 4 To give account of. *Graunt.*
 5 To transmit. *Clarendon.*
 RETU'RN, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Act of coming back to the same place. *Dryden.*
 2 Retrogression.
 3 Act of coming back to the same state. *Kings.*
 4 Revolution; vicissitude. *Bacon.*
 5 Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale. *Bacon.*
 6 Profit; advantage. *Taylor.*
 7 Remittance; payment from a distant place. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Repayment; retribution; requital. *Dryden.*
 9 Act of restoring or giving back; restitution. *South.*
 10 Relapse. *Swift.*
 11 Report; account: the sheriff's return.
 RETU'RNABLE, *a.* Allowed to be reported back. *Hale.*
 RETU'RNER, *s.* [from *return.*] One who pays or remits money. *Locke.*
 REU'NION, *s.* [reunion, Fr.] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord. *Donne.*
 To REUNI'TE, *v. a.* [re and unite.]
 1 To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To reconcile; to make those at variance one.
 To REUNI'TE, *v. n.* To cohere again.
 REVE, *s.* The bailiff of a franchise or manor. *Dryden.*
 To REVEA'L, *v. a.* [revelo, Lat.]
 1 To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret. *Waller.*
 2 To impart from heaven. *Romans.*
 REVEA'LER, *s.* [from *reveal.*]

REV

- 1 Discoverer; one that shows or makes known. *Atterbury.*
 2 One that discovers to view. *Dryden.*
 To RE'VEL, v. n. [*raveelen*, Dutch.] To feast with loose and clamorous merriment. *Shak.*
 RE'VEL, s. [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Shakespeare.*
 To RE'VEL, v. a. [*revello*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back. *Harvey.*
 REVEL-ROUT, s.
 1 A mob; an unlawful assembly. *Ainsworth.*
 2 Tumultuous festivity. *Rowe.*
 REVELA'TION, s. [*revelation*, Fr.]
 1 Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven. *Sprat.*
 2 The apocalypse; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.
 RE'VELLER, s. [from *revel*.] One who feasts with noisy jollity. *Pope.*
 RE'VELRY, s. [from *revel*.] Loose jollity; festive mirth. *Milton.*
 To REVE'NGE, v. n. [*revancher*, Fr.]
 1 To return an injury. *Pope.*
 2 To vindicate by punishment of an enemy. *Dry.*
 3 To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. *Shakespeare.*
 REVE'NGE, s. [*revanche*, Fr.]
 1 Return of an injury. *Bacon.*
 2 The passions of vengeance; desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received. *Shak.*
 REVE'NGEFUL, a. [from *revenge*.] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance. *Shakesp.*
 REVE'NGEFULLY, ad. Vindictively. *Dryden.*
 REVE'NGEMENT, s. [from *revenge*.] Vengeance; return of an injury. *Raleigh.*
 REVE'NGER, s. [from *revenge*.]
 1 One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries. *Sandys.*
 2 One who punishes crimes. *Bentley.*
 REVE'NGINGLY, ad. With vengeance; vindictively. *Shakespeare.*
 REVE'NUE, s. [*revenu*, Fr.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds. *Spenser.*
 To REVE'RB, v. a. [*reverbero*, Lat.] To resound; to reverberate: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 REVE'RBERANT, a. [*reverberans*, Lat.] Resounding; beating back.
 To REVE'RBERATE, v. a. [*reverbero*, Lat.]
 1 To beat back. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned. *Brown.*
 To REVE'RBERATE, v. n.
 1 To be driven back; to bound back. *Howel.*
 2 To resound. *Shakespeare.*
 REVERBERA'TION, s. [*reverberation*, Fr.] The act of beating or driving back. *Addison.*
 REVERBERA'TORY, a. [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back. *Moxon.*
 To REVE'RE, v. a. [*revereor*, Lat.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe. *Prior.*
 RE'VERENCE, s. [*reverentia*, Lat.]
 1 Veneration; respect; awful regard. *Bacon.*
 2 Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy. *Dryden.*
 3 Title of the clergy. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Poetical title of a father. *Shakespeare.*
 To RE'VERENCE, v. a. [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful respect. *Rogers.*
 RE'VERENCER, s. [from *reverence*.] One who regards with reverence. *Swift.*
 RE'VEREND, a. [*reverend*, Fr.]
 1 Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his appearance. *Pope.*
 2 The honorary epithet of the clergy.
 RE'VERENT, a. [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration. *Pope.*
 REVERE'NTIAL, a. [*reverentielle*, Fr.] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration. *Donne.*
 REVERE'NTIALLY, ad. [from *reverential*.] With show of reverence. *Brown.*

REV

- RE'VERENTLY, ad. [from *reverent*.] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shakesp.*
 REVE'RER, s. [from *revere*.] One who venerates; one who reveres. *Gov. of the Tongue*
 REVE'RSAL, s. [from *reverse*.] Change of sentence. *Bacon.*
 To REVE'RSE, v. a. [*reversus*, Lat.]
 1 To turn upside down. *Temple*
 2 To overturn; to subvert. *Pope.*
 3 To turn back. *Milton.*
 4 To contradict; to repeal. *Hocker.*
 5 To turn to the contrary. *Pope.*
 6 To put each in the case of the other. *Rogers.*
 7 To recall; to renew: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 To REVE'RSE, v. n. [*revertere*, *reversus*, Lat.] To return. *Spenser.*
 REVE'RSE, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Change; vicissitude. *Dryden.*
 2 A contrary; an opposite. *Rogers.*
 3 [From *revers*, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed. *Camden.*
 REVE'RSIBLE, a. [*reversible*, Fr. from *reverse*.] Capable of being reversed.
 REVERSION, s. [*reversion*, Fr.]
 1 The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor. *Hammond.*
 2 Succession; right of succession. *South.*
 REVERSIONARY, a. [from *reversion*.] To be enjoyed in succession. *Arbuthnot.*
 To REVE'RT, v. a. [*revert*, Lat.]
 1 To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.*
 2 To reverberate. *Thomson.*
 To REVE'RT, v. n. [*revertir*, old Fr.] To return; to fall back. *Bacon.*
 REVE'RT, s. [from the verb.] Return; recurrence: a musical term. *Peacham.*
 REVE'RTIBLE, a. [from *revert*.] Returnable.
 RE'VERY, s. [*reverie*, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought. *Addison.*
 To REVE'ST, v. a. [*revestir*, *revêtir*, Fr.]
 1 To clothe again. *Spenser.*
 2 To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.
 REVE'STIARY, s. [*revestiaire*, Fr.] Place where dresses are repositied. *Camden.*
 REVICT'ION, s. [*revictum*, Lat.] Return to life. *Brown.*
 To REVICTUAL, v. a. [*re* and *victual*.] To stock with victuals again. *Raleigh.*
 To REVIE'W, v. a. [*re* and *view*.]
 1 To look back. *Denham.*
 2 To see again. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To consider over again; to re-examine. *Dry.*
 4 To retrace. *Pope.*
 5 To survey; to overlook; to examine.
 REVIE'W, s. [*revue*, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-examination. *Atterbury.*
 To REVIL'LE, v. a. [*re* and *vile*.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely. *Spenser.*
 REVIL'LE, s. [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; exprobration. *Milton.*
 REVIL'ER, s. [from *revile*.] One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms. *Gov. of the Tongue*
 REVIL'INGLY, ad. [from *revile*.] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely. *Maine.*
 REVISAL, s. [from *revise*.] Review; re-examination. *Pope.*
 To REVISE, v. a. [*revisus*, Lat.] To review; to overlook. *Pope.*
 REVISE, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Review; re-examination. *Boyle*
 2 Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected. *Fell.*
 REVISE'ER, s. [*reviseur*, Fr.] Examiner; superintendant.
 REVISION, s. [*revision*, Fr.] Review.
 To REVISIT, v. a. [*revisito*, Lat.] To visit again. *Milton.*
 REVIVAL, s. [from *revire*.] Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.
 To REVIVE, v. n. [*revire*, Fr.]
 1 To return to life. *Kings.*
 2 To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity. *Milton.*
 To REVIVE, v. a.

RHA

- 1 To bring to life again. *Milton.*
 2 To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion. *Spenser.*
 3 To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory. *Locke.*
 4 To quicken; to rouse. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To recomfort; to restore to hope. *Ezra.*
 6 To bring again into notice. *Swift.*
 7 (In chymistry.) To recover from a mixed state.
REVIVER, *s.* [from *revive*.] That which invigorates or revives.
To REVIVIFICATE, *v. a.* [*revivifier*, *Fr.*] To recall to life.
REVIVIFICATION, *s.* [from *revivificate*.] The act of recalling to life. *Spectator.*
REVIVISCENCY, *s.* [*revivisco*, *reviviscentia*, *Lat.*] Renewal of life. *Burnet.*
REVOCABLE, *a.* [*revocable*, *Fr.*]
 1 That may be recalled. *Bacon.*
 2 That may be repealed.
REVOCABLENESS, *s.* [from *revocable*.] The quality of being revocable.
To REVOCATE, *v. a.* [*revoco*, *Lat.*] To recall; to call back. *Daniel.*
REVOCATION, *s.* [*revocatio*, *Lat.*]
 1 Act of recalling. *Hooker.*
 2 State of being recalled. *Howel.*
 3 Repeal; reversal. *Ayliffe.*
To REVOLVE, *v. a.* [*revoquer*, *Fr.* *revoco*, *Lat.*]
 1 To repeal; to reverse. *Dryden.*
 2 To check; to repress. *Spenser.*
 3 To draw back. *Davies.*
REVOKEMENT, *s.* [from *revoke*.] Revocation; repeal; recall. *Shakespeare.*
To REVOLT, *v. n.* [*revolter*, *Fr.*]
 1 To fall off from one to another. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To change: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
REVOLT, *s.* [*revolte*, *Fr.*]
 1 Desertion; change of sides. *Raleigh.*
 2 A revolter; one who changes sides: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Gross departure from duty. *Shakespeare.*
REVOLTED, *part. adj.* [from *revolt*.] Having swerved from duty. *Milton.*
REVOLTER, *s.* [from *revolt*.] One who changes sides; a deserter; a renegade. *Milton.*
To REVOLVE, *v. n.* [*revolver*, *Lat.*]
 1 To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. *Watts.*
 2 To fall back. *Ayliffe.*
To REVOLVE, *v. a.*
 1 To roll any thing round. *Milton.*
 2 To consider; to meditate on. *Shakespeare.*
REVOLUTION, *s.* [*revolution*, *Fr.* *revolutus*, *Lat.*]
 1 Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move. *Milton.*
 2 Space measured by some revolution. *Milton.*
 3 Change in the state of a government or country. *Davenant.*
 4 Rotation; circular motion.
 5 Motion backward. *Milton.*
To REVOMIT, *v. a.* [*re* and *vomit*.] To vomit; to vomit again. *Hakewill.*
REVULSION, *s.* [*revulsus*, *Lat.*] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Bacon.*
REVULSIVE, *a.* Having the power of revulsion. *Fell.*
To REWARD, *v. a.* [from *re* and *award*.]
 1 To give in return. *Samuel.*
 2 To repay; to recompense for something good. *Milton.*
REWARD, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Recompense given for good performed. *Dry.*
 2 It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.
REWARDABLE, *a.* [from *reward*.] Worthy of reward. *Taylor.*
REWARDER, *s.* [from *reward*.] One that rewards. *Swift.*
To REPEAT, *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the same words. *Shakespeare.*
RHABARBARATE, *a.* [*rhabarbara*, *Lat.*] Impregnated or tinged with rhubarb. *Floyer.*
RHABDANCY, *s.* [*ῥαβδος* and *παντα*.] Divi-

RIB

- RHA'PSODIST**, *s.* [from *rhapsody*.] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. *Watts.*
RHA'PSODY, *s.* [*ῥαψωδία*.] Any number of parts joined together without necessary dependence or natural connexion. *Hammond.*
RHE'TORICK, *s.* [*ῥητορικη*.]
 1 The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. *Baker.*
 2 The power of persuasion; oratory. *Shakesp.*
RHETO'RICAL, *a.* [*rhetoricus*, *Lat.*] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorical; figurative. *Brown.*
RHETO'RICALLY, *ad.* Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.
To RHETO'RICATE, *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, *low Lat.*] To play the orator; to attack the passions. *Decay of Piety.*
RHETORI'CIAN, *s.* [*rhetoricien*, *Fr.*]
 1 One who teaches the science of rhetorick.
 2 An orator. *Dryden.*
RHETORI'CIAN, *a.* Suiting a master of rhetorick. *Blackmore.*
RHEUM, *s.* [*ῥευμα*.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*
RHEU'MATICK, *a.* [*ῥευματικος*.] Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant watery humour. *Floyer.*
RHEU'MATISM, *s.* [*ῥευματισμος*.] A painful distemper, supposed to proceed from acrid humours. *Quincy.*
RHEU'MY, *a.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp moisture. *Dryden.*
RHINO'CEROS, *s.* [*ῥιν* and *κερας*.] A vast beast in the East Indies, armed with a horn on his nose. *Shakespeare.*
RHOMB, *s.* [*rhombe*, *Fr.* *ῥομβος*.] A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse. *Harris.*
RHO'MBICK, *a.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb. *Grew.*
RHO'MBOID, *s.* [*ῥομβοειδης*.] A figure approaching to a rhomb. *Grew.*
RHOMBOIDAL, *a.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb. *Woodwell.*
RHU'BARB, *s.* [*rhabarbara*, *Lat.*] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock. *Wiseman.*
RHYME, *s.* [*ῥυθμος*.]
 1 A harmonical succession of sounds. *Denham.*
 2 The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another. *Dryden.*
 3 Poetry; a poem. *Spenser.*
 4 A word of sound to answer to another word. *Young.*
RHYME or reason. Number or sense. *Spenser.*
To RHYME, *v. n.*
 1 To agree in sound. *Dryden.*
 2 To make verses. *Shakespeare.*
RHY'MER, *s.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poet in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
RHY'MSTER, *s.* [*ῥυθμιστης*.] The proportion of the movements to each other; rhyme. *Ash.*
RHYTHMICAL, [*ῥυθμικος*.] Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another.
RIB, *s.* [*ribbe*, *Sax.*]
 1 A bone in the body. Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz. twelve on each side the vertebræ of the back; they are segments of a circle. *Quincy.*
 2 Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Any prominence running in lines: as, the stalks of a leaf.
RI'BALD, *s.* [*ribauld*, *Fr.* *ribaldo*, *Ital.*] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenser.*
RI'BALDRY, *s.* [from *ribald*.] Mean, lewd, brutal language. *Dryden.*
RI'BAND, *s.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, *Fr.*] A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament. *Glanville.*
RI'BBED, *a.* [from *rib*.]

RID

- 1** Furnished with ribs. *Sandys.*
2 Enclosed as the body by ribs. *Shakespeare.*
RIBBON, or **RIBON**, *s.* See **RIBAND**.
To RIBROAST, *v. n.* [*rib* and *roast*.] To beat soundly: a burlesque word. *Butler.*
RIBWORT, *s.* [*plantago*.] A plant.
RIC, denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man: thus, *Alfric* is altogether strong; *Æthelric*, nobly powerful. *Gibson.*
RICE, *s.* [*oryza*, *Lat.*] One of the esculent grains. *Miller.*
RICH, *a.* [*riche*, *Fr.* *rica*, *Sax.*]
1 Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent. *Sead.*
2 Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous. *Milton.*
3 Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. *Waller.*
4 Fertile; fruitful. *Philips.*
5 Abundant; plentiful. *Milton.*
 Abounding; plentifully stocked: as, pastures rich in flocks. *Milton.*
 Having something precious. *Milton.*
RI'CHED, *a.* [from *rich*.] Enriched. *Shakesp.*
RI'CHES, *s.* [*richesses*, *Fr.*]
1 Wealth; money or possessions. *Locke.*
2 Splendid sumptuous appearance. *Milton.*
RI'CHLY, *ad.* [from *rich*.]
1 With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently. *Milton.*
2 Plenteously; abundantly. *Brown.*
3 Truly; abundantly. *Addison.*
RI'CHNESS, *s.* [from *rich*.]
1 Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.*
2 Finery; splendour. *Addison.*
3 Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness. *Addison.*
4 Abundance or perfection of any quality. *Dryden.*
5 Pampering qualities. *Dryden.*
KICK, *s.* See **REEK**.
1 A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet. *Swift.*
2 A neap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer. *Mortimer.*
RI'CKETS, *s.* [*rachitis*, *Lat.*] A distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy.*
RI'CKETY, *c.* [from *rickets*.] Diseased with the rickets. *Arbuthnot.*
RI'CTURE, *s.* [*rictura*, *Lat.*] A gaping.
RID. The preterit of *ride*.
To RID, *v. a.* [*hreddan*, *Sax.*]
1 To set free; to redeem. *Exodus.*
2 To clear; to disencumber. *Addison.*
3 To despatch. *Shakespeare.*
4 To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*
RI'DDANCE, *s.* [from *rid*.]
1 Deliverance. *Hooker.*
2 Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose. *Shakespeare.*
3 Act of clearing away any encumbrances. *Mil.*
RI'DDEN. The participle of *ride*.
RI'DDLE, *s.* [*rædels*, *Sax.*]
1 An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem. *Milton.*
2 Any thing puzzling. *Hudibras.*
3 [From *hriddle*, *Sax.*] A coarse or open sieve. *Mortimer.*
To RIDDLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1 To solve; to unriddle. *Dryden.*
2 To separate by a coarse sieve. *Mortimer.*
To RI'DDLE, *v. n.* To speak ambiguously or obscurely. *Shakespeare.*
RI'DDINGLY, *ad.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle; secretly. *Donne.*
To RIDE, *v. n.* pret. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *riden*. [*ridan*, *Sax.* *rijden*, *Dutch.*]
1 To travel on horseback. *Shakespeare.*
2 To travel in a vehicle to be borne; not to walk. *Burnet.*
3 To be supported in motion. *Shakespeare.*
4 To manage a horse. *Dryden.*
5 To be on the water. *Hayward.*
6 To be supported by something subservient. *Shakespeare.*

RIG

- To RILE**, *v. a.*
1 To sit on so as to be carried. *Milton.*
2 To manage insolently at will. *Swift.*
RI'DER, *s.* [from *ride*.]
1 One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle. *Prior.*
2 One who manages or breaks horses. *Shakesp.*
3 An inserted leaf.
RIDGE, *s.* [*arigg*, *Sax.* *rig*, *Dan.* *rugge*, *Dutch*, the back.]
1 The top of the back. *Huibras.*
2 The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebres of the back. *Milton.*
3 A steep protuberance. *Dryden.*
4 The ground thrown up by the plough. *Mort.*
5 The top of the roof rising to an acute angle. *Moxon.*
6 Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
To RIDGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge. *Milton.*
RI'DGIL, *s.* [*ovis rejicula*, *Lat.* *Ainstworth.*]
RI'DGLING, *s.* A ram half castrated. *Dryden.*
RI'DGY, *a.* [from *ridge*.] Rising in a ridge. *Dry.*
RI'DICULE, *s.* [*ridiculum*, *Lat.*] Wit of that species that provokes laughter. *Swift.*
To RI'DICULE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment. *Temple.*
RIDICU'LER, *s.* One that ridicules.
RIDI'CULOUS, *a.* [*ridiculus*, *Lat.*] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment. *South.*
RIDI'CULOUSLY, *ad.* In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt. *South.*
RIDI'CULOUSNESS, *s.* [from *ridicule*.] The quality of being ridiculous. *Stillingfleet.*
RI'DING, *part. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion. *Ayliffe.*
RI'DING, *s.* [from *ride*.] A district visited by an officer.
RI'DINGCOAT, *s.* [*riding* and *coat*.] A coat made to keep out weather. *Swift.*
RI'DINGHOOD, *s.* [*riding* and *hood*.] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain. *Arbuthnot.*
RIE, *s.* An esculent grain. *Peacham.*
RIFE, *a.* [*ryfe*, *Sax.* *rijf*, *Dutch.*] Prevalent; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers. *Arbuthnot.*
RI'FELY, *ad.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles.*
RI'FENESS, *s.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance. *Arbuthnot.*
To RI'FLE, *v. a.* [*riffer*, *rifler*, *Fr.*]
1 To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*
2 To take away; to seize as pillage. *Pope.*
RI'FLER, *s.* [from *rifle*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.
RIFT, *s.* [from *rive*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening. *Dryden.*
To RIFT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. *Pope.*
To RIFT, *v. n.*
1 To burst; to open. *Bacon.*
2 [From *ræver*, *Dan.*] To belch; to break wind.
RIG, *s.* *Rig*, ridge, seems to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the *Saxons*, *hrigg*; and the *Islandick*, *hriggur*, both signifying a back. *Glosson.*
To RIG, *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]
1 To dress; to accoutre. *L'Estrange.*
2 To fit with tackling. *South.*
RIGADOO'N, *s.* [*rigadon*, *Fr.*] A dance.
RIG'ATION, *s.* [*rigatio*, *Lat.*] The act of watering.
RI'GGER, *s.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.
RI'GGING, *s.* [from *rig*.] The sails or tackling of a ship. *Creech.*
RI'GGISH, *a.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whorish. *Shakespeare.*
To RI'GGLE, *v. a.* [properly to wriggle.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain.

RIG

- RIGHT, a.** [*rigt*, Sax. *recht*, Dutch.]
- 1 Fit; proper; becoming; suitable. *Atterbury.*
 - 2 Rightful; justly claiming. *Locke.*
 - 3 True; not erroneous; not wrong. *Locke.*
 - 4 Not mistaken; passing a true judgment. *Shak.*
 - 5 Just; honest; equitable. *Psalms.*
 - 6 Happy; convenient. *Addison.*
 - 7 Not left. *Brown.*
 - 8 Strait; not crooked. *Locke.*
 - 9 Perpendicular; direct.
- RIGHT, interj.** An expression of approbation. *Pope.*
- RIGHT, ad.**
- 1 Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth or justice. *Locke.*
 - 2 According to art or rule. *Roscommon.*
 - 3 In a direct line. *Bacon.*
 - 4 In a great degree; very: obsolete. *Shakesp.*
 - 5 It is still used in titles; as, *right* honourable; *right* reverend. *Peacham.*
- RIGHT, s.**
- 1 Not wrong. *Milton.*
 - 2 Justice; not injury. *Tillotson.*
 - 3 Freedom from guilt; goodness. *Cowley.*
 - 4 Freedom from error. *Prior.*
 - 5 Just claim. *Milton.*
 - 6 That which justly belongs to one. *Temple.*
 - 7 Property; interest. *Dryden.*
 - 8 Power; prerogative. *Tillotson.*
 - 9 Immunity; privilege. *Clarendon.*
 - 10 The side not left. *Milton.*
 - 11 To rights. In a direct line; straight. *Woodw.*
 - 12 To rights. With deliverance from error. *Woodward.*
- To **RIGHT, v. a.** To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Waller.*
- RIGHT-HAND, s.** Not the left. *Shakespeare.*
- RIGHTEOUS, a.** [*rihtwise*, Sax.]
- 1 Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt. *Genesis.*
 - 2 Equitable; agreeing with right. *Dryden.*
- RIGHTEOUSLY, ad.** [from *righteous*.] Honestly; virtuously. *Dryden.*
- RIGHTEOUSNESS, s.** [from *righteous*.] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness. *Hooker.*
- RIGHTFUL, a.** [*right* and *full*.]
- 1 Having the right; having the just claim. *Shak.*
 - 2 Honest; just; agreeable to justice. *Prior.*
- RIGHTFULLY, ad.** According to right; according to justice. *Dryden.*
- RIGHTFULNESS, s.** [from *rightful*.] Moral rectitude. *Sidney.*
- RIGHTLY, ad.** [from *right*.]
- 1 According to truth or justice; properly; suitably; not erroneously. *Milton.*
 - 2 Honestly; uprightly. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Exactly. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Straightly; directly. *Ascham.*
- RIGHTNESS, s.** [from *right*.]
- 1 Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude. *Rogers.*
 - 2 Straitness. *Bacon.*
- RIGID, a.** [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.]
- 1 Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Ray.*
 - 2 Severe; inflexible. *Denham.*
 - 3 Unremitted; unmitigated. *Milton.*
 - 4 Sharp; cruel. *Philips.*
- RIGIDITY, s.** [*rigidité*, Fr.]
- 1 Stiffness. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance. *Wotton.*
- RIGIDLY, ad.** [from *rigid*.]
- 1 Stiffly; unpliantly.
 - 2 Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation.
- RIGIDNESS, s.** [from *rigid*.] Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.
- RIGLET, s.** [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat thin square piece of wood. *Moxon.*
- RING, s.** A circle: in Shakespeare, a diadem.
- RIGOR, s.** [*rigor*, Lat.]
- 1 Cold; stiffness. *Milton.*
 - 2 A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 3 Austerity; want of condescension to others. *Denham.*

RIN

- 4 Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity. *Sprat.*
 - 5 Strictness; unabated exactness. *Glanville.*
 - 6 Rage; cruelty; fury. *Spenser.*
 - 7 Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. *Dryden.*
- RIGOROUS, a.** [from *rigour*.]
- 1 Severe; allowing no abatement. *Rogers.*
 - 2 Exact; scrupulously nice.
- RIGOROUSLY, ad.**
- 1 Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. *Milton.*
 - 2 Exactly; scrupulously; nicely.
- RILL, s.** [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet. *Milton.*
- To **RILL, v. n.** [from the noun.] To run in small streams. *Prior.*
- RILLET, s.** [corrupted from *rivulet*.] A small stream. *Carew.*
- RIM, s.** [*rima*, Sax.]
- 1 A border; a margin. *Carew.*
 - 2 That which encircles something else. *Brown.*
- RIME, s.** [*hrim*, Sax.]
- 1 Hoar frost. *Bacon.*
 - 2 [From *rima*, Lat.] A hole; a chink: not used. *Brown.*
- To **RIME, v. n.** To freeze with hoar frost.
- To **RIMPLE, v. a.** To rumple; to pucker; to contract into corrugations. *Wiseman.*
- RI'MY, a.** [from *rime*.] Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist. *Harvey.*
- RIND, s.** [*rind*, Sax. *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk. *Dryden.*
- To **RIND, v. a.** [from the noun.] To decorticate to bark; to husk.
- RINDLE, s.** [*rinne*, Teut.] A small gutter; a small water course. *Ash.*
- RING, s.** [*rhing*, Sax.]
- 1 A circle; an orbicular line. *Newton.*
 - 2 A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament. *Addison.*
 - 3 A circle of metal to be held by. *Swift.*
 - 4 A circular course. *Smith.*
 - 5 A circle made by persons standing round. *Hayward.*
 - 6 A number of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.*
 - 7 The sound of bells or any other sonorous body. *Milton.*
 - 8 A sound of any kind. *Bacon.*
- To **RING, v. a.** pret. and part. pass. *rung*. [*hringan*, Sax.]
- 1 To strike a bell or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 [From *ring*.] To encircle. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To fit with rings. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.
- To **RING, v. n.**
- 1 To sound as a bell or sonorous metal. *Shak.*
 - 2 To practise the art of making musick with bells. *Holder.*
 - 3 To sound; to resound. *Locke.*
 - 4 To utter as a bell. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To tinkle. *Dryden.*
 - 6 To be filled with a bruit or report. *South.*
- RING-BONE, s.** A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
- RINGDOVE, s.** [*rhingelduyve*, Ger.] A kind of pigeon. *Mortimer.*
- RINGER, s.** [from *ring*.] He who rings.
- RINGLEADER, s.** [*ring* and *leader*.] The head of a riotous body. *Bacon.*
- RINGLET, s.** [diminutive of *ring*.]
- 1 A small ring. *Pope.*
 - 2 A circle. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A curl. *Milton.*
- RINGSTREAKED, a.** [*ring* and *streaked*.] Circularly streaked. *Genesis.*
- RINGTAIL, s.** [*ring* and *tail*.] A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*
- RINGWORM, s.** [*ring* and *worm*.] A circular tetter. *Wiseman.*
- To **RINSE, v. a.** [*rein*, Ger. pure.]
- 1 To wash; to cleanse by washing. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To wash the soap out of clothes. *King.*

RIS

- RINSER**, *s.* [from *rinse*.] One that washes or rinses; a washer.
- RIOT**, *s.* [*riotte*, old Fr.]
- 1 Wild and loose festivity. *Milton.*
 - 2 A sedition; an uproar. *Milton.*
 - 3 To run riot. To move or act without controul or restraint. *Swift.*
- To RIOT**, *v. n.* [*riotter*, old Fr.]
- 1 To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments. *Daniel.*
 - 2 To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. *Pope.*
 - 3 To banquet luxuriously.
 - 4 To raise a sedition or uproar.
- RIOTER**, *s.* [from *riot*.]
- 1 One who is dissipated in luxury.
 - 2 One who raises an uproar or sedition.
- RIOTISE**, *s.* [from *riot*.] Dissoluteness; luxury; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- RIOTOUS**, *a.* [*riotteux*, Fr.]
- 1 Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive. *Bro.*
 - 2 Seditious; turbulent.
- RIOTOUSLY**, *ad.*
- 1 Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. *Eccles.*
 - 2 Seditiously; turbulently.
- RIOTOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *riotous*.] The state of being riotous.
- To RIP**, *v. a.* [*hrypan*, Sax.]
- 1 To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife, or of other force. *Dry.*
 - 2 To take away by laceration or cutting. *Shak.*
 - 3 To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. *Clarendon.*
- RIPE**, *a.* [*ripe*, Sax. *rijp*, Dutch.]
- 1 Brought to perfection in growth; mature. *Mil.*
 - 2 Resembling the richness of fruit. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Complete; proper for use. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Advanced to the perfection of any quality. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Finished; consummate. *Hooker.*
 - 6 Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured. *Addison.*
 - 7 Fully qualified by gradual improvement.
- To RIPE**, *v. n.* [from the *adj.*] To ripen; to grow ripe. *Ripen* is now used. *Donne.*
- To RIPE**, *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Shak.*
- RIPELY**, *ad.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time. *Shakespeare.*
- To RI'PEN**, *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe; to be matured. *Bacon.*
- To RI'PEN**, *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Sir.*
- RI'PENESS**, *s.* [from *ripe*.]
- 1 The state of being ripe; maturity. *Sharp.*
 - 2 Full growth. *Denham.*
 - 3 Perfection; completion. *Hooker.*
 - 4 Fitness; qualification. *Shakespeare.*
- RI'PPER**, *s.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.
- To RI'PPLE**, *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.
- RI'PTOWEL**, *s.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*
- To RISE**, *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part. *risen*. [*risan*, Sax. *reisen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To get up from rest. *Daniel.*
 - 3 To get up from a fall. *Milton.*
 - 4 To spring; to grow up. *Milton.*
 - 5 To gain elevation of rank or fortune. *Shakesp.*
 - 6 To swell. *Leviticus.*
 - 7 To ascend; to move upward. *Newton.*
 - 8 To break out from below the horizon, as the sun. *Milton.*
 - 9 To take beginning; to come into existence or notice. *Cowley.*
 - 10 To begin to act. *Dryden.*
 - 11 To appear in view. *Addison.*
 - 12 To change a station; to quit a siege. *Knolles.*
 - 13 To be excited; to be produced. *Otray.*
 - 14 To break into military commotions; to make insurrections. *Pope.*
 - 15 To be roused; to be excited to action. *Psolms.*
 - 16 To make hostile attack. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 17 To grow more or greater in any respect. *Milton.*
 - 18 To increase in price. *Locke.*

RIX

- 19 To be improved. *Tatler.*
 - 20 To elevate the style. *Roscommon.*
 - 21 To be revived from death. *Matthew.*
 - 22 To come by chance. *Spenser.*
 - 23 To be elevated in situation. *Dryden.*
- RISE**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 The act of rising, locally or figuratively.
 - 2 The act of mounting from the ground. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Eruption; ascent. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Place that favours the act of mounting aloft. *Locke.*
 - 5 Elevated place. *Denham.*
 - 6 Appearance as of the sun in the east. *Waller.*
 - 7 Increase in any respect.
 - 8 Increase of price. *Temple.*
 - 9 Beginning; original. *Locke.*
 - 10 Elevation; increase of sound. *Bacon.*
- RI'SEN**. The participle of *To rise*.
- RI'SER**, *s.* [from *rise*.] One that rises. *Chapman.*
- RISIB'LITY**, *s.* [from *risible*.] The quality of laughing. *Arbuthnot.*
- RI'SIBLE**, *s.* [*risibilis*, Lat.]
- 1 Having the faculty or power of laughing. *Government of the Tongue.*
 - 2 Ridiculous; exciting laughter.
- RISK**, *s.* [*risque*, Fr.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm. *South.*
- To RISK**, *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger. *Addison.*
- RISKER**, *s.* [from *risk*.] He who risks. *Butler.*
- RITE**, *s.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of oblation; external observance. *Hammond.*
- RITUAL**, *a.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution. *Prior.*
- RITUAL**, *s.* [from the *adj.*] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down. *Addison.*
- RITUALIST**, *s.* [from *ritual*.] One skilled in the ritual.
- RI'VAGE**, *s.* [Fr.] A bank; a coast: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- RI'VAL**, *s.* [*rivalis*, Lat.]
- 1 One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A competitor in love. *Sidney.*
- RI'VAL**, *a.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous. *Shakespeare.*
- To RI'VAL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To stand in competition with another; to oppose. *South.*
 - 2 To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden.*
- To RI'VAL**, *v. n.* To be competitors. *Shakesp.*
- RIVA'LITY**, } *s.* [*rivalitas*, Lat.] Competition; emulation. *Addison.*
- RI'VALRY**, }
- RI'VALSHIP**, *s.* [from *rival*.] The state or character of a rival.
- To RIVE**, *v. a.* pret. *rived*; part. *riven*. [*ryft*, broken, Sax. *river*, Fr. to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption. *Howel.*
- To RIVE**, *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence. *Woodward.*
- To RIVE**, for *derive* or *direct*. *Shakespeare.*
- To RI'VEL**, *v. a.* [*gerified*, Sax.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Dryden.*
- RI'VEN**. The participle of *rice*.
- RI'VER**, *s.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook. *Addison.*
- RI'VER-DRAGON**, *s.* A crocodile: a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.
- RI'VER-GOD**, *s.* Tutelary deity of a river. *Arb.*
- RI'VER-HORSE**, *s.* Hippopotamus. *Milton.*
- RI'VET**, *s.* [*river*, Fr. to drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends. *Dryden.*
- To RI'VET**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To fasten with rivets. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 2 To fasten strongly; to make immoveable. *Con.*
 - 3 To drive or clench a rivet. *Moxon.*
- RI'VULET**, *s.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet. *Bentley.*
- RIXA'TION**,* *s.* [*rixor*, Lat. to brawl.] A quarrel; a scolding. *Ash.*
- RIX'DOLLAR**, *s.* A German coin, worth about four shillings and sixpence sterling

ROC

ROACH, *s.* A fish; he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness. *Wal.*

ROAD, *s.* [*rade*, Fr.]

1 Large way; path. *Suckling.*

2 Ground where ships may anchor. *Shakespeare.*

3 Inroad; incursion. *Knolles.*

4 Journey. *Milton.*

5 The act, or state of travelling. *Law.*

ROAM, *v. n.* [*romigare*, Ital.] To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. *Prior.*

To ROAM, *v. a.* To range; to wander over. *Mil.*

ROA'MER, *s.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a Rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

ROAN, *a.* [*rouen*, Fr.] Bay, sorrel, or black with gray or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

To ROAR, *v. n.* [*raran*, Sax.]

1 To cry as a lion or other wild beast. *Shakesp.*

2 To cry in distress. *Dryden.*

3 To sound as the wind or sea. *Pope*

4 To make a loud noise. *Milton.*

ROAR, *s.* [from the verb.]

1 The cry of the lion or other beast. *Thomson.*

2 An outcry of distress. *Shakespeare.*

3 A clamour of merriment. *Philips*

4 The sound of the wind or sea. *Dryden.*

5 Any loud noise. *Howel.*

ROA'RER, *s.* [from *roar*.] A noisy brutal man. *Fairfax.*

ROA'RY, *a.* [better *rory*, *rus*, *roris*, Lat.] Dewy.

To ROAST, *v. a.* [*rosten*, Ger. *gerostoth*, Saxon, roasted.]

1 To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire. *Swift.*

2 To impart dry heat to flesh. *Swift.*

3 To dress at the fire without water. *Bacon.*

4 To heat any thing violently. *Shakespeare.*

ROAST, for *roasted*. *Swift.*

To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. *Shakespeare.*

ROB, *s.* [*Arabick*.] Inspissated juice. *Arbuthnot.*

To ROB, *v. a.* [*robber*, old Fr. *robbare*, Ital.]

1 To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret theft; to plunder. *Addison.*

2 To set free; to deprive of something bad: ironical. *Shakespeare.*

3 To take away unlawfully. *Bacon.*

RO'BBER, *s.* [from *rob*.] One that plunders by force, or steals by secret means; a plunderer; a thief. *Shakespeare.*

RO'BBERY, *s.* [*roberie*, old Fr.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy. *Temple.*

RO'BHING, *a.* [from *rob*.] Thieving; plundering; taking away by unlawful violence. *Ash.*

ROBE, *s.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Ital.] A gown of state, a dress of dignity. *Shakespeare.*

To ROBE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest. *Pope.*

RO'BERT, *s.* An herb; storksbill. *Ainsworth.*

RO'BERTSMAN, *s.* In the old statutes, a sort

RO'BERTSMAN, *s.* of bold and stout robbers, or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

RO'BIN, *s.* [*rubecula*, Latin.] A

ROBIN-RED-BREAST, *s.* bird so named from his red breast; a ruddock. *Suckling.*

ROBO'REUS, *a.* [*robur*, Lat.] Made of oak.

ROBU'ST, *a.* [*robustus*, Lat.]

ROBU'STIOUS, *a.* [from *robustus*.] Strength; vigour.

1 Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton.*

2 Boisterous; violent; unwieldy. *Dryden.*

3 Requiring strength. *Locke.*

ROBU'STNESS, *s.* [from *robustus*.] Strength; vigour. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCAMBO'LE, *s.* A sort of wild garlick, called

Spanish garlick. *Mortimer.*

RO'CHE-ALUM, *s.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer

kind of alum. *Mortimer.*

RO'CHET, *s.* [*rochet*, Fr.]

1 A surplice; the white upper garment of the

priest officiating. *Cleveland.*

2 [From *rubellio*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

ROCK, *s.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *roc ca*, Ital.]

1 A vast mass of stone. *Pope.*

ROG

2 Protection; defence; a scriptural sense.

3 [From *rock*, Danish.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below. *Ben Jonson.*

To ROCK, *v. a.* [*rocquer*, Fr.]

1 To shake; to move backward and forward. *Boyle.*

2 To move the cradle in order to procure sleep. *Dryden.*

3 To lull; to quiet. *Shakespeare.*

To ROCK, *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro. *Young.*

ROCK-DOE, *s.* A species of deer. *Grew.*

ROCK-RUBY, *s.* The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill.*

ROCK-SALT, *s.* Mineral salt. *Woodward.*

RO'CKER, *s.* [from *rock*.] One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden.*

RO'CKET, *s.* [*rocchetto*, Ital.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper, filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts. *Addison.*

RO'CKET, *s.* [*eruca*.] A plant. *Miller.*

RO'CKLESS, *a.* [from *rock*.] Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

RO'CKROSE, *s.* [*rock* and *rose*.] A plant.

RO'CKWORK, *s.* [*rock* and *work*.] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. *Addison.*

RO'CKY, *a.* [from *rock*.]

1 Full of rocks. *Sandys.*

2 Resembling a rock. *Milton.*

3 Hard; stony; obdurate. *Shakespeare.*

ROD, *s.* [*roede*, Dutch.]

1 A long twig. *Boyle.*

2 A kind of sceptre. *Shakespeare.*

3 Any thing long and slender. *Glanville.*

4 An instrument for measuring. *Arbuthnot.*

5 An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together. *Spenser.*

RODE. The pret. of *ride*. *Milton.*

RODOMONTA'DE, *s.* [from a boastful hero of

Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*.] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant. *Dryden.*

To RODOMONTA'DE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thrasonically; to brag like *Rodomonte*.

ROE, *s.* [*ra*, *ra-deor*, Sax.]

1 A species of deer. *Arbuthnot.*

2 The female of the hart. *Sandys.*

ROE, *s.* [properly *roan*, or *rone*; *rann*, Dan.] The eggs of fish. *Shakespeare.*

ROGA'TION, *s.* [*rogation*, Fr.] Litany; supplication. *Hooker.*

ROGA'TION-WEEK, *s.* The second week before

Whitunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday, and

Wednesday, called rogation-days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then

made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of Holy Thursday.

ROGUE, *s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1 A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond. *Bacon.*

2 A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief. *Sout.*

3 A name of slight tenderness and endearment. *Shakespeare.*

4 A wag. *Shakespeare.*

To ROGUE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1 To wander; to play the vagabond. *Carew.*

2 To play knavish tricks.

RO'GUERY, *s.* [from *rogue*.]

1 The life of a vagabond. *Donne.*

2 Knavish tricks. *Shakespeare.*

3 Waggery; arch tricks.

RO'GUESHIP, *s.* [from *rogue*.] The qualities or

personage of a rogue. *Dryden.*

RO'GUISH, *a.* [from *rogue*.]

1 Vagrant; vagabond. *Spenser.*

2 Knavish; fraudulent. *Swift.*

3 Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Addison.*

RO'GUISHLY, *ad.* [from *roguish*.] Like a rogue

knavishly; wantonly.

ROM

RO'GUISHNESS, *s.* [from *roguish*.] The qualities of a rogue.

RO'GUY, *a.* [from *rogue*.] Knavish; wanton; a bad word. *L'Estrange.*

To ROIST, *v. n.* [*rister*, Islandick, a violent

To ROISTER, *v. n.* [*rister*, Islandick, a violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to bluster. *Shakespeare.*

ROISTER, or *Roisterer*, *s.* [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To ROLL, *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch.]

1 To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of surface, to the ground. *Mark.*

2 To move any thing round upon its axis.

3 To move in a circle. *Milton.*

4 To produce a periodical revolution. *Milton.*

5 To wrap round upon itself.

6 To enwrap; to involve in bandage. *Wiseman.*

7 To form by rolling into round masses. *Peuch.*

8 To pour in a stream of waves. *Pope.*

To ROLL, *v. n.*

1 To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane: as a cylinder. *Dryden.*

2 To run on wheels. *Dryden.*

3 To perform a periodical revolution. *Dryden.*

4 To move with the surface variously directed. *Milton.*

5 To float in rough water. *Pope.*

6 To move as waves or volumes of water. *Temp.*

7 To fluctuate; to move tumultuously. *Pope.*

8 To revolve on an axis. *Sandys.*

9 To be moved with violence. *Milton.*

ROLL, *s.* [from the verb.]

1 The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

2 The thing rolling. *Thomson.*

3 [From *rouleau*, Fr.] Mass made round. *Addison.*

4 Writing rolled upon itself. *Prior.*

5 A round body rolled along; a cylinder. *Mortimer.*

6 [From *rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing. *Hale.*

7 A register; a catalogue. *Davies.*

8 Chronicle. *Dryden.*

9 [From *role*, Fr.] Part; office: not in use. *L'Estrange.*

ROLLER, *s.* [from *roll*.]

1 Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks. *Hammond.*

2 Bandage; fillet. *Sharp.*

ROLLINGPIN, *s.* [*rolling* and *pin*.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded. *Wiseman.*

ROLLING-PRESS, *s.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

ROLLYPOOLY, *s.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. *Arbuthnot.*

ROMAGE, *s.* [*ramage*, Fr.] A tumult; a bustle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing. *Shakespeare.*

ROMANCE, *s.* [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.]

1 A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love. *Milton.*

2 A lie; a fiction. *Prior.*

To ROMANCE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge. *Pamela.*

ROMANCER, *s.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales. *Tate.*

To ROMANIZE, *v. a.* [*roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech. *Dryden.*

ROMANTICK, *a.* [from *romance*.]

1 Resembling the tales of romances; wild. *Keil.*

2 Improbable; false.

3 Fanciful; full of wild scenery. *Thomson.*

ROMISH, *a.* [from *Rome*.] Popish. *Ayliffe.*

ROMP, *s.*

1 A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl. *Arbuthnot.*

2 Rough rude play. *Thomson.*

To ROMP, *v. n.* To play radely, noisily, and boisterously. *Swift.*

ROO

RO'NDEAU, *s.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux*

RO'NDLE, *s.* [from *round*.] A round mass. *Peacham.*

RO'NION, *s.* [*rognon*, Fr. the loins.] A fat bulky woman. *Shakespeare.*

RONT, *s.* An animal stunted in the growth: commonly pronounced *rant*. *Spenser.*

ROOD, *s.* [from *rod*.]

1 The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or 1210 square yards. *Swift.*

2 A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure. *Milton.*

3 [From *rode*, Sax.] The cross; sometimes an image of a saint. *Shakespeare.*

ROO'DLOFT, *s.* [*rood* and *loft*.] A gallery in the church on which reliques or images were set to view.

ROOF, *s.* [*hrof*, Sax.]

1 The cover of a house. *Shakespeare.*

2 The house in general. *Chapman.*

3 The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building. *Hooker.*

4 The palate; the upper part of the mouth. *Bacon.*

To ROOF, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1 To cover with a roof. *Creech.*

2 To enclose in a house. *Shakespeare.*

ROO'FY, *a.* [from *roof*.] Having roofs. *Dryd.*

ROOK, *s.* [*hroc*, Sax.]

1 A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain. *Dryden.*

2 A common man at chess. *Dryden.*

3 A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow. *Wycher.*

To ROOK, *v. n.* To rob; to cheat. *Hudibras.*

ROO'KERY, *s.* [from *rook*.] A nursery of rooks. *Pope.*

ROO'KY, *a.* Inhabited by rooks. *Shakespeare.*

ROOM, *s.* [*rum*, Sax. *rums*, Gothick.]

1 Space; extent of place. *Milton.*

2 Space or place unoccupied. *Bentley.*

3 Way unobstructed. *Creech.*

4 Place of another; stead. *Calamy.*

5 Unobstructed opportunity. *Addison.*

6 Possible admission. *Philips.*

7 An apartment in a house. *Pope.*

ROO'MAGE, *s.* [from *room*.] Space; place. *Wotton.*

ROO'MINESS, *s.* [from *roomy*.] Space; quantity of extent.

ROO'MY, *a.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide large. *Dryden.*

ROOST, *s.* [*hrost*, Sax.]

1 That on which a bird sits to sleep. *Dryden.*

2 The act of sleeping. *Derham.*

To ROOST, *v. n.* [*roesten*, Dutch.]

1 To sleep as a bird. *L'Estrange.*

2 To lodge: in burlesque.

ROOT, *s.* [*rót*, Swedish; *roed*, Danish.]

1 That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment. *Evelyn.*

2 The bottom; the lower part. *Milton.*

3 A plant, of which the root is esculent. *Watts.*

4 The original; the first cause. *Davies.*

5 The first ancestor. *Shakespeare.*

6 Fixed residence. *Hooker.*

7 Impression; durable effect.

To ROOT, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1 To fix the root; to strike far into the earth. *Shakespeare.*

2 To turn up earth. *Fell.*

3 To sink deep.

To ROOT, *v. a.*

1 To fix deep in the earth. *Dryden.*

2 To impress deeply. *South.*

3 To turn up out of the ground; to eradicate to extirpate. *Raleigh.*

4 To destroy; to banish. *Granville.*

ROOTED, *a.* [from *root*.] Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond.*

ROT

- ROO'TEDLY**, *ad.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply; strongly. *Shakespeare.*
- ROO'TY**, *a.* [from *root*.] Full of roots.
- ROPE**, *s.* [*rap*, Sax. *reep*, *roop*, Dutch.]
- 1 A cord; a string; a halter. *Hudibras.*
 - 2 Any row of things depending: as, a rope of onions.
- To ROPE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments. *Dryden.*
- RO'PEDANCER**, *s.* [*rope* and *dancer*.] An artist who dances on a rope. *Wilkins.*
- RO'PEMAKER**, or **ROPER**, *s.* [*rope* and *maker*.] One who makes ropes to sell. *Shakespeare.*
- RO'PERY**, *s.* [from *rope*.] Rogue's tricks. *Shakespeare.*
- RO'PETRICK**, *s.* [*rope* and *trick*.] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deserve the halter. *Shakespeare.*
- RO'PINESS**, *s.* [from *ropy*.] Viscosity; glutinousness.
- RO'PY**, *a.* [from *rope*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden.*
- RO'QUELAURE**, *s.* [Fr.] A cloak for men. *Gay.*
- RORA'TION**, *s.* [*roris*, Lat.] A falling of dew.
- RO'RID**, *s.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy. *Brown.*
- RORI'FEROUS**, *a.* [*ros* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing dew.
- RORI'FLUENT**, *a.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew.
- RO'SARY**, *s.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers. *Cleveland.*
- RO'SCID**, *a.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew; consisting of dew. *Bacon.*
- ROSE**, *s.* [*rose*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat.] A flower. *Pope.*
- To speak under the ROSE.** To speak any thing with safety, so as not afterward to be discovered. *Brown.*
- ROSE.** The preterite of *rise*.
- RO'SEATE**, *a.* [from *rose*.]
- 1 Rosy; full of roses. *Pope.*
 - 2 Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.
- RO'SED**, *a.* [from the noun.] Crimsoned; flushed. *Shakespeare.*
- RO'SEMARY**, *s.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant. *Miller.*
- RO'SE-NOBLE**, *s.* An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings. *Camden.*
- RO'SEWATER**, *s.* [*rose* and *water*.] Water distilled from roses. *Wiseman.*
- RO'SET**, *s.* [from *rose*.] A red colour for painters. *Peacham.*
- RO'SIER**, *s.* [*rosier*, Fr.] A rosebush. *Spenser.*
- RO'SIN**, *s.* [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.]
- 1 Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Garth.*
 - 2 Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit. *Arbutnot.*
- To ROSIN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin. *Gay.*
- RO'SINY**, *a.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling rosin.
- RO'SSEL**, *s.* Light land. *Mortimer.*
- RO'STRATED**, *a.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ships. *Arbutnot.*
- RO'STRUM**, *s.* [Latin.]
- 1 The beak of a bird.
 - 2 The beak of a ship.
 - 3 The scaffold whence orators harangued. *Addis.*
 - 4 The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; also a crooked scissars, which the surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*
- RO'SY**, *a.* [*roseus*, Lat.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Prior.*
- To ROT**, *v. n.* [*rotan*, Sax. *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify; to lose the cohesion of its parts. *Woodward.*
- To ROT**, *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption. *Dryden.*
- ROT**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 2 Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Philips.*

ROU

- RO'TARY**, *a.* [*rota*, Lat.] Whirling as a wheel.
- RO'TATED**, *a.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.
- ROTA'TION**, *s.* [*rotatio*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; whirl. *Newton.*
- ROTA'TOR**, *s.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion. *Wiseman.*
- ROTE**, *s.* [*rote*, old Fr.]
- 1 A harp; a lyre; obsolete. *Spenser.*
 - 2 [From *routine*, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense. *Swift.*
- To ROTE**, *v. a.* To fix in the memory without informing the understanding. *Shakespeare.*
- RO'TGUT**, *s.* Bad beer. *Harvey.*
- RO'THER-NAILS**, *s.* Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*
- RO'TTEN**, *a.* [from *rot*.]
- 1 Putrid; carious; putrescent. *Sandys.*
 - 2 Not firm; not trusty. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Not sound; not hard. *Knolles.*
 - 4 Fetid; stinking. *Shakespeare.*
- RO'TTENNESS**, *s.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction. *Shakesp.*
- ROTU'ND**, *a.* [*rotundus*, Lat.] Round; circular; spherical. *Addison.*
- ROTU'NDIFOLIOUS**, *a.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.] Having round leaves.
- ROTU'NDITY**, *s.* [*rotunditas*, Lat.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity. *Bentley.*
- ROTU'NDO**, *s.* [*rotondo*, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the Pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*
- To ROVE**, *v. n.* [*roffver*, Danish.] To ramble; to range; to wander. *Watts.*
- To ROVE**, *v. a.* To wander over. *Gay.*
- RO'VER**, *s.* [from *rove*.]
- 1 A wanderer; a ranger.
 - 2 A fickle inconstant man.
 - 3 A robber; a pirate.
 - 5 At rovers. Without any particular aim. *South.*
- ROUGE**, *s.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red paint.
- ROUGH**, *a.* [*hruh*, Sax. *rouw*, Dutch.]
- 1 Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface. *Burnet.*
 - 2 Austere to the taste: as, rough wine.
 - 3 Harsh to the ear. *Pope.*
 - 4 Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not mild; rude. *Cowley.*
 - 5 Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation. *Clarendon.*
 - 6 Harsh to the mind; severe. *Locke.*
 - 7 Hard featured; not delicate. *Dryden.*
 - 8 Not polished; not finished by art.
 - 9 Terrible; dreadful. *Milton.*
 - 10 Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse. *Pope.*
 - 11 Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous. *Shakesp.*
- To RO'UGHCAST**, *v. a.* [*rough* and *cast*.]
- 1 To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities. *Cleveland.*
 - 2 To form any thing in its first rudiments. *Dryden.*
- ROU'GHCAST**, *s.* [*rough* and *cast*.]
- 1 A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *Digb.*
 - 2 A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface. *Shakespeare.*
- ROU'GHDRAUGHT**, *s.* [*rough* and *draught*.] A draught in its rudiments; a sketch. *Dryden.*
- To ROU'GHDRAW**, *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw*.] To trace coarsely. *Dryden.*
- To ROU'GHEN**, *v. a.* [from *rough*.] To make rough. *Swift.*
- To ROU'GHEN**, *v. n.* To grow rough. *Thomson.*
- To ROUGHHE'W**, *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew*.] To give to any thing the first appearance of form. *Hudibras.*
- ROU'GHHEWN**, *part. a.*
- 1 Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Not yet nicely finished. *Hewel.*
- ROU'GHLY**, *ad.* [from *rough*.]
- 1 With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.
 - 2 Harshly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenser.*

ROU

- Severely; without tenderness. *Dryden.*
 4 Austerely to the taste.
 5 Boisterously; tempestuously.
 6 Harshly to the ear.
ROU'GHNESS, s. [from *rough*.]
 1 Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface. *Boyle.*
 2 Austerity to the taste. *Brown.*
 3 Taste of astringency. *Spectator.*
 4 Harshness to the ear. *Dryden.*
 5 Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness. *Denham.*
 6 Absence of delicacy. *Addison.*
 7 Severity; violence of discipline.
 8 Violence of operation in medicines.
 9 Unpolished or unfinished state.
 10 Inelegance of dress or appearance.
 11 Tempestuousness; storminess.
 12 Coarseness of features.
ROUGHT, old pret. of reach. Reached. *Shakespeare.*
To ROU'GHWOR, v. a. [rough and work.] To work coarsely over without the least nicety. *Moxon.*
ROU'NCEVAL, s. A species of pea. *Tusser.*
ROUND, a. [round, Fr. *rondo*, Italian.]
 1 Cylindrical. *Milton.*
 2 Circular. *Brown.*
 3 Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.*
 4 Smooth; without defect in sound. *Peacham.*
 5 Whole; not broken. *Arbuthnot.*
 6 Large; not inconsiderable. *Addison.*
 7 Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. *Bacon.*
 8 Quick; brisk. *Addison.*
 9 Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough. *Bacon.*
ROUND, s.
 1 A circle; a sphere; an orb. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Rundle; step of a ladder. *Norris.*
 3 The time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first: hence applied to a carousal. *Prior.*
 4 A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began. *Smith.*
 5 Rotation; succession in vicissitude. *Holyday.*
 6 [From *ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.
ROUND, ad.
 1 Every way; on all sides. *Genesis.*
 2 In a revolution. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 3 Circularly. *Milton.*
 4 Not in a direct line. *Pope.*
ROUND, prep.
 1 On every side of. *Milton.*
 2 About; circularly about. *Dryden.*
 3 All over; here and there in. *Dryden.*
To ROUND, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
 2 To make spherical, cylindrical, or circular. *Cheyne.*
 3 To raise to a relief. *Addison.*
 4 To move about any thing. *Milton.*
 5 To mould into smoothness. *Swift.*
To ROUND, v. n.
 1 To grow round in form. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [From *runen*, Germ.] To whisper. *Bacon.*
 3 To go round, as a guard. *Milton.*
ROU'NDABOUT, a.
 1 Ample; extensive. *Locke.*
 2 Indirect; loose. *Felton.*
ROU'NDEL, s. [from *rondel*, Fr.]
ROU'NDELAY, s.
 1 A kind of ancient poetry; rondeau. *Spenser.*
 2 [From *rondelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure. *Bacon.*
ROU'NDER, s. [from *round*.] Circumference; enclosure. *Shakespeare.*
ROU'NDHEAD, s. [round and head.] A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *Spectator.*
ROU'NDHOUSE, s. [round and house.] The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons found in the street, are confined. *Pope.*
ROU'NDISH, a. [from *round*.] Somewhat round; approaching to roundness. *Boyle.*

RUB

- ROU'NDLY, ad.** [from *round*.]
 1 In a round form; in a round manner.
 2 Openly; plainly; without reserve. *Addison.*
 3 Briskly; with speed. *Locke.*
 4 Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest. *Davies.*
ROU'NDNESS, s. [from *round*.]
 1 Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form. *Watts.*
 2 Smoothness. *Spenser.*
 3 Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.
To ROUSE, v. a. [of the same class of words with *raise* and *rise*.]
 1 To wake from rest. *Pope.*
 2 To excite to thought or action. *Atterbury.*
 3 To put into action. *Spenser.*
 4 To drive a beast from his lair. *Shakespeare.*
To ROUSE, v. n.
 1 To awake from slumber. *Pope.*
 2 To be excited to thought or action. *Shakesp.*
ROUSE, s. [rusch, Germ. half drunk.] A dose of liquor rather too large; not in use. *Shak.*
ROU'SER, s. [from *rouse*.] One that rouses.
ROUT, s. [rot, Dutch.]
 1 A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd. *Roscommon.*
 2 [From *route*, Fr.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed. *Daniel.*
To ROUT, v. a. To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat. *Clarendon.*
To ROUT, v. n. To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds. *Bacon.*
ROUTE, s. [route, Fr.] Road; way. *Gay.*
ROW, s. [reih, Germ.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line. *Spenser.*
To ROW, v. n. [rowan, Sax.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars. *Gay.*
To ROW, v. a. To drive or help forward by oars. *Milton.*
RO'WEL, s. [rouelle, Fr.]
 1 The points of a spur turning on an axis. *Peacham.*
 2 A seton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.
To RO'WEL, v. a. To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel. *Mortimer.*
RO'WEN, s. A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Tusser.*
RO'WER, s. [from *row*.] One that manages an oar. *Addison.*
RO'WING, s. [from *row*.] The act of impelling a vessel with oars; the method of smoothing cloth with a roller. *Bailey.*
ROYAL, a. [roial, Fr.]
 1 Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal. *Granville.*
 2 Noble; illustrious. *Shakespeare.*
ROYA'LIST, s. [from *royal*.] Adherent to a king. *South.*
To ROYALIZE, v. a. [from *royal*.] To make royal. *Shakespeare.*
ROYALLY, ad. [from *royal*.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Dryden.*
ROYALTY, s. [roialté, Fr.]
 1 Kingship; character or office of a king. *Locke.*
 2 State of a king. *Prior.*
 3 Emblems of royalty. *Milton.*
To ROYNE, v. a. [rogner, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser.*
RO'YNISH, s. [rogneux, Fr.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude. *Shakespeare.*
RO'YTELET, s. [Fr.] A little or petty king. *Heylin.*
To RUB, v. a. [rhubio, Welsh; reiben, German, to wipe.]
 1 To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfricate.
 2 To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind. *Addison.*
 3 To move one body upon another. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 To obstruct by collision. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To polish; to retouch. *South.*

RUD

- To remove by friction. *Collier.*
 7 To touch hard. *Sidney.*
 8 To rub down. To clean or curry a horse. *Dryden.*
 9 To rub up. To excite; to awaken. *South.*
 10 To rub up. To polish; to refresh.
 11 RUB, *v. n.* *Dryden.*
 1 To fret; to make a friction. *L'Estrange.*
 2 To get through difficulties.
 RUB, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Friction; act of rubbing.
 2 Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Collision; hindrance; obstruction. *Dryden.*
 4 Difficulty; cause of uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*
 RUB-STONE, *s.* [rub and stone.] A stone to scour or sharpen. *Tusser.*
 RUBBER, *s.* [from rub.]
 1 One that rubs. *Swift.*
 2 The instrument with which one rubs. *Moxon.*
 3 A coarse file. *Collier.*
 4 A game; a contest; two games out of three. *Ainsworth.*
 5 A whetstone.
 RUBBISH, *s.* [from rub: as perhaps meaning, at first, dust made by rubbing. Rubbage is not used.]
 1 Ruins of a building; fragments of matter used in building. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Confusion; mingled mass. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Any thing vile and worthless.
 RUBBLE-STONE, *s.* A stone rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge. *Woodward.*
 RUBICAN, *a.* [rubican, Fr.] Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. *Farrier's Dict.*
 RUBICUND, *a.* [rubiconde, Fr. rubicundus, Lat.] Inclining to redness.
 RUBIED, *a.* [from ruby.] Red as a ruby. *Milton.*
 RUBIFICK, *a.* [ruber and facio, Lat.] Making red. *Grew.*
 RUBIFORM, *a.* [ruber, Lat. and form.] Having the form of red. *Newton.*
 To RUBIFY, *v. a.* To make red. *Brown.*
 RUBIOUS, *a.* [rubeus, Lat.] Ruddy; red: not used. *Shakespeare.*
 RUBRICATED, *a.* [rubrica, Lat.] Smeared with red.
 RUBRICK, *s.* [rubrique, Fr. rubrica, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law, and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink. *Stilling.*
 RUBRICK, *a.* Red. *Newton.*
 To RUBRICK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.
 RUBY, *s.* [ruber, Lat.]
 1 A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond. *Peacham.*
 Redness. *Shakespeare.*
 Any thing red. *Milton.*
 4 A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. *Jones.*
 RUBY, *a.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour. *Shakespeare.*
 RUCTA'TION, *s.* [ructo, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.
 To RUD, *v. a.* [rudu, Saxon, redness.] To make red: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 RUDDER, *s.* [roeder, Dutch.]
 1 The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed. *Raleigh.*
 2 Any thing that guides or governs the course. *Hudibras.*
 RUDDINESS, *s.* [from ruddy.] The quality of approaching to redness. *Wiseman.*
 RUDDLE, *s.* [rudul, Islandick.] Red earth. *Woodward.*
 RUDDOCK, *s.* [rebecula, Lat.] A bird; the redbreast. *Carew.*
 RUDDY, *a.* [rudu, Sax.]
 1 Approaching to redness; pale red. *Otway.*
 2 Yellow. *Dryden.*
 RUDE, *a.* [rede, Sax. rudis, Lat.]
 Untaught; barbarous; savage. *Wilkins.*

RUF

- 2 Rough; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent. *Boyle.*
 4 Harsh; inclement. *Waller.*
 5 Ignorant; raw; untaught. *Wotton.*
 6 [From rude, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; shapeless, unformed. *Chapman.*
 7 Artless; inelegant. *Spenser.*
 8 Such as may be done with strength without art. *Dryden.*
 RU'DELY, *ad.*
 1 In a rude manner; fiercely. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Unskillfully. *Dryden.*
 4 Violently; boisterously. *Spenser.*
 RU'DENESS, *s.* [rudesse, Fr. from rude.]
 1 Coarseness of manners; incivility. *Swift.*
 2 Ignorance; unskillfulness. *Hayward.*
 3 Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness. *Spenser.*
 4 Violence; boisterousness. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Storminess; rigour. *Ecelyn.*
 RU'DENTURE, *s.* [French.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*
 RU'DERARY, *a.* [rudera, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish.
 RU'DERATION, *s.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey.*
 RU'DESBY, *s.* [from rude.] An uncivil turbulent fellow: a low word. *Shakespeare.*
 RU'DIMENT, *s.* [rudimentum, Lat.]
 1 The first principles; the first elements of a science. *Milton.*
 2 The first part of education. *Wotton.*
 3 The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning or original of any thing. *Philips.*
 RU'DIMENTAL, *a.* [from rudiment.] Initial; relating to first principles. *Spectator.*
 To RUE, *v. a.* [reowsian, Sax.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Donne.*
 RUE, *s.* [ruta, Lat.] An herb, called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. *Miller.*
 RUE'FUL, *a.* [rue and full.] Mournful; woful; sorrowful. *Dryden.*
 RUE'FULLY, *ad.* [from rueful.] Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*
 RUE'FULNESS, *s.* [from rueful.] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
 RUE'LLÉ, *s.* [Fr.] A circle; an assembly at a private house: not used. *Dryden.*
 RUFF, *s.* See RUFFLE.
 1 A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. *Dryden.*
 2 Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations. *Pope.*
 3 A small river fish; a pope. *Walton.*
 4 A state of roughness: obsolete. *Chapman.*
 5 New state. not used. *L'Estrange.*
 RU'FFIAN, *s.* [ruffiano, Ital.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer. *Hayward.*
 RU'FFIAN, *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Pope.*
 To RU'FFIAN, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 RU'FFIANLY, *ad.* [from ruffian.] Like a ruffian; befitting a ruffian. *Bailey.*
 To RU'FFLE, *v. a.* [ruyffelen, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
 1 To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth. *Boyle.*
 2 To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper. *Grunville.*
 3 To put out of order; to surprise. *Hudibras.*
 4 To throw disorderly together. *Chapman.*
 5 To contract into plaits. *Addison.*
 To RU'FFLE, *v. n.*
 1 To grow rough or turbulent. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To be in loose motion; to flutter. *Dryden.*
 3 To be rough; to jar; to be in contention: out of use. *Shakespeare.*

RUM

RUN

RUFFLE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Plaited linen used as an ornament. *Addison.*
 2 Disturbance; contention; tumult. *Watts.*
RUFTERHOOD, *s.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*
RUG, *s.* [*rugget*, rough, Swedish.]
 1 A coarse nappy woollen cloth. *Peucham.*
 2 A coarse nappy coverlet, used for mean beds. *Swift.*
 3 A rough woolly dog: not used. *Shakespeare.*
RU'GGED, *a.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]
 1 Rough; full of unevenness and asperity. *Bentley.*
 2 Not neat; not regular; uneven. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Savage of temper; brutal; rough. *South.*
 4 Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Rough or harsh to the ear. *Dryden.*
 6 Sour; surly; discomposed. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.*
 8 Rough; shaggy. *Fairfax.*
RU'GGEDLY, *ad.* [from *rugged*.] In a rugged manner.
RU'GGEDNESS, *s.* [from *rugged*.]
 1 The state or quality of being rugged.
 2 Roughness; asperity. *Ray.*
RU'GIN, *s.* A nappy cloth. *Wise man.*
RU'GINE, *s.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chirurgeon's rasp. *Sharp.*
RU'GOSE, *a.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles. *Wise man.*
RU'IN, *s.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.]
 1 The fall or destruction of cities or edifices. *Beaumont.*
 2 The remains of a building demolished. *Swift.*
 3 Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow. *Dryden.*
 4 Mischief; bane. *Milton.*
To RU'IN, *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr.]
 1 To subvert; to demolish. *Dryden.*
 2 To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *Wake.*
 3 To impoverish. *Addison.*
To RU'IN, *v. n.*
 1 To fall in ruins. *Milton.*
 2 To run to ruin; to dilapidate. *Sandys.*
 3 To be brought to poverty or misery. *Locke.*
To RU'INATE, *v. a.* [from *ruin*.] Obsolete.
 1 To subvert; to demolish. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable. *Bacon.*
RUINATION, *s.* [from *ruinate*.] Subversion; demolition: obsolete. *Camden.*
RU'INER, *s.* [from *ruin*.] One that ruins. *Chapman.*
RU'INOUS, *a.* [*ruinosus*, Lat. *ruineux*, Fr.]
 1 Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished. *Hayward.*
 2 Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive. *Swift.*
RU'INOUSLY, *ad.*
 1 In a ruinous manner.
 2 Mischievously; destructive. *Decay of Piety.*
RULE, *s.* [*regula*, Lat.]
 1 Government; empire; sway; supreme command. *Philips.*
 2 An instrument by which lines are drawn. *Sout.*
 3 Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. *Tillotson.*
 4 Regularity; propriety of behaviour: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
To RULE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority. *Dryden.*
 2 To manage; to conduct. *Maccabees.*
 3 To settle as by a rule. *Atterbury.*
To RULE, *v. n.* To have power or command. *Locke.*
RU'LER, *s.* [from *rule*.]
 1 Governour; one that has the supreme command. *Raleigh.*
 2 An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn. *Moxon.*
RUM, *s.*
 1 A country parson: a cant word. *Swift.*

2 A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.
To RU'MBLE, *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch.] To make a hoarse, low, continued noise. *Roscom.*
RU'MBLER, *s.* [from *rumble*.] The person or thing that rumbles.
RU'MINANT, *a.* [*raminans*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Ray.*
To RU'MINATE, *v. n.* [*rumino*, Lat.]
 1 To chew the cud. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To muse; to think again and again. *Fairfax.*
To RU'MINATE, *v. a.*
 1 To chew over again.
 2 To muse on; to meditate over and over again. *Shakespeare.*
RUMINATION, *s.* [*ruminatio*, Lat.]
 1 The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arb.*
 2 Meditation; reflection. *Thomson.*
To RU'MMAGE, *v. a.* [*ranmen*, German; *rimari*, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate. *Dryden.*
To RU'MMAGE, *v. n.* To search places. *Swift.*
RU'MMER, *s.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup. *Philips.*
RU'MOUR, *s.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame. *Dryden.*
To RU'MOUR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit. *Dryden.*
RU'MOURER, *s.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; spreader of news. *Shakespeare.*
RUMP, *s.* [*rumpff*, German.]
 1 The end of the back bone. *Swift.*
 2 The buttocks. *Shakespeare.*
To RU'MPLE, *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of shape. *Blackmore.*
RU'MPLE, *s.* [*hrympelle*, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden.*
To RUN, *v. n.* pret. *ran*. [*yrnan*, Saxon, *rennen*, Dutch.]
 1 To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to make haste; to pass with very quick pace. *Swift.*
 2 To use the legs in motion. *Locke.*
 3 To move in a hurry. *Ben Jonson.*
 To pass on the surface, not through the air. *Exodus.*
 5 To rush violently. *Burnet.*
 6 To take a course at sea. *Acts.*
 7 To contend in a race. *Swift.*
 8 To flee; not to stand. *Bacon.*
 9 To go away by stealth. *Shakespeare.*
 10 To emit or let flow any liquid. *Shakespeare.*
 11 To stream; to flow; to have a current; not to stagnate. *Addison.*
 12 To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon.*
 13 To be fusible; to melt. *Dryden.*
 14 To fuse; to melt. *Moxon.*
 15 To pass; to proceed. *Locke.*
 16 To flow as periods, or metre; to have a cadence: as, the lines *run* smoothly. *Addison.*
 17 To go away; to vanish. *Addison.*
 18 To have a legal course; to be practised. *Child.*
 19 To have a course in any direction. *Addison.*
 20 To pass in thought or speech. *Felton.*
 21 To be mentioned cursorily, or in few words. *Arbuthnot.*
 22 To have a continual tenour of any kind. *Sanderson.*
 23 To be busied upon. *Swift.*
 24 To be popularly known. *Temple.*
 25 To have reception, success, or continuance: as, seditious papers always *run*. *Pope.*
 26 To go on by succession of parts. *Shakesp.*
 27 To proceed in a train of conduct. *Tillotson.*
 28 To pass into some change. *Dryden.*
 29 To proceed in a certain order. *Bacon.*
 30 To be in force. *Knolles.*
 31 To be generally received. *Ayliffe.*
 32 To be carried on in any manner. *Boyle.*
 33 To have a track or course. *Cheyne.*
 34 To pass irregularly. *Pope.*
 35 To make a gradual progress. *Woodward.*
 36 To be predominant. *Bacon.*
 37 To tend in growth. *Mortimer.*
 38 To grow exuberantly.

RUN

- 39 To excern pus or matter *Leviticus.*
 40 To become irregular; to change to something wild. *Granville.*
 41 To go by artifice or fraud. *Hudibras.*
 42 To fall by haste, passion, or folly into fault or misfortune. *Knolles.*
 43 To fall; to make transition. *Watts.*
 44 To have a general tendency. *Swift.*
 45 To proceed as on a ground or principle. *Atter.*
 46 To go on with violence. *Swift.*
 47 To run after. To search for; to endeavour at, though out of the way. *Locke.*
 48 To run away with. To hurry without deliberation. *Locke.*
 49 To run in with. To close; to comply. *Baker.*
 50 To run on. To be continued. *Hooker.*
 51 To run on. To continue the same course. *Drayton.*
 52 To run over. To be so full as to overflow. *Dry.*
 53 To run over. To be so much as to overflow. *Dryden.*
 54 To run over. To recount cursorily. *Ray.*
 55 To run over. To consider cursorily. *Wotton.*
 56 To run out. To be at an end. *Swift.*
 57 To run out. To spread exuberantly. *Taylor.*
 58 To run out. To expatiate. *Broom.*
 59 To run out. To be wasted or exhausted. *Ben Jonson.*
 60 To run out. To grow poor by expense disproportionate to income. *Swift.*
 To RUN, *v. a.*
 1 To pierce; to stab. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To force; to drive. *Locke.*
 3 To force into any way or form. *Felton.*
 4 To drive with violence. *Knolles.*
 5 To melt; to fuse. *Felton.*
 6 To incur; to fall into. *Calamy.*
 7 To venture; to hazard. *Clarendon.*
 8 To import or export without duty. *Swift.*
 9 To prosecute in thought. *Collier.*
 10 To push. *Addison.*
 11 To run down. To chase to weariness. *L'Estran.*
 12 To run down. To crush; to overbear. *South.*
 RUN, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Act of running. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Course; motion. *Bacon.*
 3 Flow; cadence. *Broome.*
 4 Course; process.
 5 Way; will; uncontrolled course. *Arbuthnot.*
 6 Long reception; continued success. *Addison.*
 7 Modish clamour. *Swift.*
 8 At the long run. In fine; in conclusion; at the end. *Wiseman.*
 RU'NAGATE, *s.* [renegat, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. *Raleigh.*
 RU'NAWAY, *s.* [run and away.] One that flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; a fugitive. *Shakespeare.*
 RU'NDLE, *s.* [of round.]
 1 A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa.*
 2 A peritrochium; something put round an axis. *Wilkins.*
 RU'NDLET, *s.* A small barrel. *Bacon.*
 RUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of ring.
 RU'NNEL, *s.* [from run.] A rivulet; a small brook. *Fairfax.*
 RU'NNER, *s.* [from run.]
 1 One that runs.
 2 A racer. *Dryden.*
 3 A messenger. *Swift.*
 4 A shooting sprig. *Mortimer.*
 5 One of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer.*
 6 A bird. *Ainsworth.*
 RU'NNET, *s.* [gerunnen, Sax. coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. *More.*
 RU'NNING, *a.* Kept for the race. *Law.*
 RU'NNING,* *s.* [from the verb.] The act of moving on with speed; the discharge of a wound. *Ash.*
 RU'NNION, *s.* [rognant, Fr. scrubbing.] A paltry scurvy wretch. *Shakespeare.*
 RUNT, *s.* [runte, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies a bull or cow.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind. *Oleaveland.*

RUS

- RUPEE',* *s.* An East India coin, value about two shillings and threepence. *Ash.*
 RU'PTILE,* *a.* [rumpo, Lat. to break.] Broken; easily broken. *Ash.*
 RU'PTION, *s.* [ruptus, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity. *Wiseman.*
 RU'PTURE, *s.* [rupture, Fr. from ruptus, Lat.]
 1 The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 A breach of peace; open hostility. *Swift.*
 3 Burstiness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. *Sharp.*
 To RU'PTURE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. *Shakespeare.*
 RU'PTUREWORT, *s.* [herniaria.] A plant.
 RU'RAL, *a.* [rural, Fr. ruralis, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. *Thoms.*
 RU'RALITY, *s.* [from rural.] The quality of
 RU'RALNESS, *s.* being rural.
 RU'RICOLIST, *s.* [ruricola, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country.
 RU'RI'GENOUS, *a.* [rura and gigno, Lat.] Born in the country.
 RUSE, *s.* [Fr.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick. *Ray.*
 RUSH, *s.* [risc, Sax.]
 1 A plant. They are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these rushes fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together. *Miller.*
 2 Any thing proverbially worthless. *Arbuthnot.*
 RUSH-CANDLE, *s.* [rush and candle.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush and dipping it in tallow. *Milton.*
 To RUSH, *v. n.* [hreosan, Sax.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. *Sprat.*
 RUSH, *s.* [from the verb.] Violent course. *Cra.*
 RU'SHY, *a.* [from rush.]
 1 Abounding with rushes. *Thomson.*
 2 Made of rushes. *Tickel.*
 RUSK, *s.* Hard bread for stores. *Raleigh.*
 RU'SSET, *a.* [rousset, Fr. russus, Lat.]
 1 Reddish brown. *Dryden.*
 2 Newton seems to use it for grey.
 3 Coarse; homespun; rustick. *Shakespeare.*
 RU'SSET, *s.* Country dress. *Dryden.*
 RU'SSET, *s.* A name given to several sorts
 RU'SSETING, *s.* of pears or apples from their colour. *Mortimer.*
 RUST, *s.* [rust, Sax.]
 1 The red desquamation of old iron. *May.*
 2 The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal. *Dryden.*
 3 Loss of power by inactivity.
 4 Matter bred by corruption or degeneration. *King Charles.*
 To RUST, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded. *Dryden.*
 2 To degenerate in idleness. *Dryden.*
 To RUST, *v. a.*
 1 To make rusty. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To impair by time or inactivity.
 RU'STICAL, *a.* [rusticus, Lat.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude. *Brown.*
 RU'STICALLY, *ad.* [from rustical.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. *Dryden.*
 RU'STICALNESS, *s.* [from rustical.] The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.
 To RU'STICATE, *v. n.* [rusticor, Lat.] To reside in the country. *Pope.*
 To RU'STICATE, *v. a.* To banish into the country. *Spectator.*
 RU'STICATION,* *s.* [from rusticate.] Banishment into the country; the state of dwelling in the country. *Cole.*
 RUSTI'CITY, *s.* [rusticité, Fr. rusticitas, Lat.]
 1 Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness. *Woodward.*
 2 Rural appearance.

SAB

- RU'STICK**, *a.* [*rusticus*, Lat.]
 1 Rural; country. *Sidney.*
 2 Rude; untaught; inelegant. *Watts.*
 3 Brutal; savage. *Pope.*
 4 Artless; honest; simple.
 5 Plain; unadorned. *Milton.*
RU'STICK, *s.* A clown; a swain an inhabitant of the country. *South.*
RU'STINESS, *s.* [from *rusty*.] The state of being rusty.
To RU'STLE, *v. n.* [*hristlan*, Sax.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises. *Shakespeare.*
RU'STY, *a.* [from *rust*.]
 1 Covered with rust; infected with rust. *Dryd.*
 2 Impaired by inactivity. *Shakespeare.*
To RUT, *v. n.* [*ruit*, Fr.] To desire to come together: used of deer.
RUT, *s.* [*ruit*, Fr.]
 1 Copulation of deer. *Bacon.*
 2 [*Routo*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel. *Chap.*
RUTH, *s.* [from *rue*.]
 1 Mercy; pity; tenderness. *Fairfax.*
 2 Misery; sorrow: obsolete. *Spenser.*
RUTHFUL, *a.* [*ruth* and *full*.] Rueful; woful; sorrowful. *Carew.*
RUTHFULLY, *ad.*
 1 Wofully; sadly. *Knolles.*
 2 Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenser.*
RUTHLESS, *a.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous. *Sandys.*
RUTHLESSLY, *ad.* [from *ruthless*.] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.
RUTHLESSNESS, *s.* [from *ruthless*.] Want of pity.
RU'TTIER, *s.* [*routiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road or course at sea.
RU'TTISH, *a.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous. *Shakespeare.*
RYE, *s.* [*ryge*, Sax.]
 1 A coarse kind of bread corn. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 A disease in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
RYE'GRASS, *s.* A kind of strong grass. *Mort.*

S Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as, *rose*; *roseate*, *rosy*, *osier*, *nosel*, *resident*, *busy*, *business*. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as, *loose*, *designation*. In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*, and sometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*.

- S**, * as an old numeral, stands for seven. *Ash.*
SABA'OTH, [Heb.] Armies; hosts. *C. Prayer.*
SA'BATH, *s.* [An Hebrew word signifying rest; *sabbatum*, Lat.]
 1 A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. *Mil.*
 2 Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest. *Pope.*
SABATHBREAKER, *s.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness. *Bacon.*
SABBA'TICAL, *a.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour. *Forbes.*
SABBATISM, *s.* [from *sabbatum*, Latin.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.
SA'BINE, *s.* [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Lat.] A plant: *savin*. *Mortimer.*
SA'BLE, *s.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur. *Knolles.*
SA'BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Black. *Waller.*
SA'BLIERE, *s.* [Fr.]
 1 A sand-pit. *Bailey.*
 2 (In carpentry.) A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam.
SA'BRE, *s.* [*sabre*, Fr.] A cimeter; a short sword with a convex edge; a falchion. *Pope.*

SAC

- SABULO'SITY**, *s.* [from *sabulosus*.] Grittiness sandiness.
SA'BULOUS, *a.* [*sabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.
SACCA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly. *Bailey.*
SA'CCHARINE, *a.* [*saccharum*, Lat.] Having the taste, or any other of the chief qualities of sugar. *Arbuthnot.*
SACERDO'TAL, *a.* [*sacerdotalis*, Lat.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood. *Atterbury.*
SA'CHEL, *s.* [*sacculus*, L.] A small sack or bag.
SACK, *s.* [*pw*, Hebrew; *saxxos*; *saccus*, Lat. *sac*, Sax.]
 1 A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Knol.*
 2 The measure of three bushels.
 3 A woman's loose robe.
To SACK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To put in bags. *Betterton.*
 2 [From *sacar*, Span.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*
SACK, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. *Dryden.*
 2 A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. *Swift.*
SA'CKBUT, *s.* [*sacabuche*, Spanish.] A kind of pipe. *Shakespeare.*
SA'CKCLOTH, *s.* [*sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification. *Sandys.*
SA'CKER, *s.* [from *sack*.] One that takes a town.
SA'CKFUL, *s.* [*sack* and *full*.] A full bag.
SA'CKPOSSET, *s.* [*sack* and *posset*.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients. *Swift.*
SA'CRAMENT, *s.* [*sacramentum*, Lat.]
 1 An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.
 2 An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Hooker.*
 3 The eucharist; the holy communion. *Addis.*
SACRAME'NTAL, *a.* [*sacramental* Fr. from *sacrament*.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament. *Taylor.*
SACRAME'NTALLY, *ad.* After the manner of a sacrament. *Hammond.*
SA'CRED, *a.* [*sacre*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.]
 1 Immediately relating to God. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Devoted to religious uses; holy. *Milton.*
 3 Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated. *Dryden.*
 4 Relating to religion; theological. *Milton.*
 5 Entitled to reverence. *Cowley.*
 6 Inviolable. *Dryden.*
SA'CREDLY, *ad.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably; religiously. *South.*
SA'CREDNESS, *s.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. *L'Estrange.*
SACRI'FICK, *a.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.] Employed in a sacrifice.
SACRI'FICABLE, *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Brown.*
SACRI'FICATOR, *s.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Brown.*
SACRI'FICATORY, *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Offering sacrifice.
To SA'CRIFICE, *v. a.* [*sacrifico*, Lat.]
 1 To offer to heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation. *Milton.*
 2 To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. *Broome.*
 3 To destroy; to kill.
 4 To devote with loss. *Prior.*
To SA'CRIFICE, *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice. *Milton.*
SA'CRIFICE, *s.* [*sacrificium*, Lat.]
 1 The act of offering to heaven. *Milton.*
 2 The thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion. *Milton.*
 3 Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else.
 4 Any thing destroyed.
SA'CRIFICER, *s.* [from *sacrifice*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates. *Addison.*
SACRI'FICIAL, *a.* [from *sacrifice*.] Performing sacrifice included in sacrifice. *Taylor.*

SAG

- SACRILEGE**, *s.* [*sacrilege*, Fr. *sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven. *South.*
- SACRILE'GIOUS**, *a.* [*sacrilegus*, Lat.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. *Pope.*
- SACRILE'GIOUSLY**, *ad.* With sacrilege.
- SA'CRING**, *part.* Consecrating. *Shakespeare.*
- SA'CRIST**, *s.* [*sacristain*, Fr.] He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church. *Ayliffe.*
- SA'CRISTY**, *s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are reposed. *Addison.*
- SAD**, *a.* [etymology not known.]
- 1 Sorrowful; full of grief. *Milton.*
 - 2 Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful. *Pope.*
 - 3 Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. *Herb.*
 - 4 Afflictive; calamitous. *Milton.*
 - 5 Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. *Addison.*
 - 6 Dark-coloured. *Walton.*
 - 7 Heavy; weighty; ponderous. *Spenser.*
 - 8 Cohesive; not light; firm; close. *Mortimer.*
- SA'DDEN**, *v. a.* [from *sad*.]
- 1 To make sad: to make sorrowful.
 - 2 To make melancholy; to make gloomy. *Pope.*
 - 3 To make dark coloured.
 - 4 To make heavy; to make cohesive. *Mort.*
- SA'DDLE**, *s.* [*sadl*, Sax. *sadel*, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. *Dryden.*
- To SA'DDLE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To cover with a saddle. *Prior.*
 - 2 To load; to burden. *Dryden.*
- SA'DDLEBACKED**, *a.* [*saddle and back*.] Horses saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*
- SA'DDLEMAKER**, *s.* [from *saddle*.] One whose trade is to make saddles. *Digby.*
- SA'DLY**, *ad.* [from *sad*.]
- 1 Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Calamitously; miserably. *South.*
- SA'DNESS**, *s.* [from *sad*.]
- 1 Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Melancholy look. *Milton.*
 - 3 Seriousness; sedate gravity. *Dryden.*
- SAFE**, *a.* [*sauf*, Fr. *salvus*, Lat.]
- 1 Free from danger. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Free from hurt. *L'Estrange.*
 - 3 Conferring security. *Milton.*
 - 4 No longer dangerous; reposed out of the power of doing harm. *Shakespeare.*
- SAFE**, *s.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*
- SA'FECONDUCT**, *s.* [*saufconduit*, Fr.]
- 1 Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.
 - 2 Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*
- SA'FEGUARD**, *s.* [*safe and guard*.]
- 1 Defence; protection; security. *Atterbury.*
 - 2 Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor. *Clarendon.*
 - 3 Pass; warrant to pass.
- To SA'FEGUARD**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect. *Shakespeare.*
- SA'FELY**, *ad.* [from *safe*.]
- 1 In a safe manner; without danger. *Locke.*
 - 2 Without hurt. *Shakespeare.*
- SA'FENESS**, *s.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger. *South.*
- SA'FETY**, *s.* [from *safe*.]
- 1 Freedom from danger. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Exemption from hurt. *Prior.*
 - 3 Preservation from hurt. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Custody; security from escape. *Shakespeare.*
- SA'FFLOW**, *s.* Bastard saffron. *Mortimer.*
- SA'FFRON**, *s.* [*safran*, Fr. from *saphar*, Arabick; *crocus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SA'FFRON Bastard**, *s.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant, cultivated for dyer. *Miller.*
- SA'FFRON**, *a.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron. *Chapman.*
- To SAG**, *v. n.* To hang heavy. *Shakespeare.*

SAK

- To SAG**, *v. a.* To load; to burden.
- SAGA'CIOUS**, *a.* [*sagax*, Lat.]
- 1 Quick of scent. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries. *Locke.*
- SAGA'CIOUSLY**, *ad.*
- 1 With quick scent.
 - 2 With acuteness of penetration.
- SAGA'CIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *sagacious*.] The quality of being sagacious.
- SAGA'CITY**, *s.* [*sagacitas*, Lat.]
- 1 Quickness of scent.
 - 2 Acuteness of discovery. *Locke.*
- SAGE**, *s.* [*sauge*, Fr. *salvia*, Lat.] A plant. *Gay.*
- SAGE**, *a.* [*sag*, Fr. *saggio*, Ital.] Wise; grave; prudent. *Waller.*
- SAGE**, *s.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher, a man of gravity and wisdom. *Pope.*
- SA'GELY**, *ad.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.
- SA'GENESS**, *s.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence.
- SAGIT'TAL**, *a.* [*sagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]
- 1 Belonging to an arrow.
 - 2 (In anatomy.) A suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow. *Wiseman.*
- SA'GITTARY**, *s.* [*sagittarius*, Lat.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shakespeare.*
- SA'GO**, *s.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*
- SA'ICK**, *s.* [*saica*, Italian.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.
- SAID**. The pret. and part. pass. of *say*.
- 1 Aforesaid. *Hale.*
 - 2 Declared; showed.
- SAIL**, *s.* [*segl*, Sax. *seyhel*, *seyl*, Dutch.]
- 1 The expanded sheet, which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.
 - 2 (In poetry.) Wings. *Spenser.*
 - 3 A ship; a vessel. *Addison.*
 - 4 *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships: as, twenty sail; a fleet of twenty ships. *Raleigh.*
 - 5 To strike sail. To lower the sail. *Acts.*
 - 6 A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority. *Shakespeare.*
- To SAIL**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To be moved by the wind with sails. *Mort.*
 - 2 To pass by sea. *Acts.*
 - 3 To swim. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To pass smoothly along. *Shakespeare.*
- To SAIL**, *v. a.*
- 1 To pass by means of sails.
 - 2 To fly through. *Pope.*
- SA'ILER**, *s.* [from *sau*.] A seaman; one who practises or understands navigation. *Arbutnot.*
- SA'ILOR**, *s.* [from the verb.] The act or art of passing on the water with sails; navigation. *Ash.*
- SA'ILYARD**, *s.* [*sail and yard*.] The pole on which the sail is extended. *Dryden.*
- SAIM**, *s.* [*suime*, Italian.] Lard.
- SAIN**, a participle, obsolete, from *say*. *Said.* *Shakespeare.*
- SA'INFOIN**, *s.* [*sainfoin*, Fr. *medica*.] A kind of herb.
- SAINT**, *s.* [*saint*, Fr.] A person eminent for piety and virtue. *Shakespeare.*
- To SAINT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by a public decree; to canonize. *Addison.*
- To SAINT**, *v. n.* To act with a show of piety.
- SA'INTED**, *a.* [from *saint*.]
- 1 Holy; pious; virtuous. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Holy; sacred. *Milton.*
- SAINT John's Wort**, *s.* [*hypericum*.] A plant.
- SA'INTLIKE**, *a.* [*saint and like*.]
- 1 Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Resembling a saint. *Bacon.*
- SA'INTLY**, *ad.* [from *saint*.] Like a saint; becoming a saint. *Milton.*
- SA'INTSHIP**, *s.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a saint. *Pope.*
- SAKE**, *s.* [*sac*, Sax. *saecke*, Dutch.]
- 1 Final cause; end; purpose. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Account; regard to any person or thing.

SAL

SAKER, *s.* [*saker* originally signified a hawk.]
A sort of cannon. *Derham.*

SAKERET, *s.* [from *saker*.] The male of a
saker-hawk. *Bailey.*

SAL, *s.* [Lat.] Salt: a word often used in phar-
macy. *Floyer.*

SALA'CIOUS, *a.* [*salacis*, Lat. *salace*, Fr.] Lust-
ful; lecherous. *Arbutnot.*

SALA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *salacious*.] Lecher-
ously; lustfully.

SALA'CITY, *s.* [*salacitas*, Lat.] Lust; lechery.
Floyer.

SALAD, *s.* [*salade*, Fr. *saiact*, German.] Food
of raw herbs. *Watts.*

SALAMANDER, *s.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*,
Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire,
and imagined to be very poisonous. Ambrose
Parey has a picture of the salamander, with a
receipt for her bite; but there is no such crea-
ture, the name being now given to a poor
harmless insect. *Brown.*

SALAMANDER's Hair, *s.* A kind of asbestos,
SALAMANDER's Wool, *s.* or mineral flax.
Bacon.

SALAMA'NDRINE, *a.* [from *salamander*.] Re-
sembling a salamander. *Spectator.*

SALAMMC'NIAC, ** s.* [*sal*, Lat. and *ammoniac*.]
A kind of salt formerly dug up in lumps under
the sands in some parts of Africa; a kind of
artificial salt much used by braziers. *Ash.*

SALARY, *s.* [*salair*, Fr. *salarium*, Lat.] Stated
hire; annual or periodical payment. *Swift.*

SALE, *s.* [*saal*, Dutch.]
1 The act of selling.
2 Vent; power of selling; market. *Spenser.*
3 A public and proclaimed exposition of goods
to the market; auction. *Temple.*
4 State of being venal; price. *Addison.*
5 It seems in Spenser to signify a wicker basket;
perhaps from *sallow*, in which fish are caught.

SAL'LEABLE, *a.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for
sale; marketable. *Locke.*

SAL'LEABLENESS, *s.* [from *saleable*.] The state
of being saleable.

SAL'LEABLY, *ad.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable
manner.

SAL'LEBROUS, *a.* [*salebrosus*, Latin.] Rough;
uneven; rugged.

SAL'LESMAN, *s.* [*sale* and *man*.] One who sells
clothes ready made. *Swift.*

SAL'LEWORK, *s.* [*sale* and *work*.] Work for
sale; work carelessly done. *Shakespeare.*

SAL'LIENT, *a.* [*saliens*, Lat.]
1 Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown.*
2 Beating; panting. *Blackmore.*
3 Springing or shooting with a quick motion.
Pope.

SAL'LIGOT, *s.* Waterthistle. *Brown.*

SAL'LINE, *a.* [*salinus*, Lat.] Consisting of
salt; constituting salt. *Harvey.*

SALI'VA, *s.* [L.] Every thing that is spit up;
but it more strictly signifies that juice which
is separated by the glands called salival. *Quin.*

SALI'VAL, *a.* [from *saliva*.] Relating to
saliva. *Arbutnot.*

SALI'VARY, *s.* spittle.

To SAL'IVATE, *v. a.* [*saliva*, Lat.] To purge by
the salival glands. *Wiseman.*

SALIVATION, *s.* [from *salivate*.] A method of
cure much practised in venereal cases, by pro-
moting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

SALIVOUS, *a.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of
spittle; having the nature of spittle. *Wisem.*

SAL'LET, *s.* Corrupted from *salad*. *Mor.*

SAL'LETING, *s.*

SAL'LIENCE, *s.* [from *sally*.] The act of issu-
ing forth; sally. *Spenser.*

SAL'LOW, *s.* [*salix*, Lat.] A tree of the genus
of willow. *Dryden.*

SAL'LOW, *a.* [*salo*, German, black; *sale*, Fr.
foul.] Sickly; yellow. *Rowe.*

SAL'LOWNESS, *s.* [from *sallow*.] Yellowness;
sickly paleness. *Addison.*

SALLY, *s.* [*sallie*, Fr.]
1 Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick
egress. *Bacon.*
2 Range excursion. *Locke.*

SAL

3 Flight; volatile or sprightly execution. *Stilling.*
4 Escape; levity; extravagant flight. *Fieldick.*
wild gaiety; exorbitance. *Swift.*

To SAL'LY, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an
eruption; to issue out. *Tate.*

SAL'LYPORT, *s.* [*sally* and *port*.] Gate at which
sallies are made. *Denham.*

SALMAGUN'DI, *s.* [*selon mon gout*, or *sale à*
mon gout.] A mixture of chopped meat and
pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and
onions.

SAL'MON, *s.* [*salmo*, Lat.] The salmon is ac-
counted the king of fresh-water fish, and is
bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far
from it as admits no tincture of brackishness.
They are said to cast their spawn in August,
which becomes samlets early in the spring,
and they haste to the sea before winter. After
he is got into the sea he becomes from a sam-
let, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in
as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose.
Walton.

SAL'MONTROUT, *s.* A trout that has some re-
semblance to a salmon. *Walton.*

SALOON, ** s.* A spacious parlour. *Chambers.*

SALPI'CON, *s.* A kind of farce or stuffing. *Bail.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS, *a.* [*salsamentarius*, Lat.]
Belonging to salt things.

SAL'SIFY, *s.* [Lat.] A plant: goatsbeard.

SALSOA'CID, *s.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having
a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.
Floyer.

SALSU'GINOUS, *s.* [*salsugo*, Latin.] Saltish;
somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

SALT, *s.* [*salt*, Gothick, *sealt*, Sax.]
1 Salt is a body whose two essential properties
seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pun-
gent sapor: it is an active incombustible
substance. There are three kinds of salts,
fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is
drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling
the ashes in a good deal of water: volatile salt
is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals,
and some putrefied parts of vegetables: the
essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants
by crystallization. *Harris.*
2 Taste; smack. *Shakespeare.*
3 Wit; merriment.

SALT, *a.*
1 Having the taste of salt. *Bacon.*
2 Impregnated with salt. *Addison.*
3 Abounding with salt. *Jeremiah.*
4 [From *salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious.
Shakespeare.

To SALT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season
with salt. *Brown.*

SAL'T-PAN, *s.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit*.] A pit
where salt is got. *Bacon.*

SAL'TANT, *a.* [*saltans*, Lat.] Jumping; danc-
ing.

SALTATION, *s.* [*saltatio*, Lat.]
1 The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.*
2 Beat; palpitation. *Wiseman.*

SAL'TCAT, *s.* A lump of salt. *Mortimer.*

SALTCE'LLAR, *s.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] A vessel of
salt set on the table. *Swift.*

SAL'TER, *s.* [from *salt*.]
1 One who salts.
2 One who sells salt. *Camden.*

SAL'TERN, *s.* A salt-work. *Mortimer.*

SALTINBA'NCO, *s.* [*saltare in banco*.] A quack
or mountebank. *Brown.*

SAL'TIER, *s.* A saltier is in the form of a St.
Andrew's cross, and an honourable bearing in
heraldry. *Peacham.*

SAL'TISH, *a.* [from *salt*.] Somewhat salt. *Mor.*

SAL'TLESS, *a.* [from *salt*.] Insipid; not tasting
of salt.

SAL'TLY, *ad.* [from *salt*.] With taste of salt;
in a salt manner.

SAL'TMARSH, ** s.* [*salt* and *marsh*.] A pasture
which is sometimes overflowed by salt water.
Ash.

SAL'TNESS, *s.* [from *salt*.] Taste of salt. *Bacon.*

SAL'TPETRE, *s.* [*sal petræ*, Lat. *sal petre*, Fr.]
Nitre. *Locke.*

SAN

SALVABILITY, *s.* [from *salvable*.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life. *Decay of Piety.*

SALVABLE, *a.* [*salvo*, Lat.] Possible to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*

SALVAGE, *a.* [*sauvage*, Fr. *selvaggio*, Italian.] Wild; rude; cruel: now *savage*. *Waller.*

SALVATION, *s.* [*salvo*, Latin.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven. *Milton.*

SALVATORY, *s.* [*salvatoire*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved. *Hale.*

SALUBRIOUS, *a.* [*salubris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. *Philips.*

SALUBRITY, *s.* [from *salubrious*.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.

SALVE, *s.* [*sealf*, Sax. from *salvus*, Lat.]

- 1 A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster. *Donne.*
- 2 Help; remedy. *Hammond.*

To SALVE, *v. a.* [*salvo*, Lat.]

- 1 To cure with medicaments applied. *Spenser.*
- 2 To help; to remedy. *Sidney.*
- 3 To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse or reservation. *Hooker.*
- 4 To salute - obsolete. *Spenser.*

SALVER, *s.* A plate on which any thing is presented. *Pope.*

SALVO, *s.* [*salvo jure*, Lat.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse. *Addison.*

SALUTARINESS, *s.* [from *salutary*.] Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY, *a.* [*salutaris*, Lat.] Wholesome, healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety. *Bentley.*

SALUTATION, *s.* [*salutatio*, Lat.] The act or stile of saluting; greeting. *Milton.*

To SALUTE, *v. a.* [*saluto*, Lat.]

- 1 To greet; to hail. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To please; to gratify. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To kiss.

SALUTE, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 Salutation; greeting. *Brown.*
- 2 A kiss. *Roscommon.*

SALUTER, *s.* [from *salute*.] He who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, *a.* [*salutifer*, Lat.] Healthy; bringing health. *Dennis.*

SAME, *a.* [*samo*, Goth. *sammo*, Swed.]

- 1 Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree. *Ray.*
- 2 That was mentioned before. *Daniel.*

SAMENESS, *s.* [from *same*.]

- 1 Identity; the state of being not another; not different. *King Charles.*
- 2 Undistinguishable resemblance. *Swift.*

SAMLET, *s.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet*.] A little salmon. *Walton.*

SAMPHIRE, *s.* [*saint Pierre*, Fr.] A plant preserved in pickle. *Shakespeare.*

SAMPLE, *s.* [from *example*.] A specimen; a part shown, that judgment may be made of the whole. *Prior.*

To SAMPLE, *v. a.* To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*

SAMPLER, *s.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement. *Shakespeare.*

SANABLE, *a.* [*sanabilis*, Lat.] Curable; susceptible of remedy; remediable.

SANATION, *s.* [*sanatio*, Lat.] The act of curing. *Wiseman.*

SANATIVE, *a.* [*sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing. *Bacon.*

SANATIVENESS, *s.* [from *sanative*.] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION, *s.* [*sanctification*, Fr.]

- 1 The state of being freed, or act of giving freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come. *Hooker.*
- 2 The act of making holy; consecration. *Still.*

SANCTIFIER, *s.* [from *sanctify*.] He that sanctifies or makes holy. *Derham.*

To SANCTIFY, *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, Fr.]

- 1 To free from the power of sin for the time to come. *Hebrews.*

SAN

- 2 To make holy. *Addison.*
- 3 To make a means of holiness. *Hooker.*
- 4 To make free from guilt. *Dryden.*
- 5 To secure from violation. *Pope.*

SANCTIMONIOUS, *a.* [*sanctimonia*, L.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity. *L'Ezt.*

SANCTIMONY, *s.* [*sanctimonia*, Lat.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness. *Raleigh.*

SANCTION, *s.* [*sanction*, Fr. *sanctio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. *Ben Jonson.*
- 2 A law; a decree ratified. *Denham.*

SANCTITUDE, *s.* [*sanctus*, Lat.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness. *Milton.*

SANCTITY, *s.* [*sanctitas*, Lat.]

- 1 Holiness; the state of being holy. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness. *Addison.*
- 3 Saint; holy being. *Milton.*

To SANCTUARISE, *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

SANCTUARY, *s.* [*sanctuarium*, Lat.]

- 1 A holy place; holy ground; the most retired and awful part of a temple. *Rogers.*
- 2 A place of protection; a sacred asylum. *Mil.*
- 3 Shelter; protection. *Dryden.*

SAND, *s.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch.]

- 1 Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder. *Prior.*
- 2 Barren country covered with sands. *Addison.*

SANDAL, *s.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Lat.] A loose shoe. *Pope.*

SANDARAK, *s.* [*sandaraca*, Lat.]

- 1 A mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*
- 2 A white gum oozing out of the juniper tree. *Bailey.*

SANDBLIND, *a.* [*sand and blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them. *Shakespeare.*

SANDBOX Tree, *s.* [*hura*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SANDED, *a.* [from *sand*.]

- 1 Covered with sand; barren. *Mortimer.*
- 2 Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks. *Shakespeare.*

SANDERLING, *s.* A bird. *Carew.*

SANDERS, *s.* [*santalum*, Lat.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

SANDEVER, *s.* That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom the name probably was borrowed, *suinderer*, is that recement that is made when the materials of glass, having been first baked together, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt. *Boyle.*

SANDISH, *a.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact. *Eveign.*

SANDSTONE, *s.* [*sand and stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand. *Woodward.*

SANDY, *a.* [from *sand*.]

- 1 Abounding with sand; full of sand. *Philips.*
- 2 Consisting of sand; unsolid. *Bacon.*

SANE, *a.* [*sanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy.

SANG. The preterit of *sing*.

SANGUIFEROUS, *a.* [*sanguifer*, Lat.] Conveying blood. *Derham.*

SANGUIFICATION, *s.* [*sanguis and facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SANGUIFIER, *s.* [*sanguis and facio*, Lat.] Producer of blood. *Floyer.*

To SANGUIFY, *v. n.* [*sanguis and facio*, Lat.] To produce blood. *Haie.*

SANGUINARY, *a.* [*sanguinarius*, Lat.] Cruel; bloody; murderous. *Broome.*

SANGUINARY, *s.* [*sanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ain.*

SANGUINE, *a.* [*sanguineus*, Lat.]

- 1 Red; having the colour of blood. *Dryden.*
- 2 Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
- 3 Warm; ardent; confident. *Swift.*

SAR

SANGUINE, *s.* [*sanguis*, Lat.] Blood colour. *Spenser.*
SA'NGUINENESS, } *s.* [from *sanguine*.] Ar-
SANGUINITY, } dour; heat of expect-
ation; confidence. *Decay of Piety.*
SANGUINEOUS, *a.* [*sanguineus*, Lat.]
1 Constituting blood. *Brown.*
2 Abounding with blood. *Arbuthnot.*
SA'NHEDRIM, *s.* [*synedrion*, Lat.] The chief
council among the Jews, consisting of seventy
elders, over whom the high priest presided.
SA'NICLE, *s.* [*sanicula*, Lat.] A plant.
SA'NIES, *s.* [Lat.] Thin watery matter; ser-
ous excretion. *Wiseman.*
SA'NIOUS, *a.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin
serous matter, not a well-digested pus. *Wise.*
SA'NITY, *s.* [*sanitas*, Lat.] Soundness of mind.
Shakespeare.
SANK. The preterit of *sink*.
SANS, *prep.* [Fr.] Without. *Shakespeare.*
SAP, *s.* [*sape*, Sax. *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice
of plants; the juice that circulates in trees
and herbs. *Arbuthnot.*
SAP,* *s.* The operation of digging under a for-
tification to destroy it; the mine which is dug
to destroy a fortification. *Ash.*
To SAP, *v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Italian.] To
undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.
Dryden.
To SAP, *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed
invisibly. *Tatler.*
SA'PID, *a.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] Tasteful; palatable;
making a powerful stimulation upon the pa-
late. *Brown.*
SAPIDITY, } *s.* [from *sapid*.] Tastefulness;
SA'PIDNESS, } power of stimulating the palate.
Boyle.
SA'PIENCE, *s.* [*sapience*, Fr. *sapientia*, Latin.]
Wisdom; sageness; knowledge. *Swift.*
SA'PIENT, *a.* [*sapiens*, Lat.] Wise; sage. *Mil.*
SA'PLESS, *s.* [*saploos*, Dutch.]
1 Wanting sap; wanting vital juice. *Swift.*
2 Dry; old; husky. *Dryden.*
SA'PLING, *s.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a
young plant. *Swift.*
SAPONACEOUS, } *a.* [*sapo*, Lat. soap.] Soapy;
SA'PONARY, } resembling soap; having
the qualities of soap. *Arbuthnot.*
SA'POR, *s.* [Lat.] Taste; power of affecting
or stimulating the palate. *Brown.*
SAPORIFICK, *a.* [*saporific*, Fr. *sapor* and *facio*,
Lat.] Having the power to produce tastes.
SA'PPHIRE, *s.* [*sapphirus*, Lat.] A precious
stone of a blue colour. *Woodward.*
SAPPHIRINE, *a.* [*sapphirinus*, Lat.] Made of
sapphire; resembling sapphire. *Donne.*
SA'PPINESS, *s.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the
quality of abounding in sap; succulence;
juiciness.
SA'PPY, *a.* [from *sap*.]
1 Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. *Philips.*
2 Young; not firm; weak. *Hayward.*
SA'RABAND, *s.* [*carabande*, Span.] A Spanish
dance. *Arbuthnot.*
SA'RCASM, *s.* [*sarcasmus*, Lat.] A keen re-
proach; a taunt; a gibe. *Rogers.*
SARCASTICAL, } *a.* [from *sarcasm*.] Keen;
SARCASTICK, } taunting; severe. *South.*
SARCASTICALLY, *ad.* [from *sarcastica*.] Taunt-
ingly; severely. *South.*
SA'RCENET, *s.* [*sericum saracenicum*, Lat. *Skin*.]
Fine thin woven silk. *Brown.*
To SA'RCLE, *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr.] To weed corn.
Ainsworth.
SARCOCE'LE, *s.* [*σαρξ* and *κηλη*.] A fleshy ex-
crescence of the testicles, which sometimes
grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much
beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*
SARCO'MA, *s.* [*σαρκωμα*.] A fleshy excrescence,
or lump, growing in any part of the body, espe-
cially the nostrils. *Bailey.*
SARCO'PHAGOUS, *a.* [*σαρξ* and *φαγω*.] Flesh-
eating; feeding on flesh.
SARCO'PHAGY, *s.* [*σαρξ* and *φαγω*.] The prac-
tice of eating flesh.
SARCO'TICK, *s.* [*σαρξ*.] A medicine which

SAT

fills up ulcers with new flesh; an incarna-
tive. *Wiseman.*
SARCULATION, *s.* [*sarculus*, Lat.] The act of
weeding; plucking up weeds.
SA'RDEL, } *s.* A sort of precious stone;
SA'RDINE Stone, } *Revelation.*
SA'RDIUS, }
SA'RDONYX, *s.* A precious stone. *Woodward.*
SARK, *s.* [*scyrk*, Sax.]
1 A shark or shirt.
2 In Scotland it denotes a shirt. *Arbuthnot.*
SARN, *s.* A British word for pavement, or step-
ping stones.
SA'RPLIER, *s.* [*sarpilliere*, Fr.] A piece of can-
vas for wrapping up wares. *Bailey.*
SA'RRASINE, *s.* (In botany.) A kind of birth-
wort. *Bailey.*
SA'RSA, } *s.* Both a tree and plant.
SARSAPARE'LLA, } *Ainsworth.*
SARSE, *s.* A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*
To SARSE, *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift through
a sarse or searse. *Bailey.*
SASH, *s.* [from *sache*, of *savoir*, to know, a sash
being a mark of distinction.]
1 A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken
band worn by officers in the army
2 A window so formed as to be let up and down
by pulleys. *Swift.*
SA'SHOON, *s.* A kind of leather stuffing put
into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*
SA'SSAFRAS, *s.* A tree: the wood is medicinal.
SAT. The preterit of *sit*.
SATA'NICAL, } *a.* [from *Satan*, the prince of
SATA NICK, } hell.] Devilish; infernal.
Milton.
SA'TCHEL, *s.* [*seckel*, German, *sacculus*, Lat.]
A little bag: commonly a bag used by school-
boys. *Swift.*
To SATE, *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.] To satiate; to
glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.
Philips.
SA'TELLITE, *s.* [*satelles*, Lat.] A small planet
revolving round a larger. *Bentley.*
SATELLITIOUS, *a.* [*satelles*, Lat.] Consisting
of satellites. *Cheyne*
To SA'TIATE, *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.]
1 To satisfy; to fill. *Philips.*
2 To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.
Norris.
3 To gratify desire. *King Charles.*
4 To saturate; to impregnate with as much as
can be contained or imbibed. *Newton.*
SA'TIATE, *a.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to
satiety. *Pope.*
SATI'ETY, *s.* [*satietas*, Lat.] Fulness beyond
desire or pleasure; more than enough; wear-
isomeness of plenty; state of being palled or
glutted. *Pope.*
SA'TIN, *s.* [*satin*, Fr.] A soft, close, and shining
silk. *Swift.*
SA'TIRE, *s.* [*satira*, Lat.] A poem in which
wickedness or folly is censured. Proper satire
is distinguished, by the generality of the reflec-
tions, from a *lampoon*, which is aimed against
a particular person; but they are too frequent-
ly confounded. *Dryden.*
SATI'RICAL, } *a.* [*satiricus*, Lat.]
SATI'RICK, }
1 Belonging to satire; employed in writing of
invectives. *Roscommon.*
2 Censorious; severe in language. *Swift.*
SATI'RICALLY, *ad.* [from *satirical*.] With in-
vective; with intention to censure or vilify.
Dryden.
SA'TIRIST, *s.* [from *satire*.] One who writes
satires. *Pope*
To SA'TIRIZE, *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire*.]
To censure as in a satire. *Dryden.*
SATISFA'CTION, *s.* [*satisfactio*, Lat.]
1 The act of pleasing to the full. *South.*
2 The state of being pleased. *Locke.*
3 Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasi-
ness; conviction. *Shakespeare.*
4 Gratification; that which pleases. *Dryden.*
5 Amends; atonement for a crime; recompence
for an injury. *Milton.*

SAU

- SATISFA'CTIVE**, *a.* [*satisfactus*, Lat.] Giving satisfaction. *Brown.*
- SATISFA'CTORILY**, *a.* [from *satisfactory*.] So as to content. *Digby.*
- SATISFA'CTORINESS**, *s.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content. *Boyle.*
- SATISFA'CTORY**, *a.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr.]
- 1 Giving satisfaction; giving content. *Locke.*
 - 2 Atonement; making amends. *Sanderson.*
- To SA'TISFY**, *v. a.* [*satisfacio*, Lat.]
- 1 To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired. *Addison.*
 - 2 To feed to the fill. *Job.*
 - 3 To recompence; to pay to content. *Shakesp.*
 - 4 To appease by punishment. *Milton.*
 - 5 To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense. *Locke.*
 - 6 To convince. *Atterbury.*
- To SA'TISF**, *v. n.*
- 1 To give content.
 - 2 To feed to the fill.
 - 3 To make payment. *Locke.*
- SA'TURABLE**, *a.* [from *saturate*.] Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more. *Grew.*
- SA'TURANT**, *a.* [*saturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the fill.
- To SA'TURATE**, *v. a.* [*saturare*, Lat.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed. *Cheyne.*
- SA'TURDAY**, *s.* [*sætersdæg*, Sax.] The last day of the week. *Addison.*
- SATU'RITY**, *s.* [*saturitas*, from *saturare*, Latin.] Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.
- SA'TURN**, *s.* [*saturnus*, Lat.]
- 1 A remote planet of the solar system; supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy or severity of temper. *Thomson.*
 - 2 (In chymistry.) Lead.
- SA'TURNINE**, *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper. *Addison.*
- SATU'RNIAN**, *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Happy; golden. *Pope.*
- SA'TYR**, *s.* [*satyrus*, Lat.] A sylvan god; supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous. *Peacham.*
- SA'TYRIASIS**, *s.* An abundance of seminal lymphas. *Floyer.*
- SAUCE**, *s.* [*saulse*, Fr. *salsa*, Italian.]
- 1 Something eaten with food to improve its taste. *Baker.*
 - 2 To serve one the same sauce. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.
- To SAUCE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To accompany meat with something of a higher relish.
 - 2 To gratify with rich tastes. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad. *Shak.*
- SA'UCEBOX**, *s.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow. *Ad.*
- SA'UCEPAN**, *s.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled. *Swift.*
- SA'UCER**, *s.* [*sauciere*, Fr. from *sauce*.]
- 1 A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table. *Hudibras.*
 - 2 A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.
- SA'UCILY**, *ad.* [from *saucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner. *Addison.*
- SAUCINESS**, *s.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiors. *Collier.*
- SA'UCISSE**, *s.* [Fr.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomb-chest. *Bailey.*
- SA'UCISSON**, *s.* [Fr.] In military architecture, fascots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. *Bailey.*
- SA'UCY**, *a.* [*salsus*, Lat.] Pert; petulant; con-

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- temptuous of superiours; insolent; impudent; impertinent. *Addison.*
- To SA'UNTER**, *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, going to the holy land.]
- 1 To wander about idly. *Prior.*
 - 2 To loiter; to linger. *Locke.*
- SA'USAGE**, *s.* [*saucisse*, Fr. *salsum*, Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal minced very small with salt and spice.
- SA'VAGE**, *a.* [*savage*, Fr. *selvaggio*, Ital.]
- 1 Wild; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Untamed; cruel. *Pope.*
 - 3 Uncivilized; barbarous, untaught; wild; brutal. *Sprat.*
- SA'VAGE**, *s.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian. *Raleigh.*
- To SA'VAGE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *Thomson.*
- SA'VAGELY**, *ad.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly. *Shakespeare.*
- SA'VAGENESS**, *s.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness. *Broome.*
- SA'VAGERY**, *s.* [from *savage*.]
- 1 Cruelty; barbarity. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Wild growth. *Shakespeare.*
- SAVA'NNA**, *s.* An open meadow without wood. *Locke.*
- To SAVE**, *v. a.* [*sauver*, *saulver*, Fr. *salvo*, Lat.]
- 1 To preserve from danger or destruction. *Dry.*
 - 2 To preserve finally from eternal death. *Rogers.*
 - 3 Not to spend; to hinder from being spent or lost. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To preserve or lay by. *Job.*
 - 5 To spare; to excuse. *Dryden.*
 - 6 To salve; to reconcile. *Milton.*
 - 7 To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose. *Swift.*
- To SAVE**, *v. n.* To be cheap. *Bacon.*
- SAVE**, *ad.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. *Bacon.*
- SA'VEALL**, *s.* [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.
- SA'VER**, *s.* [from *save*.]
- 1 Preserver; rescuer. *Sidney.*
 - 2 One who escapes loss, though without gain. *Swift.*
 - 3 A good husband.
 - 4 One who lays up and grows rich. *Wotton.*
- SA'VIN**, *s.* [*sabina*, Lat. *savin*, *sabin*, Fr.] A plant.
- SA'VING**, *a.* [from *save*.]
- 1 Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 Not turning to loss, though not gainful. *Add.*
- SA'VING**, *ad.* With exception in favour of. *Hook.*
- SA'VING**, *s.* [from *save*.]
- 1 Escape of expense; somewhat preserved from being spent. *Addison.*
 - 2 Exception in favour. *L'Estrange.*
- SA'VINGLY**, *ad.* [from *saving*.] With parsimony.
- SA'VINGNESS**, *s.* [from *saving*.]
- 1 Parsimony; frugality.
 - 2 Tendency to promote eternal salvation.
- SA'VIOUR**, *s.* [*sauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death. *Addison.*
- SA'VOR**,* } *s.* [*savorée*, Fr. *satureia*, Latin.] A }
SA'VORY, } plant. *Miller.*
- SA'VOUR**, *s.* [*saveur*, Fr.]
- 1 Scent; odour. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 Taste; power of affecting the palate. *Milton.*
- To SA'VOUR**, *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr.]
- 1 To have any particular smell or taste.
 - 2 To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something. *Denham.*
- To SA'VOUR**, *v. a.*
- 1 To like; to taste or smell with delight. *Shak.*
 - 2 To exhibit taste of. *Matthew.*
- SA'VOURILY**, *ad.* [from *savoury*.]
- 1 With gust; with appetite. *Dryden.*
 - 2 With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.*
- SA'VOURINESS**, *s.* [from *savoury*.]
- 1 Taste pleasing and picquant.
 - 2 Pleasing smell.

SCA

SA'VOURY, *a.* [*sapoureux*, Fr. from *savour*.] 1 Pleasing to the smell. *Milton.* 2 Picquant to the taste. *Genesis.*

SAVO'Y, *s.* [*brassica sabaudica*, Lat.] A sort of colewort.

SAW. The preterit of *see*.

SAW, *s.* [*sawe*, Dan. *saga*, Sax.] 1 A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut. *Moxon.* 2 [From *saga*, Sax. *saeghe*, Dutch.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb. *Milton.*

To SAW, *v. a.* part. *sawed* and *sawn*. [*scier*, Fr. from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw. *Moxon.*

SA'WDUST, *s.* [*saw* and *dust*.] Dust made by the attrition of the saw. *Mortimer.*

SA'WFISH, *s.* [*saw* and *fish*.] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT, *s.* [*saw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WORT, *s.* [*serratula*, Lat.] A plant. *Mil.*

SAW-WREST, *s.* [*saw* and *wrest*.] A sort of tool. With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw. *Moxon.*

SA'WER. } *s.* [*scieur*, Fr. from *saw*.] One

SA'WYER, } whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams. *Moxon.*

SA'WING, * *s.* [from the verb.] The act of cutting with a saw. *Ash.*

SA'XIFRAGE, *s.* [*saxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGE, *Meadow*, *s.* [*silenum*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS, *a.* [*saxum* and *frango*, Latin.] Dissolvent of the stone. *Brown.*

To SAY, *v. a.* pret. *said*. [*secgan*, Sax. *seggen*, Dutch.] 1 To speak; to utter in words; to tell. *Spenser.* 2 To allege by way of argument. *Atterbury.* 3 To tell in any manner. *Spenser.* 4 To repeat; to rehearse; as, to *say* a part; to *say* a lesson. 5 To pronounce without singing. *Com. Prayer.*

To SAY, *v. n.* 1 To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate. *Clarendon.* 2 In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell. *Swift.*

SAY, *s.* [from the verb.] 1 A speech; what one has to say. *L'Estrange.* 2 [For *assay*.] Sample. *Sidney.* 3 Trial by a sample. *Boyle.* 4 [From *soie*, Fr.] Silk: obsolete. 5 A kind of woollen stuff.

SA'YING, *s.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered. *Tillotson.*

SCAB, *s.* [*scab*, Sax. *scabbia*, Ital. *scabies*, Lat.] 1 An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter. *Dryden.* 2 The itch or mange of horses. 3 A paltry fellow, so named from the itch. *L'Estrange.*

SCA'BBARD, *s.* [*schap*, German. *Junius*.] The sheath of a sword. *Fairfax.*

SCA'BBED, *a.* [from *scab*.] 1 Covered or diseased with scabs. *Bacon.* 2 Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBEDNESS, *s.* [from *scabbed*.] The state of being scabby.

SCA'BBINESS, *s.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.

SCA'BBY, *a.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs. *Dryden.*

SCA'BIOUS, *a.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'BIOUS, *s.* [*scabiense*, Fr. *scabiosa*, Lat.] A plant.

SCA'BROUS, *a.* [*scaber*, Lat.] 1 Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface. *Arbuthnot.* 2 Harsh; unmusical. *Ben Jonson.*

SCA'BROUSNESS, *s.* [from *scabrous*.] Roughness; ruggedness.

SCA'BWORT, *s.* [*helenium*.] A plant. *Ains.*

SCAB, *s.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD, *s.* [*eschafaut*, Fr. *schavot*, Dutch; from *schawen*, to show.

SCA

1 A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. *Milton.*

2 The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors. *Sidney.*

3 Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen. *Swift.*

SCA'FFOLD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE, *s.* [from *scaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor. *Shakespeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING, *s.* [from *scaffold*.] 1 Temporary frames or stages. *Pope.* 2 Building slightly erected. *Prior.*

SCALA'DE, } *s.* [Fr. *scalada*, Spanish; from

SCALA'DO, } *scala*, Lat. a ladder.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'LAR, * } *a.* [*scala*, Lat.] Proceeding by steps

SCA'LARY, } like those of a ladder. *Brown.*

To SCALD, *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Italian.] To burn with hot liquor. *Dryden.*

SCALD, *s.* [from the verb.] Scurf on the head. *Spenser.*

SCALD, *a.* Paltry; sorry; scurvy. *Shakesp.*

SCA'LDHEAD, *s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab. *Floyer.*

SCALE, *s.* [*scale*, Sax. *schael*, Dutch.] 1 A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel. *Shakespeare.* 2 The sign *Libra* in the zodiack. *Creech.* 3 [From *escaille*, Fr. *squama*, Lat.] A small shell or crust, of which many lying one over another make the coats of fishes. *Drayton.* 4 Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina. *Peacham.* 5 [From *scala*, a ladder, Lat.] Ladder; means of ascent. *Milton.* 6 The act of storming by ladders. *Milton.* 7 Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder. *Addison.* 8 A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented. *Graunt.* 9 The series of harmonick or musical proportions. *Temple* 10 Any thing marked at equal distances. *Shakespeare*

To SCALE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1 To climb as by ladders. *Knolles.* 2 To measure or compare; to weigh. *Shakesp.* 3 To strip off scales; to take off in a thin lamina. *Tobit.* 4 To pare off a surface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE, *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED, *a.* [from *scale*.] Squamous; having scales like fishes. *Shakespeare.*

SCALE'NE, *s.* [Fr. *scalenum*, Lat.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS, *s.* [from *scaly*] The state of being scaly.

SCA'LING, * *s.* [from the verb.] The method of storming a place by the help of ladders; the method of clearing a cannon by a small discharge of powder; the act of throwing off scales. *Ash.*

SCALL, *s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick.] Leprosy; morbid baldness. *Leviticus.*

SCA'LLION, *s.* [*scalogna*, Italian.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP, *s.* [*escallop*, Fr.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell. *Hudibras.*

To SCA'LLOP, *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP, *s.* [*schelpe*, Dutch.] 1 The skull; the cranium; the bone that encloses the brain. *Sharp.* 2 The integuments of the head. *Philips.*

To SCALP, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the skull of its integuments. *Sharp.*

SCA'LPEL, *s.* [Fr. *scalpelle*, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCA

- SCA'LY, a.** [from *scale*.] Covered with scales. *Milton.*
- To SCA'MBLE, v. n.**
- 1 To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others. *Wotton.*
 - 2 To shift awkwardly. *More.*
- To SCA'MBLE, v. a.** To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*
- SCA'MBLER, s.** [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.
- SCA'MBLINGLY, ad.** [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.
- SCAMMO'NIATE, a.** [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony. *Wiseman.*
- SCA'MMONY, s.** [Lat.] A concreted resinous uice, light, tender, friable, of a grayish brown colour and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, in Asia. *Trevoux.*
- To SCA'MPER, v. n.** [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation. *Addison.*
- To SCAN, v. a.** [*scando*, Lat.]
- 1 To examine a verse by counting the feet. *Walsh.*
 - 2 To examine nicely. *Calamy.*
- SCA'NDAL, s.** [*σκανδαλον*.]
- 1 Offence given by the faults of others. *Milton.*
 - 2 Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy. *Rogers.*
- To SCA'NDAL, v. a.** [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults. *Shakespeare.*
- To SCA'NDALIZE, v. a.** [*σκανδαλιζω*.]
- 1 To offend by some action supposed criminal. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 To reproach; to disgrace; to defame. *Daniel.*
- SCA'NDALOUS, a.** [*scandaleux*, Fr.]
- 1 Giving publick offence. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Opprobrious; disgraceful.
 - 3 Shameful; openly vile. *Pope.*
- SCA'NDALOUSLY, ad.**
- 1 Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence. *Swift.*
 - 2 Censoriously; opprobriously. *Pope.*
- SCA'NDALOUSNESS, s.** [from *scandalous*.] The quality of giving publick offence.
- SCA'NSION, s.** [*scansio*, Lat.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.
- To SCANT, v. a.** [*gescænan*, Sax.] To limit; to straiten. *Glanville.*
- SCANT, a.** [from the verb.]
- 1 Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent. *Milton.*
 - 2 Wary; not liberal; parsimonious. *Shakesp.*
- SCANT, ad.** [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly: obsolete. *Camden.*
- SCA'NTILY, ad.** [from *scanty*.]
- 1 Narrowly; not plentifully.
 - 2 Sparingly; niggardly. *Shakespeare.*
- SCA'NTINESS, s.** [from *scanty*.]
- 1 Narrowness; want of space; want of compass. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality. *South.*
- SCA'NTLET, s.** A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece. *Hale.*
- SCA'NTLING, s.** [*eschantillon*, Fr.]
- 1 A quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Est.*
 - 2 A certain proportion. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A small quantity. *Taylor.*
- SCA'NTLY, ad.** [from *scant*.]
- 1 Scarcely; hardly: obsolete. *Camden.*
 - 2 Narrowly, penuriously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*
- SCA'NTNESS, s.** [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness. *Hayward.*
- SCA'NTY, a.** [The same with *scant*.]
- 1 Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient. *Locke.*
 - 2 Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.*
 - 3 Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious. *Watts.*
- To SCAPE, v. a.** [contracted from *escape*.] To escape; to miss; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly. *Milton.*

SCA

- To SCAPE, v. n.** To get away from hurt or danger. *Dryden.*
- SCAPE, s.** [from the verb.]
- 1 Escape; flight from hurt or danger; accident of safety. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.*
 - 3 Negligent freak; deviation from regularity. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Loose act of vice or lewdness. *Milton.*
- SCA'PULA, s.** [Latin.] The shoulder-blade. *Wiseman.*
- SCA'PULAR, } a.** [*scapulaire*, Fr. from *scapula*, Lat.] Relating or belonging to the shoulders. *Wiseman.*
- SCA'PULARY, } s.** [*scapular*, Lat.]
- SCAR, s.** [*εσχαρα*.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbutnot.*
- To SCAR, v. a.** [from the noun.] To mark as with a sore or wound. *Shakespeare.*
- SCA'RAB, s.** [*scarabæus*, Lat.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings. *Derham.*
- SCA'RAMOUCH, s.** [*escarmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motley dress. *Collier.*
- SCARCE, a.** [*scarso*, Italian.]
- 1 Not plentiful; not copious. *Locke.*
 - 2 Rare; not common. *Addison.*
- SCARCE, } ad.** [from the adjective.]
- SCA'RCELY, } s.**
- 1 Hardly; scanty. *Hooker.*
 - 2 With difficulty. *Dryden.*
- SCA'RCENESS, } s.** [from *scarce*.]
- SCA'RCITY, } s.**
- 1 Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury. *Addison.*
 - 2 Rareness; infrequency; not commonness. *Collier.*
- To SCARE, v. a.** [*scorare*, Italian. *Skinner*.] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. *Calamy.*
- SCA'RECROW, s.** [*scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds; thence, any vain terror. *Raleigh.*
- SCA'REFIRE, s.** [*scare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror. *Holder.*
- SCARF, s.** [*escharfe*, Fr.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress. *Shakesp.*
- To SCARF, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To throw loosely on. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To dress in any loose vesture. *Shakespeare.*
- SCA'RFSKIN, s.** [*scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body. *Cheyne.*
- SCARIFICA'TION, s.** [*scarificatio*, Lat.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. *Arbutnot.*
- SCARIFICA'TOR, s.** [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.
- SCA'RIFIER, s.** [from *scarify*.]
- 1 He who scarifies.
 - 2 The instrument with which scarifications are made.
- To SCA'RIFY, v. a.** [*scarifico*, Latin.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping glasses. *Wiseman.*
- SCA'RLET, s.** [*escarlata*, Fr.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth died with a scarlet colour. *Locke.*
- SCA'RLET, a.** [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow. *Dryden.*
- SCA'RLETBEAN, s.** [*scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant. *Mortimer.*
- SCA'RLETOAK, s.** The ilex. A species of oak.
- SCA'RMAGE, } s.** For *skirmish*. *Spenser.*
- SCARMO'GE, } s.**
- SCARP, s.** [*escarpe*, Fr.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks toward the fields.
- SKATE, s.** [*skiaor*, Swedish.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice.
- To SCATE, v. n.** [from the noun.] To slide on scates.
- SCATE, s.** [*squatus*, Lat.] A fish of the species of thornback.
- SCA'TEBROUS, a.** [*scatebræ*, Lat.] Abounding with springs.

SCH

To **SCATH**, *v. a.* [*sceathan, scathan, Sax. schæden, Dutch.*] To waste; to damage; to destroy; obsolete. *Milton.*

SCATH, *s.* [*sceath, Sax.*] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation; obsolete. *Fairfax.*

SCATHFUL, *a.* [from *scath.*] Mischievous; destructive. *Shakespeare.*

SCATING, ** s.* [from the verb.] The act of passing on the ice with scates. *Ash.*

To **SCATTER**, *v. a.* [*scateran, Sax. scatteren, Dutch.*]

- 1 To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. *Thoms.*
- 2 To dissipate; to disperse. *Milton.*
- 3 To spread thinly. *Dryden.*
- 4 To besprinkle with something loosely spread. *Milton.*

To **SCATTER**, *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed. *Bacon.*

SCATTERINGLY, *ad.* [from *scattering.*] Loosely; dispersedly. *Abbot.*

SCATTERLING, *s.* [from *scatter.*] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. *Spenser.*

SCATURIENT, *a.* [*scaturiens, Lat.*] Springing as a fountain.

SCATURINGINOUS, *a.* [*scaturigo, Lat.*] Full of springs or fountains.

SCAVENGER, *s.* [*scafan, Sax. to shave.*] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean; more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth. *South.*

SCELERAT, *s.* [*Fr. sceleratus, Lat.*] A villain; a wicked wretch. *Cheyne.*

SCENERY, ** s.* [from *scene.*]

SCENARY, *s.* [from *scene.*]

- 1 The appearances of place or things. *Addison.*
- 2 The representation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.*
- 3 The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE, *s.* [*scena, Lat. σκηνή.*]

- 1 The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.
- 2 The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition. *Addison.*
- 3 Part of a play. *Granville.*
- 4 So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place. *Dryden.*
- 5 The place represented by the stage. *Shakesp.*
- 6 The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. *Bacon.*

SCENICK, *a.* [*scenique, Fr. from scene.*] Dramatick; theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, *a.* [*σκηνη and γραφω.*] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* [from *scenographical.*] In perspective. *Mortimer.*

SCENOGRAPHY, *s.* [*σκηνη and γραφω.*] The art of perspective.

SCENT, *s.* [*scentir, to smell, Fr.*]

- 1 The power of smelling; the smell. *Watts.*
- 2 The object of smell; odour good or bad. *Denham.*
- 3 Chase followed by the smell. *Temple.*

To **SCENT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To smell; to perceive by the nose. *Milton.*
- 2 To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad. *Addison.*

SCENTLESS, *a.* [from *scent.*] Inodorous; having no smell.

SCEPTICK, *s.* See **SKEPTICK**.

SCEPTRE, *s.* [*sceptrum, Lat.*] The ensign of royalty borne in the hand. *Ben Jonson.*

SCEPTERED, *a.* [from *sceptre.*] Bearing a sceptre. *Milton.*

SCHEDULE, *s.* [*schedula, Lat.*]

- 1 A small scroll. *Hooker.*
- 2 A writing additional or appendant. *Donne.*
- 3 A little inventory. *Shakespeare.*

SCHEMATISM, *s.* [*σχηματισμος.*]

- 1 Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.
- 2 Particular form or disposition of a thing. *Creech.*

SCHEMATIST, *s.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; one given to forming schemes.

SCHEME, *s.* [*σχημα.*]

SCI

- 1 A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose. *Atterbury.*
- 2 A project; a contrivance; a design. *Swift.*
- 3 A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. *Hudibras.*

SCHEMER, *s.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS, *s.* [*σχισις.*] A habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things. *Nor.*

SCHISM, *s.* [*σχισμα; schisme, Fr.*] A separation or division in the church of God. *Sprat.*

SCHISMATICAL, *a.* [from *schismatick.*] Implying schism; practising schism. *K. Charles.*

SCHISMATICALLY, *ad.* In a schismatical manner.

SCHISMATICK, *s.* [from *schism.*] One who separates from the true church. *Bacon.*

To **SCHISMATIZE**, *v. a.* [from *schism.*] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHOLAR, *s.* [*scholaris, Lat.*]

- 1 One who learns of a master; a disciple. *Hook.*
- 2 A man of letters. *Locke.*
- 3 A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*
- 4 One who has a lettered education. *Shak.*

SCHOLARSHIP, *s.* [from *scholar.*]

- 1 Learning; literature; knowledge. *Pope.*
- 2 Literary education. *Milton.*
- 3 Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*

SCHOLASTICAL, *a.* [*scholasticus, Lat.*] Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLASTICALLY, *ad.* According to the niceties or method of the schools. *South.*

SCHOLASTICK, *a.* [*schola, Lat.*]

- 1 Pertaining to the school; practised in schools. *Burnet.*
- 2 Befitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick. *Stillfleet.*

SCHOLIAST, *s.* [*scholiastes, Lat.*] A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden.*

SCHOLION, *s.* [*Latin.*] A note; an explanatory observation. *Spenser.*

SCHOLIUM, *s.* [*scholie, Fr. scholium, Lat.*] An explanatory note. *Hooker.*

To **SCHOLY**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL, *s.* [*schola, Lat.*]

- 1 A house of discipline and instruction. *Dryden.*
- 2 A place of literary education. *Digby.*
- 3 A state of instruction. *Dryden.*
- 4 System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. *Taylor.*
- 5 The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers. *Sanderson.*

To **SCHOOL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To instruct; to train. *Spenser.*
- 2 To teach with superiority; to tutor. *Dryden.*

SCHOOLBOY, *s.* [*school and boy.*] A boy that is in his rudiments at school. *Swift.*

SCHOOLDAY, *s.* [*school and day.*] Age in which youth is sent to school. *Shakespeare.*

SCHOOLFELLOW, *s.* [*school and fellow.*] One bred at the same school. *Locke.*

SCHOOLHOUSE, *s.* [*school and house.*] House of discipline and instruction. *Spenser.*

SCHOOLMAN, *s.* [*school and man.*]

- 1 One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation. *Pope.*
- 2 A writer of scholastick divinity or philosophy. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMASTER, *s.* [*school and master.*] One who presides and teaches in a school. *Bacon.*

SCHOOLMISTRESS, *s.* [*school and mistress.*] A woman who governs a school. *Gay.*

SCHOONER, ** s.* [a sea term.] A small vessel with two masts. *Ash.*

SCHREIGHT, *s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCIAGRAPH, ** s.* [*σκιագραφια.*]

SCIAGRAPHY, *s.*

- 1 (In architecture.) The profile or section of a building, to show the inside thereof. *Bailey.*
- 2 (In astronomy.) The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon or stars. *Bailey.*

SCO

SCI'ATHERICAL, } *ad.* [*sciaterique*, Fr. *σκιαθ.*
SCI'ATHERICK, } *νεγκος.*] Belonging to a
 sundial. *Brown.*
SCIATICA, } *s.* [*sciaticque*, Fr. *ischiadica passio*,
SCIATICK, } *Lat.*] The hip gout. *Brown.*
SCIATICAL, *a.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the
 hip. *Arbuthnot.*
SCIENCE, *s.* [*science*, Fr. *scientia*, *Lat.*]
 1 Knowledge. *Hammond.*
 2 Certainty grounded on demonstration. *Berkl.*
 3 Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.
Dryden.
 4 Any art or species of knowledge. *Shakesp.*
 5 One of the several liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy. *Pope.*
SCIENTIAL, *a.* [from *science*.] Producing science. *Milton.*
SCIENTIFIC, } *a.* [*scientifique*, Fr. *scientia*
SCIENTIFIC, } and *facio*, *Lat.*] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty. *South.*
SCIENTIFICALLY, *ad.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge. *Locke.*
SCI'MITAR, *s.* A short sword with a convex edge; a cimeter. *Shakespeare.*
SCINK, *s.* A cast calf. *Ainsworth.*
To SCI'NTILLATE, *v. n.* [*scintillo*, *Lat.*] To sparkle; to emit sparks.
SCINTILLATION, *s.* [*scintillatio*, *Lat.* from *scintillare*.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted. *Brown.*
SCI'OLIST, *s.* [*sciolus*, *Lat.*] One who knows many things superficially. *Glanville.*
SCI'OLOUS, *a.* [*sciolus*, *Lat.*] Superficially or imperfectly knowing: not used. *Hewel.*
SCI'OMACHY, *s.* [*σικια* and *μαχη*.] Battle with a shadow. *Cowley.*
SCI'ON, *s.* [*scion*, Fr.] A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another. *Shak.*
SCIRE FACIAS, *s.* [*Lat.*] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to show cause unto the court, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. *Cowell.*
SCIRRHOSITY, *s.* [from *scirrhus*.] An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot.*
SCIRRHUS, *a.* [from *scirrhus*.] Having a gland indurated. *Wiseman.*
SCIRRHUS, *s.* [*scirrhe*, Fr. from *σκιρπος*.] An indurated gland.
SCI'SSIBLE, *a.* [*scissus*, *Lat.*] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Bacon.*
SCI'SSILE, *a.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, *Lat.*] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Arbuthnot.*
SCI'SSION, *s.* [*scission*, Fr. *scissio*, *Lat.*] The act of cutting. *Wiseman.*
SCI'SSOR, } *s.* [*scindo*, *Lat.*] A small pair of
SCI'SSORS, } shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut. *Arbuthnot.*
SCI'SSURE, *s.* [*scissum*, *Lat.*] A crack; a rent; a fissure. *Decay of Piety.*
SCLERO'TICK, *a.* [*σκληρος*.] Hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. *Ray.*
SCLERO'TICKS, *s.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*
To SCOAT, } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by putting
To SCOTCH, } a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*
To SCOFF, *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language. *Tillotson.*
SCOFF, *s.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language. *Watts.*
SCOFFER, *s.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer, saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher. *Burnet.*
SCOFFINGLY, *ad.* [from *scoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule. *Broome.*
To SCOLD, *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely. *Shakespeare.*
SCOLD, *s.* A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift.*

SCO

SCOLDING, *s.* [from *scold*.] The act of treating with noisy scurrilous language; noisy; scurrilous language. *Ask.*
SCOLOPE'NDRA, *s.* [*σκολοπενδρα*.]
 1 A sort of venomous serpent.
 2 An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SCOMM, *s.* A buffoon: out of use. *L'Estrange.*
SCONCE, *s.* [*schantz*, Ger.]
 1 A fort; a bulwark. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The head: a low word. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light. *Swift.*
 4 A mulct, or fine.
To SCONCE, *v. a.* To mulct; to fine.
SCOOP, *s.* [*schoepe*, Dutch.]
 1 A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor. *Mortimer.*
 2 A chirurgeon's instrument. *Sharp.*
 3 A sweep; a stroke. *Shakespeare.*
To SCOOP, *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Dutch.]
 1 To lade out. *Dryden.*
 2 To empty by lading. *Addison.*
 3 To carry off, so as to leave the place hollow. *Spectator.*
 4 To cut into hollowness or depth. *Pope.*
SCO'OPER, *s.* [from *scoop*.] One who scoops.
SCOPE, *s.* [*scopus*, *Lat.*]
 1 Aim; intention; drift. *Addison.*
 2 Thing aimed at; mark; final end. *Milton.*
 3 Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view. *Newton.*
 4 Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Liberty beyond just limits; licence. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Act of riot; sally. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Extended quantity. *Davies.*
SCO'PULOUS, *a.* [*scopulosus*, *Lat.*] Full of rocks.
SCORBU'TICAL, } *s.* [*scorbutique*, Fr. from *scor-*
SCORBU'TICK, } *butus*, *Lat.*] Diseased with the scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*
SCORBU'TICALLY, *ad.* With tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy. *Wiseman.*
SCORCE, *s.* This word is used by Spenser for discourse, or power of reason.
To SCORCH, *v. a.* [*scorched*, Sax. burnt.]
 1 To burn superficially. *Dryden.*
 2 To burn. *South.*
To SCORCH, *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up. *Roscommon.*
SCORCHING Fennel, *s.* A plant.
SCO'RDIVM, *s.* [*Lat.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SCORE, *s.* [*skora*, Islandick.]
 1 A notch or long incision. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A line drawn.
 3 An account which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk. *South.*
 4 Account kept of something past; an epoch; an era. *Tillotson.*
 5 Debt imputed. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Reason; motive. *Collier.*
 7 Sake; account; relative motive. *Swift.*
 8 Twenty. *Pope.*
 9 A song in score. The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.
To SCORE, *v. a.*
 1 To set down as a debt. *Swift.*
 2 To impute; to charge. *Dryden.*
 3 To mark by a line. *Sandys.*
SCO'RIA, *s.* [*Lat.*] Dross; recrement. *Newton.*
SCO'RIOUS, *a.* [*scoria*, *Lat.*] Drossy; recrementitious. *Brown.*
To SCORN, *v. a.* [*schernen*, Dutch; *escorner*, Fr.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn. *Job.*
To SCORN, *v. n.*
 1 To scoff; to treat with contumely. *Shakesp.*
 2 To disdain; to think unworthy. *Pope.*
 3 To despise; to contemn. *Milton.*
 4 To neglect; to disregard. *Milton.*
SCORN, *s.* [*escarne*, old Fr.]
 1 Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely. *Tillotson.*
 2 Subject of ridicule thing treated with contempt. *Addison.*
SCORNER, *s.* [from *scorn*.]

SCO

- Contemner; despiser.
 Scoffer; ridiculer.
SCORNFUL, *a.* [*scorn and full.*]
 1 Contemptuous; insolent.
 2 Acting in defiance.
SCORNFULLY, *ad.* [*from scornful.*] Contemptuously; insolently.
SCORPION, *s.* [*scorpio*, Lat.]
 A reptile much resembling a small lobster, with a very venomous sting. *Shakespeare.*
 One of the signs of the zodiack. *Dryden.*
 3 A scourge so called from its cruelty. *Kings.*
 4 [*From scorpius*, Lat.] A sea-fish. *Ainsworth.*
SCORPION *Sena*, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
SCORPION *Grass*, *s.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
SCORPION'S *Tail*, *s.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
SCORPION *Wort*, *s.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
SCOT, *s.* [*écot*, Fr.]
 1 Shot; payment.
 2 *Scot and Lot*. Parish payments. *Prior.*
To SCOTCH, *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions. *Shakespeare.*
SCOTCH, *s.* [*from the verb.*] A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Walton.*
SCOTCH *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops*, *s.* Veal cut into small pieces.
SCOTCH *Hoppers*, *s.* A play in which boys hop over lines on the ground. *Locke.*
SCOTOMY, *s.* [*σκότωση*, Gr.] A dizziness in the head, causing dimness of sight. *Ainsworth.*
SCOVEL, *s.* [*scopa*, Lat.] A mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainsworth.*
SCOUNDREL, *s.* [*scoundrulo*, Ital.] A mean rascal; a low petty villain. *Pope.*
To SCOUR, *v. a.* [*skurer*, Dan. *scheuren*, Dutch.]
 1 To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to cleanse the surface. *Arbutnot.*
 2 To purge violently.
 3 To cleanse; to bleach. *Walton.*
 4 To remove by scouring. *Shakespeare.*
 5 [*From scorrere*, Ital.] To range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away. *Sidney.*
 6 To pass swiftly over. *Dryden.*
To SCOUR, *v. n.*
 1 To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To clean. *Bacon.*
 3 To be purged or lax. *Grant.*
 4 To rove; to range. *Knolles.*
 5 To run here and there. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To ran with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper. *Collier.*
SCOURER, *s.* [*from scour.*]
 1 One that cleans by rubbing.
 2 A purge, rough and quick.
 3 One who runs swiftly.
SCOURGE, *s.* [*escourgée*, Fr. *scorreggia*, Ital.]
 1 A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline. *Milton.*
 2 A punishment; a vindictive affliction. *Shakespeare.*
 3 One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. *Atter.*
 4 A whip for a top. *Locke.*
To SCOURGE, *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
 1 To lash with a whip; to whip. *Watts.*
 2 To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any affliction. *Maccabees.*
SCOURGER, *s.* [*from scourge.*] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.
SCOURGING, *s.* [*from scourge.*] The discipline of the scourge. *Ash.*
To SCOURSE, *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsworth.*
SCOUT, *s.* [*escout*, from *escouter*, Fr.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy. *Wilkins.*
To SCOUT, *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
 1 To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately. *Dryden.*
 2 To ridicule; to sneer: a vulgar use.
To SCOWL, *v. n.* [*scyllian*, to squint, Sax.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen. *Sidney.*
SCOWL, *s.* [*from the verb.*] Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom. *Crashaw.*

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- SCOWLINGLY**, *ad.* [*from scowl.*] With a frowning and sullen look.
To SCRABBLE, *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *scraffelen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands. *Samuel.*
SCRAGG, *s.* [*scraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.
SCRA'GGED, *a.* [*corrupted from craggy.*] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities. *Bentley.*
SCRA'GGEDNESS, *s.* [*from scragged*, and *SCRA'GGINESS*, *s.* [*from scraggy.*]
 1 Leanness; marcour.
 2 Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.
SCRA'GGY, *a.* [*from scrag.*]
 1 Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbutnot.*
 2 Rough; rugged; uneven. *Philips.*
To SCRAMBLE, *v. n.* [*the same with scrabble; scraffelen*, Dutch.]
 1 To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 To climb by the help of the hands.
SCRAMBLE, *s.* [*from the verb.*]
 1 Eager contest for something. *Locke.*
 2 Act of climbing by the help of the hands.
SCRAMBLER, *s.* [*from scramble.*]
 1 One that scrambles. *Addison.*
 2 One that climbs by the help of the hands.
To SC' RANCH, *v. a.* [*scrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind a mewhat crackling between the teeth.
SC' RAN, *a.* Vile; worthless. *Milton.*
SCRAP, *s.* [*from scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]
 A small particle; a little piece; a fragment. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table. *Bacon.*
 3 A small piece of paper. *Pope.*
To SCRAPE, *v. a.* [*schrapen*, Dutch.]
 1 To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument. *Moxon.*
 2 To take away by scraping; to erase. *Swift.*
 3 To act upon any surface with a harsh noise. *Pope.*
 4 To gather by great efforts, or penuous or trifling diligence. *South.*
To SCRAPE, *v. a.*
 1 To make a harsh noise.
 2 To play ill on a fiddle.
 3 To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth.*
 4 To scrape acquaintance. A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.
SCRAPE, *s.* [*skrap*, Swedish.]
 1 Difficulty; perplexity; distress.
 2 The sound of the foot drawn over the floor.
 3 A bow.
SCRA'PER, *s.* [*from scrape.*]
 1 Instrument with which any thing is scraped. *Swift.*
 2 A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrape-penny. *Herbert.*
 3 A vile fiddler. *Cowley.*
SCRA'PING, *s.* [*from scrape.*] The act of taking off the surface by the slight action of a keen instrument; that which is scraped off from any thing; a disagreeable noise; an awkward bow; the sound of a fiddle in the hands of an unskilful player. *Ash.*
SCRAT, *s.* [*scritta*, Sax.] A hermaphrodite.
To SCRATCH, *v. a.* [*krätzer*, Dutch.]
 1 To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven. *Grew.*
 2 To tear with the nails. *More.*
 3 To wound slightly.
 4 To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To rub with the nails. *Camden.*
 6 To write or draw awkwardly. *Swift.*
SCRATCH, *s.* [*from the verb.*]
 1 An incision ragged and shallow. *Newton.*
 2 Laceration with the nails. *Prior.*
 3 A slight wound. *Sidney.*
SCRATCHER, *s.* He that scratches.
SCRATCHES, *s.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsworth.*

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SCRATCHINGLY, *ad.* [from *scratching*.] With the action of scratching. *Sidney.*
SCRAW, *s.* [Irish.] Surface or scurf. *Swift.*
To SCRAWL, *v. a.* [corrupted from *scrabble*.] To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily. *Swift.*
To SCRAWL, *v. n.*
 1 To write unskilfully and inelegantly. *Swift.*
 2 [From *crawl*.] To creep like a reptile. *Ainsw.*
SCRAWL, *s.* [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing. *Arbuthnot.*
SCRA'WLER, *s.* [from *scrawl*.] A clumsy and inelegant writer.
SCRAY, *s.* A bird called a sea swallow. *Ainsw.*
SCRE'ABLE, *a.* [*screabilis*, Lat.] That may be spit out. *Bailey.*
To SCREAM, *v. n.* [properly *creak* or *shriek*.] To make a shrill or loud noise. *Bailey.*
To SCREAM, *v. n.* [*hremen*, Sax.]
 1 To cry out, as in terror or anguish. *Swift.*
 2 To cry shrilly. *Shakespeare.*
SCREAM, *s.* [from the verb.] A shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain. *Pope.*
To SCREECH, *v. n.* [*skrækia*, to cry, Islandick.]
 1 To cry out in terror or anguish. *Bacon.*
 2 To cry as a night owl.
SCREECH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Cry of horror and anguish.
 2 Harsh cry. *Pope.*
SCRE'ECHOWL, *s.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death. *Drayton.*
SCREEN, *s.* [*escran*, Fr.]
 1 Any thing that affords shelter or concealment. *Bacon.*
 2 Any thing used to exclude cold or light.
 3 A riddle to sift sand.
To SCREEN, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To shelter; to conceal; to hide. *Rowe.*
 2 To sift; to riddle. *Evelyn.*
SCREW, *s.* [*scroeve*, Dutch.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral; of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former cut convex, and the latter channelled so as to receive the other. *Quincy.*
To SCREW, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To turn or move by a screw. *Philips.*
 2 To fasten with a screw. *Moxon.*
 3 To deform by contortions. *Cowley.*
 4 To force; to bring by violence. *Howel.*
 5 To squeeze; to press.
 6 To oppress by extortion. *Swift.*
SCREW Tree, *s.* [*isora*, Lat.] A plant of the East and West Indies.
To SCRIBBLE, *v. a.* [*scribillo*, Lat.]
 1 To fill with artless, or worthless writing. *Mil.*
 2 To write without use or elegance.
To SCRIBBLE, *v. n.* To write without care or beauty. *Bentley.*
SCRIBBLE, *s.* Worthless writing. *Boyle.*
SCRIBBLER, *s.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth. *Glanville.*
SCRIBE, *s.* [*scriba*, Lat.]
 1 A writer. *Grew.*
 2 A public notary. *Ainsworth.*
CRIMMER, *s.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator: not used. *Shakespeare.*
SCRINE, *s.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are deposited. *Spenser.*
SCRIP, *s.* [*skræppa*, Islandick.]
 1 A small bag; a satchel. *Milton.*
 2 A schedule; a small writing. *Shakespeare.*
SCRIPPAGE, *s.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip.
SCRIPTORY, *a.* [*scriptorius*, Lat.] Written; not orally delivered.
SCRIPTURAL, *a.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical. *Atterbury.*
SCRIPTURE, *s.* [*scriptura*, Lat.]
 1 Writing. *Raleigh.*
 2 Sacred writing; the Bible. *South.*
SCRIVENER, *s.* [*scrivano*, Lat.]
 1 One who draws contracts. *Shakespeare.*
 2 One whose business is to place money at interest. *Dryden.*
SCRO'FULA, *s.* [*scrofa*, Lat.] A depravation of

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the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil. *Wise.*
SCRO'FULOUS, *a.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the scrofula. *Arbuthnot.*
SCROLL, *s.* A writing wrapped up. *Prior.*
SCROYLE, *s.* A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch. *Shakespeare.*
To SCRUB, *v. a.* [*schrobden*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough. *Swift.*
SCRUB, *s.* [[from the noun.]
 1 A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.
 2 Any thing mean or despicable. *Swift.*
 3 A worn-out broom. *Ainsworth.*
SCRUBBED, *a.* [*scrubbet*, Danish.] Mean; vile;
SCRUBBY, *a.* worthless; dirty. *Shakespeare.*
SCRUFF, *s.* The same, I suppose, with *scurf*.
SCRUPLE, *s.* [*scrupule*, Fr. *scrupulus*, Lat.]
 1 Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity about matters of duty. *Locke.*
 2 Twenty grains; the third part of a dram. *Bac.*
 3 Proverbially, any small quantity. *Shakesp.*
To SCRUPLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate. *Milton.*
SCRUPLER, *s.* [from *scruple*.] A doubter; one who has scruples. *Graunt.*
SCRUPULOSITY, *s.* [from *scrupulous*.]
 1 Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness. *South.*
 2 Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience. *Decay of Piety.*
SCRUPULOUS, *a.* [*scrupulosus*, Lat.]
 1 Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience. *Locke.*
 2 Given to objections; captious. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Nice; doubtful. *Bacon.*
 4 Careful; vigilant; cautious. *Woodward.*
SCRUPULOUSLY, *ad.* [from *scrupulous*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiously. *Taylor.*
SCRUPULOUSNESS, *s.* [from *scrupulous*.] The state of being scrupulous.
SCRUTABLE, *a.* [*scrutor*, Lat.] Discoverable by enquiry. *Decay of Piety.*
SCRUTATION, *s.* [*scrutor*, Lat.] Search; examination; inquiry.
SCRUTATOR, *s.* [*scrutateur*, Fr. from *scrutor*, Lat.] Inquirer; searcher; examiner. *Ayliffe.*
SCRUTINEER, *s.* [*scrutator*, Lat.] A searcher; an examiner.
To SCRUTINIZE, *v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.] To
To SCRUTINY, *v. n.* search; to examine. *Ayl.*
SCRUTINOUS, *a.* [from *scrutiny*.] Captious; full of enquiries. *Denham.*
SCRUTINY, *s.* [*scrutinium*, Latin.] Inquiry; search; examination with nicety. *Taylor.*
SCRUTOIRE, *s.* [for *scritoire*, or *escritoire*.] A case of drawers for writings. *Prior.*
To SCRUSE, *v. a.* To squeeze; to compress. *Spenser.*
To SCUD, *v. n.* [*skutta*, Swedish.] To fly; to run away with precipitation. *Swift.*
To SCUDDLE, *v. n.* [from *scud*.] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.
SCUFFLE, *s.* A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil. *Decay of Piety.*
To SCUFFLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously. *Drayton.*
To SCULK, *v. n.* [*skulcke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding-places; to lie close. *Prior.*
SCULKER, *s.* [from *sculk*.] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.
SCULL, *s.* [*skola*, Islandick.]
 1 The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head. *Sharp.*
 2 A small boat; a cockboat.
 3 One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras.*
 4 A shoal of fish. *Milton.*
SCULLCAP, *s.* [*scull* and *cap*.]
 1 A head piece.
 2 A nightcap.
SCULLER, *s.*
 1 A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower. *Dryden.*
 2 One that rows a cockboat.
SCULLERY, *s.* [from *skioia*, a vessel, Islandick.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept. *Peacocks.*

SEA

- SCU'LLION**, *s.* [*escuelle*, Fr. a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and dishes in the kitchen. *Shakespeare.*
- To SCULP**, *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Lat.] To carve; to engrave: not in use. *Sundys.*
- SCU'LPTILE**, *a.* [*sculptilis*, Lat.] Made by carving. *Brown.*
- SCU'LPTOR**, *s.* [*sculptor*, Lat.] A carver: one who cuts wood or stone into images. *Addison.*
- SCU'LPTURE**, *s.* [*sculptura*, Lat.]
- 1 The art of carving wood, or hewing stone, into images. *Pope.*
 - 2 Carved work. *Dryden.*
 - 3 The art of engraving on copper.
- To SCU'LPTURE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave. *Pope.*
- SCUM**, *s.* [*escume*, Fr. *schuym*, Dutch.]
- 1 That which rises to the top of any liquor. *Bac.*
 - 2 The dross; the refuse; the recrement; that part which is thrown away. *Addison.*
- To SCUM**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum; to skim. *Lee.*
- SCU'MMER**, *s.* [*escumoir*, Fr.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed; a skimmer.
- SCU'PPER Holes**, *s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.
- SCURF**, *s.* [*scurf*, Sax. *skurff*, Danish.]
- 1 A kind of dry miliary scab. *Swift.*
 - 2 A soil or stain adherent. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Any thing sticking on the surface. *Addison.*
- SCU'RFINESS**, *s.* [from *scurf*.] The state of being scurfy.
- SCU'RRIL**, *a.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose. *B. Jonson.*
- SCURRI'LITY**, *s.* [*scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularly; mean buffoonery. *Shakespeare.*
- SCU'RRILOUS**, *a.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low. *Hooker.*
- SCU'RRILOUSLY**, *ad.* With gross reproach; with low buffoonery. *Tillotson.*
- SCU'RRIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *scurrilous*.] Scurriosity; baseness of manners.
- SCU'RVILY**, *ad.* [from *scurvy*.] Vilely; basely; coarsely. *South.*
- SCU'RVY**, *s.* [from *scurf*.] A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and among those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnated water. *Arbuthnot.*
- SCU'RVY**, *a.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*.]
- 1 Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy. *Leviticus.*
 - Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive. *Swift.*
- SCU'RVYGRASS**, *s.* [*scurvy* and *grass*.] The plant spoonwort. *Miller.*
- 'SCUSES**, for **EXCUSES**. *Shakespeare.*
- SCUT**, *s.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short. *Swift.*
- SCU'TCHEON**, *s.* [*scuccione*, Ital.] The shield represented in heraldry. *Sidney.*
- SCUTE'LLATED**, *a.* [*scutella*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces. *Woodward.*
- SCU'TIFORM**, *a.* [*scutiformis*, Lat.] Shaped like a shield.
- SCU'TTLE**, *s.* [*scutella*, Lat.]
- 1 A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter with it resembles in form. *Hakewill.*
 - 2 A small grate. *Mortimer.*
 - 3 [From *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. *Spectator.*
- To SCU'TTLE**, *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuttle*.] To run with affected precipitation. *Arbuthnot.*
- To SDEIGN**, *v. a.* [*sdegnare*, Ital.] To disdain. *Milton.*
- SDEI'GNFUL**, *a.* Disdainful. *Spenser.*
- SEA**, *s.* [*see*, Sax. *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]
- 1 The ocean; the water, opposed to the land. *Milton.*
 - 2 A collection of water; a lake. *Matthew.*
 - 3 Proverbially for any large quantity. *K. Charles.*
 - 4 Any thing rough and tempestuous. *Milton.*
 - 5 Half seas over. Half drunk. *Spectator.*

SEA

- SEA** is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.
- SE'ABAR**, *s.* [*hirundo piscis*, Lat.] The sea swallow. *Pope.*
- SE'ABEAT**, *a.* [*sea* and *beat*.] Dashed by the waves of the sea. *Pope.*
- SE'ABOAT**, *s.* [*sea* and *boat*.] Vessel capable to bear the sea. *Arbuthnot.*
- SE'ABORN**, *a.* [*sea* and *born*.] Born of the sea; produced by the sea. *Waller.*
- SE'ABOY**, *s.* [*sea* and *boy*.] Boy employed on shipboard. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'ABREACH**, *s.* [*sea* and *breach*.] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange.*
- SE'ABREEZE**, *s.* [*sea* and *breeze*.] Wind blowing from the sea. *Mortimer.*
- SE'ABUILT**, *a.* [*sea* and *built*.] Built for the sea. *Dryden.*
- SE'ACALF**, *s.* [*sea* and *calf*; *phoca*.] The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf; his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, and mustaches like those of a cat; his body long, and all over hairy; his forefeet with fingers clawed but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, are fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck. *Grew.*
- SE'ACAP**, *s.* [*sea* and *cap*.] Cap made to be worn on shipboard. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'ACHART**, *s.* [*sea* and *chart*.] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.
- SE'ACOAL**, *s.* [*sea* and *coal*.] Coal so called, because brought to London by sea. *Bacon.*
- SE'ACOAST**, *s.* [*sea* and *coast*.] Shore; edge of the sea. *Mortimer.*
- SE'ACOMPASS**, *s.* [*sea* and *compass*.] The card and needle of mariners. *Camden.*
- SE'ACOW**, *s.* [*sea* and *cow*.] The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference; its head is like that of a hog but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are small, its hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands. The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. *Hill.*
- SE'ADOG**, *s.* [*sea* and *dog*.] Perhaps the shark. *Roscommon.*
- SEAFARER**, *s.* [*sea* and *fare*.] A traveller by sea; a mariner. *Pope.*
- SEAFARING**, *a.* [*sea* and *fare*.] Travelling by sea. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'AFENNEL**, *s.* The same with **SAMPHIRE**.
- SE'AFIGHT**, *s.* [*sea* and *fight*.] Battle of ships, battle on the sea. *Arbuthnot.*
- SE'AFOWL**, *s.* [*sea* and *fowl*.] A bird that lives at sea. *Broome.*
- SE'AGIRT**, *a.* [*sea* and *girt*.] Girded or encircled by the sea. *Milton.*
- SE'AGREEN**, *s.* [*sea* and *green*.] Resembling the colour of the distant sea: cerulean. *Pope.*
- SE'AGREEN**, *s.* Saxifrage. A plant.
- SE'AGULL**, *s.* [*sea* and *gull*.] A waterfowl. *Bacon.*
- SE'AHEDGEHOG**, *s.* [*echinus*.] A kind of sea shellfish. *Carew.*
- SE'AHOG**, *s.* [*sea* and *hog*.] The porpus.
- SE'AHOLLY**, *s.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant.
- SE'AHOLM**, *s.* [*sea* and *holm*.]
- 1 A small uninhabited island.
 - 2 Seaholly. A kind of sea weed. *Carew.*
- SE'AHORSE**, *s.* [*sea* and *horse*.]
- 1 A fish of a very singular form, about five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. *Hill.*
 - 2 The morse, or waltron. *Woodward.*
 - 3 By the seahorse Dryden means probably the hippopotamus.
- SE'AMAID**, *s.* [*sea* and *maid*.] Mermaid. *Shaks.*
- SE'AMAN**, *s.* [*sea* and *man*.]
- 1 A sailor; a navigator; a mariner. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Merman; the male of the mermaid. *Locke.*

SEA

- SE'AMARK**, *s.* [*sea and mark.*] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea. *Bacon.*
- SE'AMEW**, *s.* [*sea and mew.*] A fowl that frequents the sea. *Pope.*
- SE'AMONSTER**, *s.* [*sea and monster.*] Strange animal of the sea. *Milton.*
- SE'ANYMPH**, *s.* [*sea and nymph.*] Goddess of the sea. *Brown.*
- SE'AONION**, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SE'AOOSE**, *s.* [*sea and oose.*] The mud in the sea or shore. *Mortimer.*
- SE'APIECE**, *s.* [*sea and piece.*] A picture representing any thing at sea. *Addison.*
- SE'APOOL**, *s.* [*sea and pool.*] A lake of salt water. *Spenser.*
- SE'APORT**, *s.* [*sea and port.*] A harbour.
- SE'ARISQUE**, *s.* [*sea and risque.*] Hazard at sea. *Arbuthnot.*
- SE'AROCKET**, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- SE'AROOM**, *s.* [*sea and room.*] Open sea; spacious main. *Bacon.*
- SE'AROVER**, *s.* [*sea and rove.*] A pirate.
- SE'ASERPENT**, *s.* [*sea and serpent.*] A water serpent; an adder.
- SEASE'RVICE**, [*sea and service.*] Naval war. *Swift.*
- SE'ASHARK**, *s.* [*sea and shark.*] A ravenous sea-fish.
- SE'ASHELL**, *s.* [*sea and shell.*] Shells found on the shore. *Mortimer.*
- SE'ASHORE**, *s.* [*sea and shore.*] The coast of the sea. *Dryden.*
- SE'ASICK**, *a.* [*sea and sick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea. *Knolles.*
- SE'ASIDE**, *s.* [*sea and side.*] The edge of the sea. *Pope.*
- SEASU'RGEON**, *s.* [*sea and surgeon.*] A surgeon employed on shipboard. *Wiseman.*
- SEASURRO'UNDED**, *a.* [*sea and surround.*] Encircled by the sea. *Pope.*
- SE'ATERM**, *s.* [*sea and term.*] Word of art used by the seamen. *Pope.*
- SEAWA'TER**, *s.* [*sea and water.*] The salt water of the sea. *Wiseman.*
- SEAL**, *s.* [*phoca; seol, sele, Sax. seel, Danish.*] The seacalf.
- SEAL**, *s.* [*sigel, Sax.*]
- 1 A stamp engraved with a particular impression, fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony. *Pope.*
 - 2 The impression made in wax. *Knolles.*
 - 3 Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*
- To SEAL**, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
- 1 To fasten with a seal. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To confirm or attest by a seal. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To confirm; to ratify; to settle. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To shut; to close. *Bacon.*
 - 5 To make fast. *Milton.*
 - 6 To mark with a stamp. *Shakespeare.*
- To SEAL**, *v. n.* To fix a seal. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'ALER**, *s.* [*from seal.*] One that seals.
- SE'ALINGWAX**, *s.* [*seal and wax.*] Hard wax used to seal letters. *Boyle.*
- SEAM**, *s.* [*seam, Sax. zoom, Dutch.*]
- 1 The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together. *Addison.*
 - 2 The juncture of planks in a ship. *Dryden.*
 - 3 A cicatrix; a scar.
 - 4 A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Ainsworth.*
 - 5 *Seam of glass.* A quantity of glass weighing 120 pounds.
 - 6 Tallow; grease; hog's lard. *Dryden.*
- To SEAM**, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
- 1 To join together by suture, or otherwise.
 - 2 To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix. *Pope.*
- SEA'MLESS**, *a.* [*from seam.*] Having no seam.
- SE'AMRENT**, *s.* [*seam and rent.*] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.
- SE'AMSTRESS**, *s.* [*seamestre, Sax.*] A woman whose trade is to sew. *Cleveland.*
- SE'AMY**, *a.* [*from seam.*] Having a seam; showing the seam. *Shakespeare.*
- SEAN**, *s.* [*segne, Sax.*] A net; a seine.

SEC

- SEAR**, *a.* [*searian, Sax. to dry.*] Dry; not any green. *Shakespeare.*
- To SEAR**, *v. a.* [*searian, Sax.*] To burn; to cauterize. *Rowe.*
- To SEARCE**, *v. a.* [*sasser, Fr.*] To sift finely. *Boyle.*
- SEARCE**, *s.* A sieve; a bolter.
- SEA'RCER**, *s.* [*from searce.*] He who searces.
- To SEARCH**, *v. a.* [*chercher, Fr.*]
- 1 To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. *Milton.*
 - 2 To inquire; to seek for. *Milton.*
 - 3 To probe as a surgeon. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To search out. To find by seeking. *Watts.*
- To SEARCH**, *v. n.*
- 1 To make a search; to look for something. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To make inquiry. *Milton.*
 - 3 To seek; to try to find. *Locke.*
- SEARCH**, *s.* [*from the verb.*]
- 1 Inquiry by looking into every suspected place. *Milton.*
 - 2 Examination. *Locke.*
 - 3 Inquiry; act of seeking. *Addison.*
 - 4 Quest; pursuit. *Dryden.*
- SE'ARCHER**, *s.* [*from search.*]
- 1 Examiner; trier. *Addison.*
 - 2 Seeker; inquirer. *Prior.*
 - 3 Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. *Graunt.*
- SE'ARCLOTH**, *s.* [*sarclath, Sax.*] A plaster; a large plaster. *Mortimer.*
- SE'ASON**, *s.* [*saison, Fr.*]
- 1 One of the four parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. *Addison.*
 - 2 A time, as distinguished from others. *Shak.*
 - 3 A fit time; an opportune concurrence. *Phil.*
 - 4 A time not very long. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 [*From the verb.*] That which gives a high relish. *Shakespeare.*
- To SE'ASON**, *v. a.* [*assaisonner, Fr.*]
- 1 To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish. *Brown.*
 - 2 To give a relish to. *Tillotson.*
 - 3 To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To imbue; to tinge or taint. *Taylor.*
 - 5 To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature. *Addison.*
- To SE'ASON**, *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose. *Moxon.*
- SE'ASONABLE**, *a.* [*saison, Fr.*] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time. *South.*
- SE'ASONABLENESS**, *s.* [*from seasonable.*] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time. *Addison.*
- SE'ASONABLY**, *ad.* [*from seasonable.*] Properly, with respect to time. *Sprat.*
- SE'ASONER**, *s.* [*from to season.*] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.
- SE'ASONING**, *s.* [*from season.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish. *Arbuth.*
- SEAT**, *s.* [*sett, old Ger.*]
- 1 A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal. *Hakewill.*
 - 3 Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. *Ral.*
 - 4 Situation; site. *Ruleigh.*
- To SEAT**, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
- 1 To place on seats; to cause to sit down. *Arb.*
 - 2 To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction. *Milton.*
 - 3 To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle. *Ruleigh.*
 - 4 To fix; to place firm. *Milton.*
- SE'AWARD**, *ad.* [*sea and weard, Sax.*] Toward the sea. *Pope.*
- SE'CANT**, *s.* [*secans, Lat. secante, Fr.*] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent, without it.
- To SECE'DE**, *v. n.* [*secedo, Lat.*] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SEC

SECEDER, *s.* [from *seceae*.] One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

To SECE'RN, *v. a.* [*secerno*, Lat.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body. *Bacon.*

SECE'SSION, *s.* [*secessio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of departing. *Brown.*
- 2 The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE, *s.* [*seculum*, Lat.] A century: not in use. *Hammond.*

To SECLU'DE, *v. a.* [*secludo*, Lat.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude. *Ray.*

SE'COND, *a.* [*second*, Fr. *secundus*, Lat.]

- 1 The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two. *Dryden.*
- 2 Next in value or dignity; inferior. *Addison.*

SE'COND-HAND, *s.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SECOND HAND, *a.* Not original; not primary. *Swift.*

At SECOND-HAND, *ad.* In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; nor originally. *Swift.*

SE'COND, *s.* [*second*, Fr. from the adjective.]

- 1 One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him. *Drayton.*
- 2 One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer. *Wotton.*

3 A second Minute, the second division of an hour, by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute. *Wil.*

To SE'COND, *v. a.* [*seconder*, Fr. *secundo*, Lat.]

- 1 To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer. *Swift.*
- 2 To follow in the next place. *Raleigh.*

SE'CONF Sight, *s.* The power of seeing things future, . . . things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders. *Addison.*

SE'COND sighted, *a.* [from *second sight*.] Having the second sight. *Addison.*

SE'CONDARILY, *ad.* [from *secondary*.] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally. *Digby.*

SE'CONDARINESS, *s.* [from *secondary*.] The state of being secondary. *Norris.*

SE'CONDARY, *a.* [*secundarius*, Lat.]

- 1 Not primary; not of the first intention. *Bacon.*
- 2 Succeeding to the first; subordinate. *L'Estr.*
- 3 Not of the first order or rate. *Bentley.*
- 4 Acting by transmission or deputation. *Prior.*

5 A secondary fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the smallpox or measles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY, *s.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY, *ad.* [from *second*.] In the second place. *Swift.*

SE'COND-RATE, *s.* [*second and rate*.]

- 1 The second order in dignity or value. *Addison.*
- 2 (It is sometimes used adjectively.) Of the second order. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY, *s.* [from *secret*.]

- 1 Privacy; state of being hidden. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Solitude; retirement. *South.*
- 3 Forbearance of discovery. *Hooker.*

4 Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence. *Shakespeare.*

SE'CRET, *a.* [*secret*, Fr. *secretus*, Lat.]

- 1 Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed. *Deut.*
- 2 Retired; private; unseen. *Milton.*
- 3 Faithful to a secret intrusted. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 Private; affording privacy. *Milton.*
- 5 Occult; not apparent. *Milton.*
- 6 Privy; obscene.

SE'CRET, *s.* [*secret*, Fr. *secretum*, Lat.]

- 1 Something studiously hidden. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 A thing unknown; something not yet discovered. *Milton.*
- 3 Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state. *Milton.*

To SE'CRET, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private. *Bacon.*

SE'CRETAR'SHIP, *s.* [*secretaire*, Fr. from *secretary*.] The office of a secretary.

SEC

SE'CRETARY, *s.* [*secretarius*, low Lat.] One intrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another. *Ciarendon.*

To SECRE'TE, *v. a.* [*secretus*, Lat.]

- 1 To put aside; to hide.
- 2 (In the animal economy.) To secerne; to separate.

SECRE'TION, *s.* [*secretus*, Lat.]

- 1 That agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.
- 2 The fluid secreted.

SECRE'TIOUS, *a.* [*secretus*, Lat.] Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer.*

SE'CRETIST, *s.* [from *secret*.] A dealer in secrets. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY, *ad.* [from *secret*.]

- 1 Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly. *Addison.*
- 2 Latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently. *Dryden.*

SE'CRETNESS, *s.* [from *secret*.]

- 1 State of being hidden.
- 2 Quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY, *a.* [*secretus*, Lat.] Performing the office of secretion. *Ray.*

SECT, *s.* [*secte*, Fr. *secta*, Lat.] A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. *Dryden.*

SE'CTARISM, *s.* [from *sect*.] Disposition to petty sects, in opposition to things established. *King Charles.*

SE'CTARY, *s.* [*sectaire*, Fr.]

- 1 One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims. *Bacon.*
- 2 A follower; a pupil. *Spenser.*

SECTA'TOR, *s.* [*sectator*, Lat.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple. *Raleigh.*

SE'CTION, *s.* [*section*, Fr. *sectio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of cutting or dividing. *Wotton.*
- 2 A part divided from the rest.
- 3 A small and distinct part of a writing or book. *Boyle.*

SE'CTOR, *s.* [*secteur*, Fr.] In geometry, an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, and latitudes. *Harris.*

SE'CTAR, *a.* [*secularis*, Lat. *seculier*, Fr.]

- 1 Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly. *Hooker.*
- 2 (In the church of Rome.) Not bound by monastick rules. *Temple.*
- 3 [From *seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a secle or century. *Addison.*

SE'CTAR, *s.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness; attention to things of the present life. *Burnet.*

To SE'CTARIZE, *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr.]

- 1 To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.
- 2 To make worldly.

SE'CTARILY, *ad.* [from *secular*.] In a worldly manner.

SE'CTARNESS, *s.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness.

SE'CTARINE, *s.* The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the afterbirth. *Cowley.*

SECU'RE, *a.* [*securus*, Lat.]

- 1 Free from fear; exempt from terrou; easy, assured. *Milton.*
- 2 Confident; not distrustful. *Dryden.*
- 3 Sure; not doubting. *Atterbury.*
- 4 Careless; wanting caution. *Judges.*
- 5 Free from danger; safe. *Milton.*

To SECU'RE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

- 1 To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain. *Dryden.*
- 2 To protect; to make safe. *Watts.*
- 3 To insure.

SECU'RELY, *ad.* [from *secure*.]

- 1 Without fear; carelessly. *Atterbury.*
- 2 Without danger; safely. *Dryden.*

SECU'REMENT, *s.* [from *secure*.] The cause of safety; protection; defence. *Brown.*

SECU'RITY, *s.* [*securitas*, Lat.]

SEE

- 1 Carelessness; freedom from fear. *Hayward.*
- 2 Virious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance. *Davies.*
- 3 Protection; defence. *Tillotson.*
- 4 Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance. *Arbuthnot.*
- 5 Safety; certainty. *Swift.*
- 6 * [*Plural only.*] Publick funds, debentures, &c.
- SEDA'N, *s.* A kind of portable coach; a chair.
- SEDA'TE, *a.* [*sedatus, Lat.*] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene. *Watts.*
- SEDA'TELY, *ad.* [*from sedate.*] Calmly; without disturbance. *Locke.*
- SEDA'TENESS, *s.* [*from sedate.*] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance. *Addison.*
- SE'DENTARINESS, *s.* [*from sedentary.*] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.
- SE'DENTARY, *a.* [*sedentaire, Fr. sedentarius, Lat.*]
- 1 Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless. *Mil.*
- SEDGE, *s.* [*sæcg, Sax.*] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag. *Sandys.*
- SE'DGY, *a.* [*from sedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'DIMENT, *s.* [*sediment, Fr.*] That which subsides or settles at the bottom. *Woodward.*
- SEDITION, *s.* [*seditio, Lat.*] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar. *Shakespeare.*
- SEDITIONOUS, *a.* [*seditiosus, Lat.*] Faction with tumult; turbulent. *Clarendon.*
- SEDITIONOUSLY, *ad.* [*from seditious.*] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.
- SEDITIONOUSNESS, *s.* [*from seditious.*] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.
- To SEDUCE, *v. a.* [*seduco, Lat.*] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive. *Shakespeare.*
- SEDUCEMENT, *s.* [*from seduce.*] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce. *Pope.*
- SEDUCER, *s.* [*from seduce.*] One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter. *Shak.*
- SEDUCIBLE, *a.* [*from seduce.*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside. *Brown.*
- SEDUCTION, *s.* [*seductus, Lat.*] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside. *Hammond.*
- SEDUCTIVE, * *a.* [*from seduction.*] Apt to seduce; apt to mislead. *Ash.*
- SEDULITY, *s.* [*sedulitas, Lat.*] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour. *South.*
- SE'DULOUS, *a.* [*sedulus, Lat.*] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful. *Swift.*
- SE'DULOUSLY, *ad.* [*from sedulous.*] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully. *Philips.*
- SE'DULOUSNESS, *s.* [*from sedulous.*] Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.
- SEE, *s.* [*sedes, Lat.*] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop. *Shakespeare.*
- To SEE, *v. a. pret. I saw; part. pass. seen.* [*seon, Sax. sien, Dutch.*]
- 1 To perceive by the eye. *Locke.*
- 2 To observe; to find. *Milton.*
- 3 To discover; to descry. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To converse with. *Locke.*
- 5 To attend; to remark. *Addison.*
- To SEE, *v. n.*
- 1 To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant. *Bacon.*
- 2 To discern without deception. *Tillotson.*
- 3 To enquire; to distinguish. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To be attentive. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 To scheme; to contrive. *Shakespeare.*
- SEE, *int.* Lo; look; observe; behold. *Halifax.*
- SEED, *s.* [*sæd, Sax. saed, Dutch.*]
- 1 The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. *More.*
- 2 First principle; original. *Hooker.*
- 3 Principle of production. *Waller.*
- 4 Progeny; offspring; descendants. *Spenser.*
- 5 Race; generation; birth. *Waller.*

SEE

- To SEED, *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
- 1 To grow to perfect maturity, so as to shed the seed. *Swift.*
 - 2 To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*
- SEE'DCAKE, *s.* [*seed and cake.*] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds. *Tuss.*
- SEE'DLIP, *s.* A vessel in which the sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*
- SEE'DPEARL, *s.* [*seed and pearl.*] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*
- SEE'DPLOT, *s.* [*seed and plot.*] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterward transplanted. *Clarendon.*
- SEE'DTIME, *s.* [*seed and time.*] The season of sowing. *Atterbury.*
- SEE'DLING, *s.* [*from seed.*] A young plant just risen from the seed. *Evelyn.*
- SEE'DNESS, *s.* [*from seed.*] Seedtime; the time of sowing. *Shakespeare.*
- SEE'DSMAN, *s.* [*seed and man.*]
- 1 The sower; he that scatters the seed. *Shakes.*
 - 2 One that sells seeds.
- SEE'DY, *a.* [*from seed.*] Abounding with seed.
- SEE'ING, *s.* [*from see.*] Sight; vision. *Shakes.*
- SEE'ING, *ad.* [*from see.*] Since; sith; it being so that. *Milton.*
- To SEEK, *v. a. pret. I sought; part. pass. sought.* [*secan, Sax. soecken, Dutch.*]
- 1 To look for; to search for. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 To solicit; to endeavour to gain. *Milton.*
 - 3 To go to find. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To pursue by machinations. *Shakespeare.*
- To SEEK, *v. n.*
- 1 To make search; to make inquiry. *Addison.*
 - 2 To endeavour. *Milton.*
 - 3 To make pursuit. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 4 To apply to; to use solicitation. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 5 To endeavour after. *Knolles.*
- To SEEK, *ad.* At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience. *Roscommon.*
- SEE'KER, *s.* [*from seek.*] One that seeks; an inquirer. *Glanville.*
- SEE'KSORROW, *s.* [*seek and sorrow.*] One who contrives to give himself vexation. *Sidney.*
- To SEEL, *v. a.* [*sceller, to seal, Fr.*] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled. *Bac.*
- To SEEL, *v. n.* [*syllan, Sax.*] To lean on one side. *Raleigh.*
- SEE'LY, *a.* [*from seel, lucky time, Sax.*]
- 1 Lucky; happy. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Silly; foolish; simple. *Tusser.*
- To SEEM, *v. n.* [*sembler, Fr.*]
- 1 To appear; to make a show; to have semblance. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To have the appearance of truth. *Dryden.*
 - 3 In Shakespeare, to be beautiful.
 - 4 It seems. There is an appearance though no reality. *Blackmore.*
 - 5 It is sometimes a slight affirmation: there are it seems, many who are not pleased. *Atterb.*
 - 6 It appears to be. *Brown.*
- SEE'MER, *s.* [*from seem.*] One that carries an appearance. *Shakespeare.*
- SEE'MING, *s.* [*from seem.*]
- 1 Appearance; show; semblance. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Fair appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Opinion. *Milton.*
- SEE'MINGLY, *ad.* [*from seeming.*] In appearance; in show; in semblance. *Glanville.*
- SEE'MINGNESS, *s.* [*from seeming.*] Plausibility; fair appearance. *Digby.*
- SEE'MLINESS, *s.* [*from seemly.*] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty. *Camd.*
- SEE'MLY, *a.* [*soommelig, Danish.*] Decent; becoming; proper; fit. *Philips.*
- SEE'MLY, *ad.* [*from the adjective.*] In a decent manner; in a proper manner. *Pope.*
- SEEN, *a.* [*from see.*] Skilled; versed. *Dryden.*
- SEER, *s.* [*from see.*]
- 1 One who sees. *Addison.*
 - 2 A prophet; one who foresees future events. *Pri.*
- SEE'RWOOD, *s.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood. *Dryden.*
- SEE'SAW, *s.* [*from saw.*] A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*

SEL

- To SEE'SAW, *v. n.* [from *saw*.] To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbutnot.*
- To SEE TH, *v. a.* preterite, *Isod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *solden*. [*seodan*, Sax.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. *Spenser.*
- To SEETH, *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Shakespeare.*
- SEETHER, *s.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot. *Dryden.*
- SE'GMENT, *s.* [*segment*, Fr. *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord. *Brown.*
- SE'GNITY, *s.* [from *segnis*, Lat.] Sluggishness; inactivity.
- To SE'GREGATE, *v. a.* [*segrego*, Lat.] To set apart; to separate from others.
- SEGREGATION, *s.* [from *segregate*.] Separation from others. *Shakespeare.*
- SEIGNEU'RIAL, *a.* [from *seignior*.] Invested with large powers; independant. *Temple.*
- SE'IGNIOR, *s.* [from *senior*, Lat. *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.
- SE'IGNIORY, *s.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior*.] A lordship; a territory. *Spenser.*
- SE'IGNORAGE, *s.* [*seigneurie*, French; from *seignior*.] Authority; acknowledgment of power. *Locke.*
- To SE'IGNORISE, *v. a.* [from *seignior*.] To lord over. *Fairfax.*
- SEINE, *s.* [*segne*, Sax.] A net used in fishing. *Carew.*
- SE'INER, *s.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets. *Carew.*
- To SEIZE, *v. a.* [*saisir*, Fr.]
- 1 To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp. *Milton.*
 - 2 To take possession of by force. *Milton.*
 - 3 To take possession of; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly. *Pope.*
 - 4 To take forcible possession of by law. *Camden.*
 - 5 To make possessed. *Johnson.*
- To SEIZE, *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'IZIN, *s.* [*saisine*, Fr.]
- 1 (In law.) Seisin in fact is when a corporal possession is taken: seisin in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a seisin, as an enrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseized of them. *Cowell.*
 - 2 The act of taking possession. *D. of Pisy.*
 - 3 The things possessed. *Hale.*
- SE'IZURE, *s.* [from *seize*.]
- 1 The act of seizing.
 - 2 The thing seized. *Milton.*
 - 3 The act of taking forcible possession. *Swift.*
 - 4 Gripe; possession. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Catch. *Watts.*
- SE'LCOUTH, *a.* [*seld*, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenser.*
- SE'LDOM, *ad.* [*seldan*, Saxon, *selden*, Dutch.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *South.*
- SE'LDOMNESS, *s.* [from *seldom*.] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity.
- SE'LDSHOWN, *a.* [*seld* and *shown*.] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakespeare.*
- To SELE'CT, *v. a.* [*selectus*, Lat.] To choose in preference to others rejected. *Knolles.*
- SELE'CT, *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence. *Prior.*
- SELE'CTION, *s.* [*selectio*, Lat.] The act of culling or choosing; choice. *Brown.*
- SELE'CTNESS, *s.* [from *select*.] The state of being select.
- SELE'CTOR, *s.* [from *select*.] He who selects.
- SELENOGRA'PHICAL, } *a.* [*selenographique*,
SELENOGRA'PHICK, } Fr.] Belonging to selenography.
- SELENO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*σεληνη* and *γραφω*.] A description of the moon. *Brown.*
- SELF, *pro.* plural *selves*. [*sylf*, *sylfa*, Sax. *self*, *selve*, Dutch.]
- 1 Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective. Very, particular; this above others. *Dryden.*

SEM

- 2 It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, as, I did not hurt him, he hurt himself; the people hiss me, but I clap myself. *Locke.*
 - 3 Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective. joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive.
 - 4 It is much used in composition; as *self-love*, *self-evident*, *self-confiding*.
- SE'LFHEAL, *s.* [*brunella*, Lat.] A plant, the same with *sanicle*; which see.
- SE'LFISH, *a.* [from *self*.] Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others. *Addison.*
- SE'LFISHNESS, *s.* [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love. *Boyle.*
- SE'LFISHLY, *ad.* [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others. *Pope.*
- SE'LFISAME, *a.* [*self* and *same*.] Exactly the same. *Milton.*
- SE'LION, *s.* [*selio*, low Lat.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth.*
- SELL, *pro.* [for *self*.] *Ben Jonson.*
- SELL, *s.* [*selle*, Fr. *sella*, Lat.] A saddle. obsolete. *Spenser.*
- To SELL, *v. a.* [*syllan*, Sax.] To give for a price; to vend. *Swift.*
- To SELL, *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'LLANDER, *s.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ainsworth.*
- SE'LLER, *s.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'LVAGE, *s.* The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads. *Exodus.*
- SELVES. The plural of *self*.
- SE'MBLABLE, *a.* [*semblable*, Fr.] Like; resembling. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'MBLABLY, *ad.* [from *semblable*.] With resemblance. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'MBLANCE, *s.* [*semblance*, Fr.]
- 1 Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation. *Rogers.*
 - 2 Appearance; show; figure. *Fairfax.*
- SE'MBLANT, *s.* [*semblant*, Fr.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing: little used. *Prior.*
- SE'MBLANT, *s.* Show; figure; resemblance; representation: not in use. *Spenser.*
- SE'MBLATIVE, *a.* [from *semblant*.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling. *Shakespeare.*
- To SE'MBLE, *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr.] To represent to make a likeness: little used. *Prior.*
- SE'MI, *s.* [Lat.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half: as, *semicircle*, half a circle.
- SEMIA'NNULAR, *a.* [*semi* and *annulus*, Lat. a ring.] Half round. *Grew.*
- SE'MIBREF, *s.* [*semibreve*, Fr.] A note in musick relating to time. *Donne.*
- SEMIC'IRCLE, *s.* [*semicirculus*, Lat.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter. *Swift.*
- SEMIC'IRCLED, } *a.* [*semi* and *circular*.] Half
SEMIC'IRCULAR, } round. *Addison.*
- SEMICO'LON, *s.* [*semi* and *κωλον*.] Half a colon; a point made thus (;) to denote a greater pause than that of a comma.
- SEMIDIA'METER, *s.* [*semi* and *diameter*.] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts. *More.*
- SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY, *s.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half transparency; imperfect transparency. *Boyle.*
- SEMIDIA'PHANOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half transparent. *Woodward.*
- SE'MIDDOUBLE, *s.* [*semi* and *double*.] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones. *Bailey.*
- SEMIFLU'ID, *s.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid. *Arbutnot.*

SEN

SEMILU'NAR, } *a.* [*semilunaire*, Fr.] Resem-
SEMILU'NARY, } bling in form a half moon. *Grew.*
SEMIME'TAL, *s.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half metal;
 imperfect metal. *Hill.*
SE'MINAL, *s.* [*seminal*, Fr. *seminis*, Lat.]
 1 Belonging to seed.
 2 Contained in the seed; radical. *Swift.*
SEMINA'LITY, *s.* [from *semen*, Lat.]
 1 The nature of seed. *Brown.*
 2 The power of being produced. *Brown.*
SE'MINARY, *s.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium*, Lat.]
 1 The ground where any thing is sown to be af-
 terward transplanted; seed-plot. *Mortimer.*
 2 The place or original stock whence any thing
 is brought. *Woodward.*
 3 Seminal state. *Brown.*
 4 Principle; causality. *Harvey.*
 5 Breeding place; place of education, from
 which scholars are transplanted into life. *Sw.*
SEMINATION, *s.* [from *semino*, Lat.] The act
 of sowing.
SEMINI'FICAL, } *a.* [*semen* and *facio*, Lat.]
SEMINI'FICK, } Productive of seed. *Brown.*
SEMINIFICATION, *s.* Propagation from the
 seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*
SEMIOPA'COUS, *a.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Lat.] Half
 dark. *Boyle.*
SEMIORDINATE, *s.* (In conick sections.) A
 line drawn at right angles to, and bisected by,
 the axis, and reaching from one side of the
 section to another. *Harris.*
SEMIPE'DAL, *a.* [*semi* and *pes*, *pedis*, Lat.] Con-
 taining half a foot.
SEMIPELLU'CID, *a.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Lat.]
 Half clear; imperfectly transparent. *Woodw.*
SEMIPE'RSPI'CUOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*,
 Lat.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Gr.*
SEMIQUA'DRATE, } *s.* (In astronomy.) An as-
SEMIQUA'RTILE, } pect of the planets when
 distant from each other forty-five degrees, or
 one sign and a half. *Bailey.*
SEMIQUA'VE'ER, *s.* (In musick.) A note con-
 taining half the quantity of the quaver. *Bail.*
SEMIQUIN'TILE, *s.* (In astronomy.) An as-
 pect of the planets when at the distance of
 thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*
SEMISEXTILE, *s.* (In astronomy.) An aspect
 of the planets when they are distant from each
 other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty
 degrees. *Bailey.*
SEMI'SPHERICAL, *a.* [*semi* and *spherical*.] Be-
 longing to half a sphere. *Bailey.*
SEMI'SPHEROIDAL, *a.* [*semi* and *spheroidal*.]
 Formed like a half spheroid.
SEMI'ERTIAN, *s.* [*semi* and *tertian*.] An ague
 compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arb.*
SEMITONE, *s.* [*semiton*, Fr.] In musick,
 one of the degrees of concinuous intervals of
 concords.
SEMIVO'WEL, *s.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A con-
 sonant which makes an imperfect sound, or
 does not demand a total occlusion of the
 mouth. *Broome.*
SE'MPERVIVE, *s.* A plant. *Bacon.*
SEMPITE'RNAL, *a.* [*sempiternus*, Lat.]
 1 Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but
 no end. *Hale.*
 2 In poetry, it is used simply for eternal.
SEMPITE'RNITY, *s.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.] Fu-
 ture duration without end. *Hale.*
SE'MSTRESS, *s.* [*seamestre*, Sax.] A woman
 whose business is to sew; a woman who lives
 by her needle. *Swift.*
SE'NARY, *a.* [*senarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the
 number six; containing six.
SE'NATE, *s.* [*senatus*, Lat.] An assembly of
 counsellors; a body of men set apart to con-
 sult for the publick good. *Denham.*
SE'NATEHOUSE, *s.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place
 of publick council. *Shakespeare.*
SE'NATOR, *s.* [*senator*, Lat.] A publick coun-
 sellor. *Granville.*
SE'NATORIAL, } *a.* [*senatorius*, Lat.] Belong-
SE'NATORIAN, } ing to senators; befitting
 senators.

SEN

To **SEND**, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent*. [*sendan*,
Sax. *senden*, Dutch.]
 1 To dispatch from one place to another. *Swift.*
 2 To commission by authority to go and act. *Milton.*
 3 To grant as from a distant place. *Genesis.*
 4 To inflict, as from a distance. *Deuteronomy.*
 5 To emit; to immit; to produce. *Chevre.*
 6 To diffuse; to propagate. *Pope.*
 7 To let fly, to cast or shoot.
 To **SEND**, *v. n.*
 1 To deliver or despatch a message. *Clarendon.*
 2 To send for. To require by message to come
 or cause to be brought. *Dryden.*
SE'NDER, *s.* [from *send*.] He that sends. *Shak.*
SENE'SCENCE, *s.* [*senesco*, Lat.] The state of
 growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*
SE'NESCHAL, *s.* [*seneschal*, Fr.] One who had
 in great houses the care of feasts or domestick
 ceremonies. *Milton.*
SE'NGREEN, *s.* [*sedum*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*
SE'NILE, *s.* [*senilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old
 age; consequent on old age. *Boyle.*
SE'NIOR, *s.* [*senior*, Lat.]
 1 One older than another; one who, on account
 of longer time, has some superiority. *Whitg.*
 2 An aged person. *Dryden.*
SENIORITY, [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority
 of birth. *Broome.*
SE'NNA, *s.* [*sena*, Lat.] A physical tree. *Shak.*
SE'NNIGHT, *s.* [contracted from *sevensnight*.]
 The space of seven nights and days; a week.
Shakespeare.
SENO'CLAR, *a.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having
 six eyes. *Derham.*
SENSA'TION, *s.* [*sensation*, Fr.] Perception by
 means of the senses. *Rogers.*
SENSE, *s.* [*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, Lat.]
 1 Faculty or power by which external objects
 are perceived; the sight, touch, hearing, smell,
 taste. *Davies.*
 2 Perception by the senses; sensation. *Dryden.*
 3 Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.
Milton.
 4 Sensibility; quickness or keenness of percep-
 tion. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Understanding; soundness of faculties;
 strength of natural reason. *Pope.*
 6 Reason; reasonable meaning. *Dryden.*
 7 Opinion; notion; judgment. *Roscommon.*
 8 Consciousness; conviction. *Dryden.*
 9 Moral perception. *L'Estrange.*
 10 Meaning; import. *Tillotson.*
SE'NSED, *part.* Perceived by the sense. *Glanv.*
SE'NSEFUL, *a.* [from *sense* and *full*.] Reason-
 able; judicious: not used. *Norris.*
SE'NSELESS, *a.* [from *sense*.]
 1 Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life
 or perception. *Locke.*
 2 Unfeeling; wanting sympathy. *Rowe.*
 3 Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.
Clarendon.
 4 Contrary to true judgment; contrary to rea-
 son. *South.*
 5 Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or
 keenness of perception. *Peacham.*
 6 Wanting knowledge; unconscious. *South.*
SE'NSELESSLY, *ad.* In a senseless manner
 stupidly; unreasonably. *Locke.*
SE'NSELESSNESS, *s.* Folly; unreasonableness
 absurdity; stupidity. *Grew.*
SENSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*sensibilité*, Fr.]
 1 Quickness of sensation.
 2 Quickness of perception; delicacy. *Addison.*
SE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*sensible*, Fr.]
 1 Having the power of perceiving by the senses.
Raleigh.
 2 Perceptible by the senses. *Hooker.*
 3 Perceived by the mind. *Temple.*
 4 Perceiving by either mind or senses; having
 perception by the mind or senses. *Dryden.*
 5 Having moral perception; having the quality
 of being affected by moral good or ill. *Shakes.*
 6 Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily
 or strongly affected. *Dryden.*
 7 Convinced; persuaded. *Addison.*

SEN

SEP

SEN In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise. *Addison.*

SENSIBLNESS, s. [from *sensible*.] 1 Possibility to be perceived by the senses. 2 Actual perception by mind or body. 3 Quickness of perception; sensibility. *Sharp.* 4 Painful consciousness. *Hammond.*

SENSIBLY, ad. [from *sensible*.] 1 Perceptibly to the senses. *Arbuthnot.* 2 With perception of either mind or body. 3 Externally; by impression on the senses. *Hooker.* 4 With quick intellectual perception. (In low language.) Judiciously; reasonably.

SENSITIVE, a. [*sensitif*, Fr.] Having sense or perception, but not reason. *Hammond.*

SENSITIVE Plant, s. [*mimosa*, Lat.] A plant. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

SENSITIVELY, ad. [from *sensitive*.] In a sensitive manner. *Hammond.*

SENSORIUM, s. [Lat.]

SENSORY, s. [Lat.] 1 The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense. *Buc.* 2 Organ of sensation. *Bentley.*

SENSUAL, a. [*sensual*, Fr.] 1 Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses. *Pope.* 2 Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual. *Hooker.* 3 Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious. *Milton.*

SENSUALIST, s. [from *sensual*.] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures. *South.*

SENSUALITY, s. [from *sensual*.] Devotedness to the senses; addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures. *Darvies.*

To SENSUALIZE, v. a. [from *sensual*.] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses. *Pope.*

SENSUALLY, ad. [from *sensual*.] In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, a. [from *sense*.] Tender; pathetic; full of passion: not in use. *Milton.*

SENT. The part. pass. of *send*.

SENTENCE, s. [*sentence*, Fr.] 1 Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal. *Atterbury.* 2 It is often spoken absolutely of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom. *Milton.* 3 A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. *Brook.* 4 A short paragraph; a period in writing. *Dan.*

To SENTENCE, v. a. [*sentencier*, Fr.] 1 To pass the last judgment on any one. *Shak.* 2 To condemn; to doom to punishment. *Tem.*

SENTENTIOSITY, s. [from *sententious*.] Comprehension in a sentence. *Brown.*

SENTE'NTIOUS, a. [*sentencieux*, Fr.] 1 Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick. *Crashaw.* 2 Comprising sentences. *Grew.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY, ad. In short sentences; with striking brevity. *Bacon.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS, s. [from *sententious*.] Pithiness of sentence; brevity with strength. *Dryden.*

SENTERY, s. [commonly written *sentry*.] One who is to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army. *Milton.*

SENTIENT, a. [*sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception. *Hale.*

SENTIENT, s. [from the adjective.] He that has perception. *Glanville.*

SENTIMENT, s. [*sentiment*, Fr.] 1 Thought; notion; opinion. *Locke.* 2 The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition. *Dennis.*

SENTIMENTAL, a. [from *sentiment*.] Thoughtful; reflecting; sensible. *Entick.*

SENTINEL, s. [*sentinelle*, Fr. from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise. *Darvies.*

SENTRY, s. [corrupted from *sentinel*.] 1 A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison or army. *Dryden.* 2 Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel. *Brown.*

SEPARABILITY, s. [from *separable*.] The quality of admitting disunion or discription. *Nor.*

SEPARABLE, a. [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat.] 1 Susceptive of disunion; discriptible. *Arbuth.* 2 Possible to be disjoined from something. *Loc.*

SEPARABLENESS, s. [from *separable*.] Capableness of being separable. *Boyle.*

To SEPARATE, v. a. [*separo*, Lat. *separer*, Fr.] 1 To break; to divide into parts. *Milton.* 2 To disunite; to disjoin. *Boyle.* 3 To sever from the rest. *Acts.* 4 To set apart; to segregate. *Genesis.* 5 To withdraw. *Locke.*

To SEPARATE, v. n. To part; to be disunited.

SEPARATE, a. [from the verb.] 1 Divided from the rest; parted from another. *Burnet.* 2 Disjoined; withdrawn. *Milton.* 3 Secret; secluded. *Dryden.* 4 Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporal nature. *Locke.*

SEPARATELY, ad. Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly. *Dryden.*

SEPARATENESS, s. [from *separate*.] The state of being separate.

SEPARATION, s. [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr.] 1 The act of separating; disjunction. *Abbot.* 2 The state of being separate; disunion. *Bacon.* 3 The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled. *Bacon.* 4 Divorce; disjunction from a married state. *Shakespeare.*

SEPARATIST, s. [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatick; a seceder. *South.*

SEPARATOR, s. [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.

SEPARATORY, a. [from *separate*.] Used in separation. *Cheyne.*

SEPIBLE, a. [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SEPIMENT, s. [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSITION, s. [*sepono*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

SEPT, s. [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; family; a generation. *Darvies.*

SEPTANGULAR, a. [*septem* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER, s. [Latin.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

SEPTENARIUS, a. [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven. *Watts.*

SEPTENARY, s. The number seven. *Brown.*

SEPTENNIAL, a. [*septennis*, Lat.] 1 Lasting seven years. 2 Happening once in seven years. *Hornel.*

SEPTE'NTRION, s. [Fr. *septentrio*, Lat.] The north. *Shakespeare.*

SEPTE'NTRION, a. [*septentrionalis*, Latin; *septentrional*, French.] Northern. *Philips.*

SEPTE'NTRIONALITY, s. [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY, ad. [from *septentrional*.] Toward the north; northerly. *Brown.*

To SEPTE'NTRIONATE, v. a. [*septentrio*, Lat.] To tend northerly. *Brown.*

SEPTIC, a. [*σηπτικός*.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction. *Brown.*

SEPTICAL, a. [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGENARY, a. [*septuagenarius*, Latin.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGESIMAL, a. [*septuagesimus*, Latin.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGINT, s. [*septuaginta*, Lat.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters. *Burnet.*

SER

SEPTUPLE, *a.* [*septuplex*, Lat.] Seven times as much.

SEPU'LCRAL, *a.* [*sepulcral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, Latin.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental. *Donne.*

SE'PULCHRE, *s.* [*sepulcre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb. *Dryden.*

To SE'PULCHRE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *Prior.*

SE'PULTURE, *s.* [*sepulture*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial. *Dryden.*

SEQUA'CIOUS, *a.* [*sequacis*, Lat.]

- 1 Following; attendant. *Dryden.*
- 2 Ductile; pliant. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY, *s.* [*sequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughness. *Bacon.*

SE'QUEL, *s.* [*sequelle*, Fr. *sequela*, Lat.]

- 1 Conclusion; succeeding part. *South.*
- 2 Consequence; event.
- 3 Consequence inferred; consequentialness. *Whitgift.*

SE'QUENCE, *s.* [*sequor*, Lat.]

- 1 Order of succession. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Series; arrangement; method. *Bacon.*

SE'QUENT, *a.* [*sequens*, Lat.]

- 1 Following; succeeding. *Milton.*
- 2 Consequential.

SE'QUENT, *s.* [from the adjective.] A follower: not used. *Shakespeare.*

SEQUE'NTIALLY,* *ad.* [from *sequent*.] In order; in succession. *Cole.*

To SEQUE'STER, *v. a.* [*sequestrer*, Fr. *sequestro*, low Lat.]

- 1 To separate from others for the sake of privacy. *Milton.*
- 2 To put aside; to remove. *Bacon.*
- 3 To withdraw; to segregate. *Hooker.*
- 4 To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others.
- 5 To deprive of possessions. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE, *a.* [from *sequestre*.]

- 1 Subject to privation.
- 2 Capable of separation. *Boyle.*

To SEQUE'STRATE, *v. a.* To sequester; to separate. *Arbuthnot.*

SEQUESTRA'TION, *s.* [*sequestration*, Fr.]

- 1 Separation; retirement. *South.*
- 2 Disunion; disjunction. *Boyle.*
- 3 State of being set aside. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession. *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR, *s.* [from *sequestre*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions. *Taylor.*

SERA'GLIO, *s.* A house of women kept for debauchery. *Norris.*

SE'RAPH, *s.* [שֵׁרָפִים] One of the orders of angels. *Pope.*

SERA'PHICAL, } *a.* [*seraphique*, Fr. from *seraph*.]

SERA'PHICK, }

- 1 Angelick; angelical. *Taylor.*
- 2 Pure; refined from sensuality. *Swift.*

SE'RAPHIM, *s.* [plural of *seraph*.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders. *Milton.*

SERE, *a.* [*searian*, Sax. to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. *Milton.*

SERENA'DE, *s.* [*serenade*, Fr.] Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night. *Cowley.*

To SERENA'DE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal musick. *Spectator.*

SERE'NE, *a.* [*serein*, Fr. *serenus*, Lat.]

- 1 Calm; placid; quiet. *Pope.*
- 2 Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; shewing a calm mind. *Milton.*

SERE'NE, *s.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening. *Ben Jonson.*

To SERE'NE, *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *sereno*, Lat.]

- 1 To calm; to quiet.
- 2 To clear; to brighten; improper. *Philips.*

SERE'NELY, *ad.* [from *serene*.]

- 1 Calmly; quietly. *Pope.*
- 2 With unruffled temper; coolly. *Locke.*

SERE'NENESS, *s.* [from *serene*.] Serenity.

SERE'NITUDE, *s.* [from *serene*.] Calmness; coolness of mind: not in use. *Wotton.*

SER

SERE'NITY, *s.* [*serenité*, Fr.]

- 1 Calmness; mild temperature. *Bentley.*
- 2 Peace; quietness; not disturbance. *Temple.*
- 3 Evenness of temper; coolness of mind. *Locke.*

SERGE, *s.* [*serge*, Fr.] A kind of woollen cloth. *Hale.*

SE'RGEANT, *s.* [*sergent*, Fr.]

- 1 An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates. *Acts.*
- 2 A petty officer in the army. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge. *Bacon.*
- 4 It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *sergeant* chirurgion.

SE'RGEANTRY, *s.* Grand *sergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear; or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four seas, or else to do it himself. Petit *sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Concell.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP, *s.* [from *sergeant*.] The office of a sergeant.

SE'RIES, *s.* [*series*, Lat.]

- 1 Sequence; order. *Ward.*
- 2 Succession; course. *Pope.*

SER'IOUS, *s.* [*serius*, Lat.]

- 1 Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour. *Young.*
- 2 Important; weighty; not trifling. *Shakesp.*

SER'IOUSLY, *ad.* [from *serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity. *South.*

SER'IOUSNESS, *s.* [from *serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention. *Atterbury.*

To SERMO'CINATE,* *v. n.* [*sermocinor*, Lat.] To talk; to hold a discourse. *Bailey.*

SERMOCINA'TION, *s.* [*sermocinatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of making speeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR, *s.* [from *sermocinor*, Latin.] A preacher; a speechmaker. *Howel.*

SE'RMON, *s.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people. *Hooker.*

To SE'RMON, *v. a.* [*sermoner*, Fr.]

- 1 To discourse as in a sermon. *Spenser.*
- 2 To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson. *Shakespeare.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN, or *Seseli*, *s.* [*silex*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SE'ROSIETY, *s.* [*serosité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS, *a.* [*serosus*, Lat.]

- 1 Thin; watery.
- 2 Adapted to the serum. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'RPENT, *s.* [*serpens*, Lat.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs. *Milton.*

SE'RPENTINE, *a.* [*serpentinus*, Lat.]

- 1 Resembling a serpent. *Sidney.*
- 2 Winding like a serpent; anfractuous. *Sandys.*

SE'RPENTINE, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SE'RPENTINE Stone, *s.* There were three species of this stone, all of the marble kind. The ancients tell us, that it was a remedy against the poison of serpents; but is now justly rejected. *Hill.*

SE'RPENT's Tongue, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SE'RFET, *s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS, *a.* [*serpigo*, Lat.] Diseased with a *serpigo*. *Wiseman.*

SERPI'GO, *s.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter. *Wisem.*

To SERR, *v. a.* [*serrer*, Fr.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little place: not used. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE, { *a.* [*serratus*, Lat.] Formed with

SE'RRATED, } jags or indentures like the edge of a saw. *Derham.*

SERRA'TION, *s.* [*serra*, Lat.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

SER

- SE'RRATURE**, *s.* [*serra*, Lat.] Indenture like teeth of saws. *Woodward.*
- To SE'RRY**, *v. a.* [*serrer*, Fr.] To press close; to drive hard together: not used. *Milton.*
- SE'RVANT**, *s.* [*servant*, Fr.]
- 1 One who attends another, and acts at his command. *Milton.*
 - 2 One in a state of subjection. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A word of civility used to superiours or equals. *Swift.*
- To SE'RVANT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- To SERVE**, *v. a.* [*servir*, Fr. *servio*, Lat.]
- 1 To work for. *Genesis.*
 - 2 To attend at command. *Milton.*
 - 3 To obey servilely or meanly. *Denham.*
 - 4 To supply with food ceremoniously. *Dryden.*
 - 5 To bring meat as a menial attendant. *Taylor.*
 - 6 To be subservient or subordinate to. *Milton.*
 - 7 To supply with any thing. *Ezekiel.*
 - 8 To obey in military actions. *Locke.*
 - 9 To be sufficient to. *Taylor.*
 - 10 To be of use to; to assist. *Tate.*
 - 11 To help by good offices. *Hooker.*
 - 12 To comply with. *South.*
 - 13 To satisfy; to content. *South.*
 - 14 To stand instead of any thing to one. *Pope.*
 - 15 To serve himself of. To make use of: a mere gallicism. *Dryden.*
 - 16 To requite: as, he served me ungratefully.
 - 17 (In divinity.) To worship the supreme Being. *Milton.*
 - 18 To serve a warrant. To seize an offender, and carry to justice.
 - 19 To serve an office. To discharge any onerous and publick duty.
- To SERVE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To be a servant, or slave. *Genesis.*
 - 2 To be in subjection. *Isaiah.*
 - 3 To attend; to wait. *Luke.*
 - 4 To act in war. *Knolles.*
 - 5 To produce the end desired. *Sidney.*
 - 6 To be sufficient for a purpose. *Dryden.*
 - 7 To suit; to be convenient. *Dryden.*
 - 8 To conduce; to be of use. *Hebrews.*
 - 9 To officiate or minister.
- SER'VICE**, *s.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Lat.]
- 1 Menial office; low business done at the command of a master. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Attendance of a servant. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Place; office of a servant. *Temple.*
 - 4 Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Attendance on any superiour. *Bacon.*
 - 6 Profession of respect uttered or sent. *Shak.*
 - 7 Obedience; submission. *Tillotson.*
 - 8 Act on the performance of which possession depends. *Davies.*
 - 9 Actual duty; office. *Rogers.*
 - 10 Employment; business. *Swift.*
 - 11 Military duty. *Wotton.*
 - 12 A military achievement. *Shakespeare.*
 - 13 Purpose; use. *Spelman.*
 - 14 Useful office; advantage conferred. *Pope.*
 - 15 Favour. *Shakespeare.*
 - 16 Publick office of devotion. *Hooker.*
 - 17 Course; order of dishes. *Hakewill.*
 - 18 [From *sorbus*, Lat.] A tree and fruit. *Peach.*
- SER'VICEABLE**, *a.* [*servissable*, old Fr.]
- 1 Active; diligent; officious. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Useful, beneficial. *Atterbury.*
- SER'VICEABLENESS**, *s.* [from *serviceable*.]
- 1 Officiousness; activity. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Usefulness; beneficialness. *Norris.*
- SER'VICEABLY**, *ad.* [from *serviceable*.] Usefully; officiously. *Cole.*
- SER'VILE**, *a.* [*servilis*, Lat.]
- 1 Slavish; dependant; mean. *Milton.*
 - 2 Fawning; cringing. *Sidney.*
- SER'VILELY**, *ad.* [from *servile*.] Meanly; slavishly. *Swift.*
- SER'VILENESS**, *s.* [from *servile*.]
- SERVI'LITY**, *s.*
- 1 Slavishness; involuntary obedience. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- Meanneess; dependance, baseness.

SET

- 3 Submission from fear. *Went.*
 - 4 Slavery; the condition of a slave. *Shakespeare.*
- SER'VING-MAN**, *s.* [*serve* and *man*.] A menial servant. *Shakespeare.*
- SER'VITOR**, *s.* [*serviteur*, Fr.]
- 1 Servant; attendant. *Davies.*
 - 2 One of the lowest order in the university. *Swift.*
- SER'VITUDE**, *s.* [*servitus*, Lat.]
- 1 Slavery; state of a slave; dependance. *South.*
 - 2 Servants collectively. *Milton.*
- SE'RUM**, *s.* [Lat.]
- 1 The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.
 - 2 The part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume. *Arbuthnot.*
- SESQUI'ALTER**, *a.* [*sesquialter*, Lat.] In
- SESQUI'ALTERAL**, *a.* geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more, as 6 and 9.
- SE'SQUIPEDAL**, *a.* [*sesquipedalis*, Latin.]
- SE'SQUIPEDA'LIAN**, *a.* Containing a foot and a half. *Arbuthnot.*
- SE'SQUIPLICATE**, *a.* (In mathematicks.) Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half. *Cheyne.*
- SESQUITE'RTIAN**, *s.* (In mathematicks.) Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between 6 and 8.
- SESS**, *s.* [for *assess*, *cess*, or *cense*.] Rate; cess charged; tax. *Davies.*
- SE'SSILE**, *a.* [*sessilis*, Lat.] Dwarf; low. *Ash.*
- SE'SSION**, *s.* [*session*, Fr. *sessio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of sitting. *Brown.*
 - 2 A stated assembly of magistrates or senators. *Milton.*
 - 3 The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess. *Stillingfleet.*
 - 4 A meeting of justices: as, the sessions of the peace.
- SE'STERCE**, *s.* [*sestertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. halfpenny sterling. *Addison.*
- To SET**, *v. a.* preterit *I set*; part. pass. *I am set.* [*settan*, Sax. *setten*, Dutch.]
- 1 To place; to put in any situation or place; to put. *John.*
 - 2 To put into any condition, state, or posture. *Hooker.*
 - 3 To make motionless; to fix immoveably. *Gar.*
 - 4 To fix; to state by some rule. *Addison.*
 - 5 To regulate; to adjust. *Prior.*
 - 6 To fit to musick; to adapt with notes. *Donne.*
 - 7 To plant, not sow. *Bacon.*
 - 8 To intersperse or variegate with any thing. *Dry.*
 - 9 To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state. *Herbert.*
 - 10 To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts. *Milton.*
 - 11 To predetermine; to settle. *Hooker.*
 - 12 To establish; to appoint; to fix. *Bacon.*
 - 13 To appoint to an office; to assign to a post. *Ad.*
 - 14 To exhibit; to display. *Bacon.*
 - 15 To propose to choice. *Tillotson.*
 - 16 To value; to estimate; to rate. *Locke.*
 - 17 To stake at play. *Prior.*
 - 18 To offer a wager at dice to another. *Shakesp.*
 - 19 To fix in metal. *Dryden.*
 - 20 To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. *Addison.*
 - 21 To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect. *Psalms.*
 - 22 To apply to something, as a thing to be done. *Dryden.*
 - 23 To fix the eyes. *Jeremiah.*
 - 24 To offer for a price. *Ecclus.*
 - 25 To place in order; to frame. *Knolles.*
 - 26 To station; to place. *Dryden.*
 - 27 To oppose. *Shakespeare.*
 - 28 To bring to a fine edge: as, to set a razor.
 - 29 To point out, without noise or disturbance: as, a dog sets birds.
 - 30 To set about. To apply to. *Locke.*
 - 31 To set against. To place in a state of enmity or opposition. *Duppa.*

SET

- 32 To set against. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition. *Burnet.*
 33 To set apart. To neglect for a season. *Knolles.*
 34 To set aside. To omit for the present. *Tillot.*
 35 To set aside. To reject. *Woodward.*
 36 To set aside. To abrogate; to annul. *Addison.*
 37 To set by. To regard; to esteem. *Samuel.*
 38 To set by. To reject or omit for the present. *Bacon.*
 39 To set down. To explain, or relate in writing. *Clarendon.*
 40 To set down. To register or note in any book; to put to writing. *Shakespeare.*
 41 To set down. To fix on a resolve. *Knolles.*
 42 To set down. To fix; to establish. *Hooker.*
 43 To set forth. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Shakespeare.*
 44 To set forth. To raise; to set out on expeditions. *Knolles.*
 45 To set forth. To display; to explain; to represent. *Dryden.*
 46 To set forth. To arrange; to place in order. *Shakespeare.*
 47 To set forth. To show; to exhibit. *Brown.*
 48 To set forward. To advance; to promote. *Job.*
 49 To set in. To put in a way to begin. *Collier.*
 50 To set off. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. *Waller.*
 51 To set on or upon. To animate; to instigate; to incite. *Clarendon.*
 52 To set on or upon. To attack; to assault. *Tay.*
 53 To set on. To employ as in a task. *Shakesp.*
 54 To set on or upon. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution. *Sidney.*
 55 To set out. To assign; to allot. *Spenser.*
 56 To set out. To publish. *Swift.*
 57 To set out. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. *Locke.*
 58 To set out. To adorn; to embellish. *Dryden.*
 59 To set out. To raise; to equip. *Addison.*
 60 To set out. To show; to display; to recommend. *Atterbury.*
 61 To set out. To show; to prove. *Atterbury.*
 62 To set up. To erect; to establish newly. *Att.*
 63 To set up. To enable to commence a new business. *Pope.*
 64 To set up. To build; to erect. *Pope.*
 65 To set up. To raise; to exalt; to put in power. *Suckling.*
 66 To set up. To establish; to appoint; to fix. *Locke.*
 67 To set up. To place in view. *Addison.*
 68 To set up. To place in repose; to fix; to rest. *Wake.*
 69 To set up. To raise by the voice. *Dryden.*
 70 To set up. To advance; to propose to reception. *Burnet.*
 71 To set up. To raise to a sufficient fortune; to set up a trader. *L'Estrange.*
 To SET, v. n.
 1 To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening. *Brown.*
 2 To be fixed hard. *Bacon.*
 3 To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night. *Kings.*
 4 To fit musick to words. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To become not fluid; to concrete. *Boyle.*
 6 To begin a journey. *Shakespeare.*
 7 To put one's self into any state or posture of removal. *Dryden.*
 8 To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out. *Boyle.*
 9 To plant, not sow.
 10 It is commonly used in conversation for sit. *Shakespeare.*
 11 To apply one's self. *Hammond.*
 12 To set about. To fall to; to begin. *Calamy.*
 13 To set in. To become settled in a particular state. *Addison.*
 14 To set on or upon. To begin a march, journey, or enterprise. *Locke.*
 15 To set on. To make an attack. *Shakespeare.*
 16 To set out. To have beginning. *Brown.*
 17 To set out. To begin a journey, or course. *Hammond.*

SET

- 18 To set out. To begin the world. *Swift.*
 19 To set to. To apply himself to. *G. of Tongue.*
 20 To set up. To begin a trade openly. *Swift.*
 21 To set up. To begin a scheme of life. *Arb.*
 22 To set up. To profess publicly. *Dryden.*
 SET, part. a. [from the verb.] Regular; no lax; made in consequence of some former rule. *Rogers.*
 SET, s. [from the verb.]
 1 A number of things suited to each other things considered as related to each other. *Broome.*
 2 Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground. *Mortimer.*
 3 The fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A wager at dice. *Dryden.*
 5 A game. *Shakespeare.*
 SETACEOUS, a. [seta, Lat.] Bristly; set with strong hairs. *Derham.*
 SETON, s. [seton, Fr. from seta, Lat.] A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*
 SETTE'E, s. A large long seat with a back to it.
 SETTER, s. [from set.]
 1 One who sets. *Addison.*
 2 A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.
 3 A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered. *Sou.*
 SETTERWORTH, s. An herb; a species of heliobore.
 SETTING Dog, s. [setting and dog.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman. *Addison.*
 SETTLE, s. [setol, Sax.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on. *Ezekiel.*
 To SETTLE, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance. *Ezekiel.*
 2 To fix in any way of life. *Dryden.*
 3 To fix in any place. *Milton.*
 4 To establish; to confirm. *Prior.*
 5 To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Addison.*
 6 To fix; to make certain or unchangeable. *Dr.*
 7 To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct. *Swift.*
 8 To make close or compact. *Mortimer.*
 9 To fix unalienably by legal sanctions. *Addis.*
 10 To fix inseparably. *Boyle.*
 11 To affect, so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom. *Darvies.*
 12 To compose; to put into a state of calmness. *Duppa.*
 To SETTLE, v. n.
 1 To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there. *Brown.*
 2 To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit fæces at the bottom. *Addison.*
 To fix one's self; to establish a residence. *Ar.*
 To choose a method of life; to establish a domestic state. *Prior.*
 To become fixed so as not to change. *Bacon.*
 6 To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.
 7 To take any lasting state. *Burnet.*
 8 To rest; to repose. *Pope.*
 9 To grow calm. *Shakespeare.*
 10 To make a jointure for a wife. *Garth.*
 11 To contract. *Mortimer.*
 SETTLEDNESS, s. [from settle.] The state of being settled; confirmed state. *K. Charles.*
 SETTLEMENT, s. [from settle.]
 1 The act of settling; the state of being settled.
 2 The act of giving possession by legal sanction. *Dryden.*
 3 A jointure granted to a wife. *Swift.*
 4 Subsidence; dregs. *Mortimer.*
 5 Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life. *L'Estrange.*
 6 A colony; a place where a colony is established.

SEV

SETTLING, * *s.* The act of making a settlement; that which is settled; dress; sediment; a settlement; the method of taking birds with a setting dog; the withdrawal of any of the heavenly bodies below the horizon. *Ash.*

SETWAL, *s.* [*valeriana*.] An herb.

SEVEN, *a.* [*seofon*, Sax.] Four and three; one more than six.

SEVENFOLD, *a.* [*seven* and *fold*.] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles. *Donne.*

SEVENFOLD, *ad.* Seven times. *Genesis.*

SEVENNIGHT, *s.* [*seven* and *night*.]

1 A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. *Sidney.*

2 We use still the word *sevensnight* or *se'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *sevensnight*, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday *sevensnight*, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

SEVENSCORE, *a.* [*seven* and *score*.] Seven times twenty; a hundred and forty. *Bacon.*

SEVENTEEN, *a.* [*seofontyne*, Sax.] Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, *a.* [*seofonteotha*, Sax.] The seventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, *a.* [*seofotha*, Sax.]

1 The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth. *Dryden.*

2 Containing one part in seven. *Shakespeare.*

SEVENTHLY, *ad.* [*from seventh*.] In the seventh place. *Bacon.*

SEVENTIETH, *a.* [*from seventy*.] The tenth, seven times repeated; the ordinal of seventy.

SEVENTY, *a.* [*handseofontig*, Sax.] Seven times ten.

To SEVER, *v. a.* [*sevrer*, Fr. *separo*, Lat.]

1 To part by violence from the rest. *Granville.*

2 To divide; to part; to force asunder. *Shak.*

3 To separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places. *Dryden.*

4 To separate by chymical operation.

5 To divide by distinctions. *Bacon.*

6 To disjoin; to disunite. *Boyle.*

7 To keep distinct; to keep apart. *Shakespeare.*

To SEVER, *v. n.*

1 To make a separation; to make a partition. *King Charles.*

2 To suffer disjunction. *Shakespeare.*

SEVERAL, *a.* [*from sever*.]

1 Different; distinct from one another. *Darvies.*

2 Divers; many. *Addison.*

3 Particular; single. *Dryden.*

4 Distinct; appropriate. *Milton.*

SEVERAL, *s.* [*from the adjective*.]

1 A state of separation, or partition. *Tusser.*

2 Each particular singly taken. *Hammond.*

3 Any enclosed or separate place. *Hooker.*

4 Enclosed ground. *Bacon.*

SEVERALLY, *ad.* [*from several*.] Distinctly; particularly; separately. *Newton.*

SEVERALTY, *s.* [*from several*.] State of separation from the rest. *Wotton.*

SEVERANCE, *s.* [*from sever*.] Separation; partition. *Carew.*

SEVERE, *a.* [*severe*, Fr. *severus*, Lat.]

1 Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous. *Taylor.*

2 Rigid; austere; morose; harsh. *Milton.*

3 Cruel; inexorable. *Wisdom.*

4 Regulated by rigid rules; strict. *Milton.*

5 Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate. *Waller.*

6 Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact. *More.*

7 Painful; afflictive. *Milton.*

8 Close; concise; not luxuriant. *Dryden.*

SEVERELY, *ad.* [*from severe*.]

1 Painfully; afflictively. *Swift.*

2 Ferociously; horridly. *Dryden.*

3 Strictly; rigorously. *Savage.*

SEVERITY, *s.* [*severitas*, Lat.]

1 Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. *Bacon.*

2 Hardness; power of distressing. *Hale.*

3 Strictness; rigid accuracy. *Dryden.*

SHA

4 Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence.

SEVOCATION, *s.* [*seuoco*, Lat.] The act of calling aside.

To SEW, *for Sue*. To follow. *Spenser.*

To SEW, *v. n.* [*suo*, Lat.] To join any thing by the use of the needle. *Eccles.*

To SEW, *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with needle. *Mark.*

To SEW up. To enclose in any thing sewed. *Shakespeare.*

To SEW, *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*

SEWER, *a.* [*asseour*, old Fr.]

1 An officer who serves up a feast. *Milton.*

2 [*From issue, issuer*.] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shore*. *Bacon.*

3 He that uses a needle.

SEX, *s.* [*sexe*, Fr. *sextus*, Lat.]

1 The property by which any animal is male or female. *Milton.*

2 Womankind, by way of emphasis. *Dryden.*

SEXAGENARY, *a.* [*sexagenarius*, Lat.] Aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, *s.* [Lat.] The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, *a.* [*sexagesimus*, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED, (*a.* [*from sex* and *angulus*, L.]

SEXANGULAR,) Having six corners or angles; hexagonal. *Dryden.*

SEXANGULARLY, *ad.* [*from sexangular*.] With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, *a.* [*sex* and *annus*, Lat.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN, *s.* [*from sextans*, *sex*, Lat.] A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT, *s.* [*sextant*, Fr.] The sixth part of a circle.

SEXTARY, *s.* A pint and a half.

SEXTARY, } *s.* The same as *sacristy*.

SEXTRY, }

SEXTILE, *a.* [*sextilis*, Lat.] Is such a position or aspect of two planets, when at sixty degrees distance or at the distance of two signs from one another. *Milton.*

SEXTON, *s.* [*corrupted from sacristan*.] An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves. *Graunt.*

SEXTONSHIP, *s.* [*from sexton*.] The office of a sexton. *Swift.*

SEXTUPLE, *a.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told. *Brown.*

To SHAB, *v. n.* To play mean tricks.

SHAB, * *s.* A disease incident to sheep; a kind of itch which makes the wool fall off. *Ash.*

SHABBILY, *ad.* [*from shabby*.] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably.

SHABBINESS, *s.* [*from shabby*.] Meanness; paltriness. *Addison.*

SHABBY, *a.* Mean; paltry. *Swift.*

To SHA'CKLE, *v. a.* [*schaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. *Smith.*

SHA'CKLES, *s.* wanting the singular. [*secul*, Sax. *schaeckels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves, chains for prisoners. *South.*

SHAD, *s.* [*clupea*.] A kind of fish.

SHADE, *s.* [*scadu*, Sax. *schade*, Dutch.]

1 The cloud of opacity made by interception of the light. *Milton.*

2 Darkness; obscurity. *Rosecommon.*

3 Coolness made by interception of the sun. *Milton.*

4 An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, by which the light is excluded. *Milton.*

5 Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage. *Arbutnot.*

6 Protection; shelter.

7 The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. *Dryden.*

8 A variation of colour; gradation of light. *Loc.*

9 The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the shadow. *Pope.*

10 The soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible

SHA

- to the sight, not to the touch. A spirit; a ghost; manes. *Tickel.*
- To SHADE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To overspread with opacity. *Milton.*
 - 2 To cover from the light or heat; to overspread. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To shelter; to hide. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To protect; to cover; to screen. *Milton.*
 - 5 To mark with different gradations of colours. *Milton.*
 - 6 To paint in obscure colours.
- SHA'DINESS, *s.* [from *shady*.] The state of being shady; umbrageousness.
- SHADING, ** s.* [from the verb.] The different gradations of colours. *Ash.*
- SHA'DOW, *s.* [*scadu*, Sax. *schaduwe*, Dutch.]
- 1 The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Opacity; darkness; shade. *Addison.*
 - 3 Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. *Shakesp.*
 - 4 Obscure place. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Dark part of a picture. *Peacham.*
 - 6 Any thing perceptible only to the sight; a ghost; a spirit, or shade. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 An imperfect and faint representation: opposed to *substance*. *Raleigh.*
 - 8 Inseparable companion. *Milton.*
 - 9 Type; mystical representation. *Milton.*
 - 10 Protection; shelter; favour. *Psalms.*
- To SHA'DOW, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To cover with opacity. *Ezekiel.*
 - 2 To cloud; to darken. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To make cool, or gently gloomy, by interception of the light or heat. *Sidney.*
 - 4 To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 To mark with various gradations of colour, or light. *Addison.*
 - 7 To paint in obscure colours. *Dryden.*
 - 8 To represent imperfectly. *Milton.*
 - 9 To represent typically. *Hooker.*
- SHA'DOWY, *a.* [from *shadow*.]
- 1 Full of shade; gloomy. *Fenton.*
 - 2 Not brightly luminous. *Milton.*
 - 3 Faintly representative; typical. *Milton.*
 - 4 Unsubstantial; unreal. *Addison.*
 - 5 Dark; opaque. *Milton.*
- SHA'DY, *a.* [from *shade*.]
- 1 Full of shade; mildly gloomy. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat. *Bacon.*
- SHAFT, *s.* [*sceaft*, Saxon.]
- 1 An arrow; a missile weapon. *Waller.*
 - 2 [From *shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Arbutnot.*
 - 3 Any thing straight; the spire of a church. *Peacham.*
- SHAG, *s.* [*sceacga*, Sax.]
- 1 Rough woolly hair. *Grew.*
 - 2 A kind of cloth.
- SHAG, *s.* A sea bird. *Carew.*
- SHA'GGED, *a.* [from *shag*.]
- SHA'GGY, *a.*
- 1 Rugged; hairy. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Rough; rugged. *Milton.*
- SHA'GREEN, *s.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.
- To SHA'GREEN, *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke.
- To SHAIL, *v. n.* To walk sideways: a low word. *L'Estrange.*
- To SHAKE, *v. a.* pret. *shook*; part. pass. *shaken* or *shook*. [*sceacan*, Sax. *shecken*, Dutch.]
- 1 To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backward and forward; to agitate. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To make to totter or tremble. *Roscommon.*
 - 3 To throw down by a violent motion. *Tatler.*
 - 4 To throw away; to drive off. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To weaken; to put in danger. *Atterbury.*
 - 6 To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid. *Shakespeare.*

SHA

- 7 To shake hands. This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of*. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 To shake off. To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of. *Stillingfleet.*
- To SHAKE, *v. n.*
- 1 To be agitated with a vibratory motion.
 - 2 To totter. *Milton.*
 - 3 To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To be in terror; to be deprived of firmness. *Dryden.*
- SHAKE, *s.* [from the verb]
- 1 Concussion suffered. *Herbert.*
 - 2 Impulse; moving power. *Addison.*
 - 3 Vibratory motion. *Addison.*
 - 4 Motion given and received. *Addison.*
- SHA'KER, *s.* [from *shake*.] The person or thing that shakes. *Pope.*
- SHA'KING, ** s.* [from the verb.] A tremulous motion. *Ash.*
- SHALE, *s.* [corrupted from *shell*.] A husk; the case of seeds in soliquous plants. *Shakesp.*
- SHALL, *v. defective.* [*sceal*, Saxon.] It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect.
- SHALLO'ON, *s.* A slight woollen stuff. *Swift.*
- SHA'LLOP, *s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small boat. *Raleigh.*
- SHA'LLow, *a.*
- 1 Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Not intellectually deep; not profound; empty; trifling; futile; silly. *Addison.*
 - 3 Not deep of sound. *Bacon.*
- SHA'LLow, *s.* A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep. *Bentley.*
- SHA'LLowBRAINED, *a.* [*shallow* and *brain*.] Foolish; futile; trifling empty. *South.*
- SHA'LLowLY, *ad.* [from *shallow*.]
- 1 With no great depth. *Carew.*
 - 2 Simply; foolishly. *Shakespeare.*
- SHA'LLownESS, *s.* [from *shallow*.]
- 1 Want of depth.
 - 2 Want of thought; want of understanding, futility; silliness; emptiness. *Herbert.*
- SHALM, *s.* [German.] A kind of musical pipe. *Knolles.*
- SHALO'T, ** s.* (In botany.) A small kind of onion. *Ash.*
- SHALT. The second person of *shall*.
- To SHAM, *v. n.* [*shommi*, Welsh, to cheat.]
- 1 To trick; to cheat; to fool by a fraud; to delude with false pretences. *Prior.*
 - 2 To obtrude by fraud or folly. *L'Estrange.*
- SHAM, *s.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture. *Locke.*
- SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended. *Gay.*
- SHA'MBLES, *s.* The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery. *Shakespeare.*
- SHA'MBLING, *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Smith.*
- SHAME, *s.* [*sceam*, Sax. *schaemte*, Dutch.]
- 1 The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost. *Locke.*
 - 2 The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy. *South.*
 - 3 Reproach; infliction; shame. *Ecclus.*
- To SHAME, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To make ashamed; to fill with shame. *Shak.*
 - 2 To disgrace. *Spenser.*
- To SHAME, *v. n.* To be ashamed. *Raleigh.*
- SHA'MEFACED, *a.* [*shame* and *face*.] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance. *Add.*
- SHAMEFA'CEDLY, *ad.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modestly; bashfully.
- SHAMEFA'CEDNESS, *s.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity. *Dryden.*
- SHA'MEFUL, *a.* [*shame* and *full*.]
- 1 Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful. *Milton.*
 - 2 Full of indignity or indecency; raising shame in another. *Spenser.*
- SHA'MEFULLY, *ad.*

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- 1 Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully. *South.*
 2 With indignity; with indecency; so as ought to cause shame. *Spenser.*
SHA'MELESS, a. [from *shame*.] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious. *South.*
SHA'MELESSLY, ad. Impudently; audaciously; without shame. *Hale.*
SHA'MELESSNESS, s. [from *shameless*.] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty.
SHA'MMER, s. [from *sham*.] A cheat; an impostor.
SHA'MOIS, s. [*chamois*, Fr.] See **CHAMOIS**. A kind of wild goat. *Shakespeare.*
SHA'MROCK, s. The Irish name for three leaved grass. *Spenser.*
SHANK, s. [*sceanca*, Sax. *schenckel*, Dutch.]
 1 The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.
 2 The bone of the leg. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The long part of any instrument. *Moxon.*
SHANKED, a. [from *shank*.] Having a shank.
SHANKER, s. [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal excrescence.
To SHAPE, v. a. pret. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*. [*scyppan*, Sax. *scheppen*, Dutch.]
 1 To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions. *Harvey.*
 2 To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust. *Prior.*
 3 To image; to conceive. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To make; to create. *Psalms.*
SHAPE, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Form; external appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Make of the trunk of the body. *Addison.*
 3 Being, as moulded into form. *Milton.*
 4 Idea; pattern. *Milton.*
SHA'PELESS, a. [from *shape*.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions. *Donne.*
SHA'PELINESS, s. [from *shapely*.] Beauty or proportion of form.
SHA'PELY, a. [from *shape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.
SHA'PESMITH, s. [*shape* and *smith*.] One who undertakes to improve the form. *Garth.*
SHARD, s. [*schaerde*, Trisick.]
 1 A fragment of an earthen vessel. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [From *chard*.] A plant. *Dryden.*
 3 It seems in Spenser to signify a frith or strait. *Fairy Queen.*
 4 A sort of fish.
SHA'RDBORN, a. [*shard* and *born*] Born or produced among broken stones or pots. *Shak.*
SHA'RDED, a. [from *shard*.] Inhabiting shards. *Shakespeare.*
To SHARE, v. n. [*scearan*, *scyran*, Sax.]
 1 To divide; to part among many. *Swift.*
 2 To partake with others. *Spenser.*
 3 To cut; to separate; to sheer. *Dryden.*
To SHARE, v. n. To have part; to have a dividend. *Dryden.*
SHARE, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Part; allotment; dividend. *Temple.*
 2 A part of the whole. *Brown.*
 3 [From *scear*, Sax.] The blade of the plough that cuts the ground. *Dryden.*
SHA'REBONE, s. [*share* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs. *Derham.*
SHA'RER, s. [from *share*.]
 1 One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider.
 2 A partaker; one who participates any thing with others. *Daniel.*
SHARK, s. [*canis charcharias*, Lat.]
 1 A voracious sea fish. *Thomson.*
 2 A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. *South.*
 3 Trick; fraud; petty rapture. *South.*
To SHARK, v. a. To pick up hastily or sily. *Shakespeare.*
To SHARK, v. n.
 1 To play the petty thief. *L'Estrange.*
 2 To cheat; to trick. *South.*

SHA

- SHARP, a.** [*scearp*, Sax. *scherpe*, Dutch.]
 1 Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt. *Moxon.*
 2 Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse. *More.*
 3 Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. *Sidney.*
 4 Quick, as of sight or hearing. *Davies.*
 5 Sour without astringency; sour, but not austere, acid. *Dryden.*
 6 Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat. *Bacon.*
 7 Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick. *South.*
 8 Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Painful; afflictive. *Tillotson.*
 11 Fierce; ardent; fiery. *Dryden.*
 12 Attentive; vigilant. *Swift.*
 13 Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold. *Ruy.*
 14 Subtle; nice; witty; acute. *Digby.*
 15 (Among workmen.) Hard. *Moxon.*
 16 Emaciated; lean. *Milton.*
SHARP, s. [from the adjective.]
 1 A sharp or acute sound. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier.
To SHARP, v. a. [from the noun.] To make keen. *Ben Jonson.*
To SHARP, v. n. To play thievish tricks. *L'Estrange.*
To SHA'RPEN, v. a. [from *sharp*.]
 1 To make keen; to edge; to point. *Addison.*
 2 To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Ascham.*
 3 To make quicker of sense. *Milton.*
 4 To make eager or hungry. *Tillotson.*
 5 To make fierce or angry. *Job.*
 6 To make biting, sarcastick, or severe. *Smith.*
 7 To make less flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon.*
 8 To make sour.
SHA'RPER, s. [from *sharp*.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal. *Pope.*
SHA'RPLY, ad. [from *sharp*.]
 1 With keenness; with good edge or point.
 2 Severely; rigorously; roughly. *Spenser.*
 3 Keenly; acutely; vigorously. *Ben Jonson.*
 4 Afflictively; painfully. *Hayward.*
 5 With quickness. *Bacon.*
 6 Judiciously; acutely; wittily.
SHA'RPNESS, s. [from *sharp*.]
 1 Keeness of edge or point. *Dryden.*
 2 Not obtuseness. *Wotton.*
 3 Sourness without austereness. *Watts.*
 4 Severity of language; satirical sarcasm. *Sprat.*
 5 Painfulness; afflictiveness. *South.*
 6 Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit. *Add.*
 7 Quickness of senses. *Hooker.*
SHARP-SET, a. [*sharp* and *set*.]
 1 Hungry; ravenous. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Eager; vehemently desirous. *Sidney.*
SHARP-SIGHTED, a. [*sharp* and *sight*.] Having quick sight. *Clarendon.*
SHARP-VISAGED, a. [*sharp* and *visage*.] Having a sharp countenance. *Hale.*
To SHA'TTER, v. a. [*schetteren*, Dutch.]
 1 To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts. *Boyle.*
 2 To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention. *Norris.*
To SHA'TTER, v. n. To be broken, or to fall by any force applied, into fragments. *Bacon.*
SHA'TTER, s. [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once. *Swift.*
SHA'TTERBRAINED, } a. [from *shatterbrain*
**SHA'TTERPATED, } and *pate*.] Inattentive; not consistent.
SHA'TTERY, a. [from *shatter*.] Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture. *Woodward.*
To SHAVE, v. a. pret. *shaved*; part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [*sceafan*, Sax. *schaeven*, Dutch.]
 1 To pare off with a razor. *Knoller.*
 2 To pare close to the surface. *Milton.***

SHE

- 3 To skim by passing near, or slightly touching. *Milton.*
 4 To cut in thin slices. *Bacon.*
 5 To strip: to oppress by extortion; to pillage.
SHA'VELING, *s.* [from *share*.] A man shaved;
 a friar, or religious. *Spenser.*
SHA'VE, *s.* [from *share*.]
 1 A man that practises the art of shaving.
 2 A man closely attentive to his own interest. *Swift.*
 3 A robber, a plunderer. *Knolles.*
SHA'VE, *s.* [from *share*.] A thin slice pared
 off from any body. *Mortimer.*
SHAW, *s.* [*scua*, Sax. *schawe*, Dutch.] A thicket;
 a small wood.
SHA'WFOWL, *s.* [*shau* and *fowl*.] An artificial
 fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.
SHAWM, *s.* [*schawme*, Teutonic.] A hautboy;
 a cornet: sometimes *shalm*. *Psalms.*
HE, *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*si*, Goth.
seo, Sax. *sche*, old English.]
 1 The female pronoun demonstrative; the wo-
 man; the woman before mentioned. *Donne.*
 2 It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The female, not the male. *Prior.*
SHEAF, *s.* *sheaves*, pl. [*sceaf*, Sax. *schoof*, Dut.]
 1 A bundle of stalks of corn bound together,
 that the ears may dry. *Fairfax.*
 2 Any bundle or collection held together. *Locke.*
To SHEAL, *v. a.* To shell. *Shakespeare.*
To SHEAR, *v. a.* pret. *shore*, or *sheared*; part.
 pass. *shorn*. [*searan*, *scyren*, Sax.] It is
 frequently written *sheer*, but improperly.]
 1 To clip or cut by interception between two
 blades moving on a rivet. *Bacon.*
 2 To cut by interception. *Grew.*
To SHEAR, *v. n.* (In navigation.) To make an
 indirect course.
SHEAR, *s.* [from the verb.]
SHEARS, *s.*
 1 An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades
 moving on a pin. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The denomination of the age of sheep. *Mort.*
 3 Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears*.
 4 Wings. *Spenser.*
SHEARD, *s.* [*sceard*, Sax.] A fragment: now
 commonly written *shard*. *Isaiah.*
SHEA'RER, *s.* [from *shear*.] One that clips
 with shears; particularly one that fleeces
 sheep. *Rogers.*
SHEA'RING, *s.* [from *shear*.] The act of cut-
 ting with shears. *Ash.*
SHEA'RMAN, *s.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that
 shears. *Shakespeare.*
SHEA'RWATER, *s.* A fowl. *Ainsworth.*
SHEATH, *s.* [*scæthe*, Sax.] The case of any
 thing; the scabbard of a weapon. *Addison.*
To SHEATH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SHEATHE, *v. a.*
 1 To enclose in a sheath or scabbard; to enclose
 in any case. *Boyle.*
 2 (In philosophy.) To obtund any acrid particles.
Arbuthnot.
 3 To fit with a sheath. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To defend the main body by an outward cover-
 ing. *Raleigh.*
SHEATHWI NGED, *a.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Hav-
 ing hard cases which are folded over the wings.
Brown.
SHEATHY, *a.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a sheath.
Brown.
SHE'CKLATON, *s.* Gilded leather. *Spenser.*
To SHED, *v. a.* [*scedan*, Sax.]
 1 To effuse; to pour out; to spill. *Darvies.*
 2 To scatter; to let fall. *Prior.*
To SHED, *v. n.* To let fall its parts. *Mortimer.*
SHED, *s.*
 1 A slight temporary covering. *Sandys.*
 2 In composition, effusion; as, blood-*shed*.
SHE'DDER, *s.* [from *shed*.] A spiller; one
 who sheds. *Ezekiel.*
SHEEN, *a.* Bright; glittering; showy: not
 in use. *Fairfax.*
SHEEN, *s.* [from the adjective.] Brightness;
 splendour: not used. *Milton.*

SHE

- SHEEP**, *s.* plural likewise *sheep*. [*sceap*, Saxon,
 plural *seep*; *schaep*, Dutch.]
 1 The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its
 usefulness and innocence. *Locke.*
 2 A foolish silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*
To SHEE'PBITE, *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite*.] To use
 petty thefts. *Shakespeare.*
SHEE'PBITER, *s.* [from *sheepbite*.] A petty
 thief. *Tusser.*
SHEE'PCOT, *s.* [*sheep* and *cot*.] A little enclo-
 sure for sheep. *Milton.*
SHEE'PFOLD, *s.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] The place
 where sheep are enclosed. *Prior.*
SHEE'PHOOK, *s.* [*sheep* and *hook*.] A hook
 fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold
 on the legs of their sheep. *Dr. den.*
SHEE'PISH, *a.* [from *sheep*.] Bashful; over-
 modest; timorously and meanly diffident. *Locke.*
SHEE'PISHLY, *ad.* [from *sheepish*.] In a
 sheepish manner. *Ash.*
SHEE'PISHNESS, *s.* Bashfulness; mean and
 timorous diffidence. *Herbert.*
SHEE'PMASTER, *s.* [*sheep* and *master*.] A
 feeder of sheep. *Bacon.*
SHEEP'S EYE, *s.* [*sheep* and *eye*.] A modest
 diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mis-
 tresses. *Dryden.*
SHEE'PSHEARER, *s.* [*sheep* and *shearer*.]
 One that shears sheep. *Ash.*
SHEEPSHEA'RING, *s.* [*sheep* and *sheer*.] The
 time of sheering sheep; the feast made when
 sheep are shorn. *South.*
SHEE'PWALK, *s.* [*sheep* and *walk*.] Pasture
 for sheep. *Milton.*
SHEER, *a.* [*scyr*, Sax.] Pure; clear; un-
 mingled. *Atterbury.*
SHEER, *ad.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick;
 at once: a low word. *Milton.*
To SHEER, *v. a.* See **SHEAR**. *Dryden.*
To SHEER off, *v. n.* To steal away, to slip off
 clandestinely.
SHEERS, *s.* See **SHEARS**.
SHEET, *s.* [*sceat*, Saxon.]
 1 A broad and large piece of linen. *Acts.*
 2 The linen of a bed. *Dryden.*
 3 [From *echoten*, Dutch.] *Sheets* in a ship are
 ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve
 in all the lower sails to hale or round off the
 clew of the sails; but in topsails they draw
 the sail close to the yard-arms.
 4 As much paper as is made in any one body.
Newton.
 5 A single complication or fold of paper in a
 book. *Dryden.*
 6 Any thing expanded. *Dryden.*
 7 *Sheets*, in the plural, is taken for a book.
Waterland.
SHEET-ANCHOR, *s.* [*sheet* and *anchor*.] In a
 ship, is the largest anchor; which, in stress of
 weather, is the mariners last refuge, when an
 extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*
To SHEET, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To furnish with sheets.
 2 To enfold in a sheet.
 3 To cover as with a sheet. *Shakespeare.*
SHE'KEL, *s.* [שקל.] An ancient Jewish coin
 equal to four Attick drams, in value about
 2s. 6d. sterling. *Cowley.*
SHE'LDAPLE, *s.* A chaffinch.
SHE'LDRAKE, *s.* A bird that preys upon fishes.
SHELF, *s.* [*scylf*, Sax. *scelf*, Dutch.]
 1 A board fixed against a supporter, so that any
 thing may be placed upon it. *Swift.*
 2 A sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow
 water. *Boyle.*
 3 The plural is analogically *shelves*; Dryden has
shelfs, probably by negligence.
SHE'LFY, *a.* [from *shelf*.] Full of hidden rocks
 or banks; full of dangerous shallows. *Dryden.*
SHELL, *s.* [*scyll*, *sceail*, Sax. *schale*, *schelle*, D.]
 1 The hard covering of any thing; the external
 crust. *Locke.*
 2 The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous
 animal. *Ben Jonson.*

SHI

- 3 The covering of the seeds of siliquous plants. *Arbutnot.*
 4 The covering of kernels. *Donne.*
 5 The covering of an egg. *Shakespeare.*
 6 The outer part of a house. *Addison.*
 7 It is used for a musical instrument in poetry. *Ayliffe.*
 8 The superficial part.
TO SHELL, v. a. [from the noun.] To take out of the shell; to strip off the shell.
TO SHELL, v. n.
 1 To fall off as broken shells. *Wiseman.*
 2 To cast the shell.
SHE'LL-DUCK, s. A kind of wild duck. *Mort.*
SHE'LL-FISH, s. [shell and fish.] Fish invested with a hard covering; either testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous as lobsters. *Woodw.*
SHE'LLY, a. [from shell.]
 1 Abounding with shells. *Prior.*
 2 Consisting of shells. *Bentley.*
SHE'LTR, s. [scylt, a shield, Sax.]
 1 A cover from any external injury or violence. *Dryden.*
 2 A protector; a defender; one that gives security. *Psalm.*
 3 The state of being covered; protection; security. *Denham*
TO SHE'LTR, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To cover from external violence. *Milton.*
 2 To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour. *Dryden.*
 3 To betake to cover. *Atterbury.*
 4 To cover from notice. *Prior.*
TO SHE'LTR, v. n.
 1 To take shelter. *Milton.*
 2 To give shelter. *Thomson.*
SHE'LTRLESS, a. [from shelter.] Harbourless; without home or refuge. *Rowe.*
SHE'LVING, a. [from shelf.] Sloping; inclining; having declivity. *Shakespeare.*
SHE'LVY, a. [from shelf.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks. *Shakespeare.*
TO SHEND, v. a. pret. and part. pass. *shent.* [scendan, Sax. schenden, Dutch.]
 To ruin; to spoil; to mischief. *Dryden.*
 2 To disgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To overpower; to crush. *Spenser.*
HE'PHERD, s. [sceap, sheep, and hyrd, a keeper, Sax. scapahyrd.]
 1 One who tends sheep in the pasture. *Shakesp.*
 2 A swain; a rural lover. *Raleigh.*
 3 One who tends the congregation; a pastor. *Pri.*
SHE'PHERDESS, s. [from shepherd.] A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass. *Dryden.*
SHE'PHERDS Needle, s. [scandix, Lat.] Venus' comb. An herb.
SHE'PHERDS Purse, or Pouch, s. [bursa pastoris, Lat.] A common weed.
SHE'PHERDS Rod, s. Teasel. A plant.
SHE'PHERDISH, a. [from shepherd.] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick: not in use. *Sidney.*
SHE'RBET, s. [sharbat, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.
SHERD, s. [sceard, Sax.] A fragment of broken earthen ware. *Dryden.*
SHE'RIF, s. [scyregerefa, Sax. from scyre, a shire, and rere, a steward.] An officer to whom is intrusted, in each county, the execution of the laws. *Bacon.*
SHE'RIFALTY, s. [from sheriff.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
SHE'RIFDOM, s.
SHE'RIFSHIP, s.
SHE'RIFWICK, s. *Bacon.*
SHE'RRIS, s. [from Xeres, a town of Andalusia in Spain.] A kind of Spanish wine. *Shakespeare.*
SHE'RRY, s.
SHEW. See SHOW.
SHIDE, s. [sceadan, to divide, Sax.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*
SHIELD, s. [scylt, Saxon.]
 1 A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows. *Shak.*
 2 Defence; protection.
 3 One that gives protection or security. *Dryden.*

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- TO SHIELD, v. a.** [from the noun.]
 1 To cover with a shield.
 2 To defend; to protect; to secure. *Smith.*
 3 To keep off; to defend against. *Spenser.*
TO SHIFT, v. n. [skipta, Runick, to change.]
 1 To change place. *Woodward.*
 2 To change; to give place to other things. *Loc.*
 3 To change clothes, particularly the linen. *Yon.*
 4 To find some expedient; to act or live, though with difficulty. *Daniel.*
 5 To practise indirect methods. *Raleigh.*
 6 To take some method for safety. *L'Estrange.*
TO SHIFT, v. a.
 1 To change; to alter. *Swift.*
 2 To transfer from place to place. *Tusser.*
 3 To put by some expedient out of the way. *Bac.*
 4 To change in position. *Raleigh.*
 5 To change, as clothes. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To dress in fresh clothes. *Shakespeare.*
 7 To shift off. To defer; to put away by some expedient. *Rogers.*
SHIFT, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means. *More.*
 2 Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource. *Bacon.*
 3 Fraud; artifice; stratagem. *Denham.*
 4 Evasion; elusory practice. *South.*
 5 A woman's under linen.
SHIFTER, s. [from shift.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice. *Milton.*
SHIFTFLESS, a. [from shift.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Derh.*
SHILLING, s. [scylling, Sax. and Erse; schelling, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.
SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of shall I? To stand shill-I-shall-I, is to continue hesitating. *Congreve.*
SHPLY, ad. [from shy.] Not familiarly; not frankly.
SHIN, s. [seina, Sax. schien, Germ.] The forepart of the leg. *Shakespeare.*
TO SHINE, v. n. preterit *I shone, I have shone;* sometimes *I shined, I have shined.* [seinan, Sax. schijnen, Dutch.]
 1 To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam. *Denham.*
 2 To be without clouds. *Bacon.*
 3 To be glossy. *Locke.*
 4 To be gay; to be splendid. *Spenser.*
 5 To be beautiful. *Pope.*
 6 To be eminent or conspicuous. *Addison.*
 7 To be propitious. *Numbers.*
 8 To give light real or figurative. *Milton.*
SHINE, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Fair weather. *Locke.*
 2 Brightness; splendour; lustre. *Pope.*
SHINNESS, s. [from shy.] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar. *Arbutnot.*
SHINGLE, s. [schindel, German.] A thin board to cover houses. *Mortimer.*
SHINGLES, s. Wants the singular. [cingulum, Lat.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins. *Arbutnot.*
SHINY, a. [from shine.] Bright; splendid; luminous. *Dryden.*
SHIP, s. [scip, scyp, Sax. schap, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lo ship;* or offices, as *stewardship.*
SHIP, s. [scip, Sax. schippen, Dutch.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails. *Watts.*
TO SHIP, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To put into a ship. *Knolles.*
 2 To transport in a ship. *Shakespeare.*
SHIPBOARD, s. [ship and board.]
 1 This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard, on shipboard, in a ship.*
 2 The plank of a ship. *Ezekiel.*
SHIPBOY, s. [ship and boy.] Boy that serves in a ship. *Shakespeare.*
SHIPMAN, s. [ship and man.] Sailor; seaman. *Shakespeare.*
SHIPMASTER, s. Master of the ship. *Jonas.*
SHIPPING, s. [from ship.]

SHO

- 1 Vessels of navigation; fleet. *Raleigh.*
 2 Passage in a ship. *John.*
SHIPWRECK, *s.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]
 1 The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 The parts of a shattered ship. *Dryden.*
 3 Destruction; miscarriage. *Timothy.*
To SHIPWRECK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck. *Pri.*
 3 To throw by loss of the vessel. *Shakespeare.*
SHIPWRIGHT, *s.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships. *Shakespeare.*
SHIRE, *s.* [*scir*, from *sciran*, to divide, Sax.] A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff. *Prior.*
SHIRT, *s.* [*shiert*, Dan. *scyre*, *scyric*, Sax.] The under linen garment of a man. *Dryden.*
To SHIRT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt. *Dryden.*
SHIRTLESS, *a.* [from *shirt*.] Wanting a shirt. *Pope.*
SHITTAH, *s.* A sort of precious wood, of which
SHITTIM, *s.* Moses made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*
SHITTLECOCK, *s.* A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors. *Collier.*
SHIVE, *s.* [*schyre*, Dutch.]
 1 A slice of bread. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A thick splinter, or lamina, cut off from the main substance. *Boyle.*
To SHIVER, *v. n.* [*schawren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear. *Cleveland.*
To SHIVER, *v. n.* [*fi m shive*.] To fall at once into many parts or shivers. *Woodward.*
To SHIVER, *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter. *Philips.*
SHIVER, *s.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken. *Shakes.*
SHIVERY, *a.* [from *shiver*.] Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments. *Woodward.*
SHOAL, *s.* [*scole*, Sax.]
 1 A crowd; a multitude; a throng. *Waller.*
 2 A shallow; a sand-bank. *Abbot.*
To SHOAL, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To crowd; to throng. *Chapman.*
 2 To be shallow; to grow shallow. *Milton.*
SHOAL, *a.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.
SHOALINESS, *s.* [from *shoaly*.] Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.
SHOALY, *a.* [from *shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow places. *Dryden.*
SHOCK, *s.* [*choc*, Fr. *schocken*, Dutch.]
 1 Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse. *Milton.*
 2 Concussion; external violence. *Hale.*
 3 The conflict of enemies. *Milton.*
 4 Offence; impression of disgust. *Young.*
 5 [*Schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn. *Sandys.*
 6 [From *shagg*.] A rough dog.
To SHOCK, *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.]
 1 To shake by violence.
 2 To meet force with force; to encounter. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To offend; to disgust. *Dryden.*
To SHOCK, *v. n.*
 1 To meet with hostile violence. *Pope.*
 2 To be offensive. *Addison.*
To SHOCK, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves. *Tusser.*
SHOD, for *shoed*, the preterit and participle passive of *to shoe*. *Tusser.*
SHOE, *s.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [*sceo*, *seoe*, Sax. *schoe*, Dut.] The cover of the foot. *Boyle.*
To SHOE, *v. a.* preterit *I shod*; part. pass. *shod*. [from the noun.]

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- 1 To fit the foot with a shoe. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To cover at the bottom. *Drayton.*
SHOEBOY, *s.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans shoes. *Swift.*
SHOEING-HORN, *s.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]
 1 A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.
 2 Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated: in contempt. *Spectator.*
SHOEMAKER, *s.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make shoes. *Watts.*
SHOETYE, *s.* [*shoe* and *tye*.] The riband with which women tie shoes. *Hudibras.*
SHOG, *s.* [from *shock*.] Violent concussion. *Bentley.*
To SHOG, *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses. *Carew.*
SHONE. The preterit of *shine*.
SHOOK. The preterit, and in poetry part. pass. of *shake*.
To SHOOT, *v. a.* pret. *I shot*; part. *shot* or *shotten*. [*scedtan*, Sax.]
 1 To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence. *Milton.*
 2 To discharge as from a bow or gun. *Shakesp.*
 3 To let off. *Abbot.*
 4 To strike with any thing shot. *Exodus.*
 5 To emit new parts, as a vegetable. *Mark.*
 6 To emit; to dart or thrust forth. *Addison.*
 7 To push suddenly. *Dryden.*
 8 To push forward. *Psalms.*
 9 To fit to each other by planing: a workman's term. *Moxon.*
 10 To pass through with swiftness. *Dryden.*
To SHOOT, *v. n.*
 1 To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon. *Temple.*
 2 To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth. *Cleveland.*
 3 To form itself into any shape, by emissions from a radical particle. *Burnet.*
 4 To be emitted. *Watts.*
 5 To protuberate; to jet out. *Abbot.*
 6 To pass an arrow. *Addison.*
 7 To become any thing suddenly. *Dryden.*
 8 To move swiftly along. *Dryden.*
 9 To feel a quick glancing pain.
SHOOT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance. *Bacon.*
 2 The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missive weapon discharged by any instrument. *Shakespeare.*
 3 [*Scheuten*, Dutch.] Branches issuing from the main stock. *Evelyn.*
SHOOTER, *s.* [from *shoot*.] One that shoots; an archer; a gunner. *Herbert.*
SHOOTING, *s.* [from *shoot*.] The act of emitting as from a bow or gun; a swift motion; a sudden pain. *Ash.*
SHOP, *s.* [*sceop*, Sax. a magazine.]
 1 A place where any thing is sold. *Shakesp.*
 2 A room in which manufactures are carried on. *Bacon.*
SHOPBOARD, *s.* [*shop* and *board*.] Bench or table on which any work is done. *South.*
SHOPBOOK, *s.* [*shop* and *book*.] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*
SHOPKEEPER, *s.* [*shop* and *keep*.] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale. *Addison.*
SHOPLIFTER, *s.* [*shop* and *lifter*.] One who under a pretence of buying, takes an opportunity of stealing goods in a shop. *Ash.*
SHOPLIFTING, *s.* The practice or crime of a shoplifter. *Ash.*
SHOPMAN, *s.* [*shop* and *man*.] A petty trader. *Dryden.*
SHORE. The pret. of *shear*.
SHORE, *s.* [*score*, Sax.]
 1 The coast of the sea. *Milton.*
 2 The bank of a river. *Spenser.*
 3 A drain: properly *sewer*.
 4 [*Schooren*, Dutch, to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress. *Wotton.*
To SHORE, *v. a.* [*schooren*, Dutch.]

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- 1 To prop; to support. *Watts.*
 5 To set on shore: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
SHORELESS, a. [from *shore*.] Having no coast. *Boyle.*
- SHORN.** The part. pass. of *shear*.
SHORT, a. [*sceort*, Sax.]
 1 Not long; commonly, not long enough. *Pope.*
 2 Not long in space or extent. *Dryden.*
 3 Not long in time or duration. *Dryden.*
 4 Repeated by quick iterations. *Smith.*
 5 Not adequate; not equal. *Addison.*
 6 Defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point. *Locke.*
 7 Not far distant in time. *Clarendon.*
 8 Scanty; wanting. *Hayward.*
 9 Not fetching a compass. *L'Estrange.*
 10 Not going so far as was intended. *Dryden.*
 11 Defective as to quantity. *Dryden.*
 12 Narrow; contracted. *Burnet.*
 13 Brittle; friable. *Walton.*
 14 Not bending. *Dryden.*
- SHORT, s.** [from the adjective.] A summary account. *Shakespeare.*
SHORT, ad. Not long. *Dryden.*
To SHORTEN, v. a. [from *short*.]
 1 To make short, either in time or space. *Hook.*
 2 To contract; to abbreviate. *Suckling.*
 3 To confine; to hinder from progression. *Shak.*
 4 To lop. *Dryden.*
- SHORTHAND, s.** [*short and hand*.] A method of writing in compendious characters. *Dryden.*
SHORTLIVED, a. [*short and live*.] Not living or lasting long. *Addison.*
SHORTLY, ad. [from *short*.]
 1 Quickly; soon; in a little time. *Calamy.*
 2 In a few words; briefly. *Pope.*
- SHORTNESS, s.** [from *short*.]
 1 The quality of being short, either in time or space. *Bacon.*
 2 Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness. *Hooker.*
 3 Want of reach; want of capacity. *Bacon.*
 4 Deficiency; imperfection. *Glanville.*
- SHORTRIBS, s.** [*short and ribs*.] The bastard ribs: the ribs below the sternum. *Wiseman.*
SHORTSIGHTED, a. [*short and sight*.]
 1 Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far. *Newton.*
 2 Unable by intellectual sight to see far. *Denh.*
- SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, s.** [*short and sight*.]
 1 Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
 2 Defect of intellectual sight. *Addison.*
- SHORTWAISTED, a.** [*short and waist*.] Having a short body. *Dryden.*
SHORTWINDED, a. [*short and wind*.] Short-breathed; asthmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations. *May.*
SHORTWINGED, a. [*short and wing*.] Having short wings. *Dryden.*
- SHORY, a.** [from *shore*.] Lying near the coast. *Burnet.*
- SHOT.** The pret. and part. pass. of *shoot*.
SHOT, s. [*shot*, Dutch.]
 1 The act of shooting. *Sidney.*
 2 The missile weapon emitted by any instrument. *Dryden.*
 3 The flight of a missile weapon. *Genesis.*
 4 [*Escot*, Fr.] A sum charged; a reckoning. *Dryden.*
- SHOTE, s.** [*sceota*, Sax.] A fish. *Carew.*
SHOTFREE, a. [*shot and free*.]
 1 Clear of the reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not to be hurt by shot.
 3 Unpunished.
- SHOTTEN, a.** [from *shoot*.] Having ejected the spawn. *Shakespeare.*
To SHOVE, v. a. [*scufan*, Sax.]
 1 To push by main strength. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.
 3 To push; to rush against. *Arbuthnot.*
- To SHOVE, v. n.**
 1 To push forward before one. *Swift.*
 2 To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Gorth.*

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- SHOVE, s.** [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push. *Swift.*
- SHOVEL, s.** [*scoft*, Sax. *schæffel*, Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges. *Glanville.*
- To SHOVEL, v. a.** [from the noun.]
 1 To throw or heap with a shovel. *Shakesp.*
 2 To gather in great quantities. *Derham.*
- SHOVELBOARD, s.** [*shovel and board*.] A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*
- SHOVELLER, or Shovelard, s.** [from *shovel*.] A bird; the spoonbill. *Grew.*
- SHOUGH, s.** [from *shock*.] A species of shaggy dog; a shock. *Shakespeare.*
- SHOULD, s.** [*scude*, Dutch; *sceoldan*, Sax.] This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.
- SHOULDER, s.** [*sculdre*, Sax.]
 1 The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The upper joint of the fore leg of edible animals. *Addison.*
 3 The upper part of the back. *Dryden.*
 4 The shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting. *Shakespeare.*
 5 A rising part; a prominence. *Moxon.*
- To SHOULDER, v. a.** [from the noun.]
 1 To push with insolence and violence. *Spenser.*
 2 To put upon the shoulder. *Glanville.*
- SHOULDERBELT, s.** [*shoulder and belt*.] A belt that comes across the shoulder. *Dryden.*
- SHOULDERBLADE, s.** The scapula; the plate bone to which the arm is connected. *Job.*
- SHOULDERCLAPPER, s.** [*shoulder and clap*.] One who affects familiarity, or one that mischiefs privily. *Shakespeare.*
- SHOULDERSHOTTEN, a.** [*shoulder and shot*.] Strained in the shoulder. *Shakespeare.*
- SHOULDERSLIP, s.** [*shoulder and slip*.] Dislocation of the shoulder. *Swift.*
- To SHOUT, v. n.** To cry in triumph or exultation. *Waller.*
- SHOUT, s.** A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation. *Dryden.*
- SHOUTER, s.** He who shouts. *Dryden.*
- To SHOW, v. a.** pret. *showed* and *shown*; part. pa-s. *shown*. [*scrawax*, Sax. *shoven*, Dutch.] It is frequently written *shew*, but is always pronounced *show*.
 1 To exhibit to view. *L'Estrange.*
 2 To afford to the eye or notice. *Milton.*
 3 To make to see. *Milton.*
 4 To make to perceive. *Milton.*
 5 To make to know. *Milton.*
 6 To give proof of: to prove. *Dryden.*
 7 To publish; to make publick. *Peter.*
 8 To inform; to teach. *Job.*
 9 To make known. *Milton.*
 10 To point the way; to conduct. *Swift.*
 11 To offer; to afford. *Deuteronomy.*
 12 To explain; to expound. *Daniel.*
 13 To discover; to point out. *Milton.*
- To SHOW, v. n.**
 1 To appear; to look. *Dryden.*
 2 To have appearance, to seem. *Shakespeare.*
- SHOW, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 A spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money. *Addison.*
 2 Superficial appearance. *Milton.*
 3 Ostentatious display. *Glanville.*
 4 Object attracting notice. *Addison.*
 5 Publick appearance. *Milton.*
 6 Semblance; likeness. *Milton.*
 7 Speciousness; plausibility. *Whitgift.*
 8 External appearance. *Sidney.*
 9 Exhibition to view. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Pomp; magnificent spectacle. *Bacon.*
 11 Phantom; not reality. *Dryden.*
 12 Representative action. *Addison.*
- SHOWBREAD, or Shewbread, s.** [*show and bread*.] Among the Jews, loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath day upon the golden table before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were

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- twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and took away the stale ones, which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt. *Calmet.*
- SHOW'ER, s.** [*scheure*, Dutch.]
 1 Rain either moderate or violent. *Bacon.*
 2 Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pope.*
 3 Any very liberal distribution. *Shakespeare.*
- To SHOW'ER, v. a.** [from the noun.]
 1 To wet or drown with rain. *Milton.*
 2 To pour down. *Milton.*
 3 To distribute or scatter with great liberality. *Wotton.*
- To SHO'WER, v. n.** To be rainy.
- SHO'WERY, a.** [from *shower*.] Rainy. *Bacon.*
- SHO'WISH, a.** [from *show*.]
 1 Splendid; gaudy. *Swift.*
 2 Ostentatious.
- SHOWN.** pret. and part. pass. of *To show*. Ex-
 hibited. *Milton.*
- SHO'WY, a.** [from *show*.] Ostentatious. *Add.*
- SHRANK.** The preterit of *shrink*.
- To SHRED, v. a.** pret. *shred*. [*screadan*, Sax.]
 To cut into small pieces. *Hooker.*
- SHRED, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 A small piece cut off. *Bacon.*
 2 A fragment. *Swift.*
- SHREW, s.** [*schreyen*, Ger. to clamour.] A peev-
 ish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious,
 turbulent woman. *Shakespeare.*
- SHREWD, a.** [contracted from *shrewed*.]
 1 Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious;
 troublesome; mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Maliciously sly; cunning. *Tillotson.*
 3 Bad; ill-betokening. *South.*
 4 Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous.
South.
- SHRE'WDLY, ad.** [from *shrewd*.]
 1 Mischievously; destructively. *Wotton.*
 2 Vexatiously. *South.*
 3 With good guess. *Locke.*
- SHRE'WNESS, s.** [from *shrewd*.]
 1 Sly cunning; archness. *Swift.*
 2 Mischievousness; petulance.
- SHRE'WISH, a.** [from *shrew*.] Having the
 qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly cla-
 morous. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRE'WISHLy, ad.** Petulantly; peevishly;
 clamorously; frowardly. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRE'WISHNESS, s.** [from *shrewish*.] The
 qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance;
 clamorousness. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRE'WMOUSE, s.** [*screawa*, Sax.] A mouse of
 which the bite is falsely supposed venomous,
 its teeth being equally harmless with those of
 any other mouse.
- To SHRIEK, v. n.** [*skrieger*, Danish.] To cry
 out inarticulately with anguish or horror; to
 scream. *Dryden.*
- SHRIEK, s.** [*skrieg*, Danish.] An inarticulate
 cry of anguish or horror. *Dryden.*
- SHRI'FT, s.** [*scrift*, Sax.] Confession made to
 a priest: out of use. *Rowe.*
- SHRI'GHT, for shrieked.** *Spenser.*
- SHRILL, a.** Sounding with a piercing, tremu-
 lous, or vibratory sound. *Shakespeare.*
- To SHRILL, v. n.** [from the adjective.] To
 pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations
 of sound. *Fenton.*
- SHRI'LLY, ad.** [from *shrill*.] With a shrill
 noise.
- SHRI'LLNESS, s.** [from *shrill*.] The quality of
 being shrill.
- SHRIMP, s.** [*schrump*, a wrinkle, German.]
 1 A small crustaceous fish. *Carew.*
 2 A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRINE, s.** [*scrin*, Sax. *scrinium*, Lat.] A case
 in which something sacred is repositied. *Watts.*
- To SHRINK, v. n.** pret. *I shrunk* or *shrank*; part.
shrunk. [*scrincan*, Sax.]
 1 To contract itself into less room; to shrivel;
 to be drawn together by some internal power.
Bacon.
 2 To withdraw as from danger. *Dryden.*
- 3 To express fear, horror, or pain, by shrug-
 ging or contracting the body. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To fall back as from danger. *South.*
- To SHRINK, v. a.** part. pass. *shrunk*, *shrank*, or
shrunked. To make to shrink. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRINK, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 Corrugation; contraction into less compass.
Woodward.
 2 Contraction of the body from fear or horror.
Daniel.
- SHRI'NKER, s.** [from *shrink*.] He who shrinks.
- To SHRIVE, v. a.** [*scrifan*, Sax.] To hear at
 confession: not in use. *Cleaveland.*
- To SHRI'VEL, v. n.** [*schrompeten*, Dutch.] To
 contract itself into wrinkles. *Arbutnot.*
- To SHRI'VEL, v. n.** To contract into wrinkles.
Dryden.
- SHRI'VER, s.** [from *shrive*.] A confessor: not
 in use. *Shakespeare.*
- SHROUD, s.** [*scrud*, Sax.]
 1 A shelter; a cover. *Milton.*
 2 The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet. *Shak.*
 3 The sail ropes. *Popz.*
- To SHROUD, v. a.** [from the noun.]
 1 To shelter; to cover from danger as an agent.
Knolles.
 2 To shelter as the thing covering. *Raleigh.*
 3 To dress for the grave. *Donne.*
 4 To clothe; to dress.
 5 To cover or conceal. *Addison.*
 6 To defend; to protect. *Waller.*
- To SHROUD, v. n.** To harbour; to take shelter.
Milton.
- SHRO'VETIDE, } s.** [from *shrove*, the pret.
SHRO'VETUESDAY, } of shrive.] The time
 of confession; the day before Ash-Wednesday
 or Lent. *Tusser.*
- SHRUB, s.** [*scribbe*, Sax.]
 1 A bush; a small tree. *Locke.*
 2 Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.
- SHRU'BBY, a.** [from *shrub*.]
 1 Resembling a shrub. *Mortimer.*
 2 Full of shrubs; bushy. *Milton.*
- SHRUFF, s.** Dross; the refuse of metal tried by
 the fire.
- To SHRUG, v. n.** [*schricken*, Dutch, to tremble.]
 To express horror or dissatisfaction by mo-
 tion of the shoulders, or whole body. *Swift.*
- To SHRUG, v. a.** To contract or draw up. *Hud.*
- SHRUG, s.** [from the verb.] A motion of the
 shoulders usually expressing dislike or aver-
 sion. *Cleaveland.*
- SHRUNK.** The pret. and part. pass. of *shrink*.
- SHRU'NKEN.** The participle passive of *shrink*.
- To SHU'DDER, v. a.** [*schuddren*, Dutch.] To
 quake with fear, or with aversion. *Dryden.*
- To SHU'FFLE, v. a.** [*syfeling*, Sax. a bustle; a
 tumult.]
 1 To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultu-
 ously, so as that one thing takes the place of
 another. *Blackmore.*
 2 To change the position of cards with respect to
 each other. *Bacon.*
 3 To remove, or introduce, with some artificia
 or fraudulent tumult. *Dryden.*
 4 To shuffle off. To get rid of. *Locke.*
 5 To shuffle up. To form tumultuously or frau-
 dulently. *Howel.*
- To SHU'FFLE, v. n.**
 1 To throw the cards in a new order. *Granville.*
 2 To play mean tricks; to practise frauds; to
 evade fair questions. *South.*
 3 To struggle; to shift. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To move with an irregular gait. *Shakespeare.*
- SHU'FFLE, s.** [from the verb.]
 1 The act of disordering things, or making them
 take confusedly the place of each other. *Bent.*
 2 A trick; an artifice. *L'Estrange.*
- SHU'FFLECAP, s.** [*shuffle* and *cap*.] A play at
 which money is shaken in a hat. *Arbutnot.*
- SHU'FFLER, s.** [from *shuffle*.] He who plays
 tricks or shuffles.
- SHU'FFLINGLY, ad.** [from *shuffle*.] With an
 irregular gait. *Dryden.*
- To SHUN, v. a.** [*ascunian*, Sax.] To avoid; to de-
 cline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew. *Wal.*

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- SHU'NLESS**, *a.* [from *shun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shakespeare.*
- To SHUT**, *v. a.* pret. *I shut*; part. pass. *shut*. [*scittan*, Sax. *schutten*, Dutch.]
- 1 To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open. *Milton.*
 - 2 To enclose; to confine. *Galatians.*
 - 3 To prohibit; to bar. *Milton.*
 - 4 To exclude. *Dryden.*
 - 5 To contract; not to keep expanded. *Deut.*
 - 6 To shut out. To exclude; to deny admission to. *Locke.*
 - 7 To shut up. To close; to make impervious; to make impassable. *Raleigh.*
 - 8 To shut up. To confine; to enclose; to imprison. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 9 To shut up. To conclude. *Knolles.*
- To SHUT**, *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself: as flowers open in the day, and shut at night.
- SHUT**, part. ad. Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange.*
- SHUT**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Close; act of shutting. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Small door or cover. *Wilkins.*
- SHUTTER**, *s.* [from *shut*.]
- 1 One that shuts.
 - 2 A cover; a door. *Dryden.*
- SHUTTLE**, *s.* [*schietspoele*, Dutch; *skutul*, Islandick.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads. *Sandys.*
- SHUTTLECOCK**, *s.* See **SHUTTLECOCK**. A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. *Spenser.*
- SHY**, *a.* [*schoue*, Dutch, *schifo*, Italian.]
- 1 Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 Cautious; wary; chary. *Hudibras.*
 - 3 Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach. *Norris.*
 - 4 Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance. *Southern.*
- SIBILANT**, *a.* [*sibilans*, Lat.] Hissing. *Holder.*
- SIBILATION**, *s.* [*sibilo*, Lat.] A hissing sound. *Bacon.*
- SICAMORE**, *s.* [*sicamorus*, Lat.] A tree. *Peach.*
- To SICCATE**, *v. a.* [*sicco*, Lat.] To dry.
- SICCATION**, *s.* [from *siccate*.] The act of drying.
- SICCI'FICAL**, *a.* [*siccus* and *fo*, Lat.] Causing dryness.
- SICCI'FICK**, *a.* [*siccus* and *fo*, Lat.] Causing dryness.
- SICCITY**, *s.* [*siccity*, Fr. *siccity*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture. *Wiseman.*
- SICE**, *s.* [*six*, Fr.] The number six at dice. *Dryden.*
- SICE**, *ad.* Such. See **SUCH**. *Spenser.*
- SICK**, *a.* [*seec*, Sax. *sieck*, Dutch.]
- 1 Afflicted with disease. *Cleaveland.*
 - 2 Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.
 - 3 Corrupted. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Disgusted. *Pope.*
- To SICK**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- To SICKEN**, *v. a.* [from *sick*.]
- 1 To make sick; to disease. *Prior.*
 - 2 To weaken; to impair. *Shakespeare.*
- To SICKEN**, *v. n.*
- 1 To grow sick; to fall into disease. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. *Shak.*
 - 3 To be disgusted, or disordered, with abhorrence. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To grow weak; to decay; to languish. *Pope.*
- SICKER**, *a.* [*siccr*, Welsh, *seker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- SICKER**, *ad.* Surely; certainly. *Spenser.*
- SICKLE**, *s.* [*sicol*, Sax. *sickel*, Dutch, from *secale*, or *sicula*, Lat.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook. *South.*
- SICKLEMAN**, *s.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper. *Shakespeare.*
- SICKLER**, *s.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper. *Shakespeare.*
- SICKLINESS**, *s.* [from *sickly*.] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease. *Graunt.*
- SICKLY**, *ad.* [from *sick*.] Not in health. *Sha.*
- SICKLY**, *a.* [from *sick*.]
- 1 Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Faint; weak; languid. *Prior.*

SIG

- To SICKLY**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased to taint with the hue of disease: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- SICKNESS**, *s.* [from *sick*.]
- 1 State of being diseased. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Disease; malady. *Watts.*
 - 3 Disorder in the organs of digestion.
- SIDE**, *s.* [*side*, Sax. *sijde*, Dutch.]
- 1 The part of animals fortified by the ribs. *Thom.*
 - 2 Any part of any body opposed to any other part. *Wilkins.*
 - 3 The right or left. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Margin; edge; verge. *Roscommon.*
 - 5 Any thing of local respect. *Milton.*
 - 6 Party; interest; faction; sect. *Sprat.*
 - 7 Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. *Tillotson.*
 - 8 It is used to note consanguinity: as, he is cousin by his father's side.
- SIDE**, *a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 Lateral. *Ereodus.*
 - 2 Oblique; indirect. *Hooker.*
- To SIDE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To lean on one side. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To take a party; to engage in a faction. *Swift.*
- SIDEBOARD**, *s.* [*side* and *board*.] The side table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table. *Dryden.*
- SIDEBOX**, *s.* [*side* and *box*.] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre. *Pope.*
- SIDEFLY**, *s.* An insect. *Derham.*
- To SIDE**, *v. n.* [from *side*.]
- 1 To go with the body the narrowest way. *Swift.*
 - 2 To lie on the side. *Swift.*
- SIDELONG**, *a.* [*side* and *long*.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. *Locke.*
- SIDELONG**, *ad.*
- 1 Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition. *Dryden.*
 - 2 On the side. *Evelyn.*
- SIDER**, *s.* See **CIDER**.
- SIDERAL**, *a.* [*sidus*, Lat.] Starry; astral. *Milton.*
- SIDERATED**, *a.* [*sideratus*, Lat.] Blasted; planet-struck. *Brown.*
- SIDERATION**, *s.* [*sideration*, Fr. *sideratio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification; a blast; a sudden deprivation of sense. *Ray.*
- SIDESADDLE**, *s.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A woman's seat on horseback.
- SIDESMAN**, *s.* [*side* and *man*.] An assistant to the church-warden. *Ayliffe.*
- SIDEWAYS**, *ad.* [*side* and *way*, or *wise*.] Late.
- SIDEWISE**, *ad.* [*side* and *wise*.] Late.
- SIEGE**, *s.* [*siege*, Fr.]
- 1 The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Knolles.*
 - 2 Any continued endeavour to gain possession. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Seat; throne. obsolete. *Spenser.*
 - 4 Place; class; rank: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Stool. *Brown.*
- To SIEGE**, *v. a.* [*sieger*, Fr.] To besiege: not in use. *Spenser.*
- SIEVE**, *s.* [from *sift*.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a boulder; searce. *Dryden.*
- To SIFT**, *v. a.* [*siftan*, Sax. *siften*, Dutch.]
- 1 To separate by a sieve. *Wotton.*
 - 2 To separate; to part. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To examine; to try. *Hooker.*
- SIFTER**, *s.* [from *sift*.] He who sifts.
- SIG** was used by the Saxons for victory; as *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver. *Gibson.*
- To SIGH**, *v. n.* [*sican*, *sicettan*, Sax. *suchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Dryden.*
- To SIGH**, *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior.*
- SIGH**, *s.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained, as in sadness. *Taylor.*
- SIGHT**, *s.* [*gesithe*, Sax. *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dutch.]
- 1 Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing. *Bacon.*

SIG

- 2 Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. *Dryden.*
 3 Act of seeing or beholding; view. *Locke.*
 4 Notice; knowledge. *Wake.*
 5 Eye; instrument of seeing. *Dryden.*
 6 Aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye: as, the *sights* of a quadrant. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Spectacle; show; thing to be seen. *Pope.*
 SI'GHTED, *a.* [from *sight*.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition as, *quicksighted*, *shortsighted*.
 SI'GHTFULNESS, *s.* [*sight* and *full*.] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. *Sidney.*
 SI'GHTLESS, *a.* [from *sight*.]
 1 Wanting sight; blind. *Pope.*
 2 Not sightly; offensive to the eye; displeasing to look at. *Shakespeare.*
 SI'GHTLY, *a.* [from *sight*.] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. *Addison.*
 SI'GIL, *s.* [*sigillum*, Lat.] A seal. *Dryden.*
 SIGN, *s.* [*signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat.]
 1 A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown. *Holder.*
 2 A wonder; a miracle. *Milton.*
 3 A picture, or token, hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within. *Donne.*
 4 A monument; a memorial. *Numbers.*
 5 A constellation in the zodiack. *Dryden.*
 6 Note or token given without words. *Luke.*
 7 Mark of distinction; cognizance. *Milton.*
 8 Typical representation; symbol. *Brerewood.*
 9 A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign manual*.
 To SIGN, *v. a.* [*signo*, Lat.]
 1 To mark. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [From *signer*, Fr.] To ratify by hand or seal. *Dryden.*
 3 To betoken; to signify; to represent typically. *Taylor.*
 SI'GNAL, *s.* [*signal*, Fr.] Notice given by a sign; a sign that gives notice. *Dryden.*
 SI'GNAL, *a.* [*signal*, Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon.*
 SIGNA'LITY, *s.* [from *signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable. *Glanville.*
 To SI'GNALIZE, *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Swift.*
 SI'GNALLY, *ad.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South.*
 SIGNA'TION, *s.* [*signo*, Lat.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown.*
 SI'GNATURE, *s.* [*signature*, Fr.]
 1 A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark. *Watts.*
 2 A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out. *More.*
 3 Proof drawn from marks. *Rogers.*
 4 (Among printers.) Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.
 SI'GNATURIST, *s.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. *Brown.*
 SI'GNER, *s.* [from *sign*.] One that signs.
 SI'GNET, *s.* [*signette*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal manual of a king. *Dryden.*
 SIGNI'FICANCE, } *s.* [from *signify*.]
 SIGNI'FICANCY, }
 1 Power of signifying; meaning. *Stillington.*
 2 Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. *Swift.*
 3 Importance; moment; consequence. *Addison.*
 SIGNI'FICANT, *a.* [*significant*, Fr. *significans*, Lat.]
 1 Expressive of something beyond the external mark. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Betokening; standing as a sign of something. *Raleigh.*
 3 Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning. *Hooker.*
 4 Important; momentous.
 SIGNI'FICANTLY, *ad.* [from *significant*.] With force of expression. *South.*
 SIGNIFICA'TION, *s.* [*signification*, Fr. *significatio*, Lat.]

SIL

- 1 The act of making known by signs. *South.*
 2 Meaning expressed by a sign or word. *Holder.*
 SIGNI'FICATIVE, *a.* [*significatif*, Fr.]
 1 Betokening by an external sign. *Brerewood.*
 2 Forcible; strongly expressive. *Camden.*
 SIGNI'FICATORY, *s.* [from *signify*.] That which signifies or betokens. *Taylor.*
 To SI'GNIFY, *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr. *significo*, Lat.]
 1 To declare by some token or sign. *Dryden.*
 2 To mean; to express. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To import; to weigh. *Taylor.*
 4 To make known; to declare. *Swift.*
 To SI'GNIFY, *v. n.* To express meaning with force. *Ben Jonson.*
 SI'GNIORY, *s.* [*seignoria*, Italian.] Lordship; dominion. *Daniel.*
 SI'GNPOST, *s.* [*sign* and *post*.] That upon which a sign hangs. *Ben Jonson.*
 SI'KER, *a.* and *ad.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. See *SICKER*. *Spenser.*
 SI'KERNESSE, *s.* [from *siker*.] Sureness; safety.
 SI'LENCE, *s.* [*silence*, Fr. *silentium*, Lat.]
 1 The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech. *Milton.*
 2 Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. *Shakesp.*
 3 Secrecy.
 4 Stillness; not noise. *Pope.*
 5 Not mention; oblivion. *Milton.*
 SI'LENCE, *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech. *Shakespeare.*
 To SI'LENCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak. *Clarendon.*
 2 To still. *Waller.*
 SI'LENT, *a.* [*silens*, Lat.]
 1 Not speaking; mute. *Psalms.*
 2 Not talkative; not loquacious. *Broome.*
 3 Still; having no noise. *Milton.*
 4 Wanting efficacy. *Raleigh.*
 5 Not mentioning. *Milton.*
 SI'LENTLY, *ad.* [from *silent*.]
 1 Without speech. *Dryden.*
 2 Without noise. *Dryden.*
 3 Without mention. *Locke.*
 SILI'CIOUS, *a.* [from *cilicium*; it should be therefore written *cilicious*.] Made of hair. *Br.*
 SILI'CULOSE, *a.* [*silicula*, Lat.] Husky; full of husks.
 SILI'GINOSE, *a.* [*siliginosus*, Latin.] Made of fine wheat.
 SI LIQUA, *s.* [Lat.]
 1 A carat, of which six make a scruple.
 2 The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.
 SI'LIQUOSE, } *a.* [*siliqua*, Lat.] Having a pod,
 SI'LIQUOUS, } or capsula. *Arouthnot.*
 SILK, *s.* [*seolc*, Sax.]
 1 The thread of the worm that turns afterward to a butterfly. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The stuff made of the worm's thread. *Shak.*
 SI'LKEN, *a.* [from *silk*.]
 1 Made of silk. *Milton.*
 2 Soft; tender. *Dryden.*
 3 Dressed in silk. *Shakespeare.*
 SILKME'RCER, *s.* [*silk* and *merc*.] A dealer in silk.
 SILKWEA'VER, *s.* [*silk* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs. *Dryden.*
 SI'LKWORM, *s.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk. *Dryden.*
 SI'LKY, *a.* [from *silk*.]
 1 Made of silk.
 2 Soft; pliant. *Shakespeare.*
 SILL, *s.* [*syl*, Sax. *sulle*, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door. *Swift.*
 SI'LLABUB, *s.* Curds made by milking upon vinegar. *Wotton.*
 SI'LLILY, *ad.* [from *silly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly. *Dryden.*
 SI'LLINESS, *s.* [from *silly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly. *L'Estrange.*
 SI'LLY, *a.* [*selig*, German, *Skinner*.]
 1 Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.
 2 Weak; helpless. *Spenser.*
 3 Foolish; witless. *Watts.*

SIM

- SILLYHOW**, *s.* [*selig*, happy, and *heqft*, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. *Brown.*
- SILT**, *s.* Mud; slime. *Hale.*
- SILVAN**, *a.* [*silva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods. *Dryden.*
- SILVER**, *s.* [*seolfer*, Sax. *silver*, Dutch.]
- 1 A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*
 - 2 Any thing of soft splendour. *Pope.*
 - 3 Money made of silver.
- SILVER**, *a.*
- 1 Made of silver. *Genesis.*
 - 2 White like silver. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Having a pale lustre. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Soft of voice. *Spenser.*
- To SILVER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To cover superficially with silver. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To adorn with mild lustre. *Pope.*
- SILVERBEATER**, *s.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver. *Boyle.*
- SILVERLING**, *s.* A silver coin. *Isaiah.*
- SILVERLY**, *ad.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver. *Shakespeare.*
- SILVERSMITH**, *s.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver. *Acts.*
- SILVERTHISTLE**, *s.* [*acanthium vulgare*.] A plant.
- SILVERWEED**, *s.* [*argentina*.] A plant.
- SILVERTREE**, *s.* [*conocarpodendron*.] A plant. *Milton.*
- SILVERY**, *a.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver. *Woodward.*
- SIMAR**, *s.* [*simarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe. *Dryden.*
- SIMILAR**, } *a.* [*similaire*, Fr. from *similis*,
SIMILARY, } Lat.]
- 1 Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform. *Boyle.*
 - 2 Resembling; having resemblance. *Hale.*
- SIMILARITY**, *s.* [from *similar*.] Likeness; uniformity. *Asbuthnot.*
- SIMILE**, *s.* [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized. *Shakespeare.*
- SIMILITUDE**, *s.* [*similitudo*, Lat.]
- 1 Likeness; resemblance. *South.*
 - 2 Comparison; simile. *Wotton.*
- SIMITAR**, *s.* See **CIMETER**. A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.
- To SIMMER**, *v. n.* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing. *Boyle.*
- SIMNEL**, *s.* [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.
- SIMONIACK**, *s.* [*simoniaque*, Fr. *simoniacus*, Lat.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church. *Ayliffe.*
- SIMONIACAL**, *a.* [from *simoniack*.] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment. *Spectator.*
- SIMONY**, *s.* [*simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferments. *Garth.*
- To SIMPER**, *v. n.* [*symbelan*, Sax. to keep holiday. *Skinner*.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly. *Sidney.*
- SIMPER**, *s.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile. *Pope.*
- SIMPLE**, *a.* [*simplex*, Lat. *simple*, Fr.]
- 1 Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Uncompounded; unmingled, single; only one; plain; not complicated. *Watts.*
 - 3 Silly; not wise; not cunning. *Proverbs.*
- SIMPLE**, *s.* [*simple*, Fr.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug; an herb. *Temple.*
- To SIMPLE**, *v. n.* To gather simples. *Garth.*
- SIMPLENESS**, *s.* [from *simple*.] The quality of being simple. *Digby.*
- SIMPLER**, *s.* [from *simple*.] A simplist; an herbalist.
- SIMPLESS**, *s.* [*simplesse*, Fr.] Simplicity; silliness; folly; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- SIMPLETON**, *s.* [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. *L'Esrange.*
- SIMPLICITY**, *s.* [*simplicitas*, Lat.]

SIN

- 1 Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit. *Sidney.*
 - 2 Plainness; not abstruseness. *Hammond.*
 - 3 Plainness; not finery. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded. *Brown.*
 - 5 Weakness; silliness. *Hooker.*
- SIMPLIST**, *s.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples. *Brown.*
- SIMPLY**, *ad.* [from *simple*.]
- 1 Without art; without subtilty, plainly; artlessly. *Milton.*
 - 2 Of itself; without addition. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Merely; solely. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Foolishly; sillily.
- SIMULAR**, *s.* [*simulo*, Lat.] One that counterfeits. *Shakespeare.*
- To SIMULATE**, * *v. a.* [*simulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Bailey.*
- SIMULATION**, *s.* [*simulatio*, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not. *Bacon.*
- SIMULTANEOUS**, *a.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time. *Glan.*
- SIN**, *s.* [*syn*, Sax.]
- 1 An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Habitual negligence of religion. *Watts.*
- To SIN**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion. *Psalms.*
 - 2 To offend against right. *Shakespeare.*
- SINCE**, *ad.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from *sithe*, Sax.]
- 1 Because that. *Locke.*
 - 2 From the time that. *Pope.*
 - 3 Ago; before this. *Sidney.*
- SINCE**, *prep.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present. *Dryden.*
- SINCE'RE**, *a.* [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincere*, Fr.]
- 1 Unhurt; uninjured. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Pure; unmingled. *Atterbury.*
 - 3 Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt. *Law.*
- SINCE'RELY**, *ad.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy. *Watts.*
- SINCE'RENESS**, } *a.* [*sincerité*, Fr. from *sin-*
SINCE'RITY, } *cere*.]
- 1 Honesty of intention; purity of mind. *Rogers.*
 - 2 Freedom from hypocrisy. *Pope.*
- SINDON**, *s.* [Lat.] A fold; a wrapper. *Bacon.*
- SINE**, *s.* [*sinus*, Lat.] A right sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*
- SINECURE**, *s.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Garth.*
- SINÉW**, *s.* [*senwe*, Sax. *senewen*, Dutch.]
- 1 A tendon; the ligaments by which the joints are moved. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the sinews of war. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Muscle or nerve. *Davies.*
- To SINEW**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- SINÉWED**, *a.* [from *sinew*.]
- 1 Furnished with sinews. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shakespeare.*
- SINÉWSHRUNK**, *a.* [*sinew* and *shrunk*.] A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been over-ridder, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
- SINÉWY**, *a.* [from *sinew*.]
- 1 Consisting of a sinew; nervous. *Donne.*
 - 2 Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible. *Shak.*
- SINFUL**, *a.* [*sin* and *full*.]
- 1 Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified. *Mil.*
 - 2 Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. *South.*
- SINFULLY**, *ad.* Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God. *South.*
- SINFULNESS**, *s.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness. *Wake.*

SIN

To SING, *v. n.* pret. *I sang* or *sung*; part. p. *se. sung*. [*singan*, Sax. *singia*, Islandick; *singhen*, Dutch.]

- 1 To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically. *Dryden.*
- 2 To utter sweet sounds inarticulately. *Bacon.*
- 3 To make any small or shrill noise. *Pope.*
- 4 To tell in poetry. *Prior.*

To SING, *v. a.*

- 1 To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton.*
- 2 To celebrate, or give praise to, in verse. *Add.*
- 3 To utter melodiously. *Shakespeare.*

To SINGE, *v. a.* [*sængan*, Sax. *senghen*, Dutch.]

To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially. *L' Estrange.*

SINGER, *s.* [from *sing*.] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.

SINGINGMASTER, *s.* [*sing* and *master*.] One who teaches to sing. *Addison.*

SINGLE, *a.* [*singulus*, Lat.]

- 1 One; not double; not more than one. *Pope.*
- 2 Particular; individual. *Watts.*
- 3 Not compounded. *Denham.*
- 4 Alone; having no companion; having no assistant. *Dryden.*
- 5 Unmarried. *Bacon.*
- 6 Not complicated. *Matthew.*
- 7 Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; simple: a scriptural sense. *Dryden.*
- 8 That in which one is opposed to one; as, single combat.

To SINGLE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

- 1 To choose out from among others. *Milton.*
- 2 To sequester; to withdraw. *Hooker.*
- 3 To take alone. *Hooker.*
- 4 To separate. *Sidney.*

SINGLENESS, *s.* [from *single*.]

- 1 Not duplicity or multiplicity; the state of being only one.
- 2 Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness. *Hook.*

SINGLY, *ad.* [from *single*.]

- 1 Individually; particularly. *Taylor.*
- 2 Only; by himself. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Without partners or associates. *Pope.*
- 4 Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SINGULAR, *a.* [*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Lat.]

- 1 Single; not complex; not compound. *Watts.*
2. (In grammar.) Expressing only one; not plural. *Locke.*
- 3 Particular; unexampled. *Denham.*
- 4 Having something not common to others. *Till.*
- 5 Alone; that of which there is but one. *Add.*

SINGULARITY, *s.* [*singularité*, Fr.]

- 1 Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others. *Raleigh.*
- 2 Any thing remarkable; a curiosity; uncommon character or form. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Particular privilege or prerogative. *Hooker.*
- 4 Character or manners different from those of others. *South.*

To SINGULARIZE, *v. a.* [*se singulariser*, Fr.] To make single.

SINGULARLY, *ad.* [from *singular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others. *South.*

SINGULT, *s.* [*singultus*, Lat.] A sigh. *Spenser.*

SINISTER, *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.]

- 1 Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. *Dryden.*
- 2 Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair. *South.*
- 3 [From *sinistre*, Fr.] Unlucky; inauspicious. The accent on the second syllable. *B. Jonson.*

SINISTROUS, *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrongheaded. *Bentley*

SINISTROUSLY, *ad.* [from *sinistrous*.]

- 1 With a tendency to the left. *Brown.*
- 2 Perversely; absurdly.

To SINK, *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sanken*. [*sencan*, Sax. *senken*, Ger.]

- 1 To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom. *Milton.*
- 2 To fall gradually. *2 Kings.*
- 3 To enter or penetrate into any body. *Samuel.*
- 4 To lose height; to fall to a level. *Addison.*
- 5 To lose or want prominence. *Dryden.*

SIR

be overwhelmed or depressed. *Milton.*

To be received; to be impressed. *Locke*

8 To decline; to decrease; to decay. *Addison.*

9 To fall into rest or indolence. *Addison.*

10 To fall into any state worse than the former to tend to ruin. *Dryden.*

To SINK, *v. a.*

- 1 To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating. *Bacon.*
- 2 To delve; to make by delving. *Boyle.*
- 3 To depress; to degrade. *Prior.*
- 4 To plunge into destruction. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 To make to fall. *Woodward.*
- 6 To bring low; to diminish in quantity. *Add.*
- 7 To crush; to overbear; to depress. *Pope.*
- 8 To diminish; to degrade. *Rogers.*
- 9 To make; to decline. *Rowe.*
- 10 To suppress; to conceal. *Swift.*

SINK, *s.* [*sinc*, Sax.]

- 1 A drain; a jakes. *Shakespeare*
- 2 Any place where corruption is gathered. *Ben Jonson.*

SINLESS, *a.* [from *sin*.] Exempt from sin. *Rog.*

SINLESSNESS, *s.* [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin. *Boyle.*

SINNER, *s.* [from *sin*.]

- 1 One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good. *South.*
- 2 An offender; a criminal. *Pope.*

SINOFFERING, *s.* [*sin* and *offering*.] An expiation or sacrifice for sin. *Ereolus.*

SINOPER, or Sinople, *s.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsworth.*

To SINUATE, *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Lat.] To bend in and out. *Woodward.*

SINUA'TION, *s.* [from *sinuate*.] A bending in and out. *Hale.*

SINUOSITY, *s.* [from *sinuous*.] The quality of being sinuous.

SINUOUS, *a.* [*sinueux*, Fr. from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out. *Brown.*

SINUS, *s.* [Lat.]

- 1 A bay of the sea; an opening of the land. *Bur*
- 2 Any fold or opening.

To SIP, *v. a.* [*sipan*, Sax. *sippen*, Dutch.]

- 1 To drink by small draughts. *Pope*
- 2 To drink in small quantities. *Milton.*
- 3 To drink out of. *Dryden.*

To SIP, *v. n.* To drink a small quantity. *Dryden.*

SIP, *s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Milton.*

SIPHON, *s.* [*σιφων*.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed. *Tillotson.*

SIPPER, *s.* [from *sip*.] One that sips.

SIPPET, *s.* [from *sip*.] A small sip.

SIR, *s.* [*sire*, Fr. *seignior*, Ital. *senor*, Span. *senior*, Lat.]

- 1 The word of respect in compellation. *Shakes.*
- 2 The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.*
- 3 It is sometimes used for man. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addison.*

SIRE, *s.* [*sire*, Fr. *senior*, Lat.]

- 1 A father. *Prior.*
- 2 It is used of beasts: as, the horse had a good sire.
- 3 It is used in composition; as, grandsire.

To SIRE, *v. a.* To beget; to produce. *Shakesp.*

SIREN, *s.* [Lat.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous enticer. *Shakespeare.*

SIRIASIS, *s.* [*σιριασις*.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

SIRIUS, *s.* [Lat.] The dogstar.

SIRNAME,* *s.* [*sire* and *name*.] The family name. *Ash.*

To SIRNAME,* *v. a.* To give the name of a family: to give an additional name. *Ash.*

SIROCCO, *s.* [Ital.] The southeast or Syrian wind. *Milton.*

SIRRAH, *s.* [*sir*, *ha!* Minshew.] A compellation of reproach and insult. *L' Estrange.*

SIRUP, { *s.* [Arabick.] The juice of vegetables

SIRUP, { boiled with sugar. *Sidne*

SIX

- SIRUPED**, *a.* [from *sirup*.] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets. *Drayon.*
- SIRUPY**, *a.* [from *sirup*.] Resembling sirup. *Mortimer.*
- SISE**, *s.* [contracted from *assize*.] *Donne.*
- SISKIN**, *s.* A bird; a greenfinch.
- SISTER**, *s.* [*sceoster*, Sax. *zuster*, Dutch.]
- 1 A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother. *Job.*
 - 2 A woman of the same faith; a christian; one of the same nature; human being. *James.*
 - 3 A female of the same kind. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 One of the same kind; one of the same condition. *Pope.*
- SISTER in Law**, *s.* A husband or wife's sister. *Ruth.*
- SISTERHOOD**, *s.* [from *sister*.]
- 1 The office or duty of a sister. *Daniel.*
 - 2 A set of sisters.
 - 3 A number of women of the same order. *Add.*
- SISTERLY**, *a.* [from *sister*.] Like a sister; becoming a sister. *Shakespeare.*
- To SIT**, *v. n. pret. I sat.* [*sitan*, Goth. *sittan*, Sax. *setten*, Dutch.]
- 1 To rest upon the buttocks. *May.*
 - 2 To perch. *Bourd.*
 - 3 To be in a state of rest, or idleness. *Milton.*
 - 4 To be in a local position. *Milton.*
 - 5 To rest as a weight or burden. *Taylor.*
 - 6 To settle; to abide. *Milton.*
 - 7 To brood; to incubate. *Bacon.*
 - 8 To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness. *Shakespeare.*
 - 9 To be placed in order to be painted. *Garth.*
 - 10 To be in any situation or condition. *Swift.*
 - 11 To be convened, as an assembly. *Luke.*
 - 12 To be placed at the table. *Milton.*
 - 13 To exercise authority. *Milton.*
 - 14 To be in any solemn assembly as a member. *1 Maccabees.*
 - 15 To sit down. To begin a siege. *Clarendon.*
 - 16 To sit down. To rest; to cease as satisfied. *Rogers.*
 - 17 To sit down. To settle, to fix abode. *Spenser.*
 - 18 To sit out. To be without engagement or employment. *Sanderson.*
 - 19 To sit up. To rise from lying to sitting. *Lake.*
 - 20 To sit up. To watch; not to go to bed. *Ben Jonson.*
- To SIT**, *v. a.*
- 1 To keep the seat upon. *Prior.*
 - 2 To place on a seat. *Bacon.*
- SITE**, *s.* [*situs*, Lat.] Situation; local position. *Bentley.*
- SITFAST**, *s.* [*sit* and *fast*.] A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
- SITH**, *ad.* [*sithe*, Sax.] Since; seeing that; obsolete. *Hooker.*
- SITHF**, *s.* [*sithe*, Sax.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Peacham.*
- SITHE**, *s.* Time; obsolete. *Peacham.*
- SITHENCE**, *ad.* [now contracted to *since*.] Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*
- SITHNESS**, *ad.* Since. *Spenser.*
- SITTER**, *s.* [from *sit*.]
- 1 One that sits. *Bacon.*
 - 2 A bird that broods. *Mortimer.*
- SITTING**, *s.* [from *sit*.]
- 1 The posture of sitting on a seat. *Psalms.*
 - 2 The act of resting on a seat. *Psalms.*
 - 3 A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter. *Dryden.*
 - 4 A meeting of an assembly. *Bacon.*
 - 5 A course of study unintermitted. *Locke.*
 - 6 A time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit. *Dryden.*
 - 7 Incubation. *Addison.*
- SITUATE**, *part. a.* [*situs*, Lat.]
- 1 Placed with respect to any thing else. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Placed; consisting. *Milton.*
- SITUATION**, *s.* [from *situate*.]
- 1 Local respect; position. *Addison.*
 - 2 Condition; state. *Rogers.*
- SIX**, *a.* [*six*, Fr.] Twice three one more than five.

SKE

- SIX and seven**, *s.* To be at six and seven, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. *Shakesp.*
- SIXFOLD**,* *a.* [*six* and *fold*.] Repeated six times; doubled six times. *Ash.*
- SIXPENCE**, *s.* [*six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling. *Pope.*
- SIXSCORE**, *a.* [*six* and *score*.] Six times twenty. *Sandys.*
- SIXTEEN**, *a.* [*sixtyne*, Sax.] Six and ten.
- SIXTEENTH**, *a.* [*sixteotha*, Sax.] The sixth after the tenth.
- SIXTH**, *a.* [*sixta*, Sax.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.
- SIXTH**, *s.* [from the adj.] A sixth part. *Cheyne.*
- SIXTHLY**, *a.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place. *Bacon.*
- SIXTIETH**, *a.* [*sixteogotha*, Sax.] The tenth six times repeated.
- SIXTY**, *a.* [*sixtig*, Sax.] Six times ten.
- SIZE**, *s.* [*assise*, Fr.]
- 1 Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 A settled quantity. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Figurative bulk; condition. *Swift.*
 - 4 [From *sisa*, Ital.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.
- To SIZE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To adjust, or arrange according to size. *Dry.*
 - 2 To settle, to fix. *Bacon.*
 - 3 To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.
- SIZED**, *a.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude. *Shakespeare.*
- SIZABLE**, *a.* [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others. *Arbutnot.*
- SIZER** or **Servitor**, *s.* A certain rank of students in the universities. *Corbet.*
- SIZERS**, *s.* See **SCISSARS**. *Tusser.*
- SIZINESS**, *s.* [from *sizy*.] Glutinousness; viscosity. *Floyer.*
- SIZY**, *a.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Arbu.*
- SKADDLE**, *s.* [*sceathnisse*, Sax.] Hurt; damage.
- SKADDONS**, *s.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*
- SKALNSMATE**, *s.* A messmate. *Shakespeare.*
- SKATE**, *s.* [*sceadda*, Sax.]
- 1 A flat sea fish.
 - 2 A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice. *Thomson.*
- SKE'AN**, *s.* [Irish and Erse.] A short sword; a knife. *Bacon.*
- SKEG**, *s.* A wild plum.
- SKEGGER**, *s.* *Skeggers* are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and never thrive to any bigness. *Wotton.*
- SKEIN**, *s.* [*escaigne*, Fr.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled. *Ben Jonson.*
- SKELETON**, *s.* [*σκελετος*.]
- 1 (In anatomy.) The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincy.*
 - 2 The compages of the principle parts. *Hale.*
- SKE'LLUM**, *s.* [*skelm*, Ger.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skinner.*
- SKEP**, *s.* [*scephen*, lower Sax. to draw.] A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. *Tusser.*
- SKEPTICK**, *s.* [*σκεπτικός*; *sceptique*, Fr.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing. *Pope.*
- SKEPTICAL**, *a.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt. *Bentley.*
- SKEPTICALLY**,* *ad.* [from *skeptical*.] In a skeptical manner; with universal doubt. *Ash.*
- SKEPTICISM**, *s.* [*scepticisme*, Fr. from *skeptick*.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt. *Dryden.*
- SKETCH**, *s.* [*schedula*, Lat.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan. *Addison.*
- To SKETCH**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To draw, by tracing the outline. *Watts.*
 - 2 To plan, by giving the first or principle notion. *Dryden.*
- SKE'WER**, *s.* [*skere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form. *King.*
- To SKE'WER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

SKI

- SKIFF**, *s.* [*esquife*, Fr. *scapha*, Lat.] A small light boat. *Swift.*
- SKI'LFUL**, *a.* [*skill and full*.] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. *Tatler.*
- SKI'LFULLY**, *ad.* [from *skilful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously. *Broome.*
- SKI'LFULNESS**, *s.* [from *skilful*.] Art; ability; dexterousness. *Psalms.*
- SKILL**, *s.* [*skill*, Islandick.]
- 1 Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness. *Milton.*
 - 2 Any particular art. *Hooker.*
- To SKILL**, *v. n.* [*skiia*, Islandick.]
- 1 To be knowing in; to be dexterous at. *Whit.*
 - 2 To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter: not in use. *Hooker.*
- SKI'LLLED**, *a.* [from *skill*.] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with. *Milton.*
- SKI'LLLESS**, *a.* [from *skill*.] Wanting skill; artless: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- SKI'LLET**, *s.* [*escuellette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler. *Shakespeare.*
- To SKIM**, *v. a.* [properly to *scum*.]
- 1 To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface. *Prior.*
 - 2 To take by skimming. *Addison.*
 - 3 To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To cover superficially. Improper: perhaps originally *skin*. *Dryden.*
- To SKIM**, *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along. *Pope.*
- SKI'MBLESKAMBLE**, *a.* Wandering; wild. *Shakespeare.*
- SKI'MMER**, *s.* [from *skim*.] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off. *Mortimer.*
- SKIMMILK**, *s.* [*skim and milk*.] Milk from which the cream has been taken. *King.*
- SKIN**, *s.* [*skind*, Danish.]
- 1 The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf-skin, which is thin and insensible; and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.
 - 2 Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather. *Chapman.*
 - 3 The body; the person. *L'Estrange.*
- To SKIN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To flay; to strip or divest of the skin. *Ellis.*
 - 2 To cover with the skin. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To cover superficially. *Addison.*
- SKINFLINT**, *s.* [*skin and flint*.] A niggardly person.
- SKINK**, *s.* [*scenc*, Sax.]
- 1 Drink; any thing potable.
 - 2 Pottage.
- To SKINK**, *v. n.* [*scencan*, Sax.] To serve drink.
- SKINKER**, *s.* [from *skink*.] One that serves drink. *Dryden.*
- SKINNED**, *a.* [from *skin*.] Having skin. *Sharp.*
- SKINNER**, *s.* [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins, or pelts.
- SKINNINESS**, *s.* [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.
- SKINNY**, *a.* [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin: wanting flesh. *Shakespeare.*
- To SKIP**, *v. n.* [*squittire*, Ital.]
- 1 To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully. *Pope.*
 - 2 To skip over. To pass without notice. *Bacon.*
- To SKIP**, *v. a.* [*esquiner*, Fr.] To miss; to pass. *Shakespeare.*
- SKIP**, *s.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound. *More.*
- SKI'PJACK**, *s.* [*skip and jack*.] An upstart. *L'Estrange.*
- SKI'PKENNEL**, *s.* [*skip and kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.
- SKI'PPER**, *s.* [*scnipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster or shipboy. *Congreve.*
- SKI'PPET**, *s.* [probably from *skiff*.] A small boat: not used. *Spenser.*
- SKI'RMISH**, *s.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war; *escarmouche*, Fr.]

SLA

- 1 A slight fight; less than a set battle. *Philips.*
 - 2 A contest; a contention. *Shakespeare.*
- To SKI'RMISH**, *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle. *Atterbury.*
- SKI'RMISHER**, *s.* [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes. *Ainsworth.*
- To SKIRRE**, *v. a.* [*scir*, Sax. pure, clean] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear. *Shak.*
- To SKIRRE**, *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste. *Shakespeare.*
- SKI'RRET**, *s.* [*sisarum*.] A plant. *Milton.*
- SKIRT**, *s.* [*skiorte*, Swedish.]
- 1 The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 The edge of any part of the dress. *Addison.*
 - 3 Edge; margin; border; extreme part. *Dry.*
- To SKIRT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge. *Addison.*
- SKI'TTISH**, *a.* [*skyc*, Dan. *schew*, Dutch.]
- 1 Shy; easily frightened. *L'Estrange.*
 - 2 Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate. *Hud.*
 - 3 Changeable; fickle. *Shakespeare.*
- SKI'TTISHLY**, *ad.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickle.
- SKI'TTISHNESS**, *s.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonness; fickleness.
- SKI'TTLES**, *s.* A game similar to that of nine pins. *Mason.*
- SKONCE**, *s.* See **SCONCE**. *Carew.*
- SKREEN**, *s.* [*escrein*, Fr.]
- 1 A riddle or coarse sieve. *Tusser.*
 - 2 Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off. *Prior.*
 - 3 Shelter; concealment. *Dryden.*
- To SKREEN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To riddle; to sift.
 - 2 To shade from sun or light, or weather.
 - 3 To keep off light or weather. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To shelter; to protect. *Spectator.*
- SKUE**, *a.* Oblique; sidelong. *Bentley.*
- To SKULK**, *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. *Dryden.*
- SKULL**, *s.* [*skiola*, Islandick.]
- 1 The bone that encloses the head; it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, forms a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy.*
 - 2 [From *sceole*, Sax. a company.] A shoal. See **SCULL**. *Walton.*
- SKU'LLCAP**, *s.* A headpiece.
- SKU'LLCAP**, *s.* [*cassida*, Lat.] A plant.
- SKY**, *s.* [*sky*, Danish.]
- 1 The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. *Roscommon.*
 - 2 The heavens. *Davies.*
 - 3 The weather; the climate. *Shakespeare.*
- SKY'EY**, *a.* [from *sky*.] Ethereal. *Shakespeare.*
- SKY'COLOUR**, *s.* [*sky and colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the sky. *Boyle.*
- SKY'COLOURED**, *a.* [*sky and colour*.] Blue; azure; like the sky. *Addison.*
- SKY'DYED**, *a.* [*sky and die*.] Coloured like the sky. *Pope.*
- SKY'ED**, *a.* [from *sky*.] Enveloped by the skies. *Thomson.*
- SKY'ISH**, *a.* [from *sky*.] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky. *Shakespeare.*
- SKY'LARK**, *s.* [*sky and lark*.] A lark that mounts and sings. *Spectator.*
- SKY'LIGHT**, *s.* [*sky and light*.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling. *Arbuthnot.*
- SKY'ROCKET**, *s.* [*sky and rocket*.] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies. *Addison.*
- SLAB**, *s.*
- 1 A puddle. *Ainsworth.*
 - 2 A plane of stone: as, a marble slab.
- SLAB**, *a.* Thick; viscous; glutinous. *Shaksp.*
- To SLA'BBER**, *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabberen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.
 - 2 To shed or pour any thing.
- To SLA'BBER**, *v. a.* [*slaver* is the word used.]

SLA

- To smear with spittle. *Arbuthnot.*
 To shed; to spill. *Tusser.*
SLA'BBERER, s. [from *slabber*.] He who slabbers; an idiot.
SLA'BBY, a.
 1 Thick; viscous: not used. *Wiseman.*
 2 Wet; floody: in low language. *Gay.*
SLACK, a. [*slacc*, Sax. *slaken*, Islandick.]
 1 Not tense; not hard drawn; loose. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Relaxed; weak; not holding fast. *Milton.*
 3 Remiss; not diligent; not eager. *Hooker.*
 4 Not violent; not rapid. *Dryden.*
 5 Not intense. *Mortimer.*
To SLACK, v. n. [from the adj.]
To SLA'CKEN, v. n.
 1 To be remiss; to neglect. *Deuteronomy.*
 2 To lose the power of cohesion. *Moxon.*
 3 To abate. *Milton.*
 4 To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsworth.*
To SLACK, v. a.
To SLA'CKEN, v. a.
 1 To loosen; to make less tight. *Dryden.*
 2 To relax; to remit. *Davies.*
 3 To ease; to mitigate. *Spenser.*
 4 To remit for want of eagerness. *Milton.*
 5 To cause to be remitted; to make to abate. *Hammond.*
 6 To relieve; to unbind. *Denham.*
 7 To withhold; to use less liberally. *Shakesp.*
 8 To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion. *Mortimer.*
 9 To neglect. *Daniel.*
 10 To repress; to make less quick or forcible. *Add.*
SLACK, s. [from the verb.] Small coal; coal broken in small parts.
SLA'CKLY, ad. [from *slack*.]
 1 Loosely; not tightly; not closely.
 2 Negligently; remissly. *Shakespeare.*
SLA'CKNESS, s. [from *slack*.]
 1 Looseness; not tightness.
 2 Negligence; inattention; remissness. *Shak.*
 3 Want of tendency; tardiness. *Sharp.*
 4 Weakness; not force; not intenseness. *Breve.*
SLAG, s. The dross orcrement of metal. *Boy.*
SLAIE, s. A weaver's reed. *Ainsworth.*
SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay*.
To SLAKE, v. a. [from *slack*, *Skinner*; from *sloch*, Islandick, to quench, *Lye*.] To quench; to extinguish. *Crashaw.*
To SLAKE, v. n. [from *slack*.]
 1 To grow less tense; to be relaxed. *Davies.*
 2 To go out; to be extinguished. *Brown.*
To SLAM, v. a. [*schlagen*, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush.
To SLA'NDER, v. a. [*esclaundrie*, Fr.] To censure falsely; to belie. *Whitgift.*
SLA'NDER, s. [from the verb.]
 1 False invective. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 Disgrace; reproach. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Disreputation; ill name. *Shakespeare.*
SLA'NDERER, s. [from *slander*.] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another. *Taylor.*
SLA'NDEROUS, a. [from *slander*.]
 1 Uttering reproachful falsehoods. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious. *South.*
SLA'NDEROUSLY, ad. [from *slandorous*.] Calumniously; with false reproach. *Daniel.*
SLANG. The preterit of *sling*.
SLANK, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SLANT, a. [from *slanghe*, a serpent, Dut. *Skinner*.] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular. *Blackmore.*
SLA'NTLY, ad. Obliquely; not perpendicu-
SLA'NTWISE, ad. larly; slope. *Tusser.*
SLAP, s. [*schlap*, Ger.] A blow. *Thomson.*
SLAP, ad. [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow. *Arbuthnot.*
To SLAP, v. a. [from the noun.] To strike with a slap. *Prior.*
SLA'PDASH, interj. [*slop* and *dash*.] All at once. *Prior.*
To SLASH, v. a. [*slasa*, to strike, Islandick.]
 1 To cut; to cut with long cuts.
 2 To lash. *Slash* is improper. *King.*

SLE

- To SLASH, v. n.** To strike at random with a sword; to lay about him.
SLASH, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Cut; wound. *Clarendon.*
 2 A cut in cloth. *Shakespeare.*
SLATCH, s. [a sea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.
SLATE, s. [from *slit*: *slate* is in some countries a crack; or from *esclate*, a tile, Fr.] A gray stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon. *Grew.*
To SLATE, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile. *Swift.*
SLA'TER, s. [from *slate*.] One who covers with slates or tiles.
SLA'TTERN, s. [*slaetti*, Swedish.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice. *Dryden.*
SLA'TTERNLY, ad. [from *slattern*.] With extreme negligence. *Chesterfield.*
SLA'TY, a. [from *slate*.] Having the nature of slate. *Woodward.*
SLAVE, s. [*esclave*, Fr.]
 1 One mancipated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant. *Addison.*
 2 One that has lost the power of resistance. *Wil.*
To SLAVE, v. n. [from the noun.] To drudge; to toil; to toil. *Swift.*
SLA'VE, s. [*salira*, Lat. *slafa*, Islan.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivell. *Pope.*
To SLA'VE, v. n. [from the noun.]
 1 To be smeared with spittle. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To emit spittle. *Sidney.*
To SLA'VE, v. a. To smear with drivell. *Dry.*
SLA'VERER, s. [*slabbaerd*, Dutch, from *slaver*.] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.
SLA'VERY, s. [from *slave*.] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave. *King Charles.*
SLA'UGHTER, s. [*onslaugt*, Sax.] Massacre; destruction by the sword. *Dryden.*
To SLA'UGHTER, v. a. [from the noun.] To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword. *Shakespeare.*
SLA'UGHTERHOUSE, s. [*slaughter* and *house*.] A house in which beasts are killed for the butcher. *Shakespeare.*
SLA'UGHTERMAN, s. [*slaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing. *Shakespeare.*
SLA'UGHTEROUS, a. [from *slaughter*.] Destructive; murderous. *Shakespeare.*
SLA'VISH, a. [from *slave*.] Servile; mean; base; dependant. *Milton.*
SLA'VISHLY, ad. Servilely; meanly.
SLA'VISHNESS, s. [from *slavish*.] Servility; meanness.
To SLAY, v. a. pret. *slew*; part. pass. *slain*. [*slahan*, Goth. *slean*, Saxon, *slachten*, Dutch, to strike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death. *Prior.*
SLA'YER, s. [from *slay*.] Killer; murderer; destroyer. *Abbot.*
SLEAZY, a. Weak; wanting substance.
SLED, s. [*slæd*, Dan. *sledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels. *Dryden.*
SLE'DDED, a. [from *sled*.] Mounted on a sled. *Shakespeare.*
SLEDGE, s. [*sleeg*, Sax. *sleggia*, Islan.]
 1 A large heavy hammer. *Moxon.*
 2 A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a sled. *Mortimer.*
SLEEK, a. [*sleych*, Dutch.]
 1 Smooth; nitid; glossy. *Drayton.*
 2 Not rough; not harsh. *Milton.*
To SLEEK, v. a. [from the adjective.]
 1 To comb smooth and even. *Milton.*
 2 To render soft, smooth, or glossy. *Boyle.*
SLEE'KLY, ad. [from *sleek*.] Smoothly; glossily. *Shakespeare.*
SLEE'KNESS, s. The state or quality of being sleek. *Asla.*
To SLEEP, v. n. [*sleepan*, Sax. *slaepen*, Dutch.]
 1 To take rest by suspension of the mental powers. *Crashaw.*
 2 To rest; to be motionless. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To live thoughtlessly. *Atterbury.*

SLI

- To be dead; death being a state from which man will some time awake. 1 *Thessalonians*.
- 5 To be inattentive; not vigilant. *Shakespeare*.
- 6 To be unnoticed, or unattended. *Shakespeare*.
- SLEEP, *s.* [from the verb.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers; slumber. *Locke*.
- SLEE'PER, *s.* [from *sleep*.]
 1 One who sleeps; one who is not awake. *Dry*.
 2 A lazy inactive drone. *Grew*.
 3 That which lies dormant, or without effect. *Bacon*.
 4 A fish. *Ainsworth*.
- SLEE'PILY, *ad.* [from *sleepy*.]
 1 Drowsily; with desire to sleep. *Raleigh*.
 2 Dully; lazily. *Atterbury*.
 3 Stupidly. *Atterbury*.
- SLEE'PINESS, *s.* [from *sleepy*.] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake. *Arbuthnot*.
- SLEEP'LESS, *a.* [from *sleep*.] Wanting sleep; always awake. *Milton*.
- SLEE'PY, *a.* [from *sleep*.]
 1 Drowsy; disposed to sleep. *Dryden*.
 2 Not awake. *Dryden*.
 3 Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep. *Gulliver*.
- SLEET, *s.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slet*.] A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles. *Dryden*.
- To SLEET, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.
- SLEET'Y, *a.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.
- SLEEVE, *s.* [*slif*, Sax.]
 1 The part of a garment that covers the arms. *Sp*.
 2 Sleeve, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk.
 3 Sleeve, Dutch, signifies a cover; any thing spread over. *L' Estrange*.
 4 A fish. *Ainsworth*.
- SLEEVED, *a.* [from *sleeve*.] Having sleeves.
- SLEVELESS, *a.* [from *sleeve*.]
 1 Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.
 2 Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. *Hall*.
- SLEIGHT, *s.* [*slag'd*, cunning, Islandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice. *Swift*.
- SLE'NDER, *a.* [*slinder*, Dutch.]
 1 Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. *Milton*.
 2 Small in the waist; having a fine shape. *Dry*.
 3 Not bulky; slight; not strong. *Pope*.
 4 Small; inconsiderable; weak. *Tillotson*.
 5 Sparing; less than enough. *Shakespeare*.
 6 Not amply supplied. *Philips*.
- SLE'NDERLY, *ad.* [from *slender*.]
 1 Without bulk.
 2 Slightly; meanly. *Hayward*.
- SLE'NDERNESS, *s.* [from *slender*.]
 1 Thinness; smallness of circumference. *Newt*.
 2 Want of bulk or strength. *Arbuthnot*.
 3 Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness. *Whitgift*.
 4 Want of plenty.
- SLEPT. The preterit of *sleep*.
- SLEW. The preterit of *slay*.
- To SLEY, *v. n.* To part or twist into threads. *Shakespeare*.
- To SLICE, *v. n.* [*slitan*, Sax.]
 1 To cut into flat pieces. *Sandys*.
 2 To cut into parts. *Cleaveland*.
 3 To cut off in a broad piece. *Gray*.
 4 To cut; to divide. *Burnet*.
- SLICE, *s.* [*slite*, Sax.]
 1 A broad piece cut off. *Swift*.
 2 A broad piece. *Pope*.
 3 A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula. *Hakewill*.
- SLICK, *a.* [*slickt*, Dutch.] See SLEEK. *Brown*.
- SLID. The preterit of *slide*.
- SLI'DDEN. The participle passive of *slide*.
- To SLI'DDER, *v. n.* [*slidderen*, Dutch.] To slide with interruption. *Dryden*.
- To SLIDE, *v. n.* pret. *slid*; part. pass. *slidden*. [*slidan*, *slidende*, Sax.]

SLI

- 1 To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. *Bac*.
 2 To move without change of the foot. *Milton*.
 3 To pass inadvertently. *Ecclus*.
 4 To pass unnoticed. *Sidney*.
 5 To pass along by silent and unobserved progression. *Shakespeare*.
 6 To pass silently and gradually from good to bad. *South*.
 7 To pass without difficulty or obstruction. *Pope*.
 8 To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet. *Waller*.
 9 To fall by error. *Bacon*.
 10 To be not firm. *Thomson*.
 11 To pass with a free and gentle course, or flow. *Waller*.
- To SLIDE, *v. a.* To pass imperceptibly. *Waller*.
- SLIDE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Smooth and easy passage. *Bacon*.
 2 Flow; even course. *Bacon*.
- SLI'DER, *s.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.
- SLIGHT, *a.* [*slicht*, Dutch.]
 1 Small; worthless; inconsiderable. *Dryden*.
 2 Not important; not cogent; weak. *Locke*.
 3 Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort. *Milton*.
 4 Foolish; weak of mind. *Hudibras*.
 5 Not strong; thin; as, a slight silk.
- SLIGHT, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 Neglect; contempt; act of scorn. *Clarissa*.
 2 Artifice; cunning practice: more properly sleight. *Arbuthnot*.
- To SLIGHT, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1 To neglect; to disregard. *Locke*.
 2 To throw carelessly. *Shakespeare*.
 3 To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius*.
 4 To slight over. To treat or perform carelessly. *Bacon*.
- SLI'GHTER, *s.* [from *slight*.] One who disregards.
- SLI'GHTINGLY, *ad.* [from *slighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt. *Bogle*.
- SLI'GHTLY, *ad.* [from *slight*.]
 1 Negligently; without regard. *Hooker*.
 2 Scornfully; contemptuously. *Philips*.
 3 Weakly; without force. *Milton*.
 4 Without worth.
- SLI'GHTNESS, *s.* [from *slight*.]
 1 Weakness; want of strength. *Dryden*.
 2 Negligence; want of attention. *Dryden*.
- SLI'LY, *ad.* [from *sly*.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy. *Dryden*.
- SLIM, *ad.* Slender; thin of shape. *Addison*.
- SLIME, *s.* [*slim*, Sax. *sligm*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance. *Raleigh*.
- SLI'MINESS, *s.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous matter. *Floyer*.
- SLI'MY, *a.* [from *slime*.]
 1 Overspread with slime. *Shakespeare*.
 2 Viscous; glutinous. *Milton*.
- SLI'NESS, *s.* [from *sly*.] Designing artifice. *Add*.
- SLING, *s.* [*slingan*, Sax. *slingen*, Dutch.]
 1 A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings. *Job*.
 2 A throw; a stroke. *Milton*.
 3 A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.
- To SLING, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To throw by a sling. *Addison*.
 2 To throw; to cast. *Dryden*.
 3 To hang loosely by a string. *Dryden*.
 4 To move by means of a rope. *Dryden*.
- SLI'NGER, *s.* [from *sling*.] One who slings or uses the sling. *Kings*.
- To SLINK, *v. a.* pret. *slunk*. [*slingan*, Saxon, to creep.] To sneak; to steal out of the way. *Mil*.
- To SLINK, *v. n.* To cast; to miscarry of: a low word. *Mortimer*.
- To SLIP, *v. a.* [*slipan*, Sax. *slippen*, Dutch.]
 1 To slide; not to tread firm. *South*.
 2 To slide; to glide. *Sidney*.
 3 To move or fly out of place. *Wise man*.
 4 To sneak; to slink. *Spenser*.
 5 To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney*.
 6 To fall into fault or error. *Ecclus*.
 7 To creep by oversight. *Pope*.

SLO

- 8 To escape; to fall away out of the memory. *Hooker.*
- To SLIP, *v. a.*
- 1 To convey secretly. *Arbutnot.*
 - 2 To loose by negligence. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 3 To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mortimer.*
 - 4 To escape from, & leave silly. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To let loose. *Dryden.*
 - 6 To let a dog loose. *Dryden.*
 - 7 To throw off any thing that holds one. *Swift.*
 - 8 To pass over negligently. *Atterbury.*
- SLIP, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 The act of slipping; false step.
 - 2 Errour; mistake; fault. *Wotton.*
 - 3 A twig torn from the main stock. *Ray.*
 - 4 A leash or string in which a dog is held. *Bram.*
 - 5 An escape; a desertion. *Hudibras.*
 - 6 A long narrow piece. *Addison.*
- SLIPBOARD, *s.* [slip and board.] A board sliding in grooves. *Gulliver.*
- SLIPKNOT, *s.* [slip and knot.] A bowknot; a knot easily untied. *Moxon.*
- SLIPPER or Slipshoe, *s.* [from slip.] A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily. *Raleigh.*
- SLIPPERILY, *ad.* [from slippery.] In a slippery manner.
- SLIPPERINESS, *s.* [from slippery.]
- 1 State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness. *Sharp.*
 - 2 Uncertainty; want of firm footing.
- SLIPPERY, *a.* [slipar, Sax. *sliperig*, Swedish.]
- 1 Smooth; glib. *Arbutnot.*
 - 2 Not affording firm footing. *Cowley.*
 - 3 Hard to hold; hard to keep. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Not standing firm. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 Not certain in its effects. *L'Estrange.*
 - 7 Not chaste. *Shakespeare.*
- SLIPPPY, *a.* [from slip.] Slippery; easily sliding: a barbarous word. *Floyer.*
- SLIPSHOD, *a.* [slip and shod.] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on. *Swift.*
- SLIPSLOP, *s.* A bad liquor: a low word formed by reduplication of *slop*.
- SLISH, *s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*. *Shakespeare.*
- To SLIT, *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted*. [*slitan*, Sax.] To cut longwise. *Brown.*
- SLIT, *s.* [*slit*, Sax.] A long cut, or narrow opening. *Newton.*
- To SLIVE; } *v. a.* [*slifan*, Sax.] To split; to
To SLIVER; } divide longwise; to tear off
longwise. *Shakespeare.*
- SLIVER, *s.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Shakespeare.*
- SLOATS, *s.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*
- SLOBBER, *s.* [*glawerio*, Welsh.] See SLAVER.
- To SLOCK, *v. n.* [*slock*, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To slake; to quench.
- SLOE, *s.* [*sla*, Sax.] The fruit of the black-thorn; a small wild plum. *Blackmore.*
- SLOOP, *s.* A small ship.
- To SLOP, *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop*.] To drink grossly and greedily.
- SLOP, *s.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. *Dryden.*
- SLOP, *s.* [*slop*, Sax. *sloore*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowsers; open breeches. *Shakespeare.*
- SLOPE, *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular. *Bacon.*
- SLOPE, *s.* [from the adjective.]
- 1 An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
 - 2 Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity. *Pope.*
- SLOPE, *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Milton.*
- To SLOPE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely. *Pope.*
- To SLOPE, *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction. *Dryden.*

SLU

- SLOPENESS, *s.* [from *slope*.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularly. *Wotton.*
- SLOPEWISE, *a.* [*slope* and *wise*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Carew.*
- SLOPINGLY, *ad.* [from *sloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Digby.*
- SLOPPY, *a.* [from *slop*.] Miry and wet.
- To SLOT, *v. a.* [*slughen*, Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.
- SLOT, *s.* [*slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.
- SLOTH, *s.* [*slawth*, *sleuth*, Sax.]
- 1 Slowness; tardiness. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Laziness; sluggishness; idleness. *Milton.*
 - 3 An animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree. *Grew.*
- SLOTHFUL, *a.* [*sloth* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Proverbs.*
- SLOTHFULLY, *ad.* With sloth.
- SLOTHFULNESS, *s.* Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity. *Hooker.*
- SLOUCH, *s.* [*sloff*, Danish, stupid.]
- 1 A downcast look; a depression of the head. *Swift.*
 - 2 A man who looks heavy and clownish. *Gay.*
- To SLOUCH, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.
- SLOVEN, *s.* [*sloef*, Dutch, *yslynn*, Welsh.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed. *Herbert.*
- SLOVENLINESS, *s.* [from *slovenly*.] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness. *Wotton.*
- SLOVENLY, *a.* [from *sloven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly. *L'Estrange.*
- SLOVENLY, *ad.* [from *sloven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner. *Pope.*
- SLOVENRY, *s.* [from *sloven*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness. *Shakespeare.*
- SLOUGH, *s.* [*slog*, Sax.]
- 1 A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Hayw.*
 - 2 The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation. *Grew.*
 - 3 The part that separates from a foul sore. *Wiseman.*
- SLOUGHY, *a.* [from *slough*.] Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift.*
- SLOW, *a.* [*slaw*, *sleaw*, Sax. *sleeuw*, Frisick.]
- 1 Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. *Locke.*
 - 2 Late; not happening in a short time. *Milton.*
 - 3 Not ready; not prompt; not quick. *Addison.*
 - 4 Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Common Prayer.*
 - 6 Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*
- SLOW, in composition, is an adverb; *slowly*: as, *slow-paced*.
- To SLOW, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- SLOWLY, *ad.* [from *slow*.]
- 1 Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity. *Pope.*
 - 2 Not soon; not early; not in a little time. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Not hastily; not rashly.
 - 4 Not promptly; not readily.
 - 5 Tardily; sluggishly. *Addison.*
- SLOWNESS, *s.* [from *slow*.]
- 1 Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness. *Watts.*
 - 2 Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Dulness to admit conviction or affection. *Bentley.*
 - 4 Want of promptness; want of readiness.
 - 5 Deliberation; cool delay.
 - 6 Dilatoriness; procrastination.
- SLOWWORM, *s.* [*slawyrn*, Sax.] The blind-worm; a large viper, not mortal, scarcely venomous. *Brown.*
- To SLU'BBER, *v. a.* [probably from *lubber*.]

SMA

- 1 To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney.*
 2 To stain; to daub. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To cover coarsely or carelessly. *Wotton.*
SLU'BBERDEGULLION, *s.* A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras.*
SLUDGE, *s.* Mire; dirt mixed with water. *Mortimer.*
SLUG, *s.* [*slug*, Danish, and *slock*, Dutch, signify a glutton.]
 1 An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A hinderance; an obstruction. *Bacon.*
 3 A kind of slow creeping snail.
 4 [*Slegg*, a hammerhead, Sax.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun. *Pope.*
To SLUG, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly. *Spenser.*
SLU'GGARD, *s.* [from *slug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow. *Dryden.*
To SLU'GGARDIZE, *v. a.* [from *sluggard*.] To make idle; to make dronish. *Shakespeare.*
SLU'GGISH, *a.* [from *slug*.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; slow. *Waller.*
SLU'GGISHLY, *ad.* Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.
SLU'GGISHNESS, *s.* Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness. *Locke.*
SLUICE, *s.* [*sluyse*, Dutch, *escluse*, Fr. *sclusa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water. *Milton.*
To SLUICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates. *Milton.*
SLU'ICY, *a.* [from *sluice*.] Falling in streams, as from a sluice or floodgate. *Dryden.*
To SLUM'BER, *v. n.* [*slumeran*, Sax. *sluymeren*, Dutch.]
 1 To sleep lightly; to be not awake, nor in profound sleep. *Milton.*
 2 To sleep; to repose. *sleep* and *slumber* are often confounded. *Job.*
 3 To be in a state of negligence and supineness. *Young.*
To SLU'MBER, *v. a.*
 1 To lay to sleep.
 2 To stupify; to stun. *Spenser.*
SLU'MBER, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Light sleep; sleep not profound. *Pope.*
 2 Sleep; repose. *Dryden.*
SLU'MBEROUS, *a.* [from *slumber*.]
SLU'MBERY, *a.*
 1 Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep. *Pope.*
 2 Sleepy; not waking. *Shakespeare.*
SLUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *sling*.
SLUNK. The pret. and part. pass. of *slink*.
To SLUR, *v. a.* [*sloorig*, Dutch, nasty; *sloore*, a slut.]
 1 To sully; to soil; to contaminate.
 2 To pass lightly; to balk; to miss. *Dryden.*
 3 To cheat; to trick. *Hudibras.*
SLUR, *s.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace. *South.*
SLUT, *s.* [*slodde*, Dutch.]
 1 A dirty woman. *King.*
 2 A word of slight contempt to a woman. *L'Es.*
SLU'TTERY, *s.* [from *slut*.] The qualities or practice of a slut. *Drayton.*
SLU'TTISH, *a.* [from *slut*.] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness. *Raleigh.*
SLU'TTISHLY, *ad.* In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.
SLU'TTISHNESS, *s.* The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness, dirtiness. *Ray.*
SLY, *a.* [*slith*, Sax. slippery, and metaphorically deceitful; *slægur*, Islandick.] Meanly artful; secretly insidious. *Fairfax.*
To SMACK, *v. n.* [*smæckan*, Sax. *smæcken*, Dut.]
 1 To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste.
 2 To have a tincture or quality infused. *Shak.*
 3 To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste. *Gay.*
 4 To make a noise by compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate. *Pope.*

SME

- To SMACK**, *v. a.*
 1 To kiss. *Donne.*
 2 To make to emit any quick smart noise.
SMACK, *s.* [*smæck*, Dutch.]
 1 Taste; savour.
 2 Tincture; quality from something mixed. *Spenser.*
 3 A pleasing taste. *Tusser.*
 4 A small quantity; a taste. *Dryden.*
 5 The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.
 6 A loud kiss. *Donne.*
 7 [*Snacca*, Sax.] A small ship.
SMALL, *s.* [*small*, Sax. *smal*, Dutch.]
 1 Little in quantity; not great. *Dryden.*
 2 Slender; exile; minute. *Deuteronomy.*
 3 Little in degree. *Acts.*
 4 Little in importance; petty. *Genesis.*
 5 Little in the principal quality; not strong; weak; as, *small beer*. *Swift.*
SMALL, *s.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. *Sidney.*
SMA'LLAGE, *s.* A plant: it is a species of parsley. *Miller.*
SMA'LLCOAL, *s.* [*small* and *coal*.] Little wood coals used to light fires. *Spectator.*
SMA'LLCRAFT, *s.* [*small* and *craft*.] A little vessel below the denomination of a ship. *Dry.*
SMA'LLNESS, *s.* [from *small*.]
 1 Littleness; not greatness. *Bacon.*
 2 Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility. *Bacon.*
 3 Want of strength; weakness.
SMALLPO'X, *s.* [*small* and *pox*.] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variolæ*. *Wiseman.*
SMA'LLY, *ad.* [from *small*.] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree. *Ascham.*
SMALT, *s.* A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill.*
SMA'RAGDINE, *a.* [*smaragdinus*, Lat.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.
SMART, *s.* [*smeorta*, Sax. *smert*, Dutch, *smarta*, Swedish.]
 1 Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney.*
 2 Pain, corporal or intellectual. *Atterbury.*
To SMART, *v. n.* [*smeortan*, Sax. *smerten*, Dut.]
 1 To feel quick lively pain. *Arbutnot.*
 2 To feel pain of body or mind. *Pope.*
SMART, *a.* [from the noun.]
 1 Pungent; sharp; causing smart. *Shakesp.*
 2 Quick; vigorous; active. *Clarendon.*
 3 Producing any effect with force and vigour. *Dryden.*
 4 Acute; witty. *Tillotson.*
 5 Brisk; vivacious; lively. *Addison.*
SMAR'T, *s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity: a cant word.
SMA'RTLY, *ad.* [from *smart*.] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily. *Clarendon.*
SMA'RTNESS, *s.* [from *smart*.]
 1 The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour. *Boyle.*
 2 Liveliness; briskness; wittiness. *Swift.*
SMATCH, *s.* [corrupted from *smack*.]
 1 Taste; tincture; twang. *Holder.*
 2 A bird.
To SMA'TTER, *v. n.* [supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *taste*.]
 1 To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge. *Watts.*
 2 To talk superficially or ignorantly. *Swift.*
SMA'TTER, *s.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge. *Temple.*
SMA'TTERER, *s.* [from *smatter*.] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. *Swift.*
To SMEAR, *v. a.* [*smeran*, Sax. *smeeren*, Dutch.]
 1 To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear. *Milton.*
 2 To soil; to contaminate. *Shakespeare.*
SMEA'RY, *a.* [from *smear*.] Daub; adhesive.
SMEATH, *s.* A sea fowl.

SMO

To SMEETH or SMUTCH, v. n. [*smithde*, Sax.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.

SME'GMATICK, a. [*smagmata*] Soapy; detergent. To SMELL, v. a. pret. and part. *smelt*. [from *smoel*, warm, Dutch; because smells are increased by heat. *Skinner*.]

1 To perceive by the nose. *Collier*.
2 To find out by mental sagacity. *L'Estrange*.

To SMELL, v. n.

1 To strike the nostrils. *Bacon*.
2 To have any particular scent. *Brown*.
3 To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. *Shakespeare*.
4 To practice the act of smelling. *Addison*.
5 To exercise sagacity. *Shakespeare*.

SMELL, s. [from the verb.]

1 Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ. *Davies*.
2 Scent; the power of affecting the nose. *Bacon*.

SME'LLER, s. [from *smell*.] He who smells.

SME'LLFEAST, s. [*smell* and *feast*.] A parasite; one who haunts good tables. *L'Estrange*.

SME'LLING, s. [from the verb.] The act of perceiving by the nose; the sense of smelling. *Ash*.

SMELT. The pret. and part. pass. of *smell*.

SMELT, s. [*smelt*, Sax.] A small sea fish. *Car*.

To SMELT, v. a. [*smelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal. *Woodward*.

SME'LTR, s. [from *smelt*.] One who melts ore. *Woodward*.

To SMERK, v. a. [*smercian*.] To smile wantonly. *Swift*.

SME RKY or SMERK, a. Nice; smart; jaunty. *Spenser*.

SME'RLIN, s. A fish. *Ainsworth*.

SMI'CKET, s. The under garment of a woman.

To SMIGHT, for *smite*. *Spenser*.

To SMILE, v. n. [*smuglen*, Dutch.]

1 To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by the countenance. *Tatler*.
2 To express slight contempt by the look. *Cam*.
3 To look gay or joyous. *Milton*.
4 To be favourable, to be propitious. *Milton*.

SMILE, s. [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure or kindness: opposed to *frown*. *Wotton*.

SMI'LINGLY, ad. [from *smiling*.] With a look of pleasure.

To SMIRCH, v. a. [from *murk*, or *murky*.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil. *Shakespeare*.

To SMIRK, v. a. To look affectedly soft or kind. *Young*.

SMIT. The part. pass. of *smite*.

To SMITE, v. a. pret. *smote*; part. pass. *smitten*. [*smitan*, Sax. *smijten*, Dutch.]

1 To strike; to reach with a blow. *Ezekiel*.
2 To kill; to destroy. *Samuel*.
3 To afflict; to chasten. *Wake*.
4 To blast. *Exodus*.
5 To affect with any passion. *Milton*.

To SMITE, v. n. To strike; to collide. *Nahum*.

SMI'TER, s. He who smites. *Isaiah*.

SMITH, s. [*smith*, Sax. *smeth*, German.]

1 One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals. *Tate*.

2 He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryden*.

SMITHCRAFT, s. [*smithcraft*, Sax.] The art of a smith. *Raleigh*.

SMI'THERY, s. [from *smith*.] The shop of a smith.

SMITHING, s. [from *smith*.] An art manual, by which an irregular lump of iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon*.

SMI'THY, s. [*smiththe*, Sax.] The shop of a smith. *Dryden*.

SMI'TTEN. [part. pass. of *smite*.] Struck; killed; affected with passion. *Ecclus*.

SMOCK, s. [*smoc*, Sax.] The under garment of a woman; a shift. *Sandys*.

SMOCKFA'CED, a. [*smock* and *face*.] Pale-faced; maidenly. *Fenton*.

SMOKE, s. [*smoec*, Sax. *smoock*, Dutch.] The visible effluvia, or sooty exhalation, from any thing burning. *Cowley*.

To SMOKE, v. n. [from the noun.]

SMU

1 To emit a dark exhalation by heat. *Miller*.

2 To burn; to be kindled. *Deuteronomy*.

3 To move with such swiftness as to kindle. *Dryden*.

4 To smell or hunt out. *Hudibras*.

5 To use tobacco.

6 To suffer; to be punished. *Shakespeare*.

To SMOKE, v. a.

1 To scent by smoke; to medicate by smoke, or dry in smoke. *Arbuthnot*.

2 To smell out; to find out. *Shakespeare*.

3 To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve*.

To SMOKE-DRY, v. a. [*smoke* and *dry*.] To dry by smoke. *Mortimer*.

SMO'KELESS, a. [from *smoke*.] Having no smoke. *Pope*.

SMO'KER, s. [from *smoke*.]

1 One that dries or perfumes by smoke.

2 One that uses tobacco.

SMO'KING, s. [from *smoke*.] The act of affecting with smoke; the act of treating with ridicule; the emission of smoke; the act of drawing the fumes. *Ash*.

SMO'KY, a. [from *smoke*.]

1 Emitting smoke; fumid. *Shakespeare*.

2 Having the appearance or nature of smoke. *Harvey*.

3 Noisome with smoke. *Milton*.

SMOOTH, a. [*smeth*, *smoeth*, Saxon; *mwyth*, Welsh.]

1 Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities. *Milton*.

2 Evenly spread; glossy. *Pope*.

3 Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction. *Milton*.

4 Gently flowing. *Milton*.

5 Voluble; not harsh; soft. *Gay*.

6 Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton*.

To SMOOTH, v. a. [from the adjective.]

1 To level; to make even on the surface. *Shak*.

2 To work into a soft uniform mass. *Ray*.

3 To make easy; to rid from obstructions. *Pope*.

4 To make flowing; to free from harshness. *Milton*.

5 To palliate; to soften. *Shakespeare*.

6 To calm; to mollify. *Milton*.

7 To ease. *Dryden*.

8 To flatter; to soften with blandishments. *Sha*.

To SMO'OTHE, v. a. [a bad word for *smooth*.]

To make even and smooth. *Moxon*.

SMO'OTHEFACED, a. [*smooth* and *face*.] Mild looking; having a soft air. *Shakespeare*.

SMO'OTHELY, ad. [from *smooth*.]

1 Not roughly; evenly.

2 With even glide. *Pope*.

3 Without obstruction; easily; readily. *Hook*.

4 With soft and bland language.

SMO'OTHESS, s. [from *smooth*.]

1 Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity. *Bacon*.

2 Softness or mildness on the palate. *Philips*.

3 Sweetness and softness of numbers. *Dryden*.

4 Blandness and gentleness of speech. *Shakes*.

SMOTE. The pret. of *smite*.

To SMO'THER, v. a. [*smoran*, Sax.]

1 To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air. *Sidney*.

2 To suppress. *Hooker*.

SMO'THER, s. [from the verb.]

1 A state of suppression: not used. *Bacon*.

2 Smoke; thick dust. *Collier*.

To SMO'THER, v. n. [from the noun.]

1 To smoke without vent. *Bacon*.

2 To be suppressed or kept close. *Collier*.

SMO'ULDERING, } [*smoran*, Sax. to smother;

SMO'ULDRY, } *smoel*, Dutch, hot.] Burn-

ing and smoking without vent. *Dryden*.

SMUG, a. [*smuck*, dress; *smucken*, to dress, Dut.]

Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness. *Spectator*.

To SMU'GGLE, v. a. [*smockelen*, Dutch.] To

import or export goods without paying the

customs.

SMU'GLER, s. [from *smuggle*.] A wretch

who imports or exports goods either contra-

band or without payment of the customs.

SNA

SMUGGLING,* s. The offence of importing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs and excise. *Blacks.*
SMUGLY, ad. [from *smug*.] Neatly; spruce'y. *Gay.*
SMUGNESS, s. [from *smug*.] Spruceness; neatness without elegance.
SMUT, s. [*smitta*, Sax. *smette*, Dutch.]
 1 A spot made with soot or coal.
 2 Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew. *Mortimer.*
 3 Obscenity.
To SMUT, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To stain; to mark with soot or coal. *Addison.*
 2 To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*
To SMUT, v. n. To gather must. *Mortimer.*
To SMUTCH, v. n. [from *smut*.] To black with smoke. *Ben Jonson.*
SMUTTILY, ad. [from *smutty*.]
 1 Blackly; smokily.
 2 Obscenely.
SMUTTINESS, s. [from *smutty*.]
 1 Soil from smoke. *Temple.*
 2 Obsceneness.
SMUTTY, a. [from *smut*.]
 1 Black with smoke or coal. *Swift.*
 2 Tainted with mildew. *Locke.*
 3 Obscene; not modest. *Collier.*
SNACK, s. [from *snatch*.] A share; a part taken by compact. *Dryden.*
SNA'COT, s. A fish. *Ainsworth.*
SNA'FFLE, s. [*snavel*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose. *Shakespeare.*
To SNA'FFLE, v. a. [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to manage.
SNAG, s. [etymology not known.]
 1 A jag or sharp protuberance. *Spenser.*
 2 A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; a tooth, in contempt. *Prior.*
SNA'GGED, a. [from *snag*.] Full of snags; full
SNA'GGY, } of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points. *More.*
SNAIL, s. [*snægl*, Sax. *snegel*, Dutch.]
 A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs. *Donne.*
 2 A name given to a drone, from the slow motion of a snail. *Shakespeare.*
SNA'IL-CLAVER, or Snail-trefoil, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SNAKE, s. [*snaca*, Sax. *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. The snake's bite is harmless. *Shakespeare.*
SNA'KEROOT, [snake and root.] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.
SNA'KESHEAD Iris. [hermodactylus, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
SNA'KEWEED, or Bistort, s. [*bistorta*, Lat.] A plant.
SNA'KEWOOD, s. The smaller branches of the root of a tall straight tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East: it has no remarkable smell, but is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians deem it a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. *Hill.*
SNA'KY, a. [from *snake*.]
 1 Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake. *Milton.*
 2 Having serpents. *Ben Jonson.*
To SNAP, v. a. [the same with *knap*.]
 1 To break at once; to break short. *Digby.*
 2 To strike with a knocking noise, or sharp sound. *Pope.*
 3 To bite. *Wiseman.*
 4 To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. *Swift.*
 5 To treat with sharp language. *Granville.*
To SNAP, v. n.
 1 To break short; to fall asunder. *Donne.*
 2 To make an effort to bite with eagerness. *Shakespeare.*
SNAP, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The act of breaking with a quick motion.
 2 A greedy fellow. *L'Estrange.*
 3 A quick eager bite. *Carew.*
 4 A catch; a theft.
NA'PDRAGON s.

SNE

1 A plant.
 2 A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.
SNA'PPER, s. One who snaps. *Shakespeare.*
SNA'PPISH, a. [from *snap*.]
 1 Eager to bite. *Spectator*
 2 Peevish; sharp in reply.
SNA'PPISHLY, ad. Peevishly; tartly.
SNA'PPISHNESS, s. [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.
SNA'PSACK, s. [*snappsack*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag: more usually *knapsack*.
SNARE, s. [*snara*, Swedish and Islandick; *snare*, Danish; *snoor*, Dutch.]
 1 Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose. *Milton.*
 2 Any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled. *Taylor.*
To SNARE, v. a. [from the noun.] To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a noose. *Milton.*
To SNARL, v. a. [*snarren*, Dutch.]
 1 To growl as an angry animal; to gnarl. *Shak.*
 2 To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Congreve.*
To SNARL, v. a. To entangle; to embarrass. *Decay of Piety.*
SNA'RLER, s. [from *snarl*.] One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow. *Swift.*
SNA'RLING,* s. [from *snarl*.] The act of growling as an animal of anger; the growl of an animal; a rough and sharp reply. *Ash.*
SNA'RY, a. [from *snare*.] Entangling; insidious. *Dryden.*
SNAST, s. The snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*
To SNATCH, v. a. [*snacken*, Dutch.]
 1 To seize any thing hastily. *Hooker.*
 2 To transport or carry suddenly. *Clarendon.*
To SNATCH, v. n. To bite or catch eagerly at something. *Shakespeare.*
SNATCH, s. [from the verb.]
 1 A hasty catch.
 2 A short fit of vigorous action. *Tusser.*
 3 A small part of any thing; a broken part. *Brown.*
 4 A broken or interrupted action; a short fit. *Wilkins.*
 5 A quip; a shuffling answer. *Shakespeare.*
SNA'TCHER, s. One that snatches or takes any thing in haste. *Shakespeare.*
SNA'TCHINGLY, ad. [from *snatching*.] Hastily; with interruption.
To SNEAK, v. n. [*snican*, Sax. *snige*, Danish.]
 1 To creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. *Watts.*
 2 To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle. *Pope.*
SNE'AKER, s. A small vessel of drink. *Spect.*
SNE'AKING, part. a. [from *sneak*.]
 1 Servile; mean; low. *Rowe.*
 2 Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.
SNE'AKINGLY, ad. [from *sneaking*.]
 1 Meanly; servilely. *Herbert.*
 2 In a covetous manner.
SNEA'KINGNESS, s. [from *sneaking*.]
 1 Niggardliness.
 2 Meanness; pitifulness.
SNE'AKUP, s. [from *sneak*.] A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*
To SNEAP, v. a.
 1 To reprimand; to check.
 2 To nip. *Shakespeare.*
SNEAP, s. A reprimand; a check. *Shakespeare.*
To SNEB, v. a. [properly to *snib*.] To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenser.*
To SNEER, v. n.
 1 To show contempt by looks.
 2 To insinuate contempt by covert expressions. *Pope.*
 3 To utter with grimace. *Congreve.*
 4 To show awkward mirth. *Taylor.*
SNEER, s. [from the verb.]

SNU

- 1 A look of contemptuous ridicule. *Pope.*
 2 An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*
SNEERER, s. He that sneers.
To SNEEZE, v. n. [*niesen*, Sax. *niesen*, Dutch.]
 To emit wind audibly by the nose. *Wisem.*
SNEEZE, s. [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose. *Brown.*
SNEEZEWORD, s. [*ptarmica*.] A plant.
SNET, s. [among hunters.] The fat of a deer.
SNEW. The old pret. of *to snow*.
To SNIB, v. a. [*snibbe*, Danish.] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Spenser.*
SNICK and snee, s. A combat with knives. *Wise.*
To SNICKER, or Snigger, v. n. To laugh sily, wantonly, or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve.
To SNIFF, v. n. [*sniffa*, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up the nose. *Swift.*
To SNIGGLE, v. n. *Sniggling* is thus performed: take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into the hole where an eel may hide himself, with a short stick put in your bait leisurely; if within the sight of it, the eel will bite: pull him out by degree. *Walton.*
To SNIP, v. a. [*snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with scissors. *Arbutnot.*
SNIP, s. [from the verb.]
 1 A single cut with scissors. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A small shred. *Wiseman.*
 3 A share; a snack. *L'Estrange.*
SNIPER, s. [*sneppe*, German, *snite*, Sax.]
 1 A small fen fowl with a long bill. *Floyer.*
 2 A fool; a blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
SNIPPER, s. [from *snip*.] One that snips.
SNIPPET, s. [from *snip*.] A small part; a share. *Hudibras.*
SNIPSNAP, s. Tart dialogue. *Pope.*
SNITE, s. [*snita*, Sax.] A snipe. *Carew.*
To SNITE, v. a. [*snytan*, Saxon.] To blow the nose. *Grew.*
SNIVEL, s. [*snivel*, German.] Snot; the running of the nose.
To SNIVEL, v. n. [from the noun.]
 1 To run at the nose.
 2 To cry as children. *L'Estrange.*
SNIVELLER, s. [from *snivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter. *Swift.*
To SNORE, v. n. [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. *Stillingfleet.*
SNORE, s. [*snora*, Sax.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose. *Shakespeare.*
SNORER, s. He that snores.
To SNORT, v. n. [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse. *Jeremiah.*
SNOT, s. [*snote*, Sax. *snot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the nose. *Swift.*
SNOTTY, a. [from *snot*.] Full of snot.
SNOUT, s. [*snuyt*, Dutch.]
 1 The nose of a beast. *Dryden.*
 2 The nose of a man, in contempt. *Swift.*
 3 The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.
SNOUTED, a. Having a snout. *Grew.*
SNOW, s. [*snaw*, Sax. *snee*, Dutch.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*
To SNOW, v. n. [*snawan*, Sax. *sneeuwen*, Dutch.] To fall in snow. *Brown.*
To SNOW, v. a. To scatter like snow. *Donne.*
SNOWBALL, s. [*snow* and *ball*.] A round lump of congelated snow. *Hayward.*
SNOWBROTH, s. [*snow* and *broth*.] Very cold liquor. *Shakespeare.*
SNOWDROP, s. [*narcissoleucium*, Latin.] An early flower. *Boyle.*
SNOW-WHITE, a. [*snow* and *white*.] White as snow. *Dryden.*
SNOWY, a. [from *snow*.]
 1 White like snow. *Rowe.*
 2 Abounding with snow. *Milton.*
SNUB, s. [from *snebbe*, Dutch, a nose, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood. *Spenser.*
To SNUB, v. a. [rather *To snib*.]

SOA

- 1 To check or reprimand.
 2 To nip. *Ray.*
To SNUB, [snuffen, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.
To SNUDGE, v. n. [*snige*, Danish] To lie idle, close, or snug. *Herbert.*
SNUFF, s. [*snuf*, Dutch, *snot*.]
 1 Snot: not used in this sense.
 2 The useless excrescence of a candle. *Doane.*
 3 A candle almost burnt out. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. *Addison.*
 5 Resentment expressed by sniffling; perverse resentment. *L'Estrange.*
 6 Powdered tobacco taken by the nose. *Pope.*
To SNUFF, v. a. [*snuffen*, Dutch.]
 1 To draw in with the breath. *Addison.*
 2 To scent. *Tickel.*
 3 To crop the candle. *Taylor.*
To SNUFF, v. n.
 1 To snort; to draw breath by the nose. *Dryden.*
 2 To snift in contempt. *Malachi.*
SNUFFBOX, s. [*snuff* and *box*.] The box in which snuff is carried. *Pope.*
SNUFFERS, s. [from *snuff*.] The instrument with which the candle is clipped. *Swift.*
To SNUFFLE, v. n. [*snuffelen*, Dutch.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose. *Dryden.*
SNUFFLER, s. [from *snuffle*.] He that speaks through the nose.
To SNUG, v. n. [*sniger*, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge. *L'Estrange.*
SNUG, a. [from the verb.]
 1 Close; free from any inconvenience, yet not splendid. *Prior.*
 2 Close; out of notice. *Swift.*
 3 Slily or insidiously close. *Dryden.*
To SNUGGLE, v. n. [from *snug*.] To lie close; to lie warm.
SO, ad. [*sou*, Sax. *soo*, Dutch.]
 1 In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or following. *Pope.*
 2 To such a degree. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 In such a manner. *Addison.*
 4 In the same manner. *Milton.*
 5 Thus; in this manner. *Bentley.*
 6 Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this. *Hammond.*
 7 On these terms. *Rowe.*
 8 Provided that; on condition that. *Atterbury.*
 9 Thus it is; this is the state. *Dryden.*
 10 At this point; at this time. *Shakespeare.*
 11 It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well. *Ben Jonson.*
 12 It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or absurd comparison. *Arbutnot.*
 13 A word of assumption; thus be it. *Shakesp.*
 14 A form of petition. *Shakespeare.*
 15 So much as. However much. *Pope.*
 16 So so. An exclamation after something done or known. *Shakespeare.*
 17 So so. Indifferently; not much amiss nor well. *Felton.*
 18 So then. Thus then it is that; therefore. *Bac.*
To SOAK, v. n. [*socian*, Sax.]
 1 To lie steeped in moisture. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To enter by degrees into pores. *Bacon.*
 3 To drink gluttonously and intemperately. *Loc.*
To SOAK, v. a.
 1 To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench. *Mortimer.*
 2 To draw in through the pores. *Dryden.*
 3 To drain; to exhaust. *Bacon.*
SOAKER, s. [from *soak*.]
 1 He that macerates in any moisture.
 2 A great drinker.
SOAP, s. [*sape*, Sax. *sapo*, Lat.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance. *Newton.*
SOAPBOILER, s. [*socp* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make soap. *Addison.*
SOAPSUDS, s. [from *soup* and *suds*.] The water

SOC

- impregnated with soap in which cloaths are washed. *Ash.*
- SOA'PWORT, *s.* A species of campion. *Milton.*
- SOA'PY,* *a.* [from *soap*.] Like soap; covered with soap. *Ash.*
- To SOAR, *v. n.* [*sorare*, Italian.]
- 1 To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without visible action of the wings. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind. *Addison.*
 - 3 To rise high. *Milton.*
- SOAR, *s.* [from the verb.] Towering flight. *Milton.*
- To SOB, *v. n.* [*seob*, complaining, Sax.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion. *Fairfax.*
- SOB, *s.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Swift.*
- To SOB, *v. a.* To soak: a cant word. *Mortimer.*
- SO'BER, *a.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, Fr.]
- 1 Temperate; particularly in liquors; not drunken. *Taylor.*
 - 2 Not overpowered by drink. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Not mad; right in the understanding. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Regularly; calm; free from inordinate passion. *Abbot.*
 - 5 Serious; solemn; grave. *Shakespeare.*
- To SO'BER, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication. *Pope.*
- SO'BERLY, *ad.* [from *sober*.]
- 1 Without intemperance.
 - 2 Without madness.
 - 3 Temperately; moderately. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Coolly; calmly. *Locke.*
- SO'BERNESS, *s.* [from *sober*.]
- 1 Temperance in drink. *Common Prayer.*
 - 2 Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness. *Dryden.*
- SOBRI'ETY, *s.* [*sobriété*, Fr. *sobrius*, Latin.]
- 1 Temperance in drink; soberness. *Taylor.*
 - 2 Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.
 - 3 General temperance. *Hooker.*
 - 4 Freedom from inordinate passion. *Rogers.*
 - 5 Calmness; coolness. *Dryden.*
 - 6 Seriousness; gravity. *Denham.*
- SO'CCAGE, *s.* [*soc*, Fr. a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous Lat.] A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, *soccage*; so that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. *Cowell.*
- SO'CCAGER, *s.* [from *soccage*.] A tenant by *soccage*.
- SO'CIABLE, *a.* [*sociable*, Fr. *sociabilis*, Lat.]
- 1 Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Ready to unite in a general interest. *Addison.*
 - 3 Friendly; familiar; conversable. *Milton.*
 - 4 Inclined to company. *Wotton.*
- SO'CIABILITY,* } *s.* [from *sociable*.]
- SO'CIABLENESS, } *s.* [from *sociable*.]
- 1 Inclination to company and converse. *More.*
 - 2 Freedom of conversation; good fellowship. *Hayward.*
- SO'CIABLY, *ad.* [from *sociable*.] Conversably, as a companion. *Milton.*
- SO'CIAL, *a.* [*socialis*, Lat.]
- 1 Relating to general or public interest; relating to society. *Locke.*
 - 2 Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable. *Pope.*
 - 3 Consisting in union or converse with another. *Milton.*
- SO'CIALLY,* *ad.* [from *social*.] In a social manner. *Ash.*
- SO'CIALNESS, *s.* [from *social*.] The quality of being social.
- SOCI'ETY, *s.* [*société*, Fr. *societas*, Lat.]
- 1 Union of many in one general interest.
 - 2 Numbers united in one interest; community. *Tillotson.*
 - 3 Company; converse. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Partnership; union on equal terms. *Dryden.*

SOF

- SOCK, *s.* [*socus*, Lat. *socc*, Sax. *socke*, Dutch.]
- 1 Something put between the foot and shoe. *Bacon.*
 - 2 The shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy. *Milton.*
- SO'CKET, *s.* [*souchette*, Fr.]
- 1 Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick. *Collier.*
 - 2 The receptacle of the eye. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Any hollow that receives something inserted. *Bacon.*
- SO'CKETHISEL, *s.* A stronger sort of chisel. *Moxon.*
- SO'CLE, *s.* (With architects.) A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases. *Bailey.*
- SO'CMAN, or Soccager, *s.* [*socarman*, Sax.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by *soccage*. *Cowell.*
- SO'COME, *s.* A custom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*
- SOD, *s.* [*soed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod. *Collins.*
- SOD. The pret. of *seethe*.
- SODA'LITY, *s.* [*sodalitas*, Lat.] A fellowship; a fraternity. *Stillingfleet.*
- SO'DDEN, participle pass. of *seethe*. Boiled; seethed. *Dryden.*
- To SO'DER, *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr. *souderen*, Dutch.] To cement with some metallick matter. See SOLDER. *Isaiah.*
- SO'DER, *s.* Metallick cement. *Collier.*
- SO'DOMITE,* *s.* [from *Sodom*.] An inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy. *Ash.*
- SO'DOMY,* *s.* [from *sodomy*.] The sin of sodomy; the unnatural sin of buggery. *Ash.*
- SOE, *s.* A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl. *More.*
- SOE'VE, *ad.* [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, *whosoever*; *whatsoever*; *howsoever*.
- SO'FA, *s.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets. *Guardian.*
- SOFT, *a.* [*soft*, Sax. *saft*, Dutch.]
- 1 Not hard. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Not rugged; not rough. *Matthew.*
 - 4 Ductile; not unchangeable of form. *Milton.*
 - 4 Facile; flexible; not resolute. *King Charles.*
 - 5 Tender; timorous. *Pope.*
 - 6 Mild; gentle; kind; not severe. *Milton.*
 - 7 Meek; civil; complaisant. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 Placid; still; easy. *Pope.*
 - 9 Effeminate; vitiously nice. *Davies.*
 - 10 Delicate; elegantly tender. *Milton.*
 - 11 Weak; simple. *Glanville.*
 - 12 Gentle; not loud; not rough. *Dryden.*
 - 13 Smooth; flowing. *Pope.*
 - 14 Not forcible; not violent. *Milton.*
 - 15 Mild; not glaring. *Brown.*
- SOFT, *int.* Hold; stop; not so fast. *Suckling.*
- To SO'FTEN, *v. a.* [from *soft*.]
- 1 To make soft; to make less hard. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify. *Addison.*
 - 3 To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate. *Pope.*
 - 4 To make less harsh, or vehement. *Dryden.*
 - 5 To make less glaring.
 - 6 To make tender; to enervate.
- To SO'FTEN, *v. n.*
- 1 To grow less hard. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate. *Shakespeare.*
- SO'FTLY, *ad.* [from *soft*.]
- 1 Without hardness.
 - 2 Not violently; not forcibly. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Not loudly. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Gently; placidly. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Mildly; tenderly. *Dryden.*
- SO'FTNER, *s.* [from *soft*.]
- 1 That which makes soft.
 - 2 One who palliates. *Swift.*
- SO'FTNESS, *s.* [from *soft*.]
- 1 The quality of being soft; quality contrary to hardness. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Mildness; kindness. *Watts.*
 - 3 Civility; gentleness. *Dryden.*

SOL

- 4 Effemacy; vicious delicacy. *Taylor.*
 5 Timorousness; pusillanimity. *Grew.*
 6 Quality contrary to harshness. *Bacon.*
 7 Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected. *Hooker.*
 8 Contrariety to energetick vehemence. *Hurte.*
 9 Mildness; meekness. *Waller.*
SOHO, *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.
TO SOIL, *v. a.* [*siltan*, Sax. *soniller*, Fr.]
 1 To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully. *Bacon.*
 2 To dung; to manure. *South.*
SOIL, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities. *Bacon.*
 3 Land; country. *Milton.*
 4 Dung; compost. *Mortimer.*
SOILINESS, *s.* [from *soil*.] Stain; foulness. *Ba.*
SOILURE, *s.* [from *soil*.] Stain; pollution. *Sha.*
TO SOJOURN, *v. n.* [*sejourner*, Fr.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. *Don.*
SOJOURN, *s.* [*sejour*, Fr. from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. *Milton.*
SOJOURNER, *s.* [from *sojourn*.] A temporary dweller. *Milton.*
TO SOLACE, *v. a.* [*solacier*, old Fr. *solazzare*, Ital. *solatium*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse. *Milton.*
TO SOLACE, *v. n.* To take comfort. *Shakesp.*
SOLACE, *s.* [*solatium*, Lat.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation. *Milton.*
SOLA'NDER, *s.* [*soulandres*, Fr.] A disease in horses.
SOLAR, *a.* [*solaire*, Fr. *solaris*, Lat.]
SOLARY, *a.* [*solaire*, Fr. *solaris*, Lat.]
 1 Being of the sun. *Boyle.*
 2 Belonging to the sun. *Brown.*
 3 Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun. *Dryden.*
 4 Measured by the sun. *Holder.*
SOLD. The pret. and part. pass. of *sell*.
SOLD, *s.* [*soulaée*, old Fr.] Military pay; warlike entertainment. *Spenser.*
SOL'PAN, *s.* [for *sultan*.] The emperor of the Turks. *Milton.*
SOLDANEL, *s.* [*soldanella*, Lat.] A plant.
TO SOLDER, *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr. *soldare*, Italian, *solidare*, Lat.]
 1 To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement. *Newton.*
 2 To mend; to unite any thing broken. *Shak.*
SOLDER, *s.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. *Swift.*
SOLDERER, *s.* [from *solder*.] One that solders or mends.
SOLDIER, *s.* [*solidarius*, low Lat.]
 1 A fighting man; a warrior. *Shakespeare.*
 2 It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders. *Spenser.*
SOLDIERLIKE, *a.* [*soldier* and *like*.] Mar-
SOLDIERLY, *a.* [*soldier* and *like*.] Martial; warlike; military; becoming a soldier. *Clarendon.*
SOLDIERSHIP, *s.* [from *soldier*.] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier; martial skill. *Shakespeare.*
SOLDIERY, *s.* [from *soldier*.]
 1 Body of military men; soldiers collectively. *Swift.*
 2 Soldiership; military service. *Sidney.*
SOLE, *s.* [*solum*, Lat.]
 1 The bottom of the foot. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The foot. *Spenser.*
 3 [From *solea*, Lat.] The bottom of the shoe. *Arb.*
 4 The part of any thing that touches the ground. *Moxon.*
 5 A kind of sea fish. *Carew.*
TO SOLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with soles: as, to sole a pair of shoes. *Grew.*
SOLE, *a.* [*sol*, old Fr. *solus*, Lat.]
 1 Single; only. *Raleigh.*
 2 (In law.) Not married. *Ayliffe.*

SOL

- SOL'ECISM**, *s.* [*σολοκισμός*.] Unfitness of one word to another; impropriety in language. *Adairton.*
SOL'ELY, *ad.* [from *sole*.] Singly; only. *Shakespeare.*
SOL'EMN, *a.* [*solemnel*, Fr. *solemnis*, Lat.]
 1 Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 Religiously grave; awful. *Milton.*
 3 Formal; religiously regular. *Duty of Man.*
 4 Striking with seriousness; sober. *Spenser.*
 5 Grave; affectedly serious. *Swift.*
SOL'EMNESS, *s.* [*solemnité*, Fr. from *solemn*.]
SOLE'MNITY, *s.* [*solemnité*, Fr. from *solemn*.]
 1 Ceremony or rite annually performed. *Pope.*
 2 Religious ceremony. *Bacon.*
 3 Awful ceremony or procession. *Sidney.*
 4 Manner of acting awfully serious. *Addison.*
 5 Gravity; steady seriousness. *Wotton.*
 6 Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Affected gravity. *Shakespeare.*
SOLEMNIZA'TION, *s.* [from *solemnize*.] The act of solemnizing; celebration. *Bacon.*
TO SOLEMNIZE, *v. a.* [*solemniser*, Fr.]
 1 To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate. *Hooker.*
 2 To perform religiously once a year. *Hooker.*
SOL'EMNLY, *ad.* [from *solemn*.]
 1 With annual religious ceremonies. *Dryden.*
 2 With formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity. *Shakespeare.*
 3 With formal state. *Swift.*
 4 With religious seriousness. *Swift.*
TO SOLI'CIT, *v. a.* [*solicito*, Lat.]
 1 To importune; to entreat. *Milton.*
 2 To call to action; to summon; to walk; to excite. *Rogers.*
 3 To implore; to ask. *Sidney.*
 4 To attempt; to try to obtain. *Pope.*
 5 To disturb; to disquiet. *Milton.*
SOLICITATION, *s.* [from *solicit*.]
 1 Importunity; act of importuning. *Milton.*
 2 Invitation; excitement. *Locke.*
SOLI'CITOR, *s.* [from *solicit*.]
 1 One who petitions for another. *Addison.*
 2 One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.
SOLI'CITOUS, *a.* [*solicitus*, Latin.] Anxious, careful; concerned. *Clarendon.*
SOLI'CITOUSLY, *ad.* [from *solicitous*.] Anxiously; carefully. *Boyle.*
SOLI'CITUDE, *s.* [*solicitudo*, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulness. *Tillotson.*
SOLI'CITRESS, *s.* [feminine of *solicitor*.] A woman who petitions for another. *Dryden.*
SOLID, *a.* [*solidus*, Lat. *solide*, Fr.]
 1 Not liquid; not fluid. *Milton.*
 2 Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense. *Dryden.*
 3 Having all the geometrical dimensions. *Arb.*
 4 Strong; firm. *Addison.*
 5 Sound; not weakly. *Watts.*
 6 Real; not empty; true; not fallacious. *King Charles.*
 7 Not light; not superficial; grave; profound. *Dryden.*
SOLID, *s.* (In physick.) The part containing the fluids. *Arbuthnot*
SOLIDITY, *s.* [*solidité*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat.]
 1 Fulness of matter; not hollowness. *Woodward.*
 2 Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity. *Prior.*
 3 Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.
SOLIDLY, *ad.* [from *solid*.]
 1 Firmly; densely; compactly. *Digby.*
 2 Truly; on good ground. *Hovel.*
SOLIDNESS, *s.* [from *solid*.] Solidity; firmness; density. *Brown.*
SOLIDU'NGULOUS, *a.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, L.] Whole-hoofed.
SOLIFIDIAN, *s.* [*solus* and *fides*, Lat.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification. *Hammond.*
SOLI'LOQUY, *s.* [*soliloque*, Fr. *solus* and *loquor*

SOM

- Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself. *Prior.*
- SO'LIPED, *s.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven. *Brown.*
- SOLITA'IRE, *s.* [*solitaire*, Fr.]
- 1 A recluse; a hermit. *Pope.*
 - 2 An ornament for the neck.
- SO'LITARILY, *ad.* [from *solitary*.] In solitude; with loneliness; without company. *Hooker.*
- SO'LITARINESS, *s.* [from *solitary*.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement. *Donne.*
- SO'LITARY, *a.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Lat.]
- 1 Living alone; not having company. *Milton.*
 - 2 Retired; remote from company. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Gloomy; dismal. *Job.*
 - 4 Single. *Brown.*
- SO'LITARY, *s.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; a hermit. *Pope.*
- SO'LITUDE, *s.* [*solitude*, Fr. *solitudo*, Lat.]
- 1 Lonely life; state of being alone. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Loneliness; remoteness from company. *Law.*
 - 3 A lonely place; a desert. *Pope.*
- SO'LLAR, *s.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] A garret. *Tus.*
- SO'LO, *s.* [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.
- SO'LOMON'S *Lea*, } *s.* A plant.
SO'LOMON'S *Seal*, }
- SO'LISTICE, *s.* [*solstitium*, Lat.]
- 1 The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.
 - 2 It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice. *Brown.*
- SOLSTICIAL, *a.* [from *solstice*.]
- 1 Belonging to the solstice. *Brown.*
 - 2 Happening at the solstice. *Philips.*
- SO'LUBLE, *a.* [*solubilis*, Lat.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts. *Arbutnot.*
- SOLUBI'LITY, *s.* [from *soluble*.] Susceptiveness of separation of parts. *Glanville.*
- SO'LUND-GOOSE, *s.* A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer. *Granv.*
- SOLU'TION, *s.* [*solutio*, Lat.]
- 1 Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.
 - 2 Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved. *Arbutnot.*
 - 3 Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty. *Milton.*
- SO'LUTIVE, *a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation. *Bacon.*
- To SOLVE, *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot. *Milton.*
- SO'LVENCY, *s.* [from *solvent*.] Ability to pay.
- SO'LVENT, *a.* [*solvens*, Lat.]
- 1 Having the power to cause dissolution. *Boyle.*
 - 2 Able to pay debt contracted.
- SO'LVIBLE, *a.* [from *solve*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry. *Hale.*
- SOMATO'LOGY, *s.* [*σωμα* and *λογω*.] The doctrine of bodies.
- SOME, *a.* [*saam*, Dut.] A termination of many adjectives which denote quality or property of any thing: as, *gamesome*.
- SOME, *a.* [*sum*, *sum*, Sax.]
- 1 More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part. *Daniel.*
 - 4 *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*. *Spenser.*
 - 5 It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural. *Bacon.*
 - 6 One; any, without determining which. *Mil.*
- SO'MEBODY, *s.* [*some* and *body*.]
- 1 One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined. *Bacon.*
 - 2 A person of consideration. *Acts.*
- SO'MEDEAL, *ad.* [*sumdeal*, Sax.] In some degree: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- SO'MEHOW, *a.* [*some* and *how*.] One way or other; I know not how. *Cheyne.*
- SO'MERSAULT, } *s.* [*sommer*, a beam, and *sault*,
SO'MERSET, } Fr. a leap.] A leap by which

SOU

- a jumper throws himself from a height and turns over his head.
- SO'METHING, *s.* [*sumthing*, Sax.]
- 1 A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing indeterminate. *Pope.*
 - 2 More or less; not nothing. *Pope.*
 - 3 A thing wanting a fixed denomination.
 - 4 Part. *Watts.*
 - 5 Distance not great. *Shakespeare.*
- SO'METHING, *ad.* In some degree. *Temple.*
- SO'METIME, *ad.* [*some* and *time*.]
- 1 Once; formerly. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 At one time or other hereafter.
- SO'METIMES, *ad.* [*some* and *times*.]
- 1 Not never; now and then; at one time or other. *Taylor.*
 - 2 At one time: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time*. *Burnet.*
- SO'MEWHAT, *s.* [*some* and *what*.]
- 1 Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. *Atterbury.*
 - 2 More or less. *Grew.*
 - 3 Part, greater or less. *Dryden.*
- SO'MEWHAT, *ad.* In some degree. *Dryden.*
- SO'MEWHERE, *ad.* [*some* and *where*.] In one place or other; not no where. *Newton.*
- SO'MEWHILE, *s.* [*some* and *while*.] Once; for a time: out of use. *Spenser.*
- SOMNI'FEROUS, *a.* [*somnifer*, Lat.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive. *Walton.*
- SOMNI'FICK, *a.* [*somnus* and *facio*, Lat.] Causing sleep.
- SO'MNOLENCY, *s.* [*somnolentia*, Lat.] Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.
- SON, *s.* [*sunus*, Goth. *suna*, Sax. *sohn*, Ger. *son*, Swed. *son*, Dutch.]
- 1 A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Descendant, however distant. *Isaiah.*
 - 3 Compellation of an old to a young man. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Native of a country. *Pope.*
 - 5 The second person of the Trinity. *Matthew.*
 - 6 Product of any thing. *Brown.*
 - 7 (In scripture.) *Sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality.
- SON-IN-LAW, *s.* One married to one's daughter. *Dryden.*
- SON'SHIP, *s.* [from *son*.] Filiation. *D. of Piety.*
- SONA'TA, *s.* [Italian.] A tune. *Prior.*
- SONG, *s.* [*gesungen*, Sax.]
- 1 Any thing modulated in the utterance. *Milton.*
 - 2 A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A poem; lay; strain. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Poetry; poesy. *Pope.*
 - 5 Notes of birds. *Dryden.*
 - 6 Old song. A trifle. *More.*
- SON'GISH, *a.* [from *song*.] Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Dryden.*
- SON'GSTER, *s.* [from *song*.] A singer. *Howel.*
- SON'GSTRESS, *s.* A female singer. *Thomson.*
- SONI'FEROUS, *a.* [*sonus* and *fero*, Lat.] Giving or bringing sound. *Derham.*
- SO'NNET, *s.* [*sonnet*, Fr. *sonnetto*, Italian.]
- 1 A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule.
 - 2 A small poem. *Shakespeare.*
- SO'NNETTEER, *s.* [*sonnetier*, Fr. from *sonnet*.] A small poet, in contempt. *Pope.*
- SONORI FICK, *a.* [*sonorous* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing sound. *Watts.*
- SONO'ROUS, *a.* [*sonorous*, Lat.]
- 1 Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. *Milton.*
 - 2 High sounding; magnificent of sound. *Add.*
- SONO'ROUSLY, *ad.* With high sound; with magnificence of sound.
- SONO'ROUSNESS, *s.* [from *sonorous*.]
- 1 The quality of giving sound. *Boyle.*
 - 2 Magnificence of sound.
- SOON, *ad.* [*suns*, Gothick, *sona*, Sax.]
- 1 Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed. *Dryden.*

SOR

S Early; before any time supposed; opposed to late. *Bacon.*
S Readily; willingly. *Addison.*
S Soon as. Immediately. *Exodus.*
SOO'NLY, ad. [from soon.] Quickly; speedily. *More.*
SOO'PBERRY, s. [*sapindus*, Lat.] A plant.
SOOT, s. [*sot*, Sax. *soot*, Islandick.] Condensed or embodied smoke. *Howel.*
SOOT'ED, a. [from soot.] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot. *Mortimer.*
SOOT'ERKIN, s. A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*
SOOTH, s. [*soth*, Sax.] Truth; reality; obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
SOOTH, a. [*soth*, Sax.] Pleasing; delightful. *Milton.*
To SOOTH, v. a. [*gesothian*, Sax.]
 1 To flatter; to please with blandishments. *Add.*
 2 To calm; to soften; to mollify. *Dryden.*
 3 To gratify; to please. *Dryden.*
SOOTH'ER, s. [from sooth.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments. *Shakespeare.*
To SOOTH'SAY, v. n. [*sooth* and *say*.] To predict; to foretel. *Acts.*
SOOTH'SA'YER, s. [from soothsay.] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator. *Shak.*
SOOT'INESS, s. [from sooty.] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.
SOOTY, a. [from soot.]
 1 Breeding soot. *Milton.*
 2 Consisting of soot; fuliginous. *Wilkins.*
 3 Black; dark; dusky. *Milton.*
To SOOTY, v. n. [from soot.] To make black with soot. *Chapman.*
SOP, s. [*sop*, Sax. *soppe*, Dutch.]
 1 Any thing steeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten. *Bacon.*
 2 Any thing given to pacify. *Swift.*
To SOP, v. a. To steep in liquor.
SOPE, s. See SOAP.
SOPH, s. [*sophista*, Lat.] A young man who has been two years at the university. *Pope.*
SO'PHI, s. [Persian.] The emperor of Persia. *Congreve.*
SO'PHISM, s. [*sophisma*, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty. *Watts.*
SO'PHIST, s. [*sophista*, Latin.] A professor of philosophy. *Temple.*
SO'PHISTER, s. [*sophiste*, Fr.]
 1 A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician. *Rogers.*
 2 A professor of philosophy; a sophist. *Hooker.*
SOPHISTICAL, a. [*sophistique*, Fr.] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful. *More.*
SOPHISTICALLY, ad. [from *sophistical*.] With fallacious subtilty. *Swift.*
To SOPHISTICATE, v. a. [*sophistiquer*, Fr. from *sophist*.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious. *Boyle.*
SOPHISTICATE, part. a. [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine. *Glanville.*
SOPHISTICATION, s. [*sophistication*, Fr.] Adulteration; not genuineness. *Glanville.*
SOPHISTICATOR, s. [from *sophisticate*.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.
SO'PHISTRY, s. [from *sophist*.]
 1 Fallacious ratiocination. *Sidney.*
 2 Logical exercise. *Felton.*
To SO'PORATE, v. n. [*soporo*, Lat.] To lay asleep.
SOPORIFEROUS, a. [*sopor* and *fero*.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; somniferous. *Bacon.*
SOPORIFEROUSNESS, s. [from *soporiferous*.] The quality of causing sleep.
SOPORIFICK, a. [*sopor* and *facio*.] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick. *Locke.*
SO'PPER, s. [from *sop*.] One that steeps any thing in liquor.
SORB, s. [*sorbum*, Lat.] The berry of the sorb or service-tree.
SO'RBILE, a. [*sorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or sipped.
SORBITION, s. [*sortitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping.

SOR

SO'RCERER, s. [*sorcier*, Fr.] A conjurer, an enchanter; a magician. *Shakespeare.*
SO'RCERESS, s. [female of sorcerer.] A female magician; an enchantress. *Bacon.*
SO'RCERY, s. Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft. *Tutler.*
SORD, s. [corrupted from sword.] Turf; grassy ground. *Shakespeare.*
SO'RDES, s. [Lat.] Foulness; dregs. *Woodw.*
SO'RDET, } s. [*sourdine*, Fr. *sordina*, Italian.]
SO'RGINE, } A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound lower or shriller. *Bailey.*
SO'RDID, a. [*sordidus*, Lat.]
 1 Foul; gross; filthy; dirty. *Dryden.*
 2 [From *sordide*, Fr.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base. *South.*
 3 Covetous; niggardly. *Denham.*
SO'RDIDLY, ad. [from *sordid*.] Meanly; poorly; covetously.
SO'RDIDNESS, s. [from *sordid*.]
 1 Meanness; baseness. *Cowley.*
 2 Nastiness; not neatness. *Ray.*
SORE, s. [*saur*, Fr.] A buck in his fourth year. *Shakespeare.*
SORE, s. [*sar*, Sax.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. *Shakespeare.*
SORE, a. [from the noun.]
 1 Tender to the touch. *Locke.*
 2 Tender in the mind; easily vexed. *Pope.*
 3 Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. *Common Prayer.*
 4 Criminal: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
SORE, ad. With painful or dangerous vehemence. *Common Prayer.*
SO'REHON, } s. [Irish and Scottish.] A servile tenure, formerly in Scotland and Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, and lived on free quarters; so that, when a person obtrudes himself upon another for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*. *Machean.*
SO'REL, s. [diminutive of sore.] A buck in his third year. *Shakespeare.*
SO'RELY, ad. [from sore.]
 1 With a great degree of pain or distress. *Dryd.*
 2 With vehemence dangerous or afflictive. *Shakespeare.*
SO'RENESS, s. [from sore.] Tenderness of a hurt. *Temple.*
SORITES, s. [*συναρτης*.] Properly a heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. *Watts.*
SORO'RICIDE, s. [*soror* and *caedo*.] The murder of a sister.
SO'RRAGE, s. The blades of green wheat or barley.
SO'RANCE, s. (In farriery.) Any disease or sore in horses.
SO'RREL, s. [*sure*, Sax. *sorel*, Fr.] A plant like the dock, but differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*
SO'RRILY, ad. [from sorry.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiably. *Sidney.*
SO'RRINESS, s. [from sorry.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.
SO'RROW, s. [*sorg*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. *Milton.*
To SO'RROW, v. n. [*sorgian*, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected. *Milton.*
SO'RROWED, a. [from *sorrow*.] Accompanied with sorrow: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
SO'RROWFUL, a. [*sorrow* and *full*.]
 1 Sad for something past; mournful; grieving. *Tobit.*
 2 Deeply serious: not in use. *Samuel.*
 3 Expressing grief; accompanied with grief. *Job*
SO'RROWFULLY,* ad. [from *sorrowful*.] In a sorrowful manner. *Ash.*
SO'RRY, a. [*sarig*, Sax.]
 1 Grieved for something past. *Swift.*
 2 [From *saur*, filth, Islandick.] Vile; worthless; vexatious. *Milton.*
SORT, s. [*sorte*, Fr.]
 1 A kind; a species. *Tillotson.*

SOU

- 9 A manner; a form of being or acting. *Milton.*
 3 A degree of any quality. *Dryden.*
 4 A class, or order of persons. *Atterbury.*
 5 A company; a knot of people. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Shakesp.*
 7 [From *sort*, Fr.] A lot; out of use. *Shakesp.*
 8 A pair; a set; a suit.
To SORT, v. a. [*sortiri*, Lat.]
 1 To separate into distinct and proper classes. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To reduce to order from a state of confusion. *Hooker.*
 3 To conjoin; to put together in distribution. *Davies.*
 4 To cull; to choose; to select. *Chapman.*
To SORT, v. n.
 1 To be joined with others of the same species. *Woodward.*
 2 To consort; to join. *Bacon.*
 3 To suit; to fit. *Pope.*
 4 [From *sortir*, Fr.] To terminate; to issue. *Bacon.*
 5 To have success. *Abbot.*
 6 To fall out. *Shakespeare.*
SORTANCE, s. [from *sort*.] Suitableness; agreement. *Shakespeare.*
SORTILEGE, s. [*sortilege*, Fr.] The act or practice of drawing lots.
SORTMENT, s. [from *sort*.]
 1 The act of sorting; distribution.
 2 A parcel sorted or distributed.
To SOSS, v. n. [a cant word.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair. *Swift.*
SOT, s. [*sot*, Sax. *sot*, Fr.]
 1 A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow; a dolt. *South.*
 2 A wretch stupified by drinking. *Roscommon.*
To SOT, v. a. To stupify; to infatuate. *Dryden.*
To SOT, v. n. To tittle to stupidity.
SOTTISH, a. [from *sot*.]
 1 Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish. *Hayward.*
 2 Dull with intemperance.
SOTTISHLY, ad. [from *sottish*.] Stupidly; dully; senselessly. *Bentley.*
SOTTISHNESS, s. [from *sottish*.]
 1 Dulness; stupidity; insensibility. *Bentley.*
 2 Drunken stupidity. *South.*
SOUGH, s. [*sous*, Fr.] A subterraneous drain. *Ray.*
SOUGHT. The pret. and part. pass. of *seek*.
SOUL, s. [*sawet*, Sax. *suel*, Danish.]
 1 The immaterial and immortal spirit of man. *Davies.*
 2 Intellectual principle. *Law.*
 3 Vital principle. *Watts.*
 4 Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Interior power. *Shakespeare.*
 6 A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind. *Watts.*
 7 Human being. *Addison.*
 8 Active power. *Dryden.*
 9 Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind. *Young.*
 10 Intelligent being in general. *Milton.*
SOU'LED, a. [from *soul*.] Furnished with mind. *Dryden.*
SOU'LESS, a. [from *soul*.] Mean; low; spiritless. *Shakespeare.*
SOU'LSHOT, s. [*soul* and *shot*.] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists. *Ayliffe.*
SOUND, a. [*sund*, Sax.]
 1 Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt. *Dryden.*
 2 Right; not erroneous; orthodox. *Hooker.*
 3 Stout; strong; lusty. *Abbot.*
 4 Valid; not failing. *Spenser.*
 5 Fast; hearty. *Milton.*
SOUND, ad. Soundly; heartily; completely; fast. *Spenser.*
SOUND, s. [*sonde*, Fr.] A shallow sea; such as may be sounded. *Camden.*
SOUND, s. [*sonde*, Fr.] A probe; an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers. *Sharp.*
To SOUND, v. a.
 1 To search with a plummet; to try depth. *Hooker.*
 2 To try; to examine. *Addison.*
To SOUND, v. n. To try with the sounding line. *Locke.*
SOUND, s. [*sepia*.] The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth.*
SOUND, s. [*sonus*, Lat.]
 1 Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear. *Locke.*
 2 Mere empty noise opposed to meaning. *Locke.*
To SOUND, v. n.
 1 To make a noise; to emit a noise. *Milton.*
 2 To exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To be conveyed in sound. *Thessalonians.*
To SOUND, v. a.
 1 To cause to make a noise; to play on. *Spenser.*
 2 To betoken or direct by a sound. *Waller.*
 3 To celebrate by sound. *Milton.*
SO'UNDBOARD, s. The board which propagates the sound in organs. *Milton.*
SOU'NDING, a. [from *sound*.] Sonorous; having a magnificent sound. *Dryden.*
SOU'NDLY, ad. [from *sound*.]
 1 Healthily; heartily.
 2 Lustily; stoutly; strongly. *Swift.*
 3 Truly; rightly. *Bacon.*
 4 Fast; closely. *Locke.*
SOUNDNESS, s. [from *sound*.]
 1 Health; heartiness. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state. *Law.*
 3 Strength; solidity. *Hooker.*
SOUP, s. [*soupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table. *Swift.*
SOUR, a. [*sur*, Sax. *sur*, Welsh.]
 1 Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency. *Dryden.*
 2 Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe. *Brown.*
 3 Afflictive; painful. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Expressing discontent. *Swift.*
SOUR, s. [from the adjective.] Acid substance. *Spenser.*
To SOUR, v. a.
 1 To make acid. *Dryden.*
 2 To make harsh, or unkindly. *Mortimer.*
 3 To make uneasy; to make less pleasing. *Dry.*
 4 To make discontented. *Shakespeare.*
To SOUR, v. n.
 1 To become acid. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To grow peevish or crabbed. *Addison.*
SOURCE, s. [*source*, Fr.]
 1 Spring; fountain; head. *Addison.*
 2 Original; first cause. *Milton.*
 3 First producer. *Waller.*
SO'URISH, a. [from *sour*.] Somewhat sour.
SO'URLY, ad. [from *sour*.]
 1 With acidity.
 2 With acrimony. *Dryden.*
SOU'RNESS, s. [from *sour*.]
 1 Acidity; austereness of taste. *Denham.*
 2 Asperity; harshness of temper. *Addison.*
SO'URSOP, s. Custard-apple. *Milford.*
SOUS, s. [*sol*, Fr.] A small denomination of money.
SOUSE, s. [*soute*, salt, Dutch.]
 1 Pickle made of salt.
 2 Any thing kept parboiled in salt pickle. *Tus.*
To SOUSE, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To parboil, or steep in pickle. *Pope.*
 2 To throw into the water. *Shakespeare.*
To SOUSE, v. n. [*sous*, or *dessous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on his prey. *Dryden.*
To SOUSE, v. n. To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey. *Shakespeare.*
SOUSE, ad. With sudden violence. *Young.*
SO'UTERRAIN, s. [*souterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbuthnot.*
SOUTH, s. [*suth*, Sax. *suyd*, Dutch.]
 1 The part where the sun is to us at noon: opposed to north. *Bacon.*
 2 The southern regions of the globe. *Milton.*
 3 The wind that blows from the south. *Shak.*
SOUTH, a. [from the noun.] Southern; meridional. *Job.*
SOUTH, ad.

SPA

- 1 Toward the south. *Shakespeare.*
 2 From the south. *Bacon.*
SOUTHEAST, *s.* [south and east.] The point between the east and south. *Bacon.*
SOUTHERLY, *a.* [from south.]
 1 Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.
 2 Lying toward the south. *Graunt.*
 3 Coming from about the south. *Shakespeare.*
SOUTHERN, *a.* [sutherne, Sax. from south.]
 1 Belonging to the south; meridional. *Dryden.*
 2 Lying toward the south. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Coming from the south. *Bacon.*
SOUTHERNWOOD, *s.* [suthernwudu, Sax.] A plant that agrees in most parts with the wormwood. *Miller.*
SOUTHING, *a.* [from south.] Going toward the south. *Dryden.*
SOUTHING, *s.* Tendency to the south. *Dryden.*
SOUTHMOST, *s.* [from south.] Furthest toward the south. *Milton.*
SOUTHSAY, *s.* [properly soothsay.] Prediction. *Spenser.*
To SOUTHSAY, *v. n.* See **SOOTHSAY**. To predict. *Camden.*
SOUTHWARD, *ad.* [from south.] Toward the south. *Thomson.*
SOUTHWARD, *s.* The southern regions. *Ral.*
SOUTHWEST, *s.* [south and west.] Point between the south and west. *Bacon.*
SOUVENANCE, *s.* [Fr.] Remembrance; memory; not used. *Spenser.*
SOVEREIGN, *a.* [souverain, Fr.]
 1 Supreme in power; having no superiour. *Dry.*
 2 Supremely efficacious; predominant over diseases. *Shakespeare.*
SOVEREIGN, *s.* Supreme lord; a coin, value 20s.
SOVEREIGNLY, *ad.* [from sovereign.] Supremely; in the highest degree. *Boyle.*
SOVEREIGNTY, *s.* [souveraineté, Fr.] Supremacy; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence. *Darvies.*
SOW, *s.* [sugn, Sax. soeg, souwe, Dutch.]
 1 A female pig; the female of a boar. *Dryden.*
 2 An oblong mass of lead. *Ainsworth.*
 3 An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*
SOWBREAD, *s.* [cyclamen, Lat.] A plant.
To SOW, *v. n.* [sowan, Sax. sayen, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest. *Psalms.*
To SOW, *v. a.* part. pass. *sown.*
 1 To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by seed. *Bacon.*
 2 To spread; to propagate. *Milton.*
 3 To impregnate or stock with seed. *Isaiah.*
 4 To besprinkle. *Milton.*
To SOW, *v. a.* [for sew.] To join by needlework. *Milton.*
To SOWCE, *v. a.* To throw into the water. See **SOUSE**. *L'Estrange.*
SO'WER, *s.* [from sow.]
 1 He that sprinkles the seed. *Matthew.*
 2 A scatterer. *Hakewill.*
 3 A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon.*
SO'WING,* *s.* [from sow.] The act of casting seed into the earth; the time in which seed is cast into the earth; the act of tacking together with a needle and thread; that which is sewed. *Ash.*
SO'WINS, *s.* Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured. *Swift.*
To SOWL, *v. a.* To pull by the ears. *Shakesp.*
SOWN. The participle of *sow*.
SO'WTHISTLE, *s.* A weed. *Bacon.*
SPAAD, *s.* A kind of mineral. *Woodward.*
SPACE, *s.* [spatium, Lat.]
 1 Room; local extension. *Locke.*
 2 Any quantity of place. *Burnet.*
 3 Quantity of time. *Wilkins.*
 4 A small time; a while. *Spenser.*
SPA'CIOUS, *a.* [spatiosus, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow. *Cowley.*
SPA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* Extensively.
SPA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [from spacious.] Roominess; wide extension.
SPA'DDLE, *s.* [diminutive of spade.] A little spade. *Mortimer.*

SPA

- SPADE**, *s.* [spad, Sax. spade, Dutch.]
 1 The instrument of digging. *Brown.*
 2 A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*
 3 A suit of cards.
SPA'DEBONE, *s.* [named from the form.] The shoulderblade. *Drayton.*
SPA'DIARD,* *s.* [from spade.] One who works a spade; one who digs in the mines of Cornwall. *Ash.*
SPADI'CEOUS, *a.* [spadiceus, Lat.] Of a light red. *Brown.*
SPADI'LE, } *s.* [spadille, or espadille, Fr.] The
SPADI'LLO,* } ace of spades at ombre.
SPA'GYRICK, *a.* [spagiricus, Lat.] Chymical.
SPA'GYRIST, *s.* A chymist. *Boyle.*
SPAKE. The old preterit of *speak*.
SPALL, *s.* [espaule, Fr.] Shoulder. *Fairfax.*
SPALT or *Spelt*, *s.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*
SPAN, *s.* [span, sponne, Sax. span, Dutch.]
 1 The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches. *Holder.*
 2 Any short duration. *Walker.*
To SPAN, *v. a.*
 1 To measure by the hand extended. *Tickel.*
 2 To measure. *Herbert.*
SPAN. The preterit of *spin*.
SPA'NCOUNTER, } *s.* [from span, and counter,
SPA'NFARTHING, } or farthing.] A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark. *Donne.*
SPA'NGLE, *s.* [spange, Ger. a locket.]
 1 A small plate or boss of shining metal.
 2 Any little thing sparkling and shining. *Glan.*
To SPA'NGLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies. *Donne.*
SPA'NIEL, *s.* [hispaniolus, Lat.]
 1 A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience. *Dryden.*
 2 A low, mean, sneaking fellow. *Shakespeare.*
To SPA'NIEL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the spaniel. *Shakespeare.*
SPA'NISH Broom, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
SPA'NISH Fly, *s.* A venomous fly, which is used to raise blisters.
SPA'NISH Nut, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
SPA'NISH Wool,* *s.* [from Spanish and wool.] Fine wool imported from Spain; a died wool from Spain, formerly used as a cosmetic. *Ash.*
SPA'NKER, *s.* A small coin. *Denham.*
SPA'NKING,* *a.* [a colloquial word.] Large; strong; fine; spruce. *Scott.*
SPA'NNER, *s.* The lock of a carabine. *Howel.*
SPAR, *s.*
 1 Marcasite. *Newton.*
 2 A small beam; the bar of a gate.
To SPAR, *v. n.* To fight with prelusive strokes.
To SPAR, *v. a.* [sparran, Sax. sperren, Germ.] To shut; to close; to bar. *Spenser.*
SPA'RABLE, *s.* [sparran, Sax. to fasten.] Small nails.
SPA'RADRAP, *s.* (In pharmacy.) A cerecloth. *Wiseman.*
To SPARE, *v. a.* [sparan, Sax. spaeren, Dutch; espargne, Fr.]
 1 To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume. *Milton.*
 2 To have unemployed; to save from any particular use. *Knolles.*
 3 To do without; to lose willingly. *Ben Jonson.*
 4 To omit; to forbear. *Dryden.*
 5 To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; to use with mercy. *Com. Prayer.*
 6 To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Roscommon.*
 7 To forbear to inflict or impose. *Dryden.*
To SPARE, *v. n.*
 1 To live frugally; to be parsimonious. *Shak.*
 2 To forbear; to be scrupulous. *Knolles.*
 3 To use mercy; to forgive. *Bacon.*
SPARE, *a.*
 1 Scanty; parsimonious; frugal. *Locke.*
 2 Superfluous; unwanted. *Aldison.*
 3 Lean; wanting flesh; macilent. *Milton.*

SPA

- SPARE**, *s.* [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry: not in use. *Bacon.*
- SPA'RER**, *s.* [from *spare*.] One who avoids expense. *Wotton.*
- SPA'RERIB**, *s.* [*spare* and *rib*.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh: as, a *sparerib* of pork.
- SPARGEFA'CTION**, *s.* [*spurgo*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.
- SPA'RING**, *a.* [from *spare*.]
- 1 Scarce; little. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Scanty; not plentiful. *Pope.*
 - 3 Parsimonious; not liberal. *Dryden.*
- SPA'RINGLY**, *ad.* [from *sparing*.]
- 1 Not abundantly. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly. *Hayward.*
 - 3 With abstinence. *Atterbury.*
 - 4 Not with great frequency. *Atterbury.*
 - 5 Cautiously; tenderly. *Bacon.*
- SPA'RK**, *s.* [*spearca*, Sax. *sparke*, Dutch.]
- 1 A small particle of fire, or kindled matter. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Any thing shining. *Locke.*
 - 3 Any thing vivid or active. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. *Prior.*
 - 5 A lover.
- To SPA'RK**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle: not used. *Spenser.*
- SPA'RKFUL**, *a.* [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy: not used. *Camden.*
- SPA'RKISH**, *a.* [from *spark*.]
- 1 Airy; gay: a low word. *Walsh.*
 - 2 Showy; well dressed; fine. *L'Estrange.*
- SPA'RKLE**, *s.* [from *spark*.]
- 1 A spark; a small particle of fire. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Any luminous particle. *Pope.*
- To SPA'RKLE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To emit sparks. *Milton.*
 - 2 To issue in sparks. *Watts.*
 - 3 To shine; to glitter.
 - 4 To emit little bubbles: as, liquor in a glass.
- SPA'RKINGLY**, *ad.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*
- SPA'RKLINGNESS**, *s.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*
- SPA'RROW**, *s.* [*spearra*, Sax.] A small bird.
- SPA'RROWHAWK**, or **SPARHAWK**, *s.* [*spearhafoc*, Sax.] The female of the musket hawk.
- SPA'RROWGRASS**, *s.* [corrupted from *asparagus*.] *King.*
- SPA'RRY**, *a.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar. *Woodward.*
- SPA'RSION**,* *s.* [*spargo*, Latin.] The act of sprinkling. *Cole.*
- SPASM**, *s.* [*σπασμα*.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction. *Arbuthnot.*
- SPASMO'DICK**, *a.* [from *spasm*.] Convulsive.
- SPAT**. The pret. of *spit*.
- SPAT**, *s.* The young of shellfish. *Woodward.*
- To SPA'TIATE**, *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Bentley.*
- To SPA'TTER**, *v. n.* [*spat*, *spit*, Sax.]
- 1 To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive. *Addison.*
 - 2 To throw out any thing offensive. *Shakesp.*
 - 3 To asperse; to defame.
- To SPA'TTER**, *v. n.* To spit; to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth. *Mil.*
- SPA'TTERDASHES**, *s.* [*spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs, by which the wet is kept off.
- SPA'TLING Poppy**, *s.* White behen. *Miller.*
- SPA'TULA**, *s.* A spatule or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines. *Quincy.*
- SPA'VIN**, *s.* [*esparent*, Fr. *sparuno*, Italian.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust, as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*
- SPAW**, *s.* A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.
- To SPAWL**, *v. n.* [*spælian*, to spit, Sax.] To throw moisture out of the mouth. *Swift.*
- SPAWL**, *s.* [*spatl*, Sax.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth. *Dryden.*

SPE

- SPAWN**, *s.* [*spene*, *spenne*, Dutch.]
- 1 The eggs of fish or of frogs. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Any product or offspring. *Tillotson.*
- To SPAWN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To produce as fishes do eggs. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To generate; to bring forth. *Swift.*
- To SPAWN**, *v. n.*
- 1 To issue eggs as fish. *Brown.*
 - 2 To issue; to proceed. *Locke.*
- SPA'WNER**, *s.* [from *spawn*.] The female fish. *Walton.*
- To SPAY**, *v. a.* [*spado*, Lat.] To castrate female animals. *Mortimer.*
- To SPEAK**, *v. n.* pret. *spake*, or *spoke*; part. pass. *spoken*. [*specan*, Sax.]
- 1 To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words. *Holder.*
 - 2 To harangue; to make a speech. *Clarendon.*
 - 3 To talk for or against; to dispute. *Shakesp.*
 - 4 To discourse; to make mention. *Tillotson.*
 - 5 To give sound. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 To *speak with*. To address; to converse with. *Knolles.*
- To SPEAK**, *v. a.*
- 1 To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. *Judg.*
 - 2 To proclaim; to celebrate. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To address; to accost. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 - 4 To exhibit; to make known. *Milton.*
- SPEA'KABLE**, *a.* [from *speak*.]
- 1 Possible to be spoken.
 - 2 Having the power of speech. *Milton.*
- SPEA'KER**, *s.* [from *speak*.]
- 1 One that speaks. *Watts.*
 - 2 One that speaks in any particular manner. *Prior.*
 - 3 One that celebrates, proclaims or mentions. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 The prolocutor of the commons. *Dryden.*
- SPEA'KING Trumpet**, *s.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance. *Dryden.*
- SPEAR**, *s.* [*spere*, Sax. *spere*, Dutch.]
- 1 A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Cowley.*
 - 2 A lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish. *Carew.*
- To SPEAR**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.
- To SPEAR**, *v. n.* To shoot or sprout; commonly written *spire*. *Mortimer.*
- SPEA'RGRASS**, *s.* [*spear* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass. *Shakespeare.*
- SPEA'RMAN**, *s.* [*spear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight. *Prior.*
- SPEA'RMINT**, *s.* A plant; a species of mint.
- SPEA'RWORT**, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SPE'CIAL**, *a.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.]
- 1 Noting a sort or species. *Watts.*
 - 2 Particular; peculiar. *Atterbury.*
 - 3 Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. *Davies.*
 - 4 Extraordinary; uncommon. *Sprat.*
 - 5 Chief in excellence. *Shakespeare.*
- SPE'CIALLY**, *ad.* [from *special*.]
- 1 Particularly; above others. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 2 Not in a common way; peculiarly. *Hale.*
- SPE'CIALTY**, *s.* [*specialité*, Fr. from *special*.]
- SPE'CIALITY**, *s.* Particularity. *Hayward.*
- SPE'CIES**, *s.* [*species*, Lat.]
- 1 A sort; a subdivision of a general term. *Watts.*
 - 2 Class of nature; single order of beings. *Bent.*
 - 3 Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation. *Ray.*
 - 4 Representation to the mind. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Show; visible exhibition. *Bacon.*
 - 6 Circulating money. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 7 Simples that have place in a compound.
- SPE'CFICAL**, *a.* [*specifique*, Fr.]
- SPE'CFICK**, *a.*
- 1 That makes a thing of the species of which it is. *Newton.*
 - 2 (In medicine.) Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. *Wiseman.*
- SPE'CFICALLY**, *ad.* [from *specifick*.] In such manner as to continue a species; according to the nature of the species. *Bentley.*

SPE

To SPECIFY, *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities. *Hale.*

SPECIFICATION, *s.* [specification, Fr.]

- 1 Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. *Watts.*
- 2 Particular mention. *Ayliffe.*

To SPECIFY, *v. a.* [from *species*; *specifier*, Fr.] To mention; to show by some particular mark of distinction. *Pope.*

SPECIMEN, *s.* [specimen, Lat.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the rest may be known. *Addison.*

SPECIOUS, *a.* [specieux, Fr. speciosus, Lat.]

- 1 Showy; pleasing to the view. *Milton.*
- 2 Plausible; superficially, not solidly, right; striking at first view. *Atterbury.*

SPECIOUSLY, *ad.* [from specious.] With fair appearance. *Hammond.*

SPECK, *s.* [specec, Sax.] A small discoloration; a spot. *Dryden.*

To SPECK, *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops. *Milton.*

SPECKLE, *s.* [from *speck*.] Small speck; little spot.

To SPECKLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small spots. *Milton.*

SPECKT, or **SPEIGHT**, *s.* A woodpecker. *Ainsworth.*

SPECTACLE, *s.* [spectacle, Fr. spectaculum, Lat.]

- 1 A show; a gazing-stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. *Shak.*
- 2 Any thing perceived by the sight. *Spenser.*
- 3 (In the plural.) Glasses to assist the sight.

SPECTACLED, *a.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles. *Shakespeare.*

SPECTATION, *s.* [spectatio, Lat.] Regard; respect. *Harvey.*

SPECTATOR, *s.* [spectateur, Fr. spectator, Lat.] A looker-on; a beholder. *Shakespeare.*

SPECTATORSHIP, *s.* [from spectator] Act of beholding. *Shakespeare.*

SPECTRE, *s.* [spectre, Fr. spectrum, Lat.]

- 1 Apparition; appearance of persons dead. *Stillingfleet.*
- 2 Something made preternaturally visible.

SPECTRUM, *s.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form. *Newton.*

SPECULAR, *a.* [specularis, Lat.]

- 1 Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass. *Donne.*
- 2 Assisting sight: improper. *Philips.*

To SPECULATE, *v. n.* [speculer, Fr. specular, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind. *Digby.*

To SPECULATE, *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind. *Brown.*

SPECULATION, *s.* [from speculate.]

- 1 Examination by the eye; view.
- 2 Examiner; spy. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation. *Hooker.*
- 4 A train of thoughts formed by meditation. *Temple.*
- 5 Mental scheme not reduced to practice. *Tem.*
- 6 Power of sight: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

SPECULATIVE, *a.* [from speculate.]

- 1 Given to speculation; contemplative. *Hook.*
- 2 Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon.*

SPECULATIVELY, *ad.* [from speculative.]

- 1 Contemplatively; with meditation.
- 2 Ideally; notionally; theoretically.

SPECULATOR, *s.* [from speculate.]

- 1 One who forms theories. *More.*
- 2 [From *speculatur*, Fr.] An observer; a contemplator. *Brown.*
- 3 A spy; a watcher. *Broome.*

SPECULATORY, *a.* [from speculate.] Exercising speculation.

SPECULUM, *s.* [Lat.] A mirror; a looking-glass. *Boyle.*

SPED. The pret. and part. pass. of *speed*.

SPEECH, *s.* [from *speak*.]

- 1 The power of articulate utterance; the power

SPE

of expressing thoughts by words, or vocal sounds. *Watts.*

- 2 Language; words considered as expressing thoughts. *Milton.*
- 3 Particular language as distinct from others. *Common Prayer.*
- 4 Any thing spoken. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 Talk; mention. *Bacon.*
- 6 Oration; harangue. *Swift.*
- 7 Declaration of thoughts. *Milton.*

SPEECHLESS, *a.* [from *speech*.]

- 1 Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb. *Shakespeare.*

To SPEED, *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. [spoeden, Dutch.]

- 1 To make haste; to move with celerity. *Philips.*
- 2 [From *spedian*, to grow rich, Sax.] To have good success. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To succeed well or ill. *South.*
- 4 To have any condition, good, or bad. *Waller.*

To SPEED, *v. n.*

- 1 To despatch in haste; to send away quickly. *Fairfax.*
- 2 To hasten; to put into quick motion. *Shak.*
- 3 To furnish in haste.
- 4 To despatch; to destroy; to kill; to mischief; to ruin. *Pope.*
- 5 To execute; to despatch. *Ayliffe.*
- 6 To assist; to help forward. *Dryden.*
- 7 To make prosperous. *St. Paul.*

SPEED, *s.* [spoed, Dutch.]

- 1 Quickness; celerity. *More.*
- 2 Haste; hurry; despatch. *Decay of Piety.*
- 3 The course or pace of a horse. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 Success; event. *Shakespeare.*

SPEEDILY, *ad.* [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly. *Dryden.*

SPEEDINESS, *s.* [from *speedy*.] The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL, *s.* [veronica, Lat.] A plant; fluellin. *Derham.*

SPEEDY, *a.* [from *speed*.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of despatch. *Dryden.*

SPELL, *s.* [spel, Sax. a word.]

- 1 A charm consisting of some words of occult power. *Milton.*
- 2 A turn of work. *Carew.*

To SPELL, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *spelled*, or *spelt*. [speller, Dutch.]

- 1 To write with the proper letters. *Dryden.*
- 2 To read by naming letters singly. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To charm. *Dryden.*

To SPELL, *v. n.*

- 1 To form words of letters. *Locke.*
- 2 To read. *Milton.*
- 3 To read unskilfully. *South.*

SPELLING, *s.* [from *spell*.] The act of writing with proper letters; the manner in which a word is written. *Ash.*

To SPLIT, *v. n.* To split; to break. *Mort.*

SPELTER, *s.* A kind of semimetal. *Newton.*

To SPEND, *v. a.* [spendan, Sax.]

- 1 To consume; to exhaust; to waste. *Milton.*
- 2 To bestow, as expense; to expend, as cost. *Is.*
- 3 To bestow for any purpose. *Boyle.*
- 4 To effuse. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 To squander; to lavish. *Wake.*
- 6 To pass; to suffer to pass away. *Job.*
- 7 To waste; to wear out. *Burnet.*
- 8 To fatigue; to harass. *Addison.*

To SPEND, *v. n.*

- 1 To make expense. *South.*
- 2 To prove in the use: as, pork fed with pease *spends* well. *Temple.*
- 3 To be lost or wasted: as, life *spends* in trifles. *Bacon.*
- 4 To be employed to any use. *Brown.*

SPENDER, *s.* [from *spend*.]

- 1 One who spends. *Taylor.*
- 2 A prodigal; a lavisher. *Bacon.*

SPENDTHRIFT, *s.* [spend and thrift.] A prodigal; a lavisher. *Swift.*

SPEURABLE, *a.* [sperabilis, Lat.] Such as may be hoped: not in use. *Bacon.*

SERM, *s.* [sperme, Fr. sperma, Lat.] Seed: that by which the species is continued. *Bac.*

SPI

SPE'RMACE'TI, *s.* [Latin.] Corruptedly pronounced *permasitty*; a kind of suet made by condensing the oil of a whale's head. *Quincy.*
SPERMA'TICAL, *a.* [*spermatique*, French; from **SPERMA'TICK**, *s.* *sperm.*]
 1 Seminal; consisting of seed. *More.*
 2 Belonging to the sperm. *Ray.*
To SPE'RMATIZE, *v. n.* [from *sperm.*] To yield seed. *Brown.*
SPERMATOCE'LE, *s.* [*σπερμα* and *κηλη*.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels. *Bailey.*
SPERMO'LOGIST, *s.* [*σπερμολογος*.] One who gathers or treats of seeds.
To SPERSE, *v. a.* [*sparsus*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter: not in use. *Spenser.*
To SPET, *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. *Milton.*
To SPEW, *v. a.* [*spewan*, Sax. *speuwen*, Dutch.]
 1 To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Spens.*
 2 To eject; to cast forth. *Dryden.*
 3 To eject with loathing. *Bacon.*
To SPEW, *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach. *Ben Jonson.*
SPE'WY, *a.* [from *speic*.] Wet; foggy. *Mort.*
To SPHA'CELATE, *v. a.* To affect with a gangrene. *Sharp.*
To SPHA'CELATE, *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene. *Sharp.*
SPHA'CELUS, *s.* [*σφακελος*.] A gangrene; a mortification. *Wiseman.*
SPHERE, *s.* [*sphæra*, Lat.]
 1 A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference. *Milton.*
 2 Any globe of the mundane system. *Dryden.*
 3 A globe representing the earth or sky. *Dryd.*
 4 Orb; circuit of motion. *Milton.*
 5 Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment. *Shakespeare.*
To SPHERE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To place in a sphere. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To form into roundness. *Milton.*
SPHE'RICAL, *a.* [from *sphere*.]
SPHE'RICK, *a.* [from *sphere*.]
 1 Round; orbicular; globular. *Keil.*
 2 Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets. *Shakespeare.*
SPHE'RICAL'LY, *ad.* In form of a sphere.
SPHE'RICALNESS, *s.* [from *sphere*.] Roundness.
SPHERI'CITY, *s.* *ness*; rotundity; globosity. *Digby.*
SPHE'ROID, *s.* [*σφαιρα* and *ειδος*.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere. *Cheyne.*
SPHEROI'DICAL, *a.* [from *spheroid*.] Having the form of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*
SPHE'RULE, *s.* [*sphærule*, Lat.] A little globe. *Cheyne.*
SPHINX, *s.* [*σφιγξ*.] A famous monster in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peach.*
SPI'AL, *s.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher: obsolete. *Fairfax.*
SPICE, *s.* [*espices*, Fr.]
 1 A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromattick substance used in sauces. *Temple.*
 2 A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned. *Brown.*
To SPICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with spice. *Donne.*
SPI'CER, *s.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice. *Camden.*
SPI'CERY, *s.* [*epicerie*, Fr.]
 1 The commodity of spices. *Raleigh.*
 2 A repository of spices. *Addison.*
SPICK and SPAN. Quite new; now first used.
SPI'CKNEL, or **SPI'GNEL**, *s.* [*meum*.] The herb maldmomy or bearwort.
SPICO'SITY, *s.* [*spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears.
SPI'CY, *a.* [from *spice*.]
 1 Producing spice; abounding with aromatticks. *Dryden.*
 2 Aromattick: having the qualities of spice. *Po.*

SPI

SPI'DER, *s.* The animal that spins a web for flies. *Drayton.*
SPI'DER'CATCHER, *s.* [*picus murarius*, Lat.] A bird.
SPI'DERWORT, *s.* [*sphatangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower. *Miller.*
SPI'GOT, *s.* [*spijker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor. *Shakespeare.*
SPIKE, *s.* [*spica*, Lat.]
 1 An ear of corn. *Denham.*
 2 A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened. *Addison.*
SPIKE, *s.* A smaller species of lavender. *Hill.*
To SPIKE, *v. a.*
 1 To fasten with long nails. *Moxon.*
 2 To set with spikes. *Wiseman.*
 3 To make sharp at the end.
SPI'KENARD, *s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A plant; and the oil or balsam produced from the plant. *Spectator.*
SPILL, *s.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.]
 1 A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. *Mortimer.*
 2 A small quantity of money. *Ayliffe.*
To SPILL, *v. a.* [*spillan*, Sax. *spillen*, Dutch.]
 1 To shed; to lose by shedding. *Daniel.*
 2 To destroy; to mischief. *Davies.*
 3 To throw away. *Tickel.*
To SPILL, *v. n.*
 1 To waste; to be lavish. *Sidney.*
 2 To be shed; to be lost by being shed. *Watts.*
SPI'LLER, *s.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line. *Carew.*
SPI'LT, *s.* [from *spill*.] Any thing poured out or wasted. *Shakespeare.*
To SPIN, *v. a.* pret. *spun*, or *span*, part. *spun*. [*spinnan*, Sax. *spinnen*, Dutch.]
 1 To draw out into threads. *Exodus.*
 2 To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter. *Dryden.*
 3 To protract; to draw out. *Addison.*
 4 To form by degrees; to draw out tediously. *Digby.*
 5 To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.
To SPIN, *v. n.*
 1 To exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads. *More.*
 2 To stream out in a thread or small current. *Drayton.*
 3 To move round as a spindle. *Milton.*
SPI'NACH, *s.* [*spinachia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
SPI'NAGE, *s.*
SPI'NAL, *a.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to the back-bone. *Philips.*
SPI'NDLE, *s.* [*spindl*, *spindel*, Sax.]
 1 The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated. *Maine.*
 2 A long slender stalk. *Mortimer.*
 3 Any thing slender: whence *spindle shanks*. *Dryden.*
To SPI'NDLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk. *Bacon.*
SPINDLESHA'NKED, *a.* [*spindle* and *shank*.] Having small legs. *Addison.*
SPI'NDLE'TREE, *s.* A plant; prickwood.
SPINE, *s.* [*spina*, Lat.] The back-bone. *Dryd.*
SPI'NEL, *s.* A sort of mineral. *Woodward.*
SPI'NET, *s.* [*espinette*, Fr.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys. *Swift.*
SPINI'FEROUS, *a.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns. *Harte.*
SPINK, *s.* A finch; a bird.
SPI'NNER, *s.* [from *spin*.]
 1 One skilled in spinning. *Graunt.*
 2 A garden spider with long jointed legs. *Shakespeare.*
SPI'NNING Wheel, *s.* [from *spin*.] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn. *Gay.*
SPINO'SITY, *s.* [*spinusus*, Lat.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity. *Glanville.*
SPI'NOUS, *a.* [*spinusus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.
SPI'NSTER, *s.* [from *spin*.]
 1 A woman that spins. *Shakespeare.*

SPI

- † (In law.) The general term for a girl or maiden woman. *Swift.*
- SPI'NSTRY, s.** [from *spinster*.] The work of spinning.
- SPI'NY, a.** [*spina*, Lat.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult. *Digby.*
- SPI'RACLE, s.** [*spiraculum*, Lat.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture. *Woodward.*
- SPI'RAL, a.** [*spira*, Lat.] Curve; winding circularly involved. *Blackmore.*
- SPI'RALLY, ad.** In a spiral form. *Ray.*
- SPIRE, s.** [*spira*, Lat.]
- 1 A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid; a steeple. *Hale.*
 - 3 The top or uppermost point. *Shakespeare.*
- To SPIRE, v. n.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To shoot up pyramidically. *Mortimer.*
 - 2 To breathe; not in use. *Spenser.*
- SPI'RIT, s.** [*spiritus*, Lat.]
- 1 Breath; wind. *Bacon.*
 - 2 An immaterial substance. *Davies.*
 - 3 The soul of man. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 An apparition. *Lake.*
 - 5 Temper; habitual disposition of mind. *Tillot.*
 - 6 Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 Genius; vigour of mind. *Temple.*
 - 8 Turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual. *Cowley.*
 - 9 Intellectual powers distinct from the body. *Clarendon.*
 - 10 Sentiment; perception. *Shakespeare.*
 - 11 Eagerness; desire. *South.*
 - 12 Man of activity; man of life, fire, and enterprise. *Shakespeare.*
 - 13 Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. *Dryden.*
 - 14 That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 - 15 Characteristical likeness; essential qualities. *Wotton.*
 - 16 Any thing eminently pure and refined. *Shakespeare.*
 - 17 That which hath power or energy. *South.*
 - 18 An inflammable liquor raised by distillation; as, brandy, rum. *Boyle.*
 - 19 In the old poets, *spirit* was a monosyllable, and often written *sprite*, or, less properly, *spright*. *Spenser.*
- To SPIRIT, v. a.**
- 1 To animate or actuate as a spirit. *Milton.*
 - 2 To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action. *Swift.*
 - 3 To draw; to entice. *Brown.*
- SPI'RITALLY, ad.** [*spiritus*, Lat.] By means of the breath. *Holder.*
- SPI'RITED, a.** [from *spirit*.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire. *Pope.*
- SPI'RITEDNESS, s.** [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of mind. *Addison.*
- SPI'RITFULNESS, s.** [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness; liveliness. *Harvey.*
- SPI'RITLESS, a.** [from *spirit*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; depressed. *Smalridge.*
- SPI'RITOUS, a.** [from *spirit*.]
- 1 Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit. *Milton.*
 - 2 Fine; ardent; active.
- SPI'RITOUSNESS, s.** [from *spiritous*.] Fineness and activity of parts. *Boyle.*
- SPI'RITUAL, a.** [*spirituel*, Fr. from *spirit*.]
- 1 Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Mental; intellectual. *South.*
 - 3 Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. *Calamy.*
 - 4 Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical. *Swift.*
- SPI'RITUALITY, s.** [from *spiritual*.]
- 1 Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 Intellectual nature. *South.*
 - 3 Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement. *South.*

SPL

- 4 That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe.*
- SPI'RITUALTY, s.** [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- SPI'RITUALIZATION, s.** [from *spiritualize*.] The act of spiritualizing.
- To SPI'RITUALIZE, v. a.** [*spiritualiser*, Fr.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world. *Rogers.*
- SPI'RITUALLY, ad.** [from *spiritual*.] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual. *Taylor.*
- SPI'RITUOUS, a.** [*spiritueux*, Fr.]
- 1 Having the quality of spirit, tenuity, and activity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 Lively; gay; vivid; airy. *Wotton.*
- SPI'RITUOSITY, s.** [from *spirituous*.] The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.
- To SPIRT, v. n.** [*spritta*, Sw.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals. *Po.*
- To SPIRT, v. a.** To throw out in a jet. *Gay.*
- SPIRT, s.** [from the verb.]
- 1 Sudden ejection.
 - 2 Sudden effort.
- To SPIRTLE, v. a.** [a corruption of *spirt*.] To shoot scatteringly. *Derham.*
- SPI'RY, a.** [from *spire*.]
- 1 Pyramidal. *Pope.*
 - 2 Wreathed; curled. *Dryden.*
- SPISS, a.** [*spissus*, Lat.] Close; firm; thick; not in use. *Brerewood.*
- SPISSATED, a.** [from *spiss*.] Thickened; brought to a consistence. *Ash.*
- SPISSATION, s.** The act of thickening; the act of bringing to a consistence. *Ash.*
- SPISSITUDE, s.** [*spissus*, Lat.] Grossness; thickness. *Bacon.*
- SPIT, s.** [*spitan*, Sax. *spit*, Dutch.]
- 1 A long prong on which meat is driven, to be turned before the fire. *Wilkins.*
 - 2 Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade. *Mortimer.*
- To SPIT, v. a.** pret. *spat*. part. pass. *spit*, or *spitted*. [from the noun.]
- 1 To put upon a spit. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To thrust through. *Dryden.*
- To SPIT, v. a.** [*spætan*, Sax. *spytter*, Dan.] To eject from the mouth. *Shakespeare.*
- To SPIT, v. n.** To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth. *South.*
- SPI'TTAL, s.** [corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable foundation.
- To SPITCHCOCK, v. a.** To cut an eel in pieces and roast him. *King.*
- SPI'TE, s.** [*spijt*, Dutch.]
- 1 Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. *Sidney.*
 - 2 *Spite of or in spite of.* Notwithstanding; in defiance of. *Rowe.*
- To SPITE, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To fill with spite; to offend. *Temple.*
- SPI'TEFUL, a.** [*spite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant. *Hooker.*
- SPI'TEFULLY, ad.** [from *spiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly. *Waller.*
- SPI'TEFULNESS, s.** [from *spiteful*.] Malice; malignity; desire of vexing. *Keil.*
- SPI'TTED, a.** [from *spit*.] Shot out into length. *Bacon.*
- SPI'TTER, s.** [from *spit*.]
- 1 One who puts meat on a spit.
 - 2 One who spits with his mouth.
 - 3 A young deer. *Ainsworth.*
- SPI'TTLE, s.** [corrupted from *hospital*.] A hospital. *Cleveland.*
- SPI'TTLE, s.** [*spættlian*, Sax.] Moisture of the mouth. *Arbuthnot.*
- SPI'TVENOM, s.** [*spit* and *venom*.] Poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*
- SPLANCHNO'LOGY, s.** [*σπλαγχνολογία* and *λογος*.] A treatise or description of the bowels.
- To SPLASH, v. a.** [*plaska*, Swedish.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPO

SPLASHY, *a.* [from *splash*.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

To SPLAY, *v. a.* To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone.

SPLA'YFOOT, *a.* [*splay* and *foot*.] Having the foot turned inward. *Pope.*

SPLA'YMOUTH, *s.* [*splay* and *mouth*.] Mouth widened by design. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN, *s.* [*splen*, Lat.]

- 1 The milt. It is supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth. *Wiseman.*
- 2 Anger; spite; ill humour. *Donne.*
- 3 A sudden motion; a fit. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Pope.*
- 5 Immoderate merriment. *Shakespeare.*

SPLE'ENED, *a.* [from *spleen*.] Deprived of the spleen. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLE'ENFUL, *a.* [*spleen* and *full*.] Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy. *Shakespeare.*

SPLE'ENLESS, *a.* [from *spleen*.] Kind; gentle; mild: obsolete. *Chapman.*

SPLE'ENWORT, *s.* [*spleen* and *wort*.] A plant; miltwaste. *Miller.*

SPLE'ENY, *a.* [from *spleen*.] Angry; peevish; humorous. *Shakespeare.*

SPLE'NDENT, *a.* [*splendens*, Lat.] Shining; glossy; having lustre. *Newton.*

SPLE'NDID, *a.* [*splendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous. *Pope.*

SPLE'NDIDLY, *ad.* [from *splendid*.] Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously. *Taylor.*

SPLE'NDOUR, *s.* [*splendor*, Lat.]

- 1 Lustre; power of shining. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 Magnificence; pomp. *South.*

SPLE'NETICK, *a.* [*splenetique*, Fr.] Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish. *Tatler.*

SPLE'NICK, *a.* [*splenique*, Fr. *splen*, Lat.] Belonging to the spleen. *Harvey.*

SPLE'NISH, *a.* [from *spleen*.] Fretful; peevish. *Drayton.*

SPLE'NITIVE, *a.* [from *spleen*.] Hot; fiery, passionate: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

SPLINT, *s.* A callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on the shank-bone of a horse, and, when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

To SPLICE, *v. a.* [*splissen*, Dutch.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, *s.* [*splinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood, or other matter, used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set. *Wiseman.*

To SPLINT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To SPLI'NTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To secure by splints. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To shiver; to break into fragments.

SPLI'NTER, *s.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]

- 1 A fragment of any thing broken with violence. *Dryden.*
- 2 A thin piece of wood. *Grew.*

To SPLI'NTER, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.

To SPLIT, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *split*. [*spletten*, *splitten*, Dutch.]

- 1 To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two. *Cleveland.*
- 2 To divide; to part. *Atterbury.*
- 3 To dash and break on a rock. *Dryden.*
- 4 To divide; to break into discord. *South.*

To SPLIT, *v. n.*

- 1 To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption. *Boyle.*
- 2 To burst with laughter. *Pope.*
- 3 To be broken against rocks. *Addison.*

SPLI'TTER, *s.* One who splits. *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER, *s.* Bustle; tumult: a low word.

To SPOIL, *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.]

- 1 To seize by robbery; to take away by force. *Milton.*
- 2 To plunder; to strip of goods. *Pope.*
- 3 To corrupt to make useless. *Taylor.*

To SPOIL, *v. n.*

- 1 To practise robbery or plunder. *Spenser.*
- 2 To grow useless; to be corrupted. *Locke.*

SPOIL, *s.* [*spolium*, Lat.]

- 1 That which is taken by violence; plunder; pillage; booty. *Shakespeare.*

SPO

- 2 That which is gained by strength or effort. *Bentley.*
- 3 That which is taken from another. *Milton.*
- 4 The act of robbery; robbery. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 Corruption; cause of corruption. *Shakespeare.*
- 6 The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent. *Bacon.*

SPOI'LER, *s.* [from *spoil*.]

- 1 A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *South.*
- 2 One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOI'LFUL, *a.* [*spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful; rapacious. *Spenser.*

SPOKE, *s.* [*spaca*, Sax.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the belly. *Shakespeare.*

SPOKE. The preterit of *speak*.

SPO'KEN. The participle passive of *speak*.

SPO'KESMAN, *s.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One who speaks for another. *Exodus.*

To SPO'LIATE, *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder.

SPOLIA'TION, *s.* [*spoliatio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or privation. *Ayliffe.*

SPO'NDÉE, *s.* [*spondæus*, Lat.] A foot of two long syllables. *Broome.*

SPO'NDYLE, *s.* [*σπονδυλος*.] A vertebre; a joint of the spine. *Brown.*

SPONGE, *s.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A soft porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. *Sandys.*

To SPONGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge. *Hooke.*

To SPONGE, *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts. *Swift.*

SPO'NGER, *s.* [from *sponge*.] One who hangs for a maintenance on others. *L'Estrange.*

SPO'NGINESS, *s.* [from *spongy*.] Softness, and fulness of cavities, like a sponge. *Harvey.*

SPO'NGIOUS, *a.* [from *sponge*.] Full of small cavities like a sponge. *Cheyne.*

SPO'NGY, *a.* [from *sponge*.]

- 1 Soft and full of small interstitial holes. *Bacon.*
- 2 Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge. *Shakespeare.*

SPONK, *s.* Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL, *a.* [*sponsalis*, Lat.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION, *s.* [*sponsio*, Lat.] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPO'NSOR, *s.* [Lat.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another. *Ayliffe.*

SPONTANE'ITY, *s.* [*spontaneitas*, Lat.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord un-compelled. *Bramhall.*

SPONTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*sponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint. *Hale.*

SPONTA'NEOUSLY, *ad.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntarily; of its own accord. *Bentley.*

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS, *s.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced. *Hale.*

SPOOL, *s.* [*spohl*, Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM, *v. n.* To go on swiftly. *Dryden.*

To SPOON, *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship, being under sail in a storm, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

SPOON, *s.* [*spaen*, Dutch.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids. *Pope.*

SPO'ONBILL, *s.* [*spoon* and *bill*.] A bird. The end of its bill is broad. *Grew.*

SPO'ONFUL, *s.* [*spoon* and *full*.]

- 1 As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical spoonful is half an ounce. *Bacon.*
- 2 Any small quantity of liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT, *s.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food nourishment taken with a spoon. *Dryden.*

SPO'ONWORT, *s.* Scurvygrass. *Harie.*

SPORA'DICAL, *a.* [*σποραδικος*.] A sporadic disease is an endemial disease, what in a particular season affects but few people. *Arbuthnot.*

SPORT, *s.* [*spott*, a make-game, Islandick.]

SPR

- 1 Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment. *Sidney.*
 2 Mock; contemptuous mirth. *Tillotson.*
 3 That with which one plays. *Dryden.*
 4 Play; idle gingle. *Broome.*
 5 Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing. *Clarendon.*
To SPORT, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To divert; to make merry. *Sidney.*
 2 To represent by any kind of play. *Dryden.*
To SPORT, v. n.
 1 To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton. *Broome.*
 2 To trifle. *Tillotson.*
SPO'RTFUL, a. [*sport* and *full*.]
 1 Merry; frolick; wanton. *Milton.*
 2 Ludicrous; done in jest. *Bentley.*
SPO'RTFULLY, ad. Wantonly; merrily.
SPO'RTFULNESS, s. [from *sportful*.] Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick. *Sidney.*
SPO'RTIVE, a. [from *sport*.] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous. *Pope.*
SPO'RTIVENESS, s. [from *sportive*.] Gayety; play; wantonness. *Walton.*
SPORTSMAN, s. [*sport* and *man*.] One who pursues the recreations of the field. *Addison.*
SPORTULE, s. [*sportule*, Fr. *sportula*, Lat.] An alms; a dole. *Ayliffe.*
SPOT, s. [*spette*, Danish; *spotte*, Flemish.]
 1 A blot; a mark made by discoloration. *Dry.*
 2 A taint; a disgrace; a reproach. *Pope.*
 3 A scandalous woman. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A small extent of place. *Addison.*
 5 Any particular place. *Otway.*
 6 Upon the spot. Immediately; without changing place. *Swift.*
To SPOT, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To mark with discolorations; to maculate. *Tate.*
 2 To patch by way of ornament. *Addison.*
 3 To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint. *Abbot.*
SPO'TLESS, a. [from *spot*.]
 1 Free from spots.
 2 Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted. *Waller.*
SPO'TTER, s. [from *spot*.] One that spots; one that maculates.
SPO'TTY, a. [from *spot*.] Full of spots; maculated. *Milton.*
SPOU'SAL, a. [from *spouse*.] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Shakesp.*
SPOU'SAL, s. [*espousailles*, Fr. *sponsalia*, Latin.] Marriage; nuptials. *Dryden.*
SPOUSE, s. [*sponsa*, Lat. *esponse*, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife. *Shakespeare.*
SPOU'SED, a. [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony. *Milton.*
SPOU'SELESS, a. [from *spouse*.] Wanting a husband or wife. *Pope.*
SPOUT, s. [*spuyt*, Dutch.]
 1 A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which any thing is poured. *Brown.*
 2 Water falling in a body; a cataract. *Shakesp.*
To SPOUT, v. a. [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout. *Bacon.*
To SPOUT, v. n. To issue as from a spout. *Woodward.*
To SPRAIN, v. a. [corrupted from *strain*.] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone. *Gay.*
SPRAIN, s. [from the verb.] Extension of the ligaments without dislocation of the joint. *Tem.*
SPRAINTS, s. The dung of an otter.
SPRANG. The preterit of *spring*.
SPRAT, s. [*sprot*, Dutch.] A small sea fish.
To SPRAWL, v. n. [*spradle*, Danish.]
 1 To struggle, as in the convulsions of death. *Hudibras.*
 2 To tumble or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs. *Dryden.*
SPRAY, s.
 1 The extremity of a branch. *Dryden.*
 2 The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*. *Arbutnot.*
To SPREAD, v. a. [*spreidan*, Sax. *spreyden*, Dut.]

SPR

- 1 To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space than before. *Bacon.*
 2 To cover by extension. *Granville.*
 3 To cover over. *Isaiah.*
 4 To stretch; to extend. *Milton.*
 5 To publish; to divulge; to disseminate. *Mat.*
 6 To emit as effluvia or emanations. *Milton.*
To SPREAD, v. n. To extend or expand itself. *Bacon.*
SPREAD, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Extent; compass. *Addison.*
 2 Expansion of parts. *Bacon.*
SPRE'ADER, s. [from *spread*.]
 1 One that spreads. *Hooker.*
 2 Publisher; divulger; disseminator. *Swift.*
SPREN'T, part. [*sprenan*, Sax. *sprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled; obsolete. *Sidney.*
SPRIG, s. [*ysbrig*, Welsh.] A small branch; a spray. *Bacon.*
SPRIG Chrystal, s. Chrystal found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and lessening till it terminates in a point. *Woodward.*
SPRI'GGY, a. [from *sprig*.] Full of small branches.
SPRIGT, s. [contraction of *spirit*.]
 1 Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent. *Spen.*
 2 Walking spirit; apparition. *Locke.*
 3 Power which gives cheerfulness or courage. *Sidney.*
 4 An arrow: not in use. *Bacon.*
To SPRIGT, v. a. To haunt as a spright: a ludicrous use. *Shakespeare.*
SPRI'GHTFUL, a. [*spright* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous. *Otway.*
SPRI'GHTFULLY, ad. [from *sprightful*.] Briskly; vigorously. *Shakespeare.*
SPRI'GHTLESS, a. [from *spright*.] Dull; enervated; sluggish. *Cowley.*
SPRI'GHTLINESS, s. [from *sprightly*.] Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gayety; vivacity. *Addison.*
SPRI'GHTLY, a. [from *spright*.] Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious. *Prior.*
To SPRING, v. n. pret. *sprung* or *sprang*, anciently *sprung*; part. *sprung*. [*springan*, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]
 1 To rise out of the ground, and grow, by vegetative power. *Pope.*
 2 To begin to grow. *Ray.*
 3 To proceed as from seed. *Milton.*
 4 To come into existence; to issue forth. *Pope.*
 5 To arise; to appear. *Judges.*
 6 To issue with effect of force. *Pope.*
 7 To proceed as from ancestors. *Ben Jonson.*
 8 To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason. *Milton.*
 9 To grow; to thrive. *Dryden.*
 10 To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily to appear suddenly. *Blackmore.*
 11 To fly with elastick power. *Mortimer.*
 12 To rise from a covert. *Otway.*
 13 To issue from a fountain. *Genesis.*
 14 To proceed as from a source. *Dryden.*
 15 To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. *Pope.*
To SPRING, v. a.
 1 To start; to rouse game. *Donne.*
 2 To produce quickly. *Dryden.*
 3 To make by starting a plank. *Dryden.*
 4 To discharge a mine. *Addison.*
 5 To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift.*
 6 To pass by leaping. *Thomson.*
SPRING, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The season in which plants spring and vegetate. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An elastick body; a body which, when distorted, has the power of restoring itself to its former state. *Moxon.*
 3 Elastick force. *Newton.*
 4 Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or propagated. *Rymer.*
 5 A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle. *Addison.*
 6 A leak; a start of a plank. *Ben Jonson.*

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7 A fountain; an issue of water from the earth. *Davies.*
 8 A source; that by which any thing is supplied. *Dryden.*
 9 Rise; beginning. *Samuel.*
 10 Cause; original. *Swift.*
 SPRING, } s. A youth: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 SPRINGAL, }
 SPRINGE, s. [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose which, fastened to any elastick body, catches by a spring or jerk. *Dryden.*
 SPRINGER, s. [from *spring*.] One who rouses game.
 SPRINGHALT, s. [*spring* and *halt*.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs. *Shakespeare.*
 SPRINGINESS, s. [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of restoring itself. *Boyle.*
 SPRINGLE, s. [from *spring*.] A springe; an elastick noose. *Carew.*
 SPRINGTIDE, s. [*spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide. *Grew.*
 SPRINGY, a. [from *springe*.]
 1 Elastick; having the power of restoring itself. *Bentley.*
 2 [From *spring*.] Full of springs or fountains: not used. *Mortimer.*
 To SPRINKLE, v. a. [*sprinkelen*, Dutch.]
 1 To scatter; to disperse in small masses. *Exod.*
 2 To scatter in drops. *Numbers.*
 3 To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in particles. *Dryden.*
 To SPRINKLE, v. n. To perform the act of scattering in small drops. *Ayliffe.*
 SPRINKLER, s. One that sprinkles.
 To SPRIT, v. a. [*spryttan*, Sav. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *spirt*. *Brown.*
 To SPRIT, v. n. To shoot; to germinate; to sprout.
 SPRIT, s. [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout. *Mor.*
 SPRITSAIL, s. [*sprit* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to the boltsprit. *Wiseman.*
 SPRITE, s. [contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. *Pope.*
 SPRITEFULLY, ad. See SPRIGHTFULLY.
 Vigorously; with life and ardour. *Chapman.*
 SPRITELY, ad. [from *sprite*.] Gayly. *Chapman.*
 SPRONG. The old preterit of *spring*.
 To SPROUT, v. n. [*spryttan*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dut.]
 1 To shoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Prior.*
 2 To shoot into ramifications. *Bacon.*
 3 To grow. *Tickel.*
 SPROUT, s. [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable. *Bacon.*
 SPRUCE, a. Nice; trim; neat without elegance. *Tatler.*
 To SPRUCE, v. a. [from the adjective.] To dress with affected neatness.
 SPRUCE, s. A species of fir.
 SPRUCEBEER, s. [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir. *Arbuthnot.*
 SPRUCE-FIR, * s. [*spruce* and *fir*.] A fir which grows with more regularity than the common fir. *Ash.*
 SPRUCELEATHER, s. [corrupted for Prussian leather.] *Ainsworth.*
 SPRUCELY, ad. [from *spruce*.] In a nice manner.
 SPRUCENESS, s. [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.
 SPRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *spring*.
 SPRUNT, s. Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.
 SPUD, s. A short knife; any short thick thing, in contempt. *Swift.*
 SPU'LLERS of Yarn, s. [perhaps properly *spoolers*.] Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom.
 SPUME, s. [*spuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth. *Milton.*
 To SPUME, v. n. [*spumo*, Lat.] To foam; to froth.
 SPU'MID, * } a. [*spumeus*, Lat.] Frothy; foamy.
 SPU'MOUS, }
 SPU'MY, } *Brown.*
 SPUN. The pret. and part. pass. of *spin*.
 SPUNGE, s. [*spengia*, Lat.] See SPONGE.

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To SPUNGE, v. a. [rather to *sponge*.] To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift.*
 SPU'NGINGHOUSE, s. [*spunge* and *house*.] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison. *Swift.*
 SPU'NGY, a. [from *spunge*.]
 1 Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge *Dryden.*
 2 Wet; moist; watery. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Having the quality of imbibing. *Shakespeare.*
 SPU'NK, s. Rotten wood; touchwood. *Brown.*
 SPUR, s. [*spura*, Sax. *spore*, Dutch.]
 1 A sharp point fixed on the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse. *Knolles.*
 2 Incitement; instigation. *Bacon.*
 3 A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teases. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights. *Ray.*
 5 Any thing standing out; a snag. *Shakespeare.*
 To SPUR, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur. *Collier.*
 2 To instigate; to incite; to urge forward. *Loc.*
 3 To drive by force. *Shakespeare.*
 To SPUR, v. n.
 1 To travel with great expedition. *Dryden.*
 2 To press forward. *Grew.*
 SPU'RGALLED, a. [*spur* and *gall*.] Hurt with a spur. *Shakespeare.*
 SPURGE, s. [*espurge*, Fr. *spurgie*, Dut.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in English for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*
 SPU'RIOUS, a. [*spurius*, Lat.]
 1 Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *Swift.*
 2 Not legitimate; bastard. *Addison.*
 SPU'RILING, s. [*esperlan*, Fr.] A small sea fish. *Tusser.*
 To SPURN, v. a. [*spornan*, Sax.]
 1 To kick; to strike or drive with the foot. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To treat with contempt. *Locke.*
 To SPURN, v. a.
 1 To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle. *Gay.*
 SPURN, s. [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment. *Shakespeare.*
 SPU'RNEY, s. A plant.
 SPU'RRER, s. [from *spur*.] One who uses spurs.
 SPU'RRIER, s. [from *spur*.] One who makes spurs.
 SPU'RRY, s. [*spergula*, Lat.] A plant.
 To SPURT, v. a. See To SPIRT. To fly out with a quick stream. *Wiseman.*
 SPU'RWAY, s. [*spur* and *way*.] A horse-way; a bridle-road, distinct from a road for carriages.
 SPUTATION, s. [*sputum*, Lat.] The act of spitting. *Harvey.*
 To SPU'TTER, v. n. [*sputo*, Lat.]
 1 To emit moisture in small flying drops. *Dry.*
 2 To fly out in small particles with some noise. *Dryden.*
 3 To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech. *Congreve.*
 To SPU'TTER, v. a. To throw out with noise and hesitation. *Swift.*
 SPU'TTER, s. Moisture thrown out in small drops.
 SPU'TTERER, s. One that sputters.
 SPY, s. [*yspio*, Welsh; *espion*, Fr. *spie*, Dutch.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others. *Clarendon.*
 To SPY, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy. *Down.*
 2 To discover by close examination. *D. of Piety.*
 3 To search or discover by artifice. *Numbers.*
 To SPY, v. n. To search narrowly. *Shakespeare.*
 SPY'BOAT, s. [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat sent out for intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*
 SQUAB, a.

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- 1 Unfeathered; newly hatched. *King.*
 2 Fat; thick and short; awkwardly bulky. *Bet.*
SQUAB, s. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. *Pope.*
SQUAB, ad. With a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat: a low word. *L'Estrange.*
To SQUAB, v. n. To fall down plump or flat: to squelsh or squash.
SQUA'BBISH, a. [from *squab*.] Thick; heavy; fleshy. *Harvey.*
To SQUA'BBLE, v. n. [*kiabla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight: a low word. *Collier.*
SQUA'BBLE, s. [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbuthnot.*
SQUA'BBLER, s. [from *squabble*.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.
SQUA'BPIE, s. [*squab* and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients. *King.*
SQUA'DRON, s. [*escadron*, Fr. *squadron*, Ital.]
 1 A body of men drawn up square. *Milton.*
 2 Part of an army; a troop. *Knolles.*
 3 Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships. *Arbuthnot.*
SQUA'DRONED, a. [from *squadron*.] Formed into squadrons. *Milton.*
SQUA'LID, a. [*squalidus*, Lat.] Foul; nasty; filthy. *Dryden.*
SQUALIDITY,* } s. [from *squalid*.] The state
SQUA'LIDNESS,* } or quality of being squalid. *Ash.*
To SQUALL, v. n. [*squala*, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frightened. *Swift.*
SQUALL, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Loud scream. *Swift.*
 2 Sudden gust of wind: a sailor's word.
SQUA'LLER, s. [from *squall*.] Screamer; one that screams.
SQUA'LLY, a. [from *squall*.] Windy; gusty.
SQUA'LOR, s. [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness. *Burton.*
SQUA'MOUS, a. [*squamosus*, Lat.] Scaly; covered with scales. *Woodward.*
SQUAMO'SITY,* } s. [from *squamous*.] The
SQUA'MOUSNESS,* } state of being covered with scales. *Ash.*
To SQUA'NDER, v. a. [*verschwenden*, Teut.]
 1 To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality. *Pope.*
 2 To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse. *Dryden.*
SQUA'NDERER, s. [from *squander*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster. *Locke.*
SQUARE, a. [*ysgwr*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Lat.]
 1 Cornered; having right angles. *Prior.*
 2 Forming a right angle. *Moxon.*
 3 Cornered; having angles of whatever content: as, five square. *Wiseman.*
 4 Parallel; exactly suitable. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Strong; stout; well set: as, a square man.
 6 Equal; exact; honest; fair. *Shakespeare.*
 7 (In geometry.) Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square, as 4 is the square root of 16.
SQUARE, s. [*quadra*, Lat.]
 1 A figure with right angles and equal sides. *Mil.*
 2 An area of four sides, with houses on each side. *Addison.*
 3 Content of an angle. *Brown.*
 4 A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.
 5 Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct. *Spenser.*
 6 Squadron; troops formed square. *Shakespeare.*
 7 A square number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which, multiplied by itself, produces the square.
 8 Quaternion; number four. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Level; equality. *Dryden.*
 10 Quartile; the situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other. *Milton.*
 11 Rule; conformity. *L'Estrange.*
 12 Squares go. The game proceeds. *L'Estrange.*
To SQUARE, v. a. [*quadra*, Lat.]
 1 To form with right angles. *Boyle.*
 2 To reduce to a square. *Prior.*
 3 To measure; to reduce to a measure. *Shak.*

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- 4 To adjust; to regulate; to mold; to shape. *Swift.*
 5 To accommodate; to fit. *Milton.*
 6 To respect in quartile. *Creech.*
To SQUARE, v. n.
 1 To suit with; to fit with. *Woodward.*
 2 To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. *Shak.*
SQUA'RENESS, s. [from *square*.] The state of being square. *Moxon.*
SQUASH, s. [from *quash*.]
 1 Any thing soft and easily crushed. *Shakesp.*
 2 [From *meloepo*.] A plant. *Boyle.*
 3 Any thing unripe; any thing soft. *Shakesp.*
 4 A sudden fall. *Arbuthnot.*
 5 A shock of soft bodies. *Swift.*
To SQUASH, v. a. To crush into pulp.
To SQUAT, v. a. [*quattare*, Ital.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.
SQUAT, a. [from the verb.]
 1 Cowering; close to the ground. *Swift.*
 2 Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering. *Grew.*
SQUAT, s.
 1 The posture of cowering or lying close. *Dry.*
 2 A sudden fall. *Herbert.*
SQUAT, s. A sort of mineral. *Woodward.*
To SQUEAK, v. n. [*sweaka*, Swedish.]
 1 To set up a sudden dolorous cry.
 2 To cry with a shrill acute tone. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain. *Dryden.*
SQUEAK, s. [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of pain. *Dryden.*
To SQUEAL, v. n. [*squala*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain.
SQUEA'MISH, a. [for *qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned. *Sidney.*
SQUEA'MISHNESS, s. [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness. *South.*
To SQUEEZE, v. a. [*cwisan*, Sax.]
 1 To press; to crush between two bodies. *Dry.*
 2 To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion. *L'Estrange.*
 3 To force between close bodies.
To SQUEEZE, v. n.
 1 To act or pass, in consequence of compression. *Newton.*
 2 To force way through close bodies. *L'Estrange.*
SQUEEZE, s. [from the verb.] Compression; pressure. *Philips.*
SQUEE'ZING,* s. [from *squeeze*.] The act of squeezing between two bodies. *Ash.*
SQUELCH, s. Heavy fall. *L'Estrange.*
SQUIB, s. [*schieben*, Ger.]
 1 A small pipe of paper filled with wild-fire. *Bac.*
 2 Any petty fellow. *Tatler.*
SQUILL, s. [*squilla*, *scilla*, Lat.]
 1 A plant. *Roscommon.*
 2 A fish.
 3 An insect. *Grew.*
SQUI'NANCY, s. [*squinaucie*, Fr.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy. *Bacon.*
SQUINT, a. [*squinte*, Dutch, oblique.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously. *Milton.*
To SQUINT, v. n. To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision. *Bacon.*
To SQUINT, v. a.
 1 To form the eye to oblique vision. *Shakesp.*
 2 To turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon.*
SQUI'NTEYED, a. [*squint* and *eye*.]
 1 Having the sight directed oblique. *Knolles.*
 2 Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denham.*
SQUINTIFE'GO, a. Squinting. *Dryden.*
To SQUI'NY, v. n. To look asquint. *Shakespeare.*
SQUIRE, s. [contraction of *esquire*.]
 1 A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shak.*
 2 An attendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden.*
 3 An attendant at court. *Shakespeare.*
To SQUIRE,* v. a. [from the noun.] To wait on as a gentleman usher. *Ash.*
SQUI'RREL, s. [*escurueil*, Fr. *sciurus*, Lat.] A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton.*

STA

To SQUIRT, v. a. [of uncertain etymology.] To throw out in a quick stream. *Arbuthnot.*
To SQUIRT, v. n. To let fly; to praise. *L'Estrange.*
SQUIRT, s. [from the verb.]
 1 An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected. *Pope.*
 2 A small quick stream. *Bacon.*
SQUIRTER, s. [from *squirt*.] One that plies a squirt. *Arbuthnot.*
To STAB, v. a. [*staven*, old Dutch.]
 1 To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To wound mortally or mischievously. *Philips.*
To STAB, v. n.
 1 To give a wound with a pointed weapon. *Dry.*
 2 To offer a stab. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To give a mortal wound. *Shakespeare.*
STAB, s. [from the verb.]
 1 A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon.
 2 A dark injury; a sly mischief.
 3 A stroke; a blow. *South.*
STA'BBER, s. [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy murderer.
STAB'LIMENT, s. [*stabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm. *Derham.*
STAB'LITY, s. [*stabilité*, Fr.]
 1 Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand. *Blackmore.*
 2 Fixedness; not fluidity. *Boyle.*
 3 Firmness of resolution.
STA'BLE a. [*stabilis*, Lat.]
 1 Fixed; able to stand.
 2 Steady; constant. *Davies.*
 3 Strong; durable. *Rogers.*
STA'BLE, s. [*stabulum*, Lat.] A house for beasts. *Ezra.*
To STA'BLE, v. n. [*stabulo*, Lat.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts. *Milton.*
To STA'BLE, v. a. To put into a stable.
STA'BLEBOY, s. [*stable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One who attends in the stable. *Sw.*
STA'BLEMAN, s. [from *stable*.]
 1 Power to stand.
 2 Steadiness; constancy; stability. *Shakespeare.*
STA'BLESTAND, s. (In law.) Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash. *Cowell.*
To STA'BLISH, v. a. [*establi*, Fr.] To establish; to fix; to settle. *Donne.*
STACK, s. [*stacca*, Ital.]
 1 A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together. *Swift.*
 2 A number of chimneys or funnels standing together. *Wiseman.*
To STACK, v. a. [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks. *Mortimer.*
STACTE, s. An aromack; the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh. *Exodus.*
STA'DLE, s. [*stadel*, Sax.]
 1 Any thing which serves for support to another.
 2 A staff; a crutch: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 3 A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. *Bacon.*
To STA'DLE, v. a. [from the noun.] To furnish with stables. *Tusser.*
STA'DTHOLDER, s. [*stadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.
STAFF, s. plural *staves*. [*stæf*, Sax. *staff*, Danish; *staff*, Dutch.]
 1 A stick with which a man supports himself in walking. *Broome.*
 2 A prop; a support. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A stick used as a weapon; a club. *L'Estrange.*
 4 Any long piece of wood. *Addison.*
 5 Round or step of a ladder. *Brown.*
 6 An ensign of an office. *Hayward.*
 7 [From *stef*, Islandick.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that when the series is concluded, the same order begins again. *Dryden.*
STA'FFISH, a. [from *staff*.] Stiff; harsh. *Asch.*
STA'FFTREE, s. A sort of evergreen privet.

STA

STAG, s. The male red deer; the male of the hind. *Milton.*
STAGE, s. [*estage*, Fr.]
 1 A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited.
 2 The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments. *Knolles.*
 3 Any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed. *Shakespeare.*
 4 [From *statio*, Lat.] A place in which rest is taken on a journey. *Hammond.*
 5 A single step of gradual process. *Rogers.*
To STAGE, v. a. [from the noun.] To exhibit publicly: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
STAGECO'ACH, s. [*stage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accomodation of passengers. *Gay.*
STA'GEPLAY, s. [*stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*
STA'GEPLAYER, s. One who publicly represents actions on the stage. *Arbuthnot.*
STA'GER, s. [from *stage*.]
 1 A player. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner. *Swift.*
STA'GEVIL, s. A disease in horses.
STA'GGARD, s. [from *stag*.] A four year old stag. *Ainsworth.*
To STA'GGER, v. n. [*staggeren*, Dutch.]
 1 To reel; not to stand or walk steadily. *Dry.*
 2 To faint; to begin to give way. *Addison.*
 3 To hesitate; to fall into doubt. *Bacon.*
To STA'GGER, v. a.
 1 To make to stagger; to make to reel. *Shak.*
 2 To shock; to alarm. *L'Estrange.*
STA'GGERS, s. [from the verb.]
 1 A kind of horse apoplexy. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Madness; wild conduct. *Shakespeare.*
STA'GNANCY, s. [from *stagnant*.] The state of being without motion or ventilation.
STA'GNANT, a. [*stagnans*, Lat.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running. *Woodward.*
To STA'GNATE, v. a. [*stagnum*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream. *Arbuth.*
STA'GNATION, s. [from *stagnate*.] Stop of course; cessation of motion. *Addison.*
STAD, part. a. [from *stay*.] Sober; grave; regular; not wild. *Milton.*
STA'IDNESS, s. [from *staid*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity. *Dryden.*
To STAIN, v. a. [*ystaenio*, Welsh.]
 1 To blot; to spot; to maculate. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To die; to tinge.
 3 To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy. *Milt.*
STAIN, s.
 1 Blot; spot; discoloration. *Addison.*
 2 Taint of guilt or infamy. *Broome.*
 3 Cause of reproach; shame. *Sidney.*
STA'INER, s. [from *stain*.] One who stains; one who blots; one that dies; a dier.
STA'INLESS, a. [from *stain*.]
 1 Free from blots or spots. *Sidney.*
 2 Free from sin or reproach. *Shakespeare.*
STAIR, s. [*stæger*, Sax. *steghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Sidney.*
STA'IRCASE, s. [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs. *Wotton.*
STAKE, s. [*staca*, Sax. *staeck*, Dutch.]
 1 A post or strong stick fixed in the ground. *Hooker.*
 2 A piece of long rough wood. *Dryden.*
 3 Any thing placed as a palisade or fence. *Milton.*
 4 The post to which a beast is tied to be baited. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Any thing pledged or wagered. *Conway.*
 6 The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered. *Hudibras.*
 7 The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work bench, not to be removed. *Moxon.*
To STAKE, v. a. [from the noun.]

SIA

- 1** To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright. *Evelyn.*
2 To wager; to hazard. *South.*
STALACTITES, *s.* [σταλακτῖται.] Spar in the shape of an icicle. *Woodward.*
STALACTICAL, *a.* Resembling an icicle. *Der.*
STALAGMITES, *s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*
STALE, *a.* [stelle, Dutch.]
1 Old; long kept; altered by time. *Prior.*
2 Used till it is of no use or esteem. *Hayward.*
STALE, *s.* [stalan, Sax. to steal.]
1 Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose. *Sidney.*
2 A prostitute. *Shakespeare.*
3 [From stale, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.
4 Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.
5 [From stele, Dutch, a stick.] A handle. *Mort.*
To STALE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. *Shakespeare.*
To STALE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water. *Hudibras.*
STA'LELY, *ad.* [from stale.] Of old; of long time. *Ben Jonson.*
STA'LENESS, *s.* [from stale.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time. *Bacon.*
To STALK, *v. a.* [stealkan, Sax.]
1 To walk with high and superb steps. *Addison.*
2 To walk behind a stalking horse or cover. *Bac.*
STALK, *s.* [from the verb.]
1 High, proud, wide, and stately step. *Addison.*
2 [From stele, Dut.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow. *Dryden.*
3 The stem of a quill. *Grew.*
STA'LKINGHORSE, *s.* [stalking and horse.] A horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence. *Hakewill.*
STA'LKY, *a.* [from stalk.] Hard like a stalk.
STALL, *s.* [steal, Sax. stal, Dutch.]
1 A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept in the stable. *Chapman.*
2 A bench or form where any thing is set to sale. *Swift.*
3 A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised. *Spenser.*
4 The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir. *Warburton.*
To STALL, *v. a.*
1 To keep in a stall or stable. *Dryden.*
2 [For install.] To invest. *Shakespeare.*
To STALL, *v. n.*
1 To inhabit; to dwell. *Shakespeare.*
2 To kennel.
STA'LLAGE, *s.* [from stall.]
1 Rent paid for a stall.
2 [In old books.] Laystall; dung.
STA'LLFED, *a.* [stall and fed] Fed not with grass, but dry feed. *Arbuthnot.*
STA'LLION, *s.* [ysdalwyn, Welsh; estallion, Fr.] A horse kept for mares. *Temple.*
STA'MINA, *s.* [Lat.]
1 The first principles of any thing.
2 The solids of a human body.
3 Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.
STAMINEOUS, *a.* [stamineus, Lat.]
1 Consisting of threads.
2 Stameneous flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petals, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina.
STA'MMEL, *s.* A red colour. *Ben Jonson.*
To STA'MMER, *v. n.* [stamer, Sax. a stammerer; stamelen, stameren, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty. *Shakespeare.*
STA'MMERER, *s.* [from stammer.] One who speaks with hesitation. *Taylor.*
STA'MMERING, *s.* [from stammer.] The act of uttering words with a kind of convulsive impediment. *Ash.*

STA

- To STAMP**, *v. a.* [stampen, Dutch.]
1 To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward. *Dryden.*
2 To pound; to beat as in a mortar. *Bacon.*
3 [From estamper, Fr. stampare, Ital.] To impress with some mark or figure. *South.*
4 To fix a mark by impressing it. *South.*
5 To make by impressing a mark. *Locke.*
6 To mint; to form; to coin. *Shakespeare.*
To STAMP, *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward. *Dennis.*
STAMP, *s.* [estampe, Fr. stampa, Ital.]
1 Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made. *Waller.*
2 A mark set on any thing; impression. *Locke.*
3 A thing marked or stamped. *Shakespeare.*
4 A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression. *Addison.*
5 A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government. *Swift.*
6 A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing. *South.*
7 Authority; currency; value. *L'Estrange.*
8 Make; cast; form. *Addison.*
STA'MPER, *s.* [from stamp.] An instrument of pounding. *Carew.*
STA'MPING, *s.* [from stamp.] The act of striking the foot to the ground; the act of communicating an impression with a stamp. *Ash.*
STAN, among our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Athelstan*, most noble; *Betstan*, the best; *Wistan*, the wisest. *Gibson.*
To STANCH, *v. a.* [estancher, Fr.] To stop blood; to hinder from running. *Bacon.*
To STANCH, *v. n.* To stop. *Lake.*
STANCH, *a.* [from the verb.]
1 Sound; such as will not run out. *Boyle.*
2 Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined. *Addison.*
3 Strong; not to be broken. *Locke.*
STA'NCHER, *s.* [from stanch.] One that stops blood.
STA'NCHION, *s.* [estançon, Fr.] A prop; a support.
STA'NCHLESS, *a.* [from stanch.] Not to be stopped. *Shakespeare.*
To STAND, *v. n.* pret. *I stood, I have stood.* [standan, Sax. staen, Dutch.]
1 To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down. *Common Prayer.*
2 To be not demolished or overthrown. *Milton.*
3 To be placed as an edifice. *Addison.*
4 To remain erect; not to fall. *Milton.*
5 To become erect. *Dryden.*
6 To stop; to halt; not to go forward. *Shakesp.*
7 To be at a stationary point, without progress or regression. *Pope.*
8 To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation. *Darwin.*
9 To be in any posture of resistance or defence. *Shakespeare.*
10 To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground. *Hayward.*
11 Not to yield; not to give way. *Bacon.*
12 To stay; not to fly. *Clarendon.*
13 To be placed with regard to rank or order. *Arbuthnot.*
14 To remain in the present state. *Dryden.*
15 To be in any particular state. *Milton.*
16 Not to become void; to remain in force. *Hook.*
17 To consist; to have its being or essence. *Heb.*
18 To be with respect to terms of a contract. *Car.*
19 To have a place. *Clarendon.*
20 To be in any state at the time present. *Claren.*
21 To be in a permanent state. *Shakespeare.*
22 To be, with regard to condition or fortune. *Dr.*
23 To have any particular respect. *South.*
24 To be without action. *Bacon.*
25 To depend; to rest; to be supported. *Whitgift.*
26 To be with regard to state of mind. *Psalm.*
27 To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe. *Add.*
28 To be with respect to any particular. *Shakesp.*
29 To be resolutely of a party. *Hooker.*
30 To be in the place; to be representative. *Loc.*
31 To remain; to be fixed. *Milton.*

STA

- 32 To hold a course at sea. *Pope.*
 33 To have direction toward any local point. *Boy.*
 34 To offer as a candidate. *Sanderson.*
 35 To place himself; to be placed. *Knolles.*
 36 To stagnate; not to flow. *Dryden.*
 37 To be with respect to chance. *Rowe.*
 38 To remain satisfied. *Shakespeare.*
 39 To be without motion. *Shakespeare.*
 40 To make delay. *Locke.*
 41 To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity. *Maccabees.*
 42 To be exposed. *Shakespeare.*
 43 To persist; to persevere. *Taylor.*
 44 To persist in a claim. *Shakespeare.*
 45 To adhere; to abide. *Daniel.*
 46 To be consistent. *Felton.*
 47 To be put aside with disregard.
 48 To stand by. To support; to defend; not to desert. *Calamy.*
 49 To stand by. To be present, without being an actor. *Shakespeare.*
 50 To stand by. To repose on; to rest in. *Pope.*
 51 To stand for. To propose one's self a candidate. *Dennis.*
 52 To stand for. To maintain; to profess to support. *Ben Jonson.*
 53 To stand off. To keep at a distance. *Dryden.*
 54 To stand off. Not to comply. *Shakespeare.*
 55 To stand off. To forbear friendship or intimacy. *Atterbury.*
 56 To stand off. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Wotton.*
 57 To stand out. To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point. *Rogers.*
 58 To stand out. Not to comply; to secede. *Dry.*
 59 To stand out. To be prominent or protuberant. *Psalms.*
 60 To stand to. To ply; to persevere. *Dryden.*
 61 To stand to. To remain fixed in a purpose. *Herbert.*
 62 To stand to. To abide by a contract or assertion. *Dryden.*
 63 To stand under. To undergo; to sustain. *Shak.*
 64 To stand up. To erect one's self; to rise from sitting.
 65 To stand up. To arise in order to gain notice. *Acts.*
 66 To stand up. To make a party. *Shakespeare.*
 67 To stand upon. To concern; to interest. *Hudi.*
 68 To stand upon. To value; to take pride. *Ray.*
 69 To stand upon. To insist. *Shakespeare.*
 To STAND, *v. a.*
 1 To endure; to resist without flying or yielding. *Smith.*
 2 To await; to abide; to suffer. *Addison.*
 3 To keep; to maintain. *Dryden.*
 STAND, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A station; a place where one waits standing. *Addison.*
 2 Rank; post; station. *Daniel.*
 3 A stop; a halt. *Clarendon.*
 4 Stop; interruption. *Woodward.*
 5 The act of opposing. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Highest mark; stationary point. *Dryden.*
 7 A point beyond which one cannot proceed. *Prior.*
 8 Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation. *Locke.*
 9 A frame or table on which vessels are placed. *Dryden.*
 STANDARD, *s.* [estandard, Fr.]
 1 An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse. *Milton.*
 2 [From stand.] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the best of other things of the same kind. *Sprat.*
 3 That which has been tried by the proper test. *Swift.*
 4 A settled rate. *Bacon.*
 5 A standing stem or tree. *Evelyn.*
 STANDARDBEARER, *s.* [standard and bear.] One who bears a standard or ensign. *Spect.*
 STANDCROP, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 STANDDEL, *s.* [from stand.] A tree of long standing. *Hovel.*
 STANDER, *s.* [from stand.]

STA

- 1 One who stands.
 2 A tree that has stood long. *Ascham.*
 3 Stander by. One present; a mere spectator. *Shakespeare.*
 STANDERGRASS, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 STANDING, *part. a.* [from stand.]
 1 Settled; established. *Temple.*
 2 Lasting; not transitory. *Addison.*
 3 Stagnant; not running. *Milton.*
 4 Fixed; not moveable. *Shakespeare.*
 STANDING, *s.* [from stand.]
 1 Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place. *Woodward.*
 2 Station; place to stand in. *Knolles.*
 3 Power to stand. *Psalms.*
 4 Rank; condition.
 STANDISH, *s.* [stand and dish.] A case for pen and ink. *Addison.*
 STANG, *s.* [stæng, Sax.] A perch; a measure of land. *Swift.*
 STANK, *a.* [stanco, Italian.] Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*
 STANK. The pret. of *stink.*
 STANNARY, *a.* [from stannum, Lat.] Relating to the tin-works. *Carew.*
 STANZA, *s.* [stanza, Italian; stance, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme. *Dryden.*
 STAPLE, *s.* [estape, Fr. stapel, Dutch.]
 1 A settled mart; an established emporium. *Arb.*
 2 The original material of a manufacture. *Dray.*
 STAPLE, *a.* [from the noun.]
 1 Settled; established in commerce. *Dryden.*
 2 According to the laws of commerce. *Swift.*
 STAPLE, *s.* [stapul, Sax. a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*
 STAR, *s.* [steorra, Sax. sterre, Dutch.]
 1 One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky. *Watts.*
 2 The polestar. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A mark of reference; an asterisk. *Watts.*
 STAR of Bethlehem, *s.* [ornithogalum, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*
 STARAPPLE, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
 STARBOARD, *s.* [steorbord, Sax.] Is the right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*
 STARCH, *s.* [from starc, Teutonic, stiff.] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured. *Fletcher.*
 To STARCH, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*
 STARCHAMBER, *s.* [camera stellata, Lat.] A kind of criminal court of equity: now abolished. *Shakespeare.*
 STARCHED, *a.* [from starch.]
 1 Stiffened with starch.
 2 Stiff; precise; formal. *Swift.*
 STARCHER, *s.* [from starch.] One whose trade is to starch.
 STARCHLY, *ad.* [from starch.] Stiffly; precisely
 STARCHNESS, *s.* [from starch.] Stiffness; preciseness.
 To STARE, *v. n.* [starian, Sax. sterren, Dutch.]
 1 To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror. *Spenser.*
 2 To stare in the face. To be undeniably evident. *Locke.*
 3 To stand out prominent. *Mortimer.*
 STARE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Fixed look. *Dryden.*
 2 [Sturnus, Lat.] Starling; a bird.
 STARER, *s.* [from stare.] One who looks with fixed eyes. *Pope.*
 STARFISH, *s.* [star and fish.] A fish branching out into several points. *Woodward.*
 STARGAZER, *s.* [star and gaze.] An astronomer, or astrologer: in contempt. *L'Est.*
 STARHAWK, *s.* [astur, Lat.] A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STA

- STARK**, *a.* [*sterc*, *starc*, Sax. *sterck*, Dutch.
 1 Stiff; strong; rugged. *Denham.*
 2 Deep; full; still. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 Mere; simple; plain; gross. *Collier.*
STARK, *ad.* Is used to intend or augment the
 signification of a word: as, *stark* mad, mad in
 the highest degree. *Donne.*
STAR'KLY, *ad.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly.
Shakespeare.
STAR'LESS, *a.* [from *star*.] Having no light of
 stars. *Milton.*
STAR'RLIGHT, *s.* [*star* and *light*.] Lustre of the
 stars. *Milton.*
STAR'RLIGHT, *a.* Lighted by the stars. *Dryden.*
STAR'RLIKE, *a.* [*star* and *like*.]
 Stellated; having various points, resembling
 a star in lustre. *Mortimer.*
 Bright; illustrious.
STAR'RLING, *s.* [*starling*, Sax.] A small sing-
 ing bird. *Shakespeare.*
STAR'RAVED, *a.* [*star* and *pave*.] Studded with
 stars. *Milton.*
STAR'PROOF, *a.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious
 to starlight. *Milton.*
STAR'READ, *s.* [*star* and *read*.] Doctrine of
 the stars; astronomy. *Spenser.*
STAR'RED, *a.* [from *star*.]
 1 Influenced by the stars with respect to for-
 tune. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Decorated with stars. *Milton.*
STAR'RRY, *a.* [from *star*.]
 1 Decorated with stars. *Pope.*
 2 Consisting of stars; stellar. *Dryden.*
 3 Resembling stars.
STAR'RRING, *a.* [from *star*.] Shining with stel-
 lar light. *Crashaw.*
STAR'RSHOOT, *s.* [*star* and *shoot*.] An emission
 from a star. *Boyle.*
To START, *v. n.* [*startzen*, German.]
 1 To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or
 motion of the animal frame, on the apprehen-
 sion of danger. *Bacon.*
 2 To rise suddenly. *Roscommon.*
 3 To move with a sudden quickness. *Pope.*
 4 To shrink; to winch. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To deviate. *Creech.*
 6 To set out from the barrier at a race. *Denham.*
 7 To set out on any pursuit. *Waller.*
To START, *v. a.*
 1 To alarm; to disturb suddenly. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To make to fly hastily from a hiding place; to
 rouse by a sudden disturbance. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To bring into motion; to produce to view or
 notice. *Sprat.*
 4 To discover; to bring within pursuit. *Temple.*
 5 To put suddenly out of place. *Wiseman.*
START, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A motion of terroure; a sudden twitch or con-
 traction of the frame from fear or alarm. *Dry.*
 2 A sudden rousing to action; excitement. *Shak.*
 3 Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.
L'Estrange.
 4 Sudden fit; intermitted action. *Ben Jonson.*
 5 A quick spring or motion. *Grew.*
 6 First emission from the barrier; act of setting
 out. *Bacon.*
 7 To get the start. To begin before another; to
 obtain advantage over another. *Bacon.*
STAR'TER, *s.* [from *start*.]
 1 One that shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras.*
 2 One who suddenly moves a question or objec-
 tion.
 3 A dog that rouses the game. *Delany.*
STAR'TINGLY, *ad.* [from *starting*.] By sudden
 fits; with frequent intermission. *Shakespeare.*
STAR'TINGPOST, *s.* [*start* and *post*.] Barrier
 from which the race begins.
To STAR'TLE, *v. n.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to
 move on, feeling a sudden impression of
 alarm or terroure. *Addison.*
To STAR'TLE, *v. a.*
 1 To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden
 terroure, surprise, or alarm. *Milton.*
 2 To deter; to make to deviate. *Clarendon.*
STAR'TLE, *s.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm;
 shock; sudden impression of terroure. *Spec.*

STA

- STAR'TUP**, *s.* [*start* and *up*.] One that com-
 suddenly into notice. *Shakespeare.*
To STARVE, *v. n.* [*stearfan*, Sax. *sterren*, Dutch,
 to die.]
 1 To perish; to be destroyed. *Fairfax.*
 2 To perish with hunger. *Locke.*
 3 To be killed with cold. *Sandys.*
 4 To suffer extreme poverty. *Pope.*
 5 To be destroyed with cold. *Woodward.*
To STARVE, *v. a.*
 1 To kill with hunger. *Prior.*
 2 To subdue by famine. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 To kill with cold. *Milton.*
 4 To deprive of force or vigour. *Locke.*
STAR'VELING, *a.* [from *starve*.] Hungry; lean;
 pining. *Swift.*
STAR'VELING, *s.* An animal thin and weak for
 want of nourishment. *Donne.*
STAR'WORT, *s.* [*aster*, Lat.] Elecampane.
STA'TARY, *a.* [from *status*, Lat.] Fixed; settled.
Brown.
STATE, *s.* [*status*, Lat.]
 1 Condition; circumstance of nature or for-
 tune. *Milton.*
 2 Modification of any thing. *Boyle.*
 3 Stationary point; crisis; height. *Wiseman.*
 4 Estate; signiory; possession. *Daniel.*
 5 The community; the publick; the common-
 wealth. *Shakespeare.*
 6 A republick; a government not monarchical.
Temple.
 7 Rank; condition; quality. *Fairfax.*
 8 Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness. *Ros.*
 9 Dignity; grandeur. *Milton.*
 10 A seat of dignity. *Shakespeare.*
 11 A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bacon.*
 12 A person of high rank. *Latimer.*
 13 The principal persons in the government. *Mil.*
 14 Joined with another word it signifies publick
 as, *state* affairs. *Bacon.*
To STATE, *v. a.* [*constater*, Fr.]
 1 To settle; to regulate. *Collier.*
 2 To represent in all the circumstances of modi-
 fication. *Hammond.*
STA'TELINESS, *s.* [from *stately*.]
 1 Grandeur; majestic appearance; august man-
 ner; dignity. *More.*
 2 Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Bet.*
STA'TELY, *a.* [from *state*.]
 1 August; grand; lofty; elevated. *Raleigh.*
 2 Elevated in mien or sentiment. *Dryden.*
STA'TELY, *ad.* Majestically. *Milton.*
STATEMENT, *s.* A history; an account.
STA'TESMAN, *s.* [*state* and *man*.] 1 A politician;
 one versed in the arts of government. *B. Jonson.*
 2 One employed in publick affairs. *South.*
STA'TESWOMAN, *s.* A woman who meddles
 with publick affairs. *Ben Jonson.*
STA'TICAL, *a.* [from *statics*.] Relating to
STA'TICK, *s.* the science of weighing. *Arb.*
STA'TICKS, *s.* [*statics*.] The science which con-
 sideres the weight of bodies. *Bentley.*
STA'TION, *s.* [*statio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of standing. *Hooker.*
 2 A state of rest. *Brown.*
 3 A place where any one is placed. *Hayward.*
 4 Post assigned; office. *Milton.*
 5 Situation; position. *Prior.*
 6 Employment; office. *Swift.*
 7 Character; state. *Milton.*
 8 Rank; condition of life. *Dryden.*
To STA'TION, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place
 in a certain post, rank, or place.
STA'TIONARY, *a.* [from *station*.]
 1 Fixed; not progressive. *Newton.*
 2 Respecting place. *Brown.*
 3 Belonging to a stationer.
STA'TIONER, *s.* [from *station*.]
 1 A bookseller. *Dryden.*
 2 A seller of paper.
STA'TIST, *s.* [from *state*.] A statesman; a poli-
 tician. *Milton.*
STA'TISTICAL, *a.* Political.
STA'TUARY, *s.* [from *statua*, Lat.]
 The art of carving images or representations
 of life. *Temple.*

STE

- 2 One that practises or professes the art of making statues. *Swift.*
- STA'TUE, *s.* [*statua*, Lat.] An image; solid representation of any living being. *Wilkins.*
- To STA'TUE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue. *Shakespeare.*
- STA'TURE, *s.* [*statura*, Lat.] The height of any animal. *Brown.*
- STA'TUTABLE, *a.* [from *statute*.] According to statute. *Addison.*
- STA'TUTABLY, *ad.* [from *statutable*.] In a manner agreeable to law.
- STA'TUTE, *s.* [*statutum*, Lat.] A law; an edict of the legislature. *Tillotson.*
- To STAVE, *v. a.* [from *staff*.]
- 1 To break in pieces. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To push away as with a staff. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 3 To pour out by breaking the cask. *Sandys.*
 - 4 To furnish with rundles or staves. *Knolles.*
- To STAVE, *v. n.* To fight with staves. *Hud.*
- To STAVE and Tail, *v. a.* To part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.
- STAVES. The plural of *staff*.
- STA'VESACRE, *s.* Larkspur; a plant.
- STA'VING, ** s.* [from *stave*.] The act of breaking.
- To STAY, *v. n.* [*staen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To continue in a place; to forbear departure. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To continue in a state. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To wait; to attend. *Locke.*
 - 4 To stop; to stand still. *Bacon.*
 - 5 To dwell; to be long. *Dryden.*
 - 6 To rest confidently. *Isaiah.*
- To STAY, *v. a.*
- 1 To stop; to withhold; to repress. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression. *Spenser.*
 - 3 To keep from departure. *Dryden.*
- [*Estayer*, Fr.] To prop; to support; to hold up. *Hooker.*
- STAY, *s.* [*estaye*, Fr.]
- Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure. *Bacon.*
- 2 Stand; cessation of progression. *Hayward.*
 - 3 A stop; an obstruction; a hinderance from progress. *Fairfax.*
 - 4 Restraint; prudence; caution. *Bacon.*
 - 5 A fixed state. *Donne.*
 - 6 A prop; a support. *Milton.*
 - 7 Tackling. *Pope.*
 - 8 Steadiness of conduct.
- STA'YED, *part. a.* [from *stay*.] Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile. *Bacon.*
- STA'YEDLY, *ad.* [from *stayed*.] Composedly; gravely; prudently; soberly.
- STA'YEDNESS, *s.* [from *stayed*.]
- 1 Solidity; weight. *Camden.*
 - 2 Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.
- STA'YER, *s.* [from *stay*.] One who stops, holds, or supports. *Philips.*
- STA'YLACE, *s.* [*stay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women fasten their bodice. *Swift.*
- STAYS, *s.* Without singular.
- 1 Bodice; a kind of stiff waistcoat worn by women. *Gay.*
 - 2 Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft. *Harris.*
 - 3 Station; fixed anchorage. *Sidney.*
 - 4 Any support; any thing that keeps another extended. *Dryden.*
- STEAD, *s.* [*sted*, Sax.]
- 1 Place; obsolete. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Room; place which another had or might have. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Use; help. *Atterbury.*
 - 4 The frame of a bed. *Dryden.*
- STEAD, *Sted*, being in the name of a place that is distant from any river, comes from the Saxon, *sted*, *styd*, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *stathe*, a shore or station for ships. *Gibson.*
- To STEAD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. *Rowe.*
 - 2 To fill the place of another. *Shakespeare.*

STE

- STEADFAST, *a.* [*stead* and *fast*]
- 1 Fast in place; firm; fixed. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Constant; resolute. *Ecclus.*
 - 3 Not turned aside by fear. *Dryden.*
- STEADFASTLY, *ad.* Firmly; constantly.
- STEADFASTNESS, *s.* [from *steadfast*.]
- 1 Immutability; fixedness. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Firmness; constancy; resolution.
- STEADILY, *ad.* [from *steady*.]
- 1 Without tottering; without shaking. *South.*
 - 2 Without variation or irregularity. *Blackmore.*
- STEADINESS, *s.* [from *steady*.]
- 1 State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.
 - 2 Firmness; constancy. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 3 Consistent unvaried conduct. *Colner.*
- STEADY, *a.* [*stedig*, Sax.]
- 1 Firm; fixed; not tottering. *Pope.*
 - 2 Regular; constant. *Milton.*
 - 3 Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention. *Locke.*
- STEAK, *s.* [*styck*, Islandick, a piece.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop. *Swift.*
- To STEAL, *v. n.* pret. *I stole*; part. pass. *stolen*. [*stelan*, Sax. *stelen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take secretly without right. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To withdraw or convey without notice. *Spenser.*
 - 3 To gain or effect by private and gradual means. *Calamy.*
- To STEAL, *v. n.*
- 1 To withdraw privily; to pass silently. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To practise theft; to play the thief. *Shakespeare.*
- STEALER, *s.* [from *steal*.] One who steals; a thief. *Shakespeare.*
- STEALING, ** s.* [from *steal*.] The act of theft; the practice of theft.
- STEALINGLY, *ad.* [from *stealing*.] Silly; by invisible motion; by secret practice. *Sidney.*
- STEALTH, *s.* [from *steal*.]
- 1 The act of stealing; theft. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 The thing stolen. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 Secret act; clandestine practice. *Dryden.*
- STEALTHY, *a.* [from *stealth*.] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth. *Shakespeare.*
- STEAM, *s.* [*steme*, Sax.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot. *Woodward.*
- To STEAM, *v. n.* [*steman*, Sax.]
- 1 To smoke or vapour with moist heat. *Philips.*
 - 2 To send up vapours. *Milton.*
 - 3 To pass in vapours. *Boyle.*
- STEATOMA, *s.* [*στατωμα*.] A species of wen, composed of fat matter. *Sharp.*
- STEATOMATOUS, ** a.* [from *steatoma*.] Tending to a steatoma; belonging to a steatoma. *Ash.*
- STEED, *s.* [*steda*, Sax.] A horse for state or war. *Pope.*
- STEEL, *s.* [*stal*, Sax. *staal*, Dutch.]
- 1 A kind of iron, refined by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*
 - 2 It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Chalybeate medicines. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 4 It is used proverbially for hardness: as, heads of steel.
- STEEL, *a.* Made of steel. *Chapman.*
- To STEEL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To point or edge with steel. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To make hard or firm. *Addison.*
- STEELLY, *a.* [from *steel*.]
- 1 Made of steel. *Gay.*
 - 2 Hard; firm. *Sidney.*
- STEELYARD, *s.* [*steel* and *yard*.] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed further from the fulcrum.
- STEEN or Stean, *s.* A vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth.*
- STEEP, *a.* [*steap*, Sax.] Rising or descending with great inclination. *Addison.*

STE

- STEEP**, *s.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity. *Dryden.*
To STEEP, *v. a.* [*stlppen*, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. *Bacon.*
STEE'PLE, *s.* [*steapel*, *stypel*, Sax.] A turret of a church, generally furnished with bells; a spire. *Shakespeare.*
STEE'PLY, *ad.* [from *steep*.] With precipitous declivity.
STEE'PNES, *s.* [from *steep*.] Precipitous declivity. *Addison.*
STEE'PY, *a.* [from *steep*.] Having a precipitous declivity. *Dryden.*
STEER, *s.* [*styre*, Sax. *stier*, Dutch.] A young bullock. *Spenser.*
To STEER, *v. a.* [*steoran*, *styr*, Sax. *stieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage. *Sp.*
To STEER, *v. n.* To direct a course. *Locke.*
STEE RAGE, *s.* [from *steer*.]
 1 The act or practice of steering. *Spectator.*
 2 Direction; regulation of a course. *Shakesp.*
 3 That by which any course is guided. *Dryden.*
 4 Regulation or management of any thing. *Sw.*
 5 The stern or hinder part of the ship.
STEE'RSMATE, *s.* [*steer* and *man*, or *mate*.] A pilot; one who steers a ship. *L'Estrange.*
STEGANO'GRAPHIST, *s.* [*στεφανος* and *γραφω*.] He who practices secret writing. *Bailey.*
STEGANO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*στεφανος* and *γραφω*.] The art of secret writing. *Bailey.*
STEGNO'TICK, *a.* [*στεγνυλικος*.] Binding; rendering costive. *Bailey.*
STE'LE, *s.* [*stela*, Sax. *stela*, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.
STE'LLAR, *a.* [from *stella*, Lat.] Astral; relating to the stars. *Milton.*
STE'LLATE, *a.* [*stellatus*, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star. *Boyle.*
STELLA'TED, *a.* [from *stellate*.] Having rays in manner of a depicted star; having leaves growing out of a stalk as from a common centre. *Ash.*
STELLA'TION, *s.* [*stella*, Latin.] Emission of light as from a star.
STE'LLLED, *a.* Starry. *Shakespeare.*
STELLI'FEROUS, *a.* [*stella* and *fero*, Lat.] Having stars.
STE'LLION, *s.* [*stellio*, Lat.] A newt. *Ainslie.*
STE'LLIONATE, *s.* [*stellionatus*, Lat.] A kind of crime which is committed (in law) by a deceitful selling of any thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.
M, *s.* [*stemma*, Lat.]
 1 The stalk; the twig. *Watson.*
 2 Family; race; generation. *Shakespeare.*
 3 [*Stammen*, Swedish.] The prow or fore-part of a ship. *Dryden.*
To STEM, *v. a.* [*stemma*, Islandick.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream. *Dryden.*
STENCH, *s.* [from *stencan*, Sax.] A stink; a bad smell. *Bacon.*
To STENCH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To make to stink; not proper. *Mortimer.*
 2 [For *staunch*, corruptly.] To stop, to hinder to flow. *Harvey.*
STENOGRA'PHICK, *a.* Done in short hand;
STENOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* belonging to short hand. *Ash.*
STENO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*στενος* and *γραφω*.] Short-hand. *Cleveland.*
STENTOROPHO'NICK, *a.* [from *Stentor*, the Homeric herald, and *φωνη*, a voice.] Loudly speaking or sounding. *Derham.*
To STEP, *v. n.* [*stappen*, Sax. *stappen*, Dutch.]
 1 To move by a single change of the place of the foot. *Wilkins.*
 2 To advance by a sudden progression. *Shakes.*
 3 To move mentally. *Watts.*
 4 To go; to walk. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To come as it were by chance. *Addison.*
 6 To take a short walk. *Shakespeare.*
 7 To walk gravely or slowly. *Knolles.*

STE

- STEP**, *s.* [*stap*, Sax. *stap*, Dutch.]
 1 Progression by one removal of the foot. *Add.*
 2 One remove in climbing; hold of the foot; a stair. *Knolles.*
 3 Quantity of space passed or measured by one remove of the foot. *Arbuthnot.*
 4 A small length; a small space. *Samuel.*
 5 (In the plural.) Walk; passage. *Dryden.*
 6 Gradation; degree. *Perkins.*
 7 Progression; act of advancing. *Newton.*
 8 Footstep; print of the foot. *Dryden.*
 9 Gait; manner of walking. *Prior.*
 10 Action; instance of conduct. *Pope.*
STEP, in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage; as, *step-mother*.
STE'PPINGSTONE, *s.* [*step* and *stone*.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt. *Swift.*
STERCORA'CEOUS, *a.* [*stercoraceus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung. *Arbuthnot.*
STERCORA'TION, *s.* [*stercora*, Lat.] The act of dunging. *Ray.*
STEREO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*στερεος* and *γραφω*.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*
STEREO'METRY, *s.* [*στερεος* and *μετρο*.] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*
STE'REOTYPE, *s.* A multiform solid type; a type-metal plate to print from at the letter-press; the art of making type-metal plates, or other multiform solid type. *Entick.*
To STE'REOTYPE, *v. a.* To make type-metal plates to print from at the letter-press, or any other multiform solid types. *Entick.*
STE'REOTYPE, *a.* Pertaining to stereotype.
STEREOTY'PIC, *s.* One who stereotypes. *Entick.*
STEREOTY'PICALLY, *ad.* After the manner of stereotype. *Entick.*
STEREOTYPO'GRAPHER, *s.* A stereotype printer. *Entick.*
STEREOTYPO'GRAPHY, *s.* The art of stereotype printing. *Entick.*
STE'RIL, *a.* [*sterile*, Fr. *sterilis*, Lat.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity. *Woodward.*
STE'RILITY, *s.* [*sterilité*, Fr. *sterilitas*, Lat.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness. *Bentley.*
To STE'RILIZE, *v. a.* [from *steril*.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity. *Savage.*
STE'RLING, *a.* [from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]
 1 An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated. *Bacon.*
 2 Genuine; having passed the test. *Swift.*
STE'RLING, *s.* [*sterlingum*, low Lat.]
 1 English coin; money. *Garth.*
 2 Standard rate.
STERN, *a.* [*stern*, Sax.]
 1 Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect. *Knolles.*
 2 Severe of mien; harsh; unrelenting; cruel. *Dryden.*
 3 Hard; afflictive. *Shakespeare.*
STERN, *s.* [*steor*, Saxon.]
 1 The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed. *Watts.*
 2 Post of management; direction. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The hinder part of any thing. *Spenser.*
STE'RNAGE, *s.* [from *stern*.] The steerage or stern; not used. *Shakespeare.*
STE'RNLY, *ad.* [from *stern*.] In a stern manner; severely; truculently. *Milton.*
STE'RNNESS, *s.* [from *stern*.]
 1 Severity of look. *Spenser.*
 2 Severity or harshness of manners. *Dryden.*
STE'RNON, *s.* [*στερνον*] The breast bone. *Wise.*
STERNUTA'TION, *s.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.] The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*
STERNUTATIVE, *a.* [*sternutatif*, Fr.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.
STERNUTATORY, *s.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze. *Brown.*

STI

STEVEN, *s.* [*stefen*, Sax.] A cry, or loud clamour. *Spenser.*

To STEW, *v. a.* [*estuver*, Fr.] To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat. *Shakespeare.*

To STEW, *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW, *s.* [*estuve*, Fr. *stufa*, Ital. *estufa*, Span.]
1 A bagnio; a hothouse. *Abbot.*

2 A brothel; a house of prostitution. *Ascham.*

3 [From *stowen*, Dutch, to store.] A storepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STEWARD, *s.* [*stiward*, Sax.]

1 One who manages the affairs of another. *Swift.*

2 An officer of state. *Shakespeare.*

STEWARDSHIP, *s.* [from *steward*.] The office of a steward. *Shakespeare.*

STIBIAL, *a.* [*stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial. *Har.*

STICADOS, *s.* [*sticadis*.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

STICK, *s.* [*sticca*, Sax.] A piece of wood small and long; a slender stem. *Dryden.*

To STICK, *v. a.* pret. *stuck*; part. pass. *stuck*.
[*stican*, Sax.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere. *Addison.*

To STICK, *v. n.*

1 To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power. *Raleigh.*

2 To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. *Sanderson.*

3 To rest upon the memory painfully. *Bacon.*

4 To stop; to lose motion. *Smith.*

5 To resist emission. *Shakespeare.*

6 To be constant; to adhere with firmness. *Hammond.*

7 To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.*

8 To remain; not to be lost. *Watts.*

9 To dwell upon; not to forsake. *Locke.*

10 To cause difficulties or scruple. *Swift.*

11 To scruple; to hesitate. *Bacon.*

12 To be stopped; to be unable to proceed. *Clar.*

13 To be embarrassed; to be puzzled. *Watts.*

14 To stick out. To be prominent, with deformity. *Job.*

15 To stick out. To refuse compliance.

To STICK, *v. a.* [*stician*, Sax. *steken*, Dutch.]

1 To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument. *Grew.*

2 To fix upon a pointed body; as, he stuck the fruit upon his knife.

3 To fasten by transfixion. *Dryden.*

4 To set with something pointed. *Dryden.*

STICKINESS, *s.* [from *sticky*.] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

To STICKLE, *v. a.*

1 To take part with one side or other. *Hudibras.*

2 To contest; to altercate; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence. *Cleveland.*

3 To trim; to play fast and loose. *Dryden.*

STICKLEBAG, *s.* [properly *stickleback*.] The smallest of the fresh-water fish. *Walton.*

STICKLER, *s.* [from *stickle*.]

1 A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist. *Sidney.*

2 An obstinate contender about any thing. *Swift.*

STICKY, *a.* [from *stick*.] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous. *Bacon.*

STIFF, *a.* [*stif*, Sax. *stiff*, Danish; *stijff*, Dutch.]

1 Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not pliant. *Milton.*

2 Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch. *Burnet.*

3 Strong; not easily resisted. *Denham.*

4 Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued. *Shak.*

5 Obstinate; pertinacious. *Taylor.*

6 Harsh; not written with ease. *Gondibert.*

7 Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; starched; affected. *Addison.*

To STIFFEN, *v. a.* [*stifian*, Sax.]

1 To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant. *Sandys.*

2 To make torpid. *Dryden.*

To STIFFEN, *v. n.*

1 To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant. *Addison.*

2 To grow hard; to be hardened. *Dryden.*

3 To grow less susceptible of impression; to grow obstinate. *Dryden.*

STI

STIFFHEARTED, *a.* [*stiff* and *heart*.] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. *Ezekiel.*

STIFFLY, *ad.* [from *stiff*.] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly. *Hooker.*

STIFFNECKED, *a.* [*stiff* and *neck*.] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious. *Spenser.*

STIFFNESS, *s.* [from *stiff*.]

1 Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend. *L'Estrange.*

2 Ineptitude to motion; torpidness. *Denham.*

3 Tension; not laxity. *Dryden.*

4 Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness. *Locke.*

5 Unpleasing formality; constraint. *Atterbury.*

6 Rigorousness; harshness. *Spenser.*

7 Manner of writing not easy, but harsh and constrained. *Felton.*

To STIFLE, *v. a.* [*estoufer*, Fr.]

1 To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate. *Baker.*

2 To keep in; to hinder from emission. *Newton.*

3 To extinguish by hindering communication: the fire was stifled.

4 To extinguish by artful or gentle means. *Addison.*

5 To suppress; to conceal. *Otway.*

STIGMA, *s.* [*stigma*, Lat.]

1 A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2 A mark of infamy.

STIGMATICAL, *a.* [from *stigma*.] Branded

STIGMATICK, *s.* or marked with some token of infamy. *Shakespeare.*

To STIGMATIZE, *v. a.* [*stigmatiser*, Fr.] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach. *Swift.*

STILAR, *a.* [from *stile*.] Belonging to the stile of a dial. *Moxon.*

STILE, *s.* [*stigele*, from *stigan*, Sax. to climb.]

1 A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another. *L'Estrange.*

2 [From *stile*, Fr.] A pin to cast the shadow in a sundial. *Moxon.*

STILETTO, *s.* [Italian; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point. *Hakewill.*

To STILL, *v. a.* [*stillan*, Sax. *stillen*, Dutch.]

1 To silence; to make silent. *Shakespeare.*

2 To quiet; to appease. *Bacon.*

3 To make motionless. *Woodward.*

STILL, *a.* [*stil*, Dutch.]

1 Silent, uttering no noise. *Addison.*

2 Quiet; calm. *Souh.*

3 Motionless. *Locke.*

STILL, *s.* Calm; silence. *Bacon.*

STILL, *ad.* [*stille*, Sax.]

1 To this time; till now. *Bacon.*

2 Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Addison.*

3 In an increasing degree. *Atterbury.*

4 Always; ever; continually. *Ben Jonson.*

5 After that. *Whitgift.*

6 In continuance. *Shakespeare.*

STILL, *s.* [from *distil*.] A vessel for distillation; an alembick. *Newton.*

To STILL, *v. a.* [from *distil*.] To distil; to extract, or operate upon, by distillation.

To STILL, *v. n.* [*stillo*, Lat.] To drop; to fall in drops; out of use. *Crashaw.*

STILLATITIOUS, *a.* [*stillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, *s.* [from *still*, or *distil*.]

1 An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed. *Bacon.*

2 The room in which stills are placed; laboratory. *Wotton.*

STILLBORN, *a.* [*still* and *born*.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth. *Graunt.*

STILLICIDE, *s.* [*stillicidium*, Lat.] A succession of drops. *Bacon.*

STILLICIDIOUS, *a.* [from *stillicide*.] Falling in drops. *Brown.*

STILLING, *s.* [from *still*.]

1 The act of stilling.

2 A stand for casks.

STILLNESS, *s.* [from *still*.]

1 Calm; quiet; silence. *Dryden.*

2 Habitual silence; taciturnity. *Shakespeare.*

STI

STILLSTAND, *s.* [*still* and *stand*.] Absence of motion. *Shakespeare.*

STILLY, *ad.* [*from still*.]
1 Silently; not loudly. *Shakespeare.*
2 Calmly; not tumultuously.

STILTS, *s.* [*stellen*, Dutch.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk. *More.*

TO STIMULATE, *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Lat.]
1 To prick.
2 To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.
3 (In physic.) To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation toward the part. *Arbuthnot.*

STIMULATION, *s.* Excitement; pungency.

STIMULUS, ** s.* Any thing which excites.

TO STING, *v. a.* pret. *stung*, or *stang*; part. pass. *stang*, or *stang*. [*stingan*, Sax.]
1 To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions. *Brown.*
2 To pain acutely. *Shakespeare.*

STING, *s.* [*from the verb*.]
1 A sharp point with which some animals are armed. *Drayton.*
2 Any thing that gives pain. *Forbes.*
3 The point in the last verse. *Dryden.*
4 Remorse of conscience.

STINGILY, *ad.* [*from stingy*.] Covetously.

STINGINESS, *s.* [*from stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

STINGING, ** s.* [*from sting*.] The act of wounding with a sting. *Ash.*

STINGLESS, *a.* [*from sting*.] Having no sting. *Decay of Piety.*

STINGO, *s.* Old beer.

STINGY, *a.* [*a low cant word*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. *Arbuthnot.*

TO STINK, *v. n.* pret. *stunk* or *stank*. [*stinian*, Sax. *stincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction. *Locke.*

STINK, *s.* Offensive smell. *Dryden.*

STINKARD, *s.* [*from stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, *s.* [*from stink*.] Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey.*

STINKINGLY, *ad.* [*from stinking*.] With a stink. *Shakespeare.*

STINKPOT, *s.* [*stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition offensive to the smell. *Harris.*

TO STINT, *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swedish.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop. *Addison.*

STINT, *s.* [*from the verb*.]
1 Limit, bound; restraint. *Dryden.*
2 A proportion; a quantity assigned. *Swift.*

STINY, ** s.* A disease within the eyelids. *Ash.*

STIPEND, *s.* [*stipendium*, Lat.] Wages; settled pay. *Ben Jonson.*

STIPENDIARY, *a.* [*stipendiarius*, Lat.] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price. *Swift.*

STIPENDIARY, *s.* One who performs any service for a settled payment. *Swift.*

STIPTICK. See **STYPTICK**.

TO STIPULATE, *v. a.* [*stipulor*, Lat.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULATION, *s.* [*from stipulate*.] Bargain. *Rogers.*

STIPULATOR, *s.* One who contracts or bargains.

TO STIR, *v. a.* [*stirian*, Sax. *stooren*, Dutch.]
1 To move; to remove from its place. *Blackm.*
2 To agitate; to bring into debate. *Hale.*
3 To incite; to instigate; to animate. *Shakesp.*
4 To raise; to excite. *Dryden.*
5 To stir up. To incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming the passions. *Spenser.*
6 To stir up. To put in action; to excite; to quicken. *Isaiah.*

TO STIR, *v. n.*
1 To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place. *Clarendon.*
2 To be in motion; not to be still. *Addison.*
3 To become the object of notice. *Watts.*
4 To rise in the morning. *Shakespeare.*

STIR, *s.* [*stur*, Runic, a battle.]
1 Tumult; bustle. *South.*

STO

2 Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar. *Milton.*

3 Agitation; conflicting passions. *Shakespeare.*

STIRIOUS, *a.* [*stiria*, Lat.] Resembling icicles. *Brown.*

STIRP, *s.* [*stirps*, Lat.] Race; family; generation; not used. *Bacon.*

STIRKER, *s.* [*from stir*.]
1 One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.
2 A riser in the morning. *Shakespeare.*
3 An inciter; an instigator.
4 Stirrer up. An inciter; an instigator. *Ral.*

STIRRUP, *s.* [*stirap*, Sax.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides. *Camden.*

TO STITCH, *v. a.* [*sticken*, Dutch.]
1 To sew; to work with a needle.
2 To join; to unite. *Wotton.*
3 To stitch up. To mend what was rent. *Wise.*

TO STITCH, *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH, *s.* [*from the verb*.]
1 A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.
2 A sharp lancinating pain. *Harvey.*
3 A link of yarn in knitting. *Motteux.*

STITCHERY, *s.* [*from stitch*.] Needlework; in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

STITCHWORT, *s.* Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

STITHE, ** s.* [*σταθισιον*.] A little pimple or wart on the eyelid. *Ainsworth.*

STITHY, *s.* [*stith*, hard, Sax.] An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work. *Shakespeare.*

TO STIVE, *v. a.*
1 To stuff up close. *Sandys.*
2 To make hot or sultry. *Wotton.*

STIVER, *s.* [*Dutch*.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT, *s.* A small stinking animal.

STO'CAH, *s.* [*Irish*; *stockk*, Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot; not in use. *Spenser.*

STOCCA'DO, *s.* [*stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust with a rapier. *Shakespeare.*

STOCK, *s.* [*stoc*, Sax. *stock*, Dutch.]
1 The trunk; the body of a plant. *Job.*
2 The trunk into which a graft is inserted. *Pope.*
3 A log; a post. *Prior.*
4 A man proverbially stupid. *Spenser.*
5 The handle of any thing.
6 A support of a ship while it is building. *Dr.*
7 A thrust; a stoccado. *Shakespeare.*
8 Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the leg, now stocking. *Shakespeare.*
9 A race; a lineage; a family. *Denham.*
10 The principal; capital store; fund already provided. *Bacon.*
11 Quantity; store; body. *Arbuthnot.*
12 A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance. *Pope.*

TO STOCK, *v. a.* 1 To store, to fill sufficiently.
2 To lay in store. 3 To put in the stocks.
4 To stock up. To extirpate. *Decay of Piety.*

STOCKBROKER, ** s.* An agent for the purchase and sale of publick funds or securities.

STOCKDOVE, *s.* Ringdove. *Dryden.*

STOCKFISH, *s.* [*stockevisch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER, *s.* [*leucium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

STOCKING, *s.* [The original word seems to be *stock*; whence *stocks*, a prison for the legs. *Stock*, in the old language, made the plural *stocken*, which was used for a pair of stocks or covers for the legs. *Stocken* was in time taken for a singular, and pronounced *stocking*. The like corruption has happened to *chick*, *chicken*, *chickens*.] The covering of the leg. *Swift.*

TO STOCKING, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*

STOCKJOBBER, *s.* [*stock* and *job*.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds. *Swift.*

STO

STO'CKISH, *a.* [from *stock*.] Hard; blockish.
STO'CKLOCK, *s.* A lock fixed in wood. *Moxon*.
STOCKS, *s.* [Plural only.] 1 Prison for the legs.
 2 Wooden work upon which ships are built.
 3 *Publick funds.
STO'CKSTILL, *a.* Motionless as logs. *Addison*.
STO'ICAL, * *a.* Of or belonging to the Stoicks;
STO'ICK, * } exercising self-control.
STO'ICK, * *s.* 1 A disciple of Zeno.
 2 One who controls or subdues his passions.
STO'ICISM, * *s.* Maxims or opinions of the Stoicks.
STOKE, *s.* The stock or body of a tree. *Gibson*.
STOLE, *s.* [*stola*, Lat.] A long vest. *Spenser*.
STOLE. The pret. of *steal*.
STOLEN. The part. pass. of *steal*.
STOLI'DITY, *s.* Stupidity; want of sense.
STO'MACH, *s.* [*estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Lat.]
 1 The ventricle in which food is digested. *Pope*.
 2 Appetite; desire of food. *Hammond*.
 3 Inclination; liking. *L'Estrange*.
 4 Anger; violence of temper. *Butler*.
 5 Sullenness; resentment. *Hooker*.
 6 Pride; haughtiness. *Shakespeare*.
To STO'MACH, *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Lat.] To re-
 sent; to remember with anger and malignity.
To STO'MACH, *v. n.* To be angry. *Hooker*.
STO'MACHED, *a.* [from *stomach*.] Filled with
 passions of resentment. *Shakespeare*.
STO'MACHER, *s.* [from *stomach*.] An orna-
 mental covering worn by women on the breast.
Donne.
STO'MACHFUL, *a.* [*stomach* and *full*.] Sullen;
 stubborn; perverse. *Locke*.
STO'MACHFULNESS, *s.* Stubbornness; sullen-
 ness; obstinacy.
STOMA'CHICAL, } *a.* [*stomachique*, Fr.] Re-
STOMA'CHICK, } lating to the stomach.
Harvey.
STOMA'CHICK, *s.* [from *stomach*.] A medicine
 for the stomach.
STO'MACHLESS, *a.* [*stomach* and *less*.] Being
 without appetite.
STO'MACHOUS, *a.* [*stomachosus*, Lat.] Stout;
 angry; sullen; obstinate. *Spenser*.
STOND, *s.* [for *stand*.]
 1 Post; station: obsolete. *Spenser*.
 2 Stop; indisposition to proceed. *Bacon*.
STONE, *s.* [*stan*, Sax. *steen*, Dutch.]
 1 Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or
 malleable, not soluble in water. *Woodward*.
 2 Piece of stone cut for building. *Zech*.
 3 Gem; precious stone. *Shakespeare*.
 4 Any thing made of stone. *Shakespeare*.
 5 Calculous concretion in the kidneys or blad-
 der; the disease arising from a calculus. *Tem*.
 6 The case which in some fruits contains the
 seed. *Bacon*.
 7 Testicle.
 8 A weight containing fourteen pounds. *Swift*.
 9 A funeral monument. *Pope*.
 10 It is taken for a state of torpidness and insen-
 sibility. *Pope*.
 11 Stone is used by way of exaggeration: as, stone
 still, stone dead. *Hudibras*.
 12 To leave no stone unturned. To do every thing
 that can be done. *Dryden*.
STONE, *a.* Made of stone. *Shakespeare*.
To STONE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To pelt, beat, or kill with stones. *Exodus*.
 2 To harden. *Shakespeare*.
STO'NEBREAK, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.
STO'NECHATTER, *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth*.
STO'NECRAY, *s.* A distemper in hawks.
STO'NECROP, *s.* A sort of tree. *Mortimer*.
STO'NECUTTER, *s.* One whose trade is to hew
 stones. *Swift*.
STO'NEFERN, *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.
STO'NEFLY, *s.* An insect. *Ainsworth*.
STO'NEFRUIT, *s.* [*stone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of
 which the seed is covered with a hard shell
 enveloped in the pulp. *Boyle*.
STO'NEHAWK, *s.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsw*.
STO'NEHORSE, *s.* [*stone* and *horse*.] A horse
 not castrated. *Mortimer*.
STO'NEMASON, * *s.* [from *stone* and *mason*.] A
 mason who works 'n stone. *Ash*.

STO

STO'NEPIT, *s.* [*stone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit
 where stones are dug. *Woodward*.
STO'NEPITCH, *s.* Hard inspissated pitch. *Bac*.
STO'NEPLOVER, *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth*.
STO'NESMICKLE, *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth*.
STO'NEWORK, *s.* [*stone* and *work*.] Building
 of stone. *Mortimer*.
STO'NINESS, *s.* [from *stony*.]
 1 The quality of having many stones. *Hearne*.
 2 Hardness of mind. *Hammond*.
STO'NY, *a.* [from *stone*.]
 1 Made of stone. *Dryden*.
 2 Abounding with stones. *Milton*.
 3 Petrified. *Spenser*.
 4 Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Swift*.
STOOD. The pret. of *to stand*.
STOOL, *s.* [*stol*, Sax. *stoel*, Dutch.]
 1 A seat without a back, so distinguished from a
 chair. *Frior*.
 2 Evacuations by purgative medicines. *Arbuth*.
 3 Stool of Repentance, or Cutty Stool, in the kirks
 of Scotland, is somewhat analagous to the pil-
 lory. It is elevated above the congregation.
 In some places there may be a seat in it; but
 it is generally without, and the person stands
 therein who has been guilty of fornication, for
 three Sundays in the forenoon: and, after ser-
 mon, is called upon by name and surname,
 the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender,
 if refractory, forward to his post: and then
 the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here
 too are set to publick view adulterers, in a
 coarse canvas, analagous to a hairy vest, with
 a hood to it, which they call the sack or sack-
 cloth, and that every Sunday throughout a
 year, or longer. *L'Estrange*.
STO'OLBALL, *s.* [*stool* and *ball*.] A play where
 balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior*.
To STOOP, *v. n.* [*stupian*, Sax. *stuypen*, Dutch.]
 1 To bend down; to bend forward. *Raleigh*.
 2 To lead forward standing or walking.
Stillington.
 3 To yield; to bend; to submit. *Dryden*.
 4 To descend from rank or dignity. *Boyle*.
 5 To yield; to be inferiour. *Addison*.
 6 To sink from resolution or superiority; to con-
 descend. *Hooker*.
 7 To come down on prey as a falcon. *Milton*.
 8 To alight from the wing. *Dryden*.
 9 To sink to a lower place. *Milton*.
STOOP, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Act of stooping; inclination downward.
 2 Descent from dignity or superiority. *Dryden*.
 3 Fall of a bird upon his prey. *Waller*.
 4 [From *stoppa*, Sax. *stoop*, Dutch.] A vessel
 of liquor. *Denham*.
STO'OPINGLY, *ad.* [from *stooping*.] With in-
 clination downward. *Woodward*.
To STOP, *v. a.* [*stoppare*, Italian; *stoppen*, Dut.]
 1 To hinder from progressive motion. *Shakesp*.
 2 To hinder from successive operation. *Dorset*.
 3 To hinder from any change of state, whether
 to better or worse.
 4 To hinder from action or practice. *Shakesp*.
 5 To put an end to the motion or action of any
 thing; to intercept. *Dryden*.
 6 To repress; to suspend. *South*.
 7 To suppress. *Dryden*.
 8 To regulate musical strings with the fingers.
Bacon.
 9 To close any aperture. *Arbuthnot*.
 10 To obstruct; to encumber. *Milton*.
 11 To garnish with proper punctuation.
To STOP, *v. n.*
 1 To cease to go forward. *Gay*.
 2 To cease from any course of action. *Lesley*.
STOP, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Cessation of progressive motion. *L'Estrange*.
 2 Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of
 stopping. *Hooker*.
 3 Repression; hinderance of operation. *Locke*.
 4 Cessation of action. *Shakespeare*.
 5 Interruption. *Shakespeare*.
 6 Prohibition of sale. *Temple*.
 7 That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.
Spenser.

STO

STR

- 8 Instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. *Bacon.*
 10 The act of applying the stops in music. *Don.*
 11 A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished. *Crashaw.*
STO'PCOCK, s. [*stop and cock.*] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock. *Grew.*
STO'PGAP, s. [*stop and gap.*] Something substituted; a temporary expedient.
STO'PPAGE, s. [*from stop.*] The act of stopping; the state of being stopped. *Arbuthnot.*
STO'PPLE or STO'PPER, s. [*from stop.*] That by which any hole, or the mouth of any vessel, is filled up. *Ray.*
STO'RAX, s. [*styrax, Lat.*]
 1 A tree.
 2 A resinous and odoriferous gum. *Ecclus.*
STORE, s. [*stor, Runick, much.*]
 1 Large number; large quantity; plenty. *Dr.*
 2 A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded. *Add.*
 3 The state of being accumulated: hoard. *Deut.*
 4 Storehouse; magazine. *Milton.*
STORE, a. Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon.*
To STORE, v. a. [*from the noun.*]
 1 To furnish; to replenish. *Denham.*
 2 To stock against a future time. *Locke.*
 3 To lay up; to hoard. *Bacon.*
STO'REHOUSE, s. [*store and house.*]
 1 Magazine; treasury. *South.*
 2 A great mass repositied. *Spenser.*
STO'RER, s. [*from store.*] One who lays up.
STO'RIED, a. [*from story.*] Furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures. *Po.*
STORK, s. [*storc, Sax.*] A bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure. *Jeremiah.*
STO'RKSBILL, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
STORM, s. [*ystorm, Welsh. storm, Sax. storm, Dutch.*]
 1 A tempest; a commotion of the elements. *Milton.*
 2 Assault on a fortified place. *Dryden.*
 3 Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Affliction; calamity; distress. *Pope.*
 5 Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*
To STORM, v. a. [*from the noun.*] To attack by open force. *Pope.*
To STORM, v. n.
 1 To raise tempests. *Spenser.*
 2 To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Swift.*
STO'RMIN*, s. [*from storm.*] The act of attacking a place by open force. *Ash.*
STO'RMY, a. [*from storm.*]
 1 Tempestuous. *Philips.*
 2 Violent; passionate.
STO'RY, s. [*starr, Sax. storie, Dutch.*]
 1 History; account of things past. *South.*
 2 Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident. *Addison.*
 3 An idling or trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Sw.*
 4 [*From stor, place, Sax.*] A floor; a flight of rooms. *Wotton.*
To STO'RY, v. a. [*from the noun.*]
 1 To tell in history; to relate. *Wilkins.*
 2 To range one under another. *Bentley.*
STO'RYTELLER, s. [*story and tell.*] One who relates tales in conversation; a historian, in contemp. *Swift.*
To STOUND, v. n. [*stunde, I grieved, Islandick.*]
 1 To be in pain or sorrow: out of use.
 2 For stunned. *Spenser.*
STOUND, s. [*from the verb.*]
 1 Sorrow; grief; mishap. *Spenser.*
 2 Astonishment; amazement. *Gay.*
 3 Hour; time; season.
STOUR, s. [*stur, a battle, Runick.*] Assault; incursion; tumult: obsolete. *Spenser.*
STOUT, a. [*stout, Dutch.*]
 1 Strong; lusty; valiant. *Dryden.*
 2 Brave; bold; intrepid. *Psalm.*

- 3 Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud. *Daniel.*
 4 Strong; firm. *Dryden.*
STOUT, s. A cant name for strong beer. *Swift.*
STO'UTLY, ad. [*from stout.*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.
STO'UTNESS, s. [*from stout.*]
 1 Strength; valour.
 2 Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham.*
 3 Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shakespeare.*
STOVE, s. [*stoo, a fire place, Islandick.*]
 1 A hothouse; a place artificially made warm. *Woodward.*
 2 A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. *Evelyn.*
To STOVE, v. a. [*from the noun.*] To keep warm in a house artificially heated. *Bacon.*
To STOW, v. a. [*stow, Sax. stowen, Dutch.*] To lay up; to reposit in order; to lay in the proper place. *Pope.*
STO'WAGE, s. [*from stow.*]
 1 Room for laying up. *Addison.*
 2 The state of being laid up. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Money paid for stowing of goods.
STOWE, Stoe, are the same with the Saxon *stow*, a place. *Gibson.*
STRA'BISM, s. [*strabisme, Fr.*] A squinting; act of looking askint.
To STRA'DDLE, v. n. To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide. *Pope.*
To STRA'GGLE, v. a.
 1 To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. *Suckling.*
 2 To wander dispersedly. *Clarendon.*
 3 To exuberate; to shoot too far. *Mortimer.*
 4 To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single. *Dryden.*
STRA'GGLER, s. [*from straggle.*]
 1 A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company. *Swift.*
 2 Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single. *Dryden.*
STRAIGHT, a. [*strack, old Dutch.*]
 1 Not crooked; right. *Dryden.*
 2 Narrow; close: properly *strait*. *Bacon.*
 3 Tense; tight.
STRAIGHT, ad. [*straz, Danish; strack, Dutch.*] Immediately; directly. *Addison.*
To STRAI'GHTEN, v. a. [*from straight.*]
 1 To make not crooked; to make straight. *Hooker.*
 2 To make tense; to tighten.
STRAI'GHTNESS, s. [*from straight.*] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness. *Bacon.*
STRA'IGHTWAY, ad. [*straight and way.*] It is very often written *straightways*, and therefore is more properly written *straightwise*. *Im-*
 mediately; straight. *Bacon.*
To STRAIN, v. a. [*estreindre, Fr.*]
 1 To squeeze through something. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To purify by filtration. *Bacon.*
 3 To squeeze in an embrace. *Dryden.*
 4 To sprain; to weaken by too much violence. *Spenser.*
 5 To put to its utmost strength. *Dryden.*
 6 To make straight or tense. *Bacon.*
 7 To push beyond the proper extent. *Swift.*
 8 To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural. *Shakespeare.*
To STRAIN, v. n.
 1 To make violent efforts. *Daniel.*
 2 To be filtered by compression. *Bacon.*
STRAIN, s. [*from the verb.*]
 1 An injury by too much violence. *Grew.*
 2 [*From strenge, Sax.*] Race; generation; descent. *Chapman.*
 3 Hereditary disposition. *Tillotson.*
 4 A style or manner of speaking. *Swift.*
 5 Song; note; sound. *Pope.*
 6 Rank; character. *Dryden.*
 7 Turn; tendency. *Hayward.*
 8 Manner of speech or action. *Bacon.*
STRAI'NER, s. [*from strain.*] An instrument of filtration. *Bacon.*
STRAIT, a. [*estroit, Fr. stretto, Ital.*]

STR

- 1 Narrow; close: not wide. *Hudibras.*
 2 Close; intimate. *Sidney.*
 3 Strict; rigorous. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Difficult; distressful.
 5 It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*.
STRAIT, *s.*
 1 A narrow pass, or frith. *Judith.*
 2 Distress; difficulty. *Clarendon.*
To STRAIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties. *Shakespeare.*
To STRAITEN, *v. a.* [from *strait*.]
 1 To make narrow. *Sandys.*
 2 To contract; to confine. *Clarendon.*
 3 To make tight; to intend. *Dryden.*
 4 To deprive of necessary room. *Clarendon.*
 5 To distress; to perplex. *Ray.*
STRAITHANDED, *a.* [straight and hand.] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly.
STRAITLACED, *a.* [strait and lace.]
 1 Girded with stays. *Locke.*
 2 Stiff; constrained; without freedom.
STRAITLY, *ad.* [from *strait*.]
 1 Narrowly. *Hooker.*
 2 Strictly; rigorously.
 3 Closely; intimately.
STRAITNESS, *s.* [from *strait*.]
 1 Narrowness. *King Charles.*
 2 Strictness; rigour. *Hale.*
 3 Distress; difficulty.
 4 Want; scarcity. *Locke.*
STRAKE. [the obsolete pret. of *strike*.] Struck. *Spenser.*
STRAND, *s.* [strand, Sax. *strande*, Dutch.]
 1 The verge of the sea, or of any water. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A twist of a rope.
To STRAND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows. *Woodward.*
STRANGE, *a.* [estrangé, Fr.]
 1 Foreign; of another country. *Bacon.*
 2 Not domestick. *Davies.*
 3 Wonderful; causing wonder. *Milton.*
 4 Odd; irregular. *Suckling.*
 5 Unknown; new. *Milton.*
 6 Remote. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotson.*
 8 Unacquainted. *Bacon.*
STRANGE, *interj.* An expression of wonder. *Waller.*
To STRANGE, *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Glanville.*
STRANGELY, *ad.* [from *strange*.]
 1 With some relation to foreigners. *Shakesp.*
 2 Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder. *Spr.*
STRANGENESS, *s.* [from *strange*.]
 1 Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country. *Sprat.*
 2 Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness. *South.*
 4 Mutual dislike. *Bacon.*
 5 Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder. *Bacon.*
STRANGER, *s.* [estranger, Fr.]
 1 A foreigner; one of another country. *Shak.*
 2 One unknown. *Pope.*
 3 A guest; one not a domestick. *Milton.*
 4 One unacquainted. *Dryden.*
 5 One not admitted to any communication or fellowship. *Shakespeare.*
To STRANGER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate. *Shakespeare.*
To STRANGLE, *v. a.* [strangulo, Lat.]
 1 To choak; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. *Ayliffe.*
 2 To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shakespeare.*
STRANGLER, *s.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles. *Shakespeare.*
STRANGLES, *s.* [from *strangle*.] Swelling in a horse's throat.
STRANGULATION, *s.* [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled. *Brown.*

STR

- STRANGURY**, *s.* [σκαλυσμα.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.
STRAP, *s.* [stroppe, Dutch.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather. *Addison.*
To STRAP, *v. a.* To beat with a strap.
STRAPPA'DO, *s.* Chastisement by blows. *Shak.*
STRAPPING, *a.* Vast; large; bulky.
STRATA, *s.* [The plural of *stratum*, Lat.] Beds; layers. *Woodward.*
STRATAGEM, *s.* [στρατημα.]
 1 An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. *Shakespeare.*
 2 An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained. *Pope.*
To STRATIFY, *v. a.* [stratifier, Fr. from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers.
STRATUM, *s.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy. *Woodward.*
STRAW, *s.* [strow, Sax. *stroo*, Dutch.]
 1 The stalk from which corn grows, and from which it is thrashed. *Bacon.*
 2 Any thing proverbially worthless. *Hudibras.*
STRAWBERRY, *s.* [fragaria, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
STRAWBERRY Tree, *s.* It is ever green: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry. *Miller.*
STRAWBUILT, *a.* [straw and built.] Made up of straw. *Milton.*
STRAWCOLOURED, *a.* [straw and colour.] Of a light yellow. *Shakespeare.*
STRAWWORM, *s.* [straw and worm.] A worm bred in straw.
STRAWY, *a.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw consisting of straw. *Boyle.*
To STRAY, *v. n.* [stroe, to scatter, Danish, *stræviare*, Italian, to wander.]
 1 To wander; to rove. *Pope.*
 2 To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits. *Spenser.*
 3 To err; to deviate from the right. *Com. Pr.*
To STRAY, *v. a.* To mislead: obsolete. *Shak.*
STRAY, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering. *Addison.*
 2 Act of wandering. *Shakespeare.*
STREAK, *s.* [strice, Sax. *streke*, Dutch.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. *Dryden.*
To STREAK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple. *Prior.*
 2 To stretch: obsolete. *Chapman.*
STREAKY, *a.* [from *streak*.] Striped; variegated by hues. *Dryden.*
STREAM, *s.* [stream, Sax. *straum*, Islandick.]
 1 A running water; the course of running water; current. *Dryden.*
 2 Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts. *Atterbury.*
 3 Any thing forcible and continued. *Raleigh.*
 4 Course; current. *Shakespeare.*
To STREAM, *v. n.* [streyma, Islandick.]
 1 To flow; to run in a continuous current. *Milton.*
 2 To emit a current; to pour out water in a stream; to be overflowed. *Pope.*
 3 To issue forth with continuance, not by fits. *Shakespeare.*
To STREAM, *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks. *Bacon.*
STREMER, *s.* [from *stream*.] An ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock. *Prior.*
STREMY, *a.* [from *stream*.]
 1 Abounding in running water. *Prior.*
 2 Flowing with a current. *Pope.*
STREET, *s.* [stræt, Sax. *straet*, Dutch.]
 1 A way, properly a paved way between two rows of houses. *Sandys.*
 2 Proverbially, a publick place. *Rogers.*
STREETWALKER, *s.* [street and walk.] A common prostitute, that offers herself to sale in the open street.
STRENGTH, *s.* [strength, Sax.]
 1 Force; vigour; power of the body. *Dryden.*

STR

- 2 Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness. *Milton.*
 3 Vigour, or power, of any kind. *Addison.*
 4 Purity; fastness. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Support; security. *Milton.*
 6 Power of mind; force of any mental faculty. *Locke.*
 7 Spirit; animation. *Milton.*
 8 Vigour of writing; nervous diction. *Pope.*
 9 Potency of liquors. *Ben Jonson.*
 10 Fortification; fortress. *Sprat.*
 11 Support; maintenance of power. *Addison.*
 12 Legal force; validity; security. *Clarendon.*
 13 Confidence imparted. *Hooker.*
 14 Armament; force; power. *Daniel.*
 15 Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force. *Daniel.*
 To STRENGTH, v. a. To strengthen. *Daniel.*
 To STRENGTHEN, v. a. [from strength.]
 1 To make strong. *Temple.*
 2 To confirm; to establish. *Deuteronomy.*
 3 To animate; to fix in resolution. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To make to increase in power or security. *Otw.*
 To STRENGTHEN, v. n. To grow strong. *Otw.*
 STRENGTHENER, } s. [from strengthen.]
 STRENGTHNER, }
 1 That which gives strength; that which makes strong. *Temple.*
 2 (In medicine.) Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids. *Quincy.*
 STRENGTHLESS, a.
 1 Wanting strength; deprived of strength. *Sha.*
 2 Wanting potency; weak. *Boyle.*
 STRENUOUS, a. [strenuus, Lat.]
 1 Brave; bold, active; valiant. *Milton.*
 2 Zealous; vehement. *Swift.*
 STRENUOUSLY, ad. [from strenuous.]
 1 Vigorously; actively. *Brown.*
 2 Zealously; vehemently; with ardour. *Swift.*
 STREPEROUS, a. [strepo, Lat.] Loud; noisy. *Brown.*
 STRESS, s. [strece, Sax. violence.]
 1 Importance; important part. *Locke.*
 2 Importance imputed; weight ascribed. *Atter.*
 3 Violence; force, either acting or suffered. *Loc.*
 To STRESS, v. a. To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties. *Spenser.*
 To STRETCH, v. a. [strecan, Sax.]
 1 To extend; to spread out to a distance. *Ex.*
 2 To elongate, or strain to a greater space. *Mil.*
 3 To expand; to display. *Tillotson.*
 4 To strain to the utmost. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To make tense. *Smith.*
 6 To carry by violence further than is right; to strain: as, to stretch credit.
 To STRETCH, v. n.
 1 To be extended. *Cowley.*
 2 To bear extension without rupture. *Boyle.*
 3 To sally beyond the truth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 STRETCH, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Extension; reach; occupation of more space. *Ray.*
 2 Force of body extended. *Dryden.*
 3 Effort; struggle: from the act of running. *Addison.*
 4 Utmost extent of meaning. *Atterbury.*
 5 Utmost reach of power. *Granville.*
 STRETCHER, s. [from stretch.]
 1 Any thing used for extension. *Moxon.*
 2 The timber against which the rower plants his feet. *Dryden.*
 To STREW, v. a. [stræwan, Goth. stroyen, Dutch; streawian, Sax. strawen, Ger. ströer, Dan. It is sometimes written strow, and perhaps best, as it reconciles etymology with pronunciation. See STROW.]
 1 To spread by being scattered. *Pope.*
 2 To spread by scattering. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To scatter loosely. *Exodus.*
 STREWMENT, s. [from strew.] Any thing scattered in decoration. *Shakespeare.*
 STRIÆ, s. [Lat.] The small channels in the shell of cockles and scallops. *Boyle.*
 STRIATE, } a. [from striæ; strié, Fr.] Formed
 STRIPATED, } in striæ. *Ray.*

STR

- STRIPATURE, s. [from striæ; strieur, Pe.] Disposition of striæ. *Woodward.*
 STRICK, s. [stryk; strix, Lat.] A bird of bad omen. *Spenser.*
 STRICKEN. The ancient participle of strike.
 STRICKLE, s. That which strikes the corn, to level it with the bushel. *Ainsworth.*
 STRICT, a. [strictus, Lat.]
 1 Exact; accurate; rigorously nice. *Milton.*
 2 Severe; rigorous; not mild. *Locke.*
 3 Confined; not extensive. *Hooker.*
 4 Close; tight. *Dryden.*
 5 Tense; not relaxed. *Arbuthnot.*
 STRICTLY, ad. [from strict.]
 1 Exactly; with rigorous accuracy. *Burnet.*
 2 Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence. *Rogers.*
 3 Closely; tightly; with tenseness.
 STRICTNESS, s. [from strict.]
 1 Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity. *Rogers.*
 2 Severity; rigour. *Bacon.*
 3 Closeness; tightness; not laxity.
 STRICTURE, s. [strictura, Lat.]
 1 A stroke; a touch. *Hale.*
 2 Contraction; closure by contraction. *Arbuth.*
 3 A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse. *Hammond.*
 STRIDE, s. [stræde, Sax.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs. *Swift.*
 To STRIDE, v. n. preterit strode or strid; part. pass. stridden. [from the noun.]
 1 To walk with long steps. *Dryden.*
 2 To stand with the legs far from each other.
 To STRIDE, v. a. To pass by a step. *Arbuthnot.*
 STRIDULOUS, a. [stridulus, Lat.] Making a small noise. *Brown.*
 STRIFE, s. [from strive.]
 1 Contention; contest; discord. *Judges.*
 2 Contest of emulation. *Congreve.*
 3 Opposition; contrariety; contrast. *Shakesp.*
 STRIFEFUL, a. [strife and full.] Contentious; discordant. *Dr. Maine.*
 STRIGMENT, s. [strigmentum, Lat.] Scraping; recrement. *Brown.*
 To STRIKE, v. a. preterit struck or strook; part. passive, struck, stricken, stricken, or strook. [astrican, Sax. stricker, Danish.]
 1 To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To punish; to afflict. *Proverbs.*
 3 To dash; to throw by a quick motion. *Exodus.*
 4 To notify by sound. *Collier.*
 5 To stamp; to impress. *Locke.*
 6 To contract; to lower: used only in the phrases to strike sail, or to strike a flag.
 7 To alarm; to put into emotion. *Waller.*
 8 To make a bargain. *Dryden.*
 9 To produce by a sudden action. *Bacon.*
 10 To affect suddenly in any particular manner. *Collier.*
 11 To cause to sound by blows. *Knolles.*
 12 To forge; to mint. *Arbuthnot.*
 13 It is used in the participle for advanced in years. *Shakespeare.*
 14 To strike off. To erase from a reckoning or account. *Pope.*
 15 To strike off. To separate by a blow, or any sudden action. *Burnet.*
 16 To strike out. To produce by collision. *Dry.*
 17 To strike out. To blot; to efface. *Brown.*
 18 To strike out. To bring to light.
 19 To strike out. To form at once by a quick effort. *Pope.*
 To STRIKE, v. n.
 1 To make a blow. *Dryden.*
 2 To collide; to clash. *Bacon.*
 3 To act by repeated percussion. *Waller.*
 4 To sound by the stroke of a hammer. *Shak.*
 5 To make an attack. *Dryden.*
 6 To act by external influx. *Locke.*
 7 To sound with blows. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To be dashed; to be stranded. *Knolles.*
 9 To pass or act with a quick or strong effect. *Dryden.*

STR

- 10 To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. *Shak.*
 11 To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 12 To strike in with. To confirm; to suit itself to to join with at once. *Norris.*
 13 To strike out. To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion. *Burnet.*
STRIKE, *s.* A bushel; a dry measure of capacity; four pecks. *Tusser.*
STRIKEBLOCK, *s.* A plane shorter than the jointer, used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon.*
STRIKER, *s.* [from *strike*.] Person or thing that strikes. *Digby.*
STRIKING, *part. a.* Affecting; surprising.
STRING, *s.* [*string*, Sax. *streng*, German.]
 1 A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band. *Wilkins.*
 2 A thread on which any things are filed. *Still.*
 3 Any set of things filed on a line. *Addison.*
 4 The chord of a musical instrument. *Rowe.*
 5 A small fibre. *Bacon.*
 6 A nerve; a tendon. *Shakespeare.*
 7 The nerve or line of the bow. *Psalms.*
 8 Any concatenation or series: as, a string of propositions.
 9 To have two strings to the bow. To have two views or two expedients. *Hudibras.*
To STRING, *v. a.* preterit *strung*; *part. pass.* *strung*. [from the noun.]
 1 To furnish with strings. *Gay.*
 2 To put a stringed instrument in tune. *Addison.*
 3 To file on a string. *Spectator.*
 4 To make tense. *Dryden.*
STRINGED, *a.* [from *string*.] Having strings; produced by strings. *Milton.*
STRINGENT, *a.* [*stringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting.
STRINGHALT, *s.* [*string* and *halt*.] A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
STRINGLESS, *a.* [from *string*.] Having no strings. *Shakespeare.*
STRINGY, *a.* [from *string*.] Fibrous; consisting of small threads; filamentous. *Grew.*
To STRIP, *v. a.* [*streopen*, Dutch.]
 1 To make naked; to deprive of covering. *Hay.*
 2 To deprive; to divest. *Duppa.*
 3 To rob; to plunder; to pillage. *South.*
 4 To peel; to decorticate. *Brown.*
 5 To deprive of all. *South.*
 6 To take off covering. *Watts.*
 7 To cast off: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To separate from something adhesive or connected. *Locke.*
STRIP, *s.* [probably for *stripe*.] A narrow shred. *Swift.*
To STRIPE, *v. a.* [*strepen*, Dutch.]
 1 To variegate with lines of different colours.
 2 To beat; to lash.
STRIPE, *s.* [*strepe*, Dutch.]
 1 A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon.*
 2 A shred of a different colour. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 A weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow. *Thomson.*
 4 A blow; a lash. *Hayward.*
STRIPPLING, *s.* A youth; one in the state of adolescence. *Arbuthnot.*
To STRIVE, *v. n.* pret. *strove*, anciently *stroved*; *part. pass.* *striven*. [*streven*, Dutch.]
 1 To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. *Romans.*
 2 To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another. *Tillotson.*
 3 To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence. *Milton.*
STRIVER, *s.* [from *strive*.] One who labours; one who contends.
STROKAL, *s.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*
STROKE or *Strook*. The old preterit of *strike*, now commonly *struck*.
STROKE, *s.* [from *strook*, the pret. of *strike*.]
 1 A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another. *Shakespeare.*

STR

- 2 A hostile blow. *Swift.*
 3 A sudden disease or affliction. *Harte.*
 4 The sound of a clock. *Shakespeare.*
 5 The touch of a pencil. *Pope.*
 6 A touch; a masterly or eminent effort. *Baker.*
 7 An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.
 8 Power; efficacy. *Druden.*
To STROKE, *v. a.* [*stracan*, Sax.]
 1 To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to sooth. *Bacon.*
 2 To rub gently in one direction. *Gay.*
To STROLL, *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly. *Swift.*
STROLLER, *s.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift.*
STROND, *s.* [from *strand*.] The beach; the bank of the water: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
STRONG, *a.* [*streng*, Sax.]
 1 Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. *Psalms.*
 2 Fortified; secure from attack. *Locke.*
 3 Powerful; mighty. *South.*
 4 Supplied with forces. *Bacon.*
 5 Violent; forcible; impetuous. *Prior.*
 6 Hale; healthy. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 7 Forcibly acting on the imagination. *Bacon.*
 8 Ardent; eager; positive; zealous. *Addison.*
 9 Full; having any quality in a great degree affecting the sight forcibly. *Newton.*
 10 Potent; intoxicating. *Swift.*
 11 Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly. *King Charles.*
 12 Affecting the smell powerfully. *Hudibras.*
 13 Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental. *Hebrews.*
 14 Furnished with abilities for any thing. *Dryden.*
 15 Valid; confirmed. *Wisdom.*
 16 Violent; vehement. *Corbet.*
 17 Cogent; conclusive. *Shakespeare.*
 18 Able; skilful; of great force of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 19 Firm; compact; not soon broken. *Pope.*
 20 Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words. *Smith.*
STRONGFI'STED, *a.* [*strong* and *fist*.] Strong handed. *Arbuthnot.*
STRO'NGHAND, *s.* [*strong* and *hand*.] Force violence. *Ruleigh.*
STRO'NGLY, *ad.* [from *strong*.]
 1 Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*
 2 With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. *Swift.*
STRO'NGWATER, *s.* [*strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits. *Bacon.*
STROOK. The preterit of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*. *Waller.*
STROP, *s.* [*stroppe*, Dutch.] The leather on which the barber sets his razor. *Ash.*
STRO'PHE, *s.* [*στροφή*.] A stanza.
STROVE. The preterit of *strive*.
To STROUT, *v. n.* [*strussen*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity: now *strut*.
To STROUT, *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation. *Bacon.*
To STROW, *v. n.* See **To STREW**.
 1 To spread by being scattered. *Milton.*
 2 To spread by scattering; to besprinkle. *Dry.*
 3 To spread. *Swift.*
 4 To scatter; to throw at random. *Waller.*
To STROWL, *v. n.* To range; to wander. *Gay.*
To STROY, *v. a.* [for *destroy*.] *Tusser.*
STRUCK. The preterit and participle passive of *strike*.
STRU'CKEN. The old *part. pass.* of *strike*.
STRU'CTURE, *s.* [*structure*, Fr. *structura*, Lat.]
 1 Act of building; practice of building. *Dryden.*
 2 Manner of building; form; make. *Woodw.*
 3 Edifice; building. *Pope.*
To STRU'GGLE, *v. n.*
 1 To labour; to act with effort.
 2 To strive; to contend; to contest. *South.*
 3 To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress. *Dryden.*
STRU'GGLE, *s.* [from the verb.]

STU

1 Labour; effort.
 2 Contest; contention. *Atterbury.*
 3 Agony; tumultuous distress.
STRU'MA, *s.* [Lat.] A glandular swelling; the king's-evil.
STRU'MATICK, *a.* [from *struma*.] Having swellings in the glands. *Wiseman.*
STRU'MPET, *s.* A whore; a prostitute. *Shak.*
To STRU'MPET, *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch. *Shakespeare.*
STRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *string*.
To STRUT, *v. n.* [*strussen*, German.]
 1 To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 To swell; to protuberate. *Dryden.*
STRUT, *s.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk. *Swift.*
STUB, *s.* [*steb*, Sax. *stuble*, Danish.]
 1 A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off. *Dryden.*
 2 A log; a block. *Milton.*
To STUB, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate. *Swift.*
STU'BBED, *a.* [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick. *Drayton.*
STU'BBEDNESS, *s.* [from *stubbed*.] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.
STU'BBLE, *s.* [*estouble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. *Bacon.*
TU'BBORN, *a.* [from *stub*.]
 1 Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious. *Shak.*
 2 Persisting; persevering; steady. *Locke.*
 3 Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression. *Dryden.*
 4 Hardy; firm. *Swift.*
 5 Harsh; rough; rugged. *Burnet.*
STU'BBORNLY, *ad.* Obstinate; contumaciously; inflexibly. *Garth.*
STU'BBORNNESS, *s.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinacy; vitious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility. *Swift.*
STU'BBY, *a.* [from *stub*.] Short and thick; short and strong. *Grew.*
STU'BNAIL, *s.* [*stub* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.
STU'CCO, *s.* [Italian.] A kind of fine plaster for walls. *Pope.*
STUCK. The pret. and part. pass. of *stick*.
STUCK, *s.* A thrust. *Shakespeare.*
STUCKLE, *s.* A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*
STUD, *s.* [*studu*, Sax.]
 1 A post; a stake. *Mortimer.*
 2 A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance. *Swift.*
 3 [From *strode*, Sax.] A collection of breeding horses and mares. *Temple.*
To STUD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs and shining knobs. *Shakespeare.*
STU'DENT, *s.* [*studens*, Lat.] A man given to books; a scholar; a bookish man. *Watts.*
STU'DIED, *a.* [from *study*.]
 1 Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study. *Bacon.*
 2 Having any particular inclination. *Shakesp.*
STU'DIER, *a.* [from *study*.] One who studies. *Tillotson.*
STU'DIOUS, *a.* [*studieux*, Fr. *studiosus*, Lat.]
 1 Given to books and contemplation; given to learning. *Locke.*
 2 Diligent; busy. *Ticke.*
 3 Attentive to; careful. *Dryden.*
 4 Contemplative; suitable to meditation. *Mil.*
STU'DIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *studious*.]
 1 Contemplatively; with close application to literature.
 2 Diligently; carefully; attentively. *Atterbury.*
STU'DIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *studious*.] Addiction to study.
STU'DY, *s.* [*studium*, Lat.]
 1 Application of mind to books and learning. *Watts.*
 2 Perplexity; deep cogitation. *Bacon.*
 3 Attention; meditation; contrivance. *Shak.*

STU

4 Any particular kind of learning. *Bacon.*
 5 Subject of attention. *Law.*
 6 Apartment appropriated to literary employment. *Clarendon.*
To STU'DY, *v. n.* [*studio*, Lat.]
 1 To think with very close application; to muse. *Swift.*
 2 To endeavour diligently. *Thessalonians.*
To STU'DY, *v. a.*
 1 To apply the mind to. *Locke.*
 2 To consider attentively. *Dryden.*
 3 To learn by application. *Shakespeare.*
STUFF, *s.* [*stoffs*, Dutch.]
 1 Any matter or body. *Davies.*
 2 Material out of which any thing is made. *Rox.*
 3 Furniture; goods. *Cowley.*
 4 That which fills any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Essence; elementa part. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Any mixture or medicine. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Cloth or texture of any kind.
 8 Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth. *Bacon.*
 9 Matter or thing: in contempt. *Dryden.*
To STUFF, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To fill very full with any thing. *Gay.*
 2 To fill to uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To thrust into any thing. *Bacon.*
 4 To fill by being put into any thing. *Dryden.*
 5 To swell out by putting something in. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To fill with something improper or superfluous. *Clarendon.*
 7 To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To fill meat with something of high relish. *King.*
 9 To form by stuffing. *Swift.*
To STUFF, *v. n.* To feed gluttonously. *Swift.*
STU'FFING, *s.* [from *stuff*.]
 1 That by which any thing is filled. *Hale.*
 2 Relishing ingredients put into meat. *Mort.*
STUKE or STUCK, *s.* [*stuc*, Fr. *stucco*, Italian.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris. *Bailey.*
To STU'LTIFY, *v. a.* [*stultus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make, or render, foolish. *Estick.*
STULTI'LOQUENCE, *s.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish talk.
STUM, *s.* [*stum*, Swedish.]
 1 Wine yet unfermented; must. *Addison.*
 2 New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 Wine revived by a new fermentation. *Hudib.*
To STUM, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation. *Floyer.*
To STU'MBLE, *v. n.* [from *tumble*.]
 1 To trip in walking. *Prior.*
 2 To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders. *Milton.*
 3 To strike against by chance; to light on by chance. *Ray.*
To STU'MBLE, *v. a.*
 1 To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.
 2 To make to boggle; to offend. *Locke.*
STU'MBLE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A trip in walking.
 2 A blunder; a failure. *L'Estrange.*
STU'MBLER, *s.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles. *Herbert.*
STU'MBLINGBLOCK, *s.* [from *stumble*.]
STU'MBLINGSTONE, *s.* Cause of stumbling; cause of error. *Burnet.*
STUMP, *s.* [*stumpe*, Dan. *stompe*, Dutch.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away. *Drayton.*
STU'MPY, *s.* [from *stump*.] Full of stumps; hard; stiff; a bad word. *Mortimer.*
To STUN, *v. a.* [*stunan*, Sax.]
 1 To confound or dizzy with noise. *Cheyne.*
 2 To make senseless or dizzy with a blow. *Dry.*
STUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *sting*.
STUNK. The pret. of *stink*.
To STUNT, *v. n.* [*stuna*, Islandick.] To hinder from growth. *Pope.*

STY

STUPE, s. [*stupa*, Lat.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or force. *Wiseman.*
To STUPE, v. a. [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with stupes. *Wiseman.*
STUPEFACTION, s. [*stupefactus*, Lat.] Insensibility; dulness; stupidity. *South.*
STUPEFACTIVE, a. [*stupefactus*, Lat.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narcotick; opiate. *Bacon.*
STUPE'NDOUS, a. [*stupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing. *Clarendon.*
STU'PID, a. [*stupidus*, Lat.]
 1 Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding. *Dry.*
 2 Performed without skill or genius. *Swift.*
STU'PIDITY, s. [*stupiditas*, Lat.] Dulness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding. *Dryden.*
STU'PIDLY, ad. [from *stupid*.]
 1 With suspension or inactivity of understanding. *Milton.*
 2 Dully; without apprehension. *Dryden.*
STU'PIFY, v. a. [*stupefacio*, Lat.] To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility. *South.*
STU'POR, s. [Lat.] Suspension or diminution of sensibility. *Arbuthnot.*
To STU'PRATE, v. a. [*stupro*, Lat.] To ravish; to violate.
STUPRATION, s. [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Lat.] Rape; violation. *Brown.*
STU'RDILY, ad. [from *sturdy*.]
 1 Stoutly; hardily.
 2 Obstinate; resolutely. *Donne.*
STU'RDINESS, s. [from *sturdy*.]
 1 Stoutness; hardness. *Locke.*
 2 Brutal strength.
STU'RDY, a. [*estourdi*, Fr.]
 1 Hardy; stout; brutal, obstinate. *Dryden.*
 2 Strong; forcible. *Sidney.*
 3 Stiff; stout. *Wotton.*
STU'RGEON, s. A sea fish. *Woodward.*
STURK, s. [*styre*, Sax.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*
To STUT, } n. n. [*stutten*, to hinder, Dutch.]
To STU'TTER, } To speak with hesitation; to stammer. *Bacon.*
STU'TTER, } s. [from *stut*.] One that speaks
STU'TTERER, } with hesitation; a stammerer. *Bacon.*
STY, s. [*stige*, Sax.]
 1 A cabin to keep hogs in. *King.*
 2 Any place of bestial debauchery. *Milton.*
 3 A humour in the eyelid.
To STY, v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in sty. *Shakespeare.*
To STY, v. n. To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*
STY'GIAN, a. [*stygios*, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell. *Milton.*
STYLE, s. [*stylus*, Lat.]
 1 Manner of writing with regard to language. *Swift.*
 2 Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Mode of painting. *Reynolds.*
 4 It is likewise applied to musick. *Clarendon.*
 5 Title; appellation. *Dryden.*
 6 Course of writing; unusual. *Dryden.*
 7 *Stile of Court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*
 8 A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.
 9 Any thing with a sharp point: as a graver, the pin of a dial. *Brown.*
 10 The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower. *Ray.*
To STYLE, v. a. [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name. *Milton.*
STY'PTICAL, } a. [*στυπτικός*; *styptique*, Fr.] This
STY'PTICK, } is usually, though erroneously, written *stiptick*. The same as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of

SUB

astringents, or those which are applied to sty hæmorrhages. *Quincy.*
STYPTICITY, s. [improperly *stipticity*; The power of stanching blood. *Floyer.*
To STY'THY, v. a. See *STITHY*. To forge on an anvil. *Shakespeare.*
SUA'SIBLE, a. [*suadeo*, Lat.] Easy to be persuaded.
SUA'SIVE, a. [*suadeo*, Lat.] Having power to persuade. *South.*
SUA'SORY, a. [*suasorius*, Lat.] Having tendency to persuade.
SUA'VITY, s. [*suavitas*, Lat.]
 1 Sweetness to the senses. *Brown.*
 2 Sweetness to the mind.
SUB, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.
SUBA'CID, a. [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour in a small degree. *Arbuthnot.*
SUBA'CRID, a. [*sub* and *acrid*.] Sharp and pungent in a small degree. *Floyer.*
To SUBA'CT, v. a. [*subactus*, Lat.] To reduce; to subdue. *Bacon.*
SUBA'CTION, s. [*subactus*, Lat.] The act of reducing to any state. *Bacon.*
SU'BALTERN, a. [*subalterne*, Fr.] Inferiour; subordinate; that in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. *Swift.*
SUBALTE'RNATE, a. [*subalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns.
SUBASTRI'NGENT, a. [*sub* and *astringent*.] Astringent in a small degree.
SUBBE'ADLE, s. [*sub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle. *Ayliffe.*
SUBCELE'STIAL, a. [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the heavens. *Glanville.*
SUBCHA'NTER, s. [*sub* and *chanter*, *succentor*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.
SUBCLA'VIAN, a. [*sub* and *clavus*, Lat.] Under the armpit or shoulder. *Arbuthnot.*
SUBCONSTELLATION, s. [*sub* and *constellation*.] A subordinate or secondary constellation. *Brown.*
SUBCO'NTRARY, a. [*sub* and *contrary*.] Contrary in an inferiour degree. *Watts.*
SUBCONTRA'CTED, part. a. [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract. *Shakespeare.*
SUBCUTA'NEOUS, a. [*sub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the skin.
SUBDE'ACON, s. [*subdiaconus*, Lat.] In the Romish church, is the deacon's servant. *Ayl.*
SUBDE'AN, s. [*subdecanus*, Lat.] The vicergerent of a dean. *Ayliffe.*
SUBDE'UPLE, a. [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.
To SUBDE'LEGATE,* v. a. [*sub* and *delego*, L.] To appoint to act under one's self; to appoint to act under another. *Ash.*
SUBDE'LEGATE,* s. [from the verb.] One who is appointed under another. *Ash.*
SUBDELEGA'TION,* s. [from *subdelegate*.] An appointment to act for another. *Ash.*
SUBDERISO'RIOUS, a. [*sub* and *derisor*, Lat.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness. *More.*
SUBDITI'TIOUS, a. [*subdititius*, Lat.] Put secretly in the place of something else.
To SUBDIVE'RSIFY, v. a. [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify again what is already diversified. *Hale.*
To SU'BDIVIDE, v. a. [*sub* and *divide*.] To divide a part into yet more parts. *Roscommon.*
SUBDIVISION, s. [from *subdivide*.]
 1 The act of subdividing. *Watts.*
 2 The parts distinguished by a second division. *Addison.*
SU'BDOLOUS, a. [*subdolus*, Lat.] Cunning; subtle; sly.
To SUBDU'CE, } v. a. [*subduco*, *subductus*, Lat.]
To SUBDU'CT, }
 1 To withdraw; to take away. *Milton.*
 2 To subtract by arithmetical operation. *Hale.*
SUBDU'CTION, s. [from *subduct*.]
 1 The act of taking away. *Hale.*
 2 Arithmetical subtraction. *Hale.*

SUB

To SUBDU'E, v. a. [*subdo*, Lat.]
 1 To crush; to oppress; to sink. *Milton.*
 2 To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion. *Sprat.*
 3 To tame; to subact; to break. *May.*
SUBDU'EMENT, s. [from *subdue*.] Conquest; not used. *Shakespeare.*
SUBDU'ER, s. [from *subdue*.] Conqueror; tamer. *Philips.*
SUBDU'PLE, s. [*sub* and *duplus*, Latin.]
SUBDU'PLICATE, s. Containing one part of two. *Newton.*
UBINGRE'SSION, s. [*sub* and *ingressus*, Lat.] Secret entrance. *Boyle.*
SUBITA'NEOUS, a. [*subitaneus*, Lat.] Sudden; hasty.
SUBJA'CENT, a. [*subjacens*, Lat.] Lying under. *Woodward.*
To SUBJECT, v. a. [*subjectus*, Lat.]
 1 To put under. *Pope.*
 2 To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive. *Dryden.*
 3 To enslave; to make obnoxious. *Locke.*
 4 To expose; to make liable. *Arbuthnot.*
 5 To submit; to make accountable. *Locke.*
 6 To make subservient. *Milton.*
SU'BJECT, a. [*subjectus*, Lat.]
 1 Placed or situate under. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Living under the dominion of another. *Locke.*
 3 Exposed; liable; obnoxious. *Dryden.*
 4 Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material. *Dryden.*
SU'BJECT, s. [*sujet*, Fr.]
 1 One who lives under the dominion of another: opposed to *governour*. *Shakespeare.*
 2 That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed. *More.*
 3 That in which any thing inheres or exists. *Bacon.*
 4 (In grammar.) The nominative case to a verb is called by grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke.*
SURJE'CTION, s. [from *subject*.]
 1 The act of subduing. *Hale.*
 2 The state of being under government. *Spenser.*
SUBJE'CTIVE, a. Relating not to the object, but the subject. *Watts.*
SUBJE'CTIVELY, ad. [from *subjective*.] In a manner relating to the subject as distinguished from the object. *Ash.*
To SUBJO'IN, v. a. [*subjungo*, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterward. *South.*
To SU'BJUGATE, v. a. [*subjugo*, Lat.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force. *Prior.*
SUBJUGA'TION, s. [from *subjugate*.] The act of subduing. *Hale.*
SUBJU'NCTION, s. [*subjungo*, Lat.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining. *Clay.*
SUBJU'NCTIVE, a. [*subjunctivus*, Latin.] Subjoined to something else.
SUBLAPSA'RIAN, s. [*sub* and *lapsus*, Latin.]
SUBLA'PSARY, s. Done after the fall of man. *Hammond.*
SUBLA'TION, s. [*sublatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.
SUBLEVA'TION, s. [*sublevo*, Lat.] The act of raising on high.
SUBLI'MABLE, a. [from *sublime*.] Possible to be sublimed.
SUBLI'MABLENESS, s. [from *sublimable*.] Quality of admitting sublimation. *Boyle.*
To SUBLIMATE, v. a. [from *sublime*.]
 1 To raise by the force of chymical fire.
 2 To exalt; to heighten; to elevate. *D. of Piety.*
SU'BLIMATE, s. [from *sublime*.]
 1 Any thing raised by fire in the retort. *Bacon.*
 2 Quicksilver raised in the retort.
SU'BLIMATE, a. Raised by fire in the vessel. *Newton.*
SUBLIMA'TION, s. [from *sublimate*.]
 1 A chymical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire. Sublimation differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry;

SUB

and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. *Quincy.*
 2 Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving. *Davies.*
SUBLI'ME, a. [*sublimis*, Lat.]
 1 High in place; exalted aloft. *Dryden.*
 2 High in excellence; exalted by nature. *Milton.*
 3 High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand. *Pri.*
 4 Elevated by joy. *Milton.*
 5 Lofty of mien. *Wotton.*
SUBLI'ME, s. The grand or lofty style. *Pope.*
To SUBLI'ME, v. a. [from the adjective.]
 1 To raise by chymical fire. *Donne.*
 2 To raise on high. *Denham.*
 3 To exalt; to heighten; to improve. *Pope.*
To SUBLI'ME, v. n. To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire. *Arbuthnot.*
SUBLI'MELY, ad. [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly. *Pope.*
SUBLI'MENESS, s. [*sublimitas*, Lat.]
SUBLI'MITY, s.
 1 Height of place; local elevation.
 2 Height of nature; excellence. *Raleigh.*
 3 Loftiness of style or sentiment. *Addison.*
SUBLI'NGUAL, a. [*sub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue. *Harvey.*
SUBLU'NAR, s. [*sub* and *luna*, Lat.] Situate beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial. *Swift.*
SU'BMARINE, a. [*sub* and *mare*, Lat.] Lying or acting under the sea. *Wilkins.*
To SUBME'RGE, v. a. [*submergo*, Latin.] To drown; to put under water. *Shakespeare.*
SUBME'RSION, s. [*submersus*, Lat.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned. *Hale.*
To SUBMI'NISTER, v. a. [*subministro*, Lat.]
To SUBMI'NISTRATE, s. To supply; to afford. *Hale.*
To SUBMI'NISTER, v. n. To subserve; to be useful to. *L'Estrange.*
SUBMI'SS, a. [*submissus*, Lat.] Humble; submissive; obsequious. *Milton.*
SUBMI'SSION, s. [*submissus*, Lat.]
 1 Delivery of himself to the power of another. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance. *Halifax.*
 3 Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Obsequiousness; resignation. *Temple.*
SUBMI'SSIVE, a. [*submissus*, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority. *Prior.*
SUBMI'SSIVELY, ad. Humbly; with confession of inferiority. *Pope.*
SUBMI'SSIVENESS, s. Humility; confession of fault or inferiority. *Herbert.*
SUBMI'SSLY, ad. [from *submiss*.] Humbly; with submission. *Taylor.*
To SUBMIT, v. a. [*submitto*, Lat.]
 1 To let down; to sink. *Dryden.*
 2 To subject; to resign to authority. *Genesis.*
 3 To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment. *Swift.*
To SUBMIT, v. n. To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield. *Rogers.*
SUBMU'LTIPLE, s. A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly. *Harris.*
SUBO'CTAVE, s. [*sub* and *octavus*, Lat. and *octuple*.] Containing one part of eight. *Arbuthnot.*
SUBO'RDINACY, s. [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.]
SUBO'RNINANCY, s. [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.]
 1 The state of being subject. *Spectator.*
 2 Series of subordination. *Temple.*
SUBO'RDINATE, a. [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.]
 1 Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity, or power. *Addison.*
 2 Descending in a regular series. *Bacon.*
To SUBO'RDINATE, v. a. [*sub* and *ordino*, Lat.] To arrange one under another. *Wotton.*
SUBO'RDINATELY, ad. In a series regularly descending. *Decay of Piety.*

SUB

SUBORDINATION, *s.* [from *subordinate*.]
 1 The state of being inferior to another. *Dryd.*
 2 A series regularly descending. *Holiday.*
 3 Place of rank. *Swift.*
TO SUBORN, *v. a.* [*suborner*, *Fr.* *suborno*, *Lat.*]
 1 To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion. *Prior.*
 2 To procure by indirect means. *Dryden.*
SUBORNATION, *s.* [*subornation*, *Fr.* from *suborn*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action. *Swift.*
SUBORNER, *s.* [*suborneur*, *Fr.*] One that procures a bad action to be done.
SUBPOENA, *s.* [*sub* and *pæna*, *Lat.*] A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.
SUBQUADRUPLE, *a.* [*sub* and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*
SUBQUINTUPLE, *a.* [*sub* and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*
SUBRECTOR, *s.* [*sub* and *rector*.] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*
SUBREPTION, *s.* [*subreptus*, *Lat.*] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.
SUBREPTITIOUS, *a.* [*subreptitius*, *Latin.*] Fraudulently obtained from a superior. *Bail.*
TO SUBROGATE,* *s.* [*sub* and *rogo*, *Lat.*] To depute in the room of another. *Scott.*
SUBROGATION,* *s.* [from *subrogate*, a law term.] The act of putting one into the place of another. *Ash.*
TO SUBSCRIBE, *v. a.* [*subscribo*, *Lat.*]
 1 To give consent to, by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.*
 2 To attest by writing the name. *Whitgift.*
 3 To submit: not used. *Shakespeare.*
TO SUBSCRIBE, *v. n.*
 1 To give consent. *Milton.*
 2 To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.
SUBSCRIBER, *s.* [from *scriptio*, *Lat.*]
 1 One who subscribes.
 2 One who contributes to any undertaking. *Sw.*
SUBSCRIPTION, *s.* [*scriptio*, *Lat.*]
 1 Any thing underwritten. *Bacon.*
 2 Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.
 3 The act or state of contributing to any undertaking. *Pope.*
 4 Submission; obedience: not in use. *Shak.*
SUBSECTION, *s.* [*sub* and *sectio*, *Lat.*] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser; section of a section.
SUBSECUTIVE, *a.* [*subsequor*, *Lat.*] Following in a train.
SUBSEPTUPLE, *a.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, *Latin.*] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*
SUBSEQUENCE, *s.* [*subsequor*, *Lat.*] The state of following; not precedence. *Grew.*
SUBSEQUENT, *a.* [*subsequens*, *Lat.*] Following in train; not preceding. *Prior.*
SUBSEQUENTLY, *ad.* Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train. *South.*
TO SUBSERVE, *v. a.* [*subservio*, *Latin.*] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. *Walsh.*
SUBSERVIENCE, } *s.* [from *subserve*.] In-
SUBSERVIENCY, } strumental fitness, use,
 or operation. *Bentley.*
SUBSERVIENT, *u.* [*subserviens*, *Lat.*] Ministerial; instrumentally useful. *Newton.*
SUBSERVIENTLY,* *ad.* [from *subservient*.] In a manner subservient; in a manner subordinatedly useful. *Ash.*
SUBSEXTUPLE, *a.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, *Latin.*] Containing one part of six. *Wilkins.*
TO SUBSIDE, *v. n.* [*subsido*, *Lat.*] To sink; to tend downward. *Dryden.*
SUBSIDENCE, } *s.* [from *subside*.] The act
SUBSIDENCY, } of sinking; tendency downward. *Arbuthnot.*
SUBSIDIARY, *a.* [*subsidiarius*, *Lat.*] Assistant; brought in aid. *Arbuthnot.*
SUBSIDY, *s.* [*subsidium*, *Lat.*] Aid, commonly
 as is given in money *Addison.*

SUB

TO SUBSIGN, *v. a.* [*subsigno*, *Lat.*] To sign under. *Camden.*
TO SUBSIST, *v. n.* [*subsisto*, *Lat.*]
 1 To be; to have existence.
 2 To continue; to retain the present state or condition. *Swift.*
 3 To have means of living; to be maintained. *Atterbury.*
 4 To inhere; to have existence by means of something else. *South.*
SUBSISTENCE or *Subsistency*, *s.* [from *subsist*.]
 1 Real being. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 Competence; means of supporting life. *Add.*
 3 Inherence in something else.
SUBSISTENT, *a.* [*subsistens*, *Lat.*]
 1 Having real being. *Brown.*
 2 Inherent. *Bentley.*
SUBSTANCE, *s.* [*substantia*, *Lat.*]
 1 Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is. *Davies.*
 2 That which supports accidents. *Watts.*
 3 The essential part. *Addison.*
 4 Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty. *Dryden.*
 5 Body; corporeal nature. *Newton.*
 6 Wealth; means of life. *Swift.*
SUBSTANTIAL, *a.* [from *substance*.]
 1 Real; actually existing. *Bentley.*
 2 True; solid; real; not merely seeming. *Denham.*
 3 Corporeal; material. *Watts.*
 4 Strong; stout; bulky. *Milton.*
 5 Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance. *Addison.*
SUBSTANTIALITY, *s.* [from *substantial*.]
 1 The state of real existence.
 2 Corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*
SUBSTANTIALLY, *ad.* [from *substantial*.]
 1 In manner of a substance; with reality of existence. *Milton.*
 2 Strongly; solidly. *Clarendon.*
 3 Truly; really; with fixed purpose. *Tillotson.*
 4 With competent wealth.
SUBSTANTIALNESS, *s.* [from *substantial*.]
 1 The state of being substantial.
 2 Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting. *Wotton.*
SUBSTANTIALS, *s.* [without singular.] Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*
TO SUBSTANTIATE, *v. a.* [from *substance*.] To make to exist. *Ayliffe.*
SUBSTANTIVE, *s.* [*substantivum*, *Lat.*] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality. *Dryden.*
SUBSTANTIVE, *a.* [*substantivus*, *Lat.*]
 1 Solid; depending only on itself. *Bacon.*
 2 Betokening existence. *Arbuthnot.*
TO SUBSTITUTE, *v. a.* [*substitutus*, *Lat.*] To put in the place of another. *Dryden.*
SUBSTITUTE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Addison.*
 2 It is used likewise of things: as, one medicine is a substitute for another.
SUBSTITUTION, *s.* [from *substituto*.] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another. *Bacon.*
TO SUBTRACT, *v. a.* [*soustraction*, *Fr.*]
 1 To take away part from the whole.
 2 To take one number from another.
SUBTRACTION, *s.* [*soustraction*, *Fr.*]
 1 The act of taking away part from the whole. *Denham.*
 2 The taking of a less number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number. *Cocker.*
SUBSTRUCTION, *s.* [*substructio*, *Lat.*] Underbuilding. *Wotton.*
SUBSTYLAR, *a.* [*sub* and *stylus*, *Lat.*] *Substylar* line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.
SUBSULTIVE, } *a.* [*subsultus*, *Lat.*] Bound-
SUBSULTORY, } ing; moving by starts.
SUBSULTORILY, *ad.* [from *subsultory*.] In a bounding manner; by starts. *Bacon.*
SUBTANGENT, *s.* In any curve, is the line

SUB

which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

To **SUBTE'ND**, v. a. [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE, s. [*sub* and *tensus*, Lat.] The chord of an arch.

SU'BTER, [Lat.] In composition, signifies under.

SUBTERFLU'ENT, } a. [*subterfluo*, Lat.] Run-
SUBTE'RFLUOUS, } ning under.

SU'BTERFUGE, s. [*subterfuge*, Fr.] A shift; an evasion; a trick. *Glanville.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL, } a. [*sub* and *terra*, Latin.
SUBTERRA'NEAN, } Subterranean or subter-
SUBTERRA'NEOUS, } raneous, is the word
SU'BTERRANY, } now used.] Lying un-
 der the earth; placed below the surface. *Mil.*

SUBTERRA'NITY, s. [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground: not in use. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE, a. [*subtilis*, Lat.]

- 1 Thin; not dense; not gross. *Newton.*
- 2 Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse. *Davies.*
- 3 Piercing; acute. *Prior.*
- 4 Cunning; artful; sly; subdulous: now commonly written *subtle*. *Milton.*
- 5 Deceitful. *Shakespeare.*
- 6 Refined; acute beyond necessity. *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY, ad. [from *subtile*.]

- 1 In a subtle manner; thinly. *Bacon.*
- 2 Finely; not grossly. *Tillotson.*
- 3 Artfully; cunningly.

SU'BTILENESS, s. [from *subtile*.]

- 1 Fineness; rareness.
- 2 Cunning; artfulness.

To **SUBTI'LIA'VE**, v. a. [from *subtile*.] To make thin. *Harvey.*

SUBTILIA'TION, s. [*subtiliation*, Fr.] The act of making thin. *Boyle.*

SUBTILIZA'TION, s. [from *subtilize*.]

- 1 Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.*
- 2 Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To **SU'BTILIZE**, v. a. [*subtilizer*, Fr.]

- 1 To make thin; to make less gross or coarse. *Ray.*
- 2 To refine; to spin into useless niceties. *Glan.*

To **SU'BTILIZE**, v. n. To talk with too much refinement. *Digby.*

SU'BTILITY, s. [*subtilité*, Fr. from *subtile*.]

- 1 Thinness; fineness; exility of parts. *Davies.*
- 2 Nicety; exility. *Bacon.*
- 3 Refinement; too much acuteness. *Boyle.*
- 4 Cunning; artifice; slyness. *K. Charles.*

SU'BTLE, a. [written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning. *Sprat.*

SU'BTLY, ad. [from *subtile*.]

- 1 Slyly; artfully; cunningly. *Milton.*
- 2 Nicely; delicately. *Pope.*

To **SUBTRA'CT**, v. a. [*subtractio*, Latin.] To withdraw part from the rest. *Hale.*

SUBTRA'CTER, s. [*subtrahere*, Lat.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRA'CTION, s. See **SUBTRACTION**.

SUBTRAHE'ND, s. [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number out of which part is taken.

SUBTRI'PLE, a. [*sub* and *triplex*, Lat.] Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS, a. [*subventaneus*, Latin.] Addle; windy. *Brown.*

To **SUBVE'RSE**, v. a. [*subversus*, Lat.] To subvert; to overthrow. *Thomson.*

SUBVE'RSION, s. [*subversion*, Fr. *subversus*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction. *King Charles.*

SUBVE'RSIVE, a. [from *subvert*.] Having tendency to overturn. *Rogers.*

To **SUBVE'RT**, v. a. [*subverto*, Lat.]

- 1 To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down. *Milton.*
- 2 To corrupt; to confound. *Timothy.*

SUBVE'RTER, s. [from *subvert*.] Overthrower; destroyer. *Dryden.*

SU'BURB, s. [*suburbium*, Lat.]

- 1 Building without the walls of a city. *Shakes.*
- 2 The confines; the outpart. *Cleveland.*

SUC

SUBU'RBAN, a. [*suburbanus*, Lat.] Inhabiting the suburb. *Dryden.*

SUBWO'RKER, s. [*sub* and *worker*.] Under-worker; subordinate helper. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS, a. [*succedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of something else. *Boyle.*

SU'CCEDA'NEUM, s. [Lat.] That which is put to serve for something else.

SUCCE'DENT,* a. [*sub* and *cedo*, Latin, to go.] Succeeding; following after. *Ash.*

To **SU'CCEED**, v. n. [*succeder*, Fr. *succedo*, Lat.]

- 1 To follow in order. *Milton.*
- 2 To come into the place of one who has quitted or died. *Digby.*
- 3 To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect. *Dryden.*
- 4 To terminate according to wish; to have a good effect. *Tobit.*
- 5 To go under cover. *Dryden.*

To **SU'CCEED**, v. a.

- 1 To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to. *Brown.*
- 2 To prosper; to make successful. *Dryden.*

SUCCEE'DER, s. [from *succed*.] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another. *Suckling.*

SUCCE'SS, s. [*succes*, Fr. *successus*, Lat.]

- 1 The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Milton.*
- 2 Succession: obsolete. *Spenser.*

SUCCE'SSFUL, a. [*success* and *full*.] Prosperous; happy; fortunate. *Prior.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY, ad. Prosperously; luckily; fortunately. *Atterbury.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS, s. [from *successful*.] Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION, s. [*successio*, Lat.]

- 1 Consecution; series of one thing or person following another. *Pope.*
- 2 A series of things or persons following one another. *Newton.*
- 3 A lineage; an order of descendants. *Shakes.*
- 4 The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE, a. [*successif*, Fr.]

- 1 Following in order; continuing a course of consecution uninterrupted. *Danie.*
- 2 Inherited by succession: not in use. *Shak.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY, ad. In uninterrupted order; one after another. *Newton.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS, s. [from *successive*.] The state of being successive. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS, a. [from *success*.] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired. *Dryden.*

SU'CCESSOUR, s. [*successeur*, Fr. *successor*, Lat.] This has sometimes the accent in the middle. One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessor*. *Dryden.*

SUCCIN'CT, a. [*succinctus*, Lat.]

- 1 Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up. *Pope.*
- 2 Short; concise; brief. *Roscommon.*

SUCCIN'CTLY, ad. Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction. *Boyle.*

SUCCIN'CTNESS, s. [from *succinct*.] Brevity; conciseness.

SU'CCORY, s. [*cichorium*, Lat.] A plant. *Mil.*

To **SU'CCOUR**, v. a. [*succorro*, Lat.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve. *L'Estrange.*

SU'CCOUR, s. [from the verb.]

- 1 Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 The person or thing that brings help. *Dryden.*

SU'CCOURER, s. [from *succour*.] Helper; assistant; reliever. *Romans.*

SU'CCOURLESS, a. [from *succour*.] Wanting relief; void of friends or help. *Thomson.*

SU'CCULENCE, } s. [from *succulent*.] Juiciness.
SU'CCULENCY, }

SU'CCULENT, a. [*succulent*, French, *succulentus*, Lat.] Juicy; moist. *Philips.*

To **SUCCU'MB**, v. a. [*succumbo*, Lat.] To yield; to sink under difficulty. *Hudibras.*

SUE

SUCCUSSA'TION, *s.* [*succusso*, Lat.] A trot. *Br.*
SUCCU'SSION, *s.* [*succussio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of shaking.
 2 (In physick.) Such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli. *Mart. Scriblerus.*
SUCH, *pro.* [*sulk*, Dutch, *swilc*, Sax.]
 1 Of that kind; of the like kind; barbarians are cruel; *such* were the Triballi. *Pope.*
 2 The same that. *Knolles.*
 3 Comprehended under the term premised: thou art yet honest, continue *such*. *South.*
 4 A manner of expressing a particular person or thing: we looked for *such* and *such* conveniences. *Clarendon.*
To SUCK, *v. a.* [*sucan*, Sax. *sugo*, *suctum*, Lat. *succer*, Fr.]
 1 To draw by making a rarefaction of the air. *Dryden.*
 2 To draw in with the mouth. *Locke.*
 3 To draw the teat of a female. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To draw with the milk. *Dryden.*
 5 To empty by sucking. *Burnet.*
 6 To draw or drain.
To SUCK, *v. n.*
 1 To draw by rarefying the air. *Mortimer.*
 2 To draw the breast. *Ray.*
 3 To draw; to imbibe. *Bacon.*
SUCK, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of sucking. *Boyle.*
 2 Milk given by females. *Dryden.*
SU'CKER, *s.* [*suceur*, Fr. from *suck*.]
 1 Any thing that draws. *Boyle.*
 2 The embolus of a pump.
 3 A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarefies the air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone. *Grew.*
 4 A pipe through which any thing is sucked. *Ph.*
 5 A young twig shooting from the stock. *Ray.*
SU'CKET, *s.* [from *suck*.] A sweetmeat, to be dissolved in the mouth. *Cleveland.*
SU'CKINGBOTTLE, *s.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap. *Locke.*
To SUCKLE, *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast. *Dryden.*
SU'CKLING, *s.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the pap. *Arbuthnot.*
SU'CTION, *s.* [from *suck*; *succion*, Fr.] The act of sucking. *Boyle.*
SUDA'TION, *s.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Sweat.
SU'DATORY, *s.* [*sude*, Lat.] Hothouse; sweating-bath.
SU'DDEN, *a.* [*soudain*, Fr. *soden*, Sax.]
 1 Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly. *Milton.*
 2 Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
SU'DDEN, *s.*
 1 Any unexpected occurrence; surprise: not in use. *Wotton.*
 2 On, or of, a sudden. Sooner than was expected. *Baker.*
SU'DDENLY, *ad.* [from *sudden*.]
 1 In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily. *Dryden.*
 2 Without premeditation. *Shakespeare.*
SU'DDENNESS, *s.* State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly. *Temple.*
SUDORI'FICK, *a.* [*sodorifique*, Fr.] Provoking or causing sweat. *Bacon.*
SUDORI'FICK, *s.* A medicine provoking sweat. *Arbuthnot.*
SU'DOROUS, *a.* [from *sudor*, Lat.] Consisting of sweat: not used. *Brown.*
SUDS, *s.* [from *seoden*, to seeth; whence *sodden*, Sax.]
 1 A lixivium of soap and water.
 2 To be in the suds. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.
To SUE, *v. a.* [*suiver*, Fr.]
 1 To prosecute by law. *Matthew.*
 2 To gain by legal procedure.
 3 (In falconry.) To clean the beak, as a hawk.

SUG

To SUE, *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition. *Knolles.*
SUET, *s.* [*suet*, old Fr.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys. *Wiseman.*
SU'ETY, *a.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet. *Sharp.*
To SU'FFER, *v. a.* [*suffero*, Lat. *souffrir*, Fr.]
 1 To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense or pain. *Mark.*
 2 To endure; to support; not to sink under. *Milton.*
 3 To allow; to permit; not to hinder. *Locke.*
 4 To pass through; to be affected by; to be acted upon. *Milton.*
To SU'FFER, *v. n.*
 1 To undergo pain or inconvenience. *Locke.*
 2 To undergo punishment. *Clarendon.*
 3 To be injured. *Temple.*
SU'FFERABLE, *a.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be endured. *Wotton.*
SU'FFERABLY, *ad.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Addison.*
SU'FFERANCE, *s.* [*souffrance*, Fr.]
 1 Pain; inconvenience; misery. *Locke.*
 2 Patience; moderation. *Otway.*
 3 Toleration; permission; not hindrance. *Hooker.*
SU'FFERER, *s.* [from *suffer*.]
 1 One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Addison.*
 2 One who allows; one who permits.
SU'FFERING, *s.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered. *Atterbury.*
To SUFFI'CE, *v. n.* [*sufficio*, Lat.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose. *Locke.*
To SUFFI'CE, *v. a.*
 1 To afford; to supply. *Dryden.*
 2 To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand. *Dryden.*
SUFFI'CIENCY, *s.* [from *sufficient*.]
 1 State of being adequate to the end proposed. *Boyle.*
 2 Qualification for any purpose. *Temple.*
 3 Competence; enough. *Thomson.*
 4 Supply equal to want. *Watts.*
 5 It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.
SUFFI'CIENT, *a.* [*sufficiens*, Lat.]
 1 Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient. *Swift.*
 2 Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise. *Shakespeare.*
SUFFI'CIENTLY, *ad.* [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree; enough. *Rogers.*
SUFFI'SANCE, *s.* [Fr.] Excess; plenty; obsolescence. *Spenser.*
To SU'FFOCATE, *v. a.* [*suffoquer*, Fr. *suffoco*, Lat.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air. *Collier.*
SUFFOCA'TION, *s.* [*suffocation*, Fr. from *suffocate*.] The act of choking; the state of being choked. *Cheyne.*
SU'FFOCATIVE, *a.* [from *suffocate*.] Having the power to choke. *Arbuthnot.*
SU'FFRAGAN, *s.* [*suffraganeus*, Lat.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan. *Ayl.*
To SU'FFRAGATE, *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale.*
SU'FFRAGE, *s.* [*suffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point. *Addison.*
SUFFRA'GINOUS, *a.* [*suffrago*, Lat.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts. *Brown.*
SUFFUMIGA'TION, *s.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire. *Wiseman.*
SUFFU'MIGE, *s.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume: not used. *Harvey.*
To SUFFU'SE, *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture. *Pope.*
SUFFU'SION, *s.* [from *suffuse*.]
 1 The act of overspreading with any thing.
 2 That which is suffused or spread. *Dryden.*
SUG, *s.* A kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a great head. *Wotton.*

SUL

SU'GAR, *s.* [*sacra*, Fr.]
 1 The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juices. *Quincy.*
 2 Any thing proverbially sweet. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A chymical dry crystallization. *Boyle.*
To SU'GAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To impregnate or season with sugar. *Crashaw.*
 2 To sweeten. *Fairfax.*
SU'GARCANDY, *s.* [sugar and candy.] Sugar candied, or crystallized.
SU'GARCANE, *s.* [sugar and cane.] The cane that produces sugar. *Ash.*
SU'GGARY, *a.* [from sugar.] Sweet; tasting of sugar. *Spenser.*
To SUGGE'ST, *v. a.* [*suggerto*, *suggestum*, Lat. *suggerer*, Fr.]
 1 To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately. *Locke.*
 2 To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation; not used. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To inform secretly; not used. *Shakespeare.*
SUGGE'STER, *s.* [from suggest.] One that reminds another.
SUGGE'STION, *s.* [from suggest.]
 1 Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification. *Locke.*
 2 Secret incitement. *Shakespeare.*
To SU'GGILATE, *v. a.* [*sugillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise. *Wis.*
SU'ICIDE, *s.* [*suicidium*, Lat.]
 1 Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self. *Savage.*
 2 A self-murderer. *Young.*
SU'ILLAGE, *s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Drain of filth: obsolete. *Wotton.*
SU'ING, *s.* The act of soaking through any thing: not used. *Bacon.*
SUIT, *s.* [*suite*, Fr.]
 1 A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other. *Dryden.*
 2 Clothes made one part to answer another. *Don.*
 3 Consecution; series; regular order. *Bacon.*
 4 Out of suits. Having no correspondence. *Shak.*
 5 Retinue; company. *Stimney.*
 6 [From *to sue*.] A petition; an address of entreaty. *Donne.*
 7 Courtship. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Pursuit; prosecution. *Spenser.*
 9 (In law.) Suit is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*
SUIT Covenant. (In law.) Is where the ancestor of one man covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey.*
SUIT Court. (In law.) Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*
SUIT Service. (In law.) Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*
To SUIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To fit; to adapt to something else. *Shakesp.*
 2 To be fitted to; to become. *Dryden.*
 3 To dress; to clothe. *Shakespeare.*
To SUIT, *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden.*
SUITABLE, *a.* [from *suit*.] Fitting; according with; agreeable to. *Tillotson.*
SUITABLENESS, *s.* [from *suitable*.] Fitness; agreeableness. *Glanville.*
SUITABLY, *ad.* [from *suitable*.] Agreeably; according to. *South.*
SU'PTER, *s.* [from *suit*.] 1 One that sues; a SU'ITOR, } petitioner; a suppliant. *Hooker.*
 2 A wooer; one who courts a mistress. *Wotton.*
SU'TRESS, *s.* A female suppliant. *Rowe.*
SU'LCATED, *s.* [*sulcus*, Lat.] Furrowed. *Wood.*
To SULK, *v. a.* To be sullenly morose.
SU'LKILY, *ad.* Sullenly; morosely.
SU'LKINESS, *s.* Sullenness; moroseness.
SU'LKY, *a.* Sullen; morose; doggedly silent.
SULL, *s.* A plough. *Ainsworth.*
SU'LLEN, *a.* 1 Gloomily; angry; sluggishly discontented. *Clarendon.*
 2 Mischievous; malignant. *Dryden.*
 3 Intractable; obstinate. *Tillotson.*
 4 Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal. *Pope.*
 5 Heavy; dull; sorrowful. *Shakespeare.*

SUM

SU'LLENLY, *ad.* [from *sullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably. *Moore.*
SU'LLENNESS, *s.* [from *sullen*.] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity; intractability. *Donne.*
SU'LLENS, *s.* (without singular.) Morose temper; gloominess of mind. *Shakespeare.*
SU'LLIAGE, *s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
To SU'LLY, *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot. *Roscommon.*
SU'LLY, *s.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot. *Addison.*
SU'LPHUR, *s.* [Lat.] Brimstone. *Milton.*
SULPHUREOUS, *a.* [*sulphureus*, Lat.] Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur. *Newton.*
SULPHUREOUSNESS, *s.* [from *sulphureous*.] The state of being sulphureous.
SU'LPHURWORT, *s.* The same with HOGSFENNEL.
SU'LPHURY, *a.* [from *sulphur*.] Partaking of sulphur.
SU'LTAN, *s.* [Arabick.] The Turkish emperor. *Shakespeare.*
SU'LTANA, *s.* [from *sultan*.] The queen of SU'LTANESS, } an eastern emperor.
SU'LTANRY, *s.* [from *sultan*.] An eastern empire. *Bacon.*
SU'LTRINESS, *s.* [from *sultry*.] The state of being sultry; close and cloudy heat.
SU'LTRY, *a.* Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy. *Addison.*
SUM, *s.* [*summu*, Lat. *somme*, Fr.]
 1 The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.*
 2 Quantity of money. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Compendium; abridgment; the whole abstracted. *Hooker.*
 4 The amount; the result of reasoning or computation. *Tillotson.*
 5 Height; completion. *Milton.*
To SUM, *v. a.* [*sommer*, Fr.]
 1 To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up. *South.*
 2 To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass. *Dryden.*
 3 (In falconry.) To have feathers full grown. *Milton.*
SU'MACH-TREE, *s.* The flowers are used in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*
SU'MLESS, *a.* [from *sum*.] Not to be computed. *Pope.*
SU'MMARILY, *ad.* [from *summary*.] Briefly in the shortest way. *Hooker.*
SU'MMARY, *a.* [*sommaire*, Fr.] Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*
SU'MMARY, *s.* [from the adj.] Compendium; abridgment. *Rogers.*
SU'MMER, *s.* [*sumer*, Sax. *somer*, Dutch.]
 1 The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice. *Shakespeare.*
 2 The principal beam of a floor. *Herbert.*
To SU'MMER, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the summer. *Isaiah.*
To SU'MMER, *v. a.* To keep warm. *Shakesp.*
SU'MMERHOUSE, *s.* [*summer* and *house*.] An apartment in a garden used in the summer. *Watts.*
SU'MMERSAULT, *s.* [*soubresault*, Fr.] A high leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Walton.*
SU'MMIT, *s.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmost height. *Shakespeare.*
To SU'MMON, *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Lat.]
 1 To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite. *Pope.*
 2 To excite; to call up; to raise. *Shakespeare.*
SU'MMONER, *s.* [from *summon*.] One who cites; one who summons. *Shakespeare.*
SU'MMONS, *s.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Milton.*
SU'MPTER, *s.* [*sommier*, Fr.] A horse that carries the clothes or furniture. *Dryden.*

SUP

SU'MPTION, *s.* [*sumptus*, Lat.] The act of taking: not in use. *Taylor.*
SU'MPTUARY, *a.* [*sumptuarius*, Lat.] Relating to expense; regulating the cost of life. *Bacon.*
SUMPTUOUSITY, *s.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness: not used. *Raleigh.*
SU'MPTUOUS, *a.* [*sumptuosus*, Latin.] Costly; expensive; splendid. *Atterbury.*
SU'MPTUOUSLY, *ad.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensively; with great cost. *Bacon.*
SU'MPTUOUSNESS, *s.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness. *Boyle.*
SUN, *s.* [*sunna*, Sax. *son*, Dutch.]
 1 The luminary that makes the day. *Locke.*
 2 A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun. *Milton.*
 3 Any thing eminently splendid. *K. Charles.*
 4 Under the sun. In this world: a proverbial expression. *Eccles.*
To SUN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insolate; to expose to the sun. *Dryden.*
SU'NBEAM, *s.* [*sun* and *bear*.] Ray of the sun. *South.*
SU'NBEAT, *part. a.* [*sun* and *beat*.] Shone on fiercely by the sun. *Dryden.*
SU'NBRIGHT, *a.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Resembling the sun in brightness. *Milton.*
SU'NBURNING, *s.* [*sun* and *burning*.] The effect of the sun upon the face. *Boyle.*
SU'NBURNT, *part. a.* [*sun* and *burnt*.]
 1 Tanned; discoloured by the sun. *Addison.*
 2 Scorched by the sun. *Blackmore.*
SU'NCLAD, *part. a.* [*sun* and *clad*.] Clothed in radiance; bright.
SU'NDAY, *s.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the first day of the week; the Christian sabbath. *Shakespeare.*
To SU'NDER, *v. a.* [*syndrian*, Sax.] To part; to separate; to divide. *Donne.*
SU'NDER, *s.* [*sunder*, Sax.] Two; two parts. *Psalms.*
SU'NDEW, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SU'NDIAL, *s.* [*sun* and *dial*.] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour. *Locke.*
SU'NDRY, *a.* [*sunder*, Sax.] Several; more than one. *Sanderson.*
SU'NFLOWER, *s.* [*corona solis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SU'NFLOWER, *Little, s.* [*helianthemum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *sing*.
SUNK. The pret. and part. pass. of *sink*.
SU'NLESS, *a.* [from *sun*.] Wanting sun; wanting warmth. *Thomson.*
SU'NLIKE, *a.* [*sun* and *like*.] Resembling the sun. *Cheyne.*
SU'NNY, *a.* [from *sun*.]
 1 Resembling the sun; bright. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun. *Addison.*
 3 Coloured by the sun. *Shakespeare.*
SU'NRISE, } *s.* [*sun* and *rise*.] Morning; the
SUNRI'SING, } appearance of the sun. *Bentley.*
SU'NSET, } *s.* [*sun* and *set*.] Close of the
SU'NSETTING, * } day; evening. *Pope.*
SU'NSHINE, *s.* [*sun* and *shine*.] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful. *Clarendon.*
SU'NSHINY, *a.* [from *sunshine*.]
 1 Bright with the sun. *Boyle.*
 2 Bright like the sun. *Spenser.*
To SUP, *v. a.* [*supan*, Sax. *soepen*, Dut.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip. *Crashaw.*
To SUP, *v. n.* [*souper*, Fr.] To eat the evening meal. *Dryden.*
To SUP, *v. a.* To treat with supper. *Chapman.*
SUP, *s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor. *Swift.*
SU'PER, in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.
SU'PERABLE, *a.* [*superabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.
SU'PERABLENESS, *s.* [from *superable*.] Quality of being conquerable.
To SUPERABOUND, *v. n.* [*super* and *abound*.]

SUP

To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough. *Howel.*
SUPERABUNDANCE, *s.* [*super* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity. *Wood.*
SUPERABUNDANT, *a.* [*super* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough. *Swift.*
SUPERABUNDANTLY, *ad.* More than sufficiently. *Cheyne.*
To SUPERA'DD, *v. n.* [*superaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinsick. *South.*
SUPERADDITION, *s.* [*super* and *addition*.]
 1 The act of adding to something else. *More.*
 2 That which is added. *Hammond.*
SUPERADVE'NIENT, *a.* [*superadveniens*, Lat.]
 1 Coming to the increase or assistance of something. *More.*
 2 Coming unexpectedly.
To SUPERA'NNUATE, *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Lat.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life. *Brown.*
To SUPERA'NNUATE, *v. n.* To last beyond the year: not in use. *Bacon.*
SUPERANNUATION, *s.* [from *superannuate*.] The state of being disqualified by years.
SUPE'RB, *a.* [*superbus*, Lat.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.
SUPE'RB-LILY, *s.* [*methonica*.] A flower.
SUPE'RBLY, *ad.* In a superb manner.
SUPERCA'RG, *s.* [*super* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade. *Pope.*
SUPERCELE'STIAL, *a.* [*super* and *celestial*.] Placed above the firmament. *Raleigh.*
SUPERCIL'IOUS, *a.* [from *supereilium*, Lat.] Haughtily; dogmatically; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotick. *South.*
SUPERCIL'IOUSLY, *ad.* Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously. *Clarendon.*
SUPERCIL'IOUSNESS, *s.* [from *supercilious*.] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.
SUPERCONCE'PTION, *s.* [*super* and *conception*.] A conception admitted after another conception. *Brown.*
SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE, *s.* [*super* and *consequence*.] Remote consequence. *Brown.*
SUPERCRE'SCENCE, *s.* [*super* and *cresco*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*
SUPERE'MINENCE, } *s.* [*super* and *emineo*, L.]
SUPERE'MINENCY, } Uncommon degree of eminence. *Ayliffe.*
SUPERE'MINENT, *a.* [*super* and *eminent*.] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker.*
SUPERE'MINENTLY, *ad.* In the most eminent manner.
To SUPERE'ROGATE, *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.
SUPEREROGA'TION, *s.* [from *supererogate*.] Performance of more than duty requires. *Till.*
SUPERE'ROGATORY, *a.* [from *supererogate*.] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty. *Howel.*
SUPEREXALTA'TION, *s.* [*super* and *exalt*.] Elevation above the common rate. *Holyday.*
SUPERE'XCELLENT, *a.* [*super* and *excellent*.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Piety.*
SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE, *s.* [*super* and *excrecence*.] Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*
To SUPERFE'TATE, *v. n.* [*super* and *fœtus*, Lat.] To conceive after conception. *Grew.*
SUPERFETA'TION, *s.* [*superfetation*, Fr.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together. *Brown.*
SU'PERFICE, *s.* [*superficie*, Fr. *superficies*, Lat.] Outside; surface. *Dryden.*
SUPERFICIAL, *a.* [*superficiel*, Fr.]
 1 Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface. *Bentley.*
 2 Shallow; contrived to cover something. *Shak.*
 3 Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned. *Dryden.*
SUPERFICIALITY, *s.* [from *superficial*.] The quality of being superficial. *Brown.*

SUP

SUPERFICIALLY, *ad.* [from *superficial*.]
 1 On the surface; not below the surface.
 2 Without penetration; without close heed. *Mil.*
 3 Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things. *Shakespeare.*
SUPERFICIALNESS, *s.* [from *superficial*.]
 1 Shallowness; position on the surface.
 2 Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.
SUPERFICIALS, *s.* [Lat.] Outside; surface; superfluous. *Sandys.*
SUPERFINE, *a.* [super and fine.] Eminently fine. *L'Estrange.*
SUPERFLUENCE, *s.* [super and *fluo*, Lat.] More than is necessary. *Hammond.*
SUPERFLUITANCE, *s.* [super and *fluito*, Lat.] The act of floating above. *Brown.*
SUPERFLUITANT, *a.* [superfluitans, Latin.] Floating above. *Brown.*
SUPERFLUITY, *s.* [superfluité, Fr.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. *Suck.*
SUPERFLUOUS, *a.* [super and *fluo*, Lat. *superflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary. *Hooker.*
SUPERFLUOUSLY, ** ad.* [from *superfluous*.] In a superfluous manner. *Ash.*
SUPERFLUOUSNESS, *s.* [from *superfluous*.] The state of being superfluous.
SUPERFLUX, *s.* [super and *fluxus*, Lat.] That which is more than is wanted. *Shakespeare.*
SUPERHUMAN, *a.* [super and *humana*, Lat.] Above the nature or power of man.
SUPERIMPRESSION, *s.* [super and *impregnation*.] Superconception; superfetation.
SUPERINCUMBENT, *s.* [super and *incumbens*, Lat.] Lying on the top of something else. *Woodward.*
To SUPERINDUCE, *v. a.* [super and *induco*, Lat.]
 1 To bring in as an addition to something else. *South.*
 2 To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought. *Locke.*
SUPERINDUCTION, *s.* [super and *induce*.] The act of superinducing. *South.*
SUPERINJECTION, *s.* [super and *injection*.] An injection succeeding another.
SUPERINSTITUTION, *s.* [super and *institution*.] (In law.) One institution upon another.
To SUPERINTEND, *v. a.* [super and *intend*.]
 To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority. *Watts.*
SUPERINTENDENCE, *s.* [super and *intend*.]
SUPERINTENDENCY, *s.* Superiour care; the act of overseeing with authority. *Grew.*
SUPERINTENDENT, *s.* [superintendent, Fr. from *superintend*.] One who overlooks others authoritatively. *Addison.*
SUPERIORITY, *s.* [from *superiour*.] Preeminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect. *Stillingfleet.*
SUPERIOUR, *a.* [superieur, Fr. *superior*, Lat.]
 1 Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another. *Taylor.*
 2 Upper; higher locally. *Newton.*
 3 Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected. *Milton.*
SUPERIOUR, *s.* One more excellent or dignified than another. *Addison.*
SUPERLATION, *s.* [superlatio, Lat.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *Ben Jonson.*
SUPERLATIVE, *a.* [superlativus, Lat.]
 1 Implying or expressing the highest degree. *Watts.*
 2 Rising to the highest degree. *Glanville.*
SUPERLATIVELY, *ad.*
 1 In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree. *Bacon.*
 2 In the highest degree. *Bentley.*
SUPERLATIVENESS, *s.* [from *superlative*.] The state of being in the highest degree.
SUPERLUNAR, *a.* [super and *luna*, Lat.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world. *Pope.*
SUPERNAL, *a.* [supernus, Lat.]

SUP

1 Having a higher position; locally above us. *Raleigh.*
 2 Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly. *Shakespeare.*
SUPERNATANT, *a.* [supernatans, Lat.] Swimming above. *Boyle.*
SUPERNATATION, *s.* [supernato, Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon.*
SUPERNATURAL, *a.* [super and *natural*.] Being above the powers of nature. *Tillotson.*
SUPERNATURALLY, *ad.* In a manner above the course or power of nature. *South.*
SUPERNUMERARY, *a.* [supernumeraire, Fr.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number. *Holder.*
SUPERPLANT, *s.* [super and *plant*.] A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*
To SUPERPONDERATE, *v. a.* [super and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above.
SUPERPROPORTION, *s.* [super and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*
SUPERPURATION, *s.* [superpurgatio, Fr.] More purgation than enough. *Wiseman.*
SUPERREFLECTION, *s.* [super and *reflexio*.] Reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*
SUPERSALENCY, *s.* [super and *salio*, Lat.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Brown.*
To SUPERSCRIBE, *v. a.* [super and *scribo*, Lat.] To inscribe upon the top or outside. *Addison.*
SUPERScription, *s.* [super and *scriptio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of superscribing.
 2 That which is written on the top or outside. *Suckling.*
To SUPERSEDE, *v. a.* [super and *sedeo*, Lat.] To make void or ineffacious by superiour power; to set aside. *Bentley.*
SUPERSEDEAS, *s.* (In law.) A writ which lieth in divers cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted. *Cowell.*
SUPERSEVICEABLE, *a.* [super and *serviceable*.] Overofficious. *Shakespeare.*
SUPERSTITION, *s.* [superstitio, Lat.]
 1 Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; religion without morality. *Dryden.*
 2 Rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion. *Law.*
 3 False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence. *Acts.*
 4 Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.
SUPERSTITIOUS, *a.* [superstitiosus, Lat.]
 1 Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion. *Milton.*
 2 Over-accurate; scrupulous beyond need.
SUPERSTITIOUSLY, *ad.*
 1 In a superstitious manner; with erroneous religion. *Bacon.*
 2 With too much care. *Watts.*
To SUPERSTRAIN, *v. a.* [super and *strain*.] To strain beyond the just stretch. *Bacon.*
To SUPERSTRUCT, *v. a.* [superstructus, Lat.] To build upon any thing. *Hammond.*
SUPERSTRUCTION, *s.* [from *superstruct*.] An edifice raised on any thing. *Denham.*
SUPERSTRUCTIVE, *a.* [from *superstruct*.] Built upon something else. *Hammond.*
SUPERSTRUCTURE, *s.* [super and *structure*.] That which is raised or built upon something else. *Tillotson.*
SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* [super and *substantial*.] More than substantial.
SUPERVACANEOUS, *a.* [supervacaneus, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose.
SUPERVACANEOUSLY, *ad.* Needlessly.
SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, *s.* [from *supervacaneus*.] Needlessness. *Bailey.*
To SUPERVENE, *v. n.* [supervenio, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition. *Fell.*
SUPERVENIENT, *a.* [superveniens, L.] Added; additional. *Hammond.*
SUPERVENTION, *s.* [from *supervene*.] The act of supervening.

SUP

To SUPERVISE, *v. a.* [*super* and *visus*, Lat.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend. *Congrere.*
SUPERVISOR, *s.* [from *supervise*.] An overseer; an inspector. *Watts.*
To SUPERVIVE, *v. n.* [*super* and *viva*, Lat.] To overlive; to outlive. *Clarke.*
SUPINATION, *s.* [*supination*, Fr.] The act of lying with the face upward.
SUPINE, *a.* [*supinus*, Lat.]
 1 Lying with the face upward: opposed to *prone*. *Dryden.*
 2 Leaning backward with exposure to the sun. *Dryden.*
 3 Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive. *Woodward.*
SUPINE, *s.* [*supinum*, Lat.] In grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.
SUPINELY, *ad.* [from *supine*.]
 1 With the face upward.
 2 Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently. *Prior.*
SUPINENESS, *s.* [from *supine*.]
 1 Posture with the face upward.
 2 Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence. *Swift.*
SUPINITY, *s.* [from *supine*.]
 1 Posture of lying with the face upward.
 2 Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Brown.*
SUPPEDA'NEOUS, *a.* [*sub* and *pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet. *Brown.*
SUPPER, *s.* [*souper*, Fr. See SUP.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast. *Shakesp.*
SUPPERLESS, *a.* [from *supper*.] Wanting supper: fasting at night. *Pope.*
To SUPPLANT, *v. a.* [*supplanter*, Fr.]
 1 To trip up the heels. *Milton.*
 2 To displace by stratagem; to turn out. *Sidney.*
 3 To displace; to overpower; to force away. *Shakespeare.*
SUPPLANTER, *s.* [from *supplant*.] One that supplants; one that displaces.
SUPPLE, *a.* [*souple*, Fr.]
 1 Pliant; flexible. *Milton.*
 2 Yielding; soft; not obstinate. *Dryden.*
 3 Flattering; fawning; bending. *Addison.*
 4 That makes supple. *Shakespeare.*
To SUPPLE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1 To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To make compliant. *Locke.*
To SUPPLE, *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant. *Dryden.*
SUPPLEMENT, *s.* [*supplementum*, Lat.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied. *Rogers.*
SUPPLEMENTAL, *a.* [from *supplement*.]
SUPPLEMENTARY, *a.* Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost. *Claren.*
SUPPLENESS, *s.* [*souplesse*, Fr. from *supple*.]
 1 Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form. *Bacon.*
 2 Readiness of compliance; facility. *Temple.*
SUPPLETORY, *a.* [*suppleo*, Lat.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies.
SUPPLETORY, *s.* [*suppletorium*, Lat.] That which is to fill up deficiencies. *Hammond.*
SUPPLIANT, *a.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive. *Prior.*
SUPPLIANT, *s.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner. *Dryden.*
SUPPLICANT, *s.* [from *supplicate*.] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner. *Rogers.*
To SUPPLICATE, *v. a.* [*supplico*, Lat.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly. *Addison.*
SUPPLICATION, *s.* [from *supplicate*.]
 1 Petition humbly delivered; entreaty. *Shak.*
 2 Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner. *Stillingfleet.*
To SUPPLY, *v. n.* [*suppleo*, Lat.]
 1 To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Spenser.*
 2 To give something wanted; to yield; to afford. *Dryden.*
 3 To relieve with something wanted. *Shakesp.*
 4 To serve instead of. *Waller.*
 5 To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Prior.*

SUP

6 To fill any room made vacant. *Dryden.*
 7 To accommodate; to furnish. *Wotton.*
SUPPLY, *s.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies. *Corinthians.*
To SUPPORT, *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr. *supportare*, Ital.]
 1 To sustain; to prop; to bear up. *Dryden.*
 2 To endure any thing painful without being overcome. *Milton.*
 3 To endure; to bear. *Dryden.*
 4 To sustain; to keep from fainting. *Milton.*
SUPPORT, *s.* [*support*, Fr.]
 1 Act or power of sustaining. *Locke.*
 2 Prop; sustaining power.
 3 Necessaries of life.
 4 Maintenance; supply.
SUPPORTABLE, *a.* [*supportable*, Fr.] Tolerable; to be endured. *Pope.*
SUPPORTABLENESS, *s.* [from *supportable*.] The state of being tolerable.
SUPPORTANCE, *s.* [from *support*.] Maintenance; support: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
SUPPORTER, *s.* [from *support*.]
 1 One that supports. *Locke.*
 2 Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling. *Camden.*
 3 Sustainer; comforter. *South.*
 4 Maintainer; defender. *South.*
SUPPOSABLE, *a.* [from *suppose*.] That may be supposed. *Hammond.*
SUPPOSAL, *s.* [from *suppose*.] Position without proof; imagination; belief. *Shakespeare.*
To SUPPOSE, *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr.]
 1 To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration, without maintaining the position. *Locke.*
 2 To admit without proof. *Tillotson.*
 3 To imagine; to believe without examination. *Milton.*
 4 To require as previous. *Hale.*
 5 To make reasonably supposed.
 6 To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.
SUPPOSE, *s.* Supposition; position without proof; unevincenced conceit. *Dryden.*
SUPPOSER, *s.* [from *suppose*.] One that supposes. *Shakespeare.*
SUPPOSITION, *s.* [*supposition*, Fr.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved. *Tillotson.*
SUPPOSITIOUS, *a.* [*suppositivus*, Lat.]
 1 Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. *Addison.*
 2 Imaginary; not real. *Woodward.*
SUPPOSITIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *suppositivus*.] State of being counterfeit.
SUPPOSITIVE, *a.* [from *suppose*.] Taken upon a supposition. *Ash.*
SUPPOSITIVELY, *ad.* [from *suppose*.] Upon supposition. *Hammond.*
SUPPOSITORY, *s.* [*suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster. *Arbuthnot.*
To SUPPRESS, *v. a.* [*suppressus*, Lat.]
 1 To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion. *Davies.*
 2 To conceal; not to tell. *Broome.*
 3 To keep in; not to let out. *Shakespeare.*
SUPPRESSION, *s.* [*suppression*, F. *suppressio*, L.]
 1 The act of suppressing.
 2 Not publication. *Pope.*
SUPPRESSOR, *s.* [from *suppress*.] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.
To SUPPURATE, *v. n.* [*suppurar*, Fr.] To generate pus or matter. *Arbuthnot.*
To SUPPURATE, *v. n.* To grow to pus.
SUPPURATION, *s.* [*suppuration*, Fr.]
 1 The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus. *Wise-man.*
 2 The matter suppurated. *South.*
SUPPURATIVE, *a.* [*suppuratif*, Fr.] Digestive; generating matter.
SUPPUTATION, *s.* [*supputatio*, Fr. *supputo*, Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *West.*

SUR

To SUPPU'TE, v. a. [*supputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

SU'PRA, [Lat.] In composition, signifies *above* or *before*.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN, } a. [*supra* and *lapsus*,
SUPRALAPSA'RY, } Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man. *Hammond.*

SUPRAVU'LGAR, a. [*supra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY, s. [from *supreme*.] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme. *Rogers.*

SUPRE'ME, a. [*supremus*, Lat.]
1 Highest in dignity; highest in authority. *Hook.*
2 Highest; most excellent. *Dryden.*

SUPRE'MELY, ad. [from *supreme*.] In the highest degree. *Pope.*

SUR, [*sur*, Fr.] In composition, means *upon*, or *over* and *above*.

SURADDITION, s. [*sur* and *addition*.] Something added to the name. *Shakespeare.*

SU'RAL, s. [*sura*, Lat.] Being in the calf of the leg. *Wiseman.*

SU'RANCE, s. [from *sure*.] Warrant; security; assurance. *Shakespeare.*

To SURBATE, v. a. [*solbatir*, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

To SURCEA'SE, v. n. [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr.]
1 To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use or being. *Donne.*
2 To leave off; to refrain finally. *Hooker.*

To SURCEA'SE, v. a. To stop; to put an end to; obsolete. *Spenser.*

SURCEA'SE, s. Cessation; stop. *Hooker.*

To SURCHA'RGE, v. a. [*surcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburden. *Knolles.*

SURCHA'RGE, s. [*surcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Overburden; more than can be well borne. *L'Estrange.*

SURCHA'RGER, s. [from *surcharge*.] One that overburdens.

SURCING'LE, s. [*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat.]
1 A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horse.
2 The girdle of a cassock. *Marvel.*

SU'RCLE, s. [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT, s. [*surcot*, old Fr.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress. *Dryden.*

SU'RD, a. [*surdus*, Lat.]
1 Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.
2 Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
3 Not expressed by any term.

SU'RD,* s. A term for particular numbers in algebra. *Halton.*

SU'RDITY, s. [from *surd*.] Deafness.

SURE, a. [*sur*, Fr.]
1 Certain; unfailing; infallible. *Psalms.*
2 Certainly doomed. *Locke.*
3 Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Denham.*
4 Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *Temple.*
5 Firm; stable; not liable to failure. *Roscom.*
6 To be sure. Certainly. *Atterbury.*

SURE, ad. [*surement*, Fr.] Certainty; without doubt; doubtless. *Shakespeare.*

SUREFO'OTED, a. [*sure* and *foot*.] Treading firmly; not stumbling. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY, ad. [from *sure*.]
1 Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *Sou.*
2 Firmly; without hazard.

SU'RENESS, s. [from *sure*.] Certainty. *Wood.*

SU'RETSHIP, s. [from *surety*.] The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another. *South.*

SU'RETY, s. [*sureté*, Fr.]
1 Certainty; indubitableness. *Genesis.*
2 Security; safety. *Sidney.*
3 Foundation of stability; support. *Milton.*
4 Evidence; ratification; confirmation. *Shak.*
5 Security against loss or damage; security for payment. *Shakespeare.*
6 Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another. *Hammond.*

SUR

SURF,* s. (A nautical word.) The swell of the sea that beats against a shore or rock. *Hawks.*

SU'RFACE, s. [*sur* and *face*, Fr.] Superficies; outside. *Newton.*

To SU'RFEIT, v. a. [*sur* and *faire*, Fr.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety or sickness; to cram overmuch. *Shakespeare.*

To SU'RFEIT, v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness. *Clarendon.*

SU'RFEIT, s. [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness. *Otray.*

SU'RFEITER, s. [from *surfeit*.] One who eats; a glutton. *Shakespeare.*

SU'RFEITWATER, s. [*surfeit* and *water*.] Water that cures surfeits. *Locke.*

SURGE, s. A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water. *Sandys.*

To SURGE, v. n. [*surgo*, Lat.] To swell; to rise high. *Milton.*

SU'RGEON, s. [corrupted from *chirurgion*.] One who cures by manual operation. *Taylor.*

SU'RGEONRY, } s. [for *chirurgery*.] The act of
SU'RGERY, } curing by manual operation. *Shakespeare.*

SU'RGY, a. [from *surge*.] Rising in billows. *Pope.*

SU'RLILY, ad. [from *surly*.] In a surly manner.

SU'RLINESS, s. [from *surly*.] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING, s. [from *surly*.] A sour morose fellow; not used. *Camden.*

SU'RILY, a. [*sur*, Sax. *sour*.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry. *Swift.*

To SURMISE, v. a. [*surmise*, Fr.] To suspect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hooker.*

SURMISE, s. [*surmise*, Fr.] Imperfect notion; suspicion. *Hooker.*

To SURMOU'NT, v. a. [*surmonter*, Fr.]
1 To rise above. *Raleigh.*
2 To conquer; to overcome. *Hayward.*
3 To surpass; to exceed. *Milton.*

SURMOU'NTABLE, a. [from *surmount*.] Conquerable; superable.

SURMOU'NTER, s. [from *surmount*.] One that rises above another.

SU'RMULLET, s. [*mugil*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsw.*

SU'RNAME, s. [*surnom*, Fr.]
1 The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the christian name. *Knol.*
2 An appellation added to the original name. *Shakespeare.*

To SU'RNAME, v. a. [*surnommer*, Fr.] To name by an appellation added to the original name. *Milton.*

To SURPA'SS, v. n. [*surpasser*, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence. *Shakesp.*

SURPA'SSABLE, a. [*surpass* and *able*.] That may be excelled.

SURPASSING, part. a. [from *surpass*.] Excellent in a high degree. *Calamy.*

SURPA'SSINGLY,* ad. [from *surpassing*.] In an extraordinary manner. *Scott.*

SU'RPLICE, s. [*surpelis*, *surplis*, Fr.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration. *Addison.*

SU'RPLUS, } s. [*sur* and *plus*, Fr.] A super-
SU'RPLUSAGE, } numerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied. *Boyle.*

SURPRI'SAL, } s. [*surprise*, Fr.]
SURPRI'SE, }
1 The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares. *Wotton.*
2 Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE, v. a. [*surpris*, Fr.]
1 To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. *Ben Jonson.*
2 To astonish by something wonderful. *L'Estr.*
3 To confuse or perplex by something sudden. *Milton.*

SURPRISING, part. a. Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern. *Addison.*

SURPRISINGLY, ad. [from *surprising*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder. *Addison.*

SU'RQUEDRY, s. Overweening pride. *Spenser.*

SUS

SURREBUTTER, *s.* (In law.) A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter.

SURREJOINDER, *s.* (In law.) A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant. *Bailey.*

To SURRENDER, *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old Fr.]

- 1 To yield up; to deliver up. *Hooker.*
- 2 To deliver up an enemy. *Fairfax.*

To SURRENDER, *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up. *Glanville.*

SURRENDER, } *s.* [from the verb.]

SURRENDRY, } *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 The act of yielding. *Woodward.*
- 2 The act of resigning or giving up to another. *Clarendon.*

SURREPTION, *s.* [*surreptus*, Lat.] Sudden and unperceived invasion or intrusion. *Hammond.*

SURREPTITIOUS, *a.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. *Brown.*

SURREPTITIOUSLY, *ad.* By stealth; fraudulently. *Government of the Tongue.*

To SURROGATE, *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Lat.] To put into the place of another.

SURROGATE, *s.* [*surrogatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

SURROGATION, *s.* [*surrogatio*, Lat.] The act of putting in another's place.

To SURROUND, *v. a.* [*surround*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides. *Milton.*

SURSO/LID, *s.* (In algebra.) The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURTOU'T, *s.* [Fr.] A large coat worn over all the rest. *Prior.*

To SURVE'NE, *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition. *Harvey.*

To SURVEY, *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.]

- 1 To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place. *Denham.*
- 2 To oversee as one in authority.
- 3 To view as examining. *Dryden.*
- 4 To measure and estimate land.

SURVEY, *s.* [from the verb.]

- 1 View; prospect. *Dryden.*
- 2 Superintendence.
- 3 Mensuration

SURVEYOR, *s.* [from *survey*.]

- 1 An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Bacon.*
- 2 A measurer of land. *Arbutnot.*

SURVEYORSHIP, *s.* [from *surveyor*.] The office of a surveyor.

To SURVIE'W, *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] To overlook; to have in view. *Spenser.*

To SURVIVE, *v. n.* [*superviro*, Lat.]

- 1 To live after the death of another. *Denham.*
- 2 To live after any thing. *Watts.*
- 3 To remain alive. *Pope.*

To SURVIVE, *v. a.* To outlive.

SURVIVER, *s.* [from *survive*.] One who outlives another. *Swift.*

SURVIVERSHIP, *s.* [from *surviver*.] The state of outliving another. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY, *s.* [from *susceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE, *a.* [*susceptible*, Fr.] Capable of admitting; disposed to admit. *Locke.*

SUSCE'PTION, *s.* [*susceptus*, Lat.] Act of taking. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCE'PTIVE, *a.* [*susceptus*, Lat.] Capable to admit. *Watts.*

SUSCIPIENCY, *s.* [from *suscipient*.] Reception; admission.

SUSCIPIENT, *s.* [*suscipiens*, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SUSCITATE, *v. n.* [*susciter*, Fr. *suscito*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite. *Brown.*

SUSCITATION, *s.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from *suscitate*.] The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT, *v. a.* [*suspicio*, *suspectum*, Lat.]

- 1 To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known. *Milton.*
- 2 To imagine guilty without proof. *Locke.*
- 3 To hold uncertain; to doubt. *Addison.*

SWA

To SUSPE'CT, *v. n.* To imagine guilt. *Shakesp.*

SUSPE'CT, *part. a.* [*suspect*, Fr.] Doubtful. *Glan.*

SUSPE'CT, *s.* Suspicion: obsolete. *Suckling.*

To SUSPE'ND, *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr. *suspendo*, Lat.]

- 1 To hang; to make to hang by any thing. *Don.*
- 2 To make to depend upon. *Tillotson.*
- 3 To interrupt; to make to stop for a time. *Den.*
- 4 To delay; to hinder from proceeding. *Shak.*
- 5 To keep undetermined. *Locke.*
- 6 To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of revenue. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE, *s.* [*suspensus*, Lat.]

- 1 Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination. *Hooker.*
- 2 Act of withholding the judgment. *Locke.*
- 3 Stop in the midst of two opposites. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE, *a.* [*suspensus*, Lat.]

- 1 Held from proceeding. *Milton.*
- 2 Held in doubt; held in expectation. *Milton.*

SUSPE'NSION, *s.* [from *suspend*.]

- 1 Act of making to hang on any thing.
- 2 Act of making to depend on any thing.
- 3 Act of delaying. *Waller.*
- 4 Act of withholding or balancing the judgment. *Grew.*
- 5 Interruption; temporary cessation. *Claren.*
- 6 Temporary privation of an office.

SUSPE'NSORY, *a.* [*suspensoire*, Fr.] That by which any thing hangs. *Ray.*

SUSPI'CION, *s.* [*suspicion*, Fr. *suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof. *Milton.*

SUSPI'CIOUS, *a.* [*suspiciosus*, Lat.]

- 1 Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *Swift.*
- 2 Indicating suspicion or fear. *Swift.*
- 3 Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. *Hooker.*

SUSPI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *suspicious*.]

- 1 With suspicion.
- 2 So as to raise suspicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *suspicious*.] Tendency to suspicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRATION, *s.* [*suspiratio*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *More.*

To SUSPI'RE, *v. a.* [*suspiro*, Lat.]

- 1 To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
- 2 It seems in Shakespeare to mean only, to begin to breathe.

To SUSTA'IN, *v. a.* [*soustenir*, Fr. *sustineo*, Lat.]

- 1 To bear; to prop; to hold up. *More.*
- 2 To support; to keep from sinking under evil. *Tillotson.*
- 3 To maintain; to keep. *Davies.*
- 4 To help; to relieve; to assist. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 To bear; to endure. *Addison.*
- 6 To bear without yielding. *Waller.*
- 7 To suffer; to bear as inflicted. *Milton.*

SUSTA'INABLE, *a.* [*soustenable*, Fr. from *sustain*.] That may be sustained.

SUSTA'INER, *s.* [from *sustain*.]

- 1 One that props; one that supports.
- 2 One that suffers; a sufferer. *Chapman.*

SU'STENANCE, *s.* [*soustenance*, Fr.]

- 1 Support; maintenance. *Addison.*
- 2 Necessaries of life; victuals. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA'TION, *s.* [*sustento*, Lat.]

- 1 Support; preservation from falling. *Boyle.*
- 2 Use of victuals. *Brown.*
- 3 Maintenance; support of life. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION, *s.* [*susurro*, Lat.] Whisper; soft murmur.

SU'TLER, *s.* [*soeteler*, Dutch; *sudler*, German.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp. *Dryden.*

SU'TURE, *s.* [*sutura*, Lat.]

- 1 A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds. *Sharp.*
- 2 A particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined one to another by four sutures. *Quincy.*

SWAB, *s.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, *v. a.* [*swebben*, Sax.] To clean with a mop; used chiefly at sea. *Shelrock.*

SWA

- SWA'BBER**, *s.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck. *Dennis.*
- To SWADDLE**, *v. a.* [*swedan*, Sax.]
- 1 To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children. *Sandys.*
 - 2 To beat; to cudgel. *Hudibras.*
- SWA'DDLE**, *s.* [from the verb.] Clothes bound round the body. *Addison.*
- SWA'DDLINGHAND**, } *s.* [from *swaddle*.] Cloth
SWA'DDLINGCLOTH, } wrapped round a new-
SWA'DDLINGCLOUT, } born child. *Spenser.*
- To SWAG**, *v. n.* [*sigan*, Sax.] To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy. *Grew.*
- To SWAGE**, *v. a.* [from *assuage*.] To ease; to soften; to mitigate. *Otway.*
- To SWA'GGER**, *v. n.* [*swegan*, Sax.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent. *Collier.*
- SWA'GGERER**, *s.* [from *swagger*.] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- SWA'GGY**, *a.* [from *swag*.] Dependent by its weight. *Brown.*
- SWAIN**, *s.* [*swein*, Saxon and Runick.]
- 1 A young man. *Spenser.*
 - 2 A country servant employed in husbandry. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A pastoral youth. *Pope.*
- SWA'INMOTE**, *s.* A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in a year. *Cowell.*
- To SWALE**, } *v. n.* [*swelan*, Sax. to kindle.] To
To SWEAL, } waste or blaze away; to melt:
as, the candle *swales*.
- SWA'LLET**, *s.* Among tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.
- SWA'LLOW**, *s.* [*swalewe*, Sax.] A small bird of passage; or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter. *More.*
- To SWA'LLOW**, *v. n.* [*swelgan*, Sax.]
- 1 To take down the throat. *Locke.*
 - 2 To receive without examination. *Locke.*
 - 3 To engross; to appropriate. *Pope.*
 - 4 To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulf. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To occupy. *Locke.*
 - 6 To seize and waste. *Thomson.*
 - 7 To engross; to engage completely. *Isaiah.*
- SWA'LLOW**, *s.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity. *South.*
- SWA'LLOWTAIL**, *s.* A species of willow. *Bac.*
- SWA'LLOWWORT**, *s.* [*asclepia*.] A plant.
- SWAM**. The preterit of *swim*.
- SWAMP**, *s.* [*swam*, Sax. *swamp*, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.
- SWA'MPY**, *a.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy; fenny. *Thomson.*
- SWAN**, *s.* [*swan*, Sax. *swan*, Dan. *swaen*, Dut.] A large waterfowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose. Swans use wings like sails, so that they are driven along in the water. The swan was consecrated to Apollo, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*
- SWA'NSKIN**, *s.* A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.
- SWAP**, *ad.* Hastily; with hasty violence: as, he did it *swap*: a low word.
- To SWAP**, *v. a.* To exchange; to swop.
- SWARD**, *s.* [*sward*, Swedish.]
- 1 The skin of bacon.
 - 2 The surface of the ground: whence *green sward*, or *green sword*. *Philips.*
- SWARE**. The preterit of *swear*.
- SWARM**, *s.* [*swearm*, Sax. *swerm*, Dutch.]
- 1 A great body or number of bees or other small animals. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A multitude; a crowd. *Shakespeare.*
- To SWARM**, *v. n.* [*swearman*, Saxon; *swermen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng. *Milton.*

SWE

- 3 To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged. *Howel.*
 - 4 To breed multitudes. *Milton.*
- SWART**, } *a.* [*swarts*, Goth. *swart*, Sax. *swart*,
SWARTH, } Dutch.
- 1 Black; darkly brown; tawny. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Gloomy; malignant. *Milton.*
- To SWART**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to dusk. *Brown.*
- SWARTHILY**, *a.* [from *swarthy*.] Blackly; duskily; tawnily.
- SWARTHINESS**, *s.* [from *swarthy*.] Darkness of complexion; tawinness.
- SWARTHLY**, *a.* See **SWART**. Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny. *Roscommon.*
- SWASH**, *s.* (A cant word.) A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*
- SWASH**, *s.* [from the verb.] Impulse of water flowing with violence.
- To SWASH**, *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise: whence *swashbuckler*. *Shakespeare.*
- SWA'SHER**, *s.* [from *swash*.] One who makes a show of valour or force: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- SWATCH**, *s.* A swath: not in use. *Tusser.*
- SWATH**, *s.* [*swade*, Dutch.]
- 1 A line of grass cut down by the mower. *Mort.*
 - 2 A continued quantity. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A band; a fillet. *Addison.*
- To SWATHE**, *v. a.* To bind, as a child with bands and rollers. *Abbot.*
- To SWAY**, *v. a.* [*schwehen*, Ger. to move.]
- 1 To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing massy. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To bias; to direct to either side. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence. *Dryden.*
- To SWAY**, *v. n.*
- 1 To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To have weight; to have influence. *Hooker.*
 - 3 To bear rule; to govern. *Milton.*
- SWAY**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 The swing or sweep of a weapon. *Milton.*
 - 2 Any thing moving with bulk and power. *Shak.*
 - 3 Weight; preponderation; cast of the balance. *Milton.*
 - 4 Power; rule; dominion. *Hooker.*
 - 5 Influence; direction; weight on some side. *Dryden.*
- To SWEAR**, *v. n.* pret. *swore* or *sware*; part. pass. *sworn*. [*swarian*, Sax. *swaeren*, Dutch.]
- 1 To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath. *Tickel.*
 - 2 To declare or promise upon oath. *Genesis.*
 - 3 To give evidence upon oath. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To obtest the great name profanely. *Tillotson.*
- To SWEAR**, *v. a.*
- 1 To put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To declare upon oath: as, he *swore* treason against his friend.
 - 3 To obtest by an oath. *Shakespeare.*
- SWE'ARER**, *s.* [from *swear*.] A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely. *Swift.*
- SWEAT**, *s.* [*sweat*, Sax. *sweet*, Dutch.]
- 1 The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour. *Boyle.*
 - 2 Labour; toil; drudgery. *Denham.*
 - 3 Evaporation of moisture. *Mortimer.*
- To SWEAT**, *v. n.* pret. *sweat*, *sweated*; part. pass. *sweaten*. [from the noun.]
- 1 To be moist on the body with heat or labour. *Cowley.*
 - 2 To toil; to labour; to drudge. *Waller.*
 - 3 To emit moisture. *Mortimer.*
- To SWEAT**, *v. a.*
- 1 To emit as sweat. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To make to sweat.
- SWE'ATER**, *s.* [from *sweat*.] One that sweats, or makes to sweat.
- SWE'ATY**, *a.* [from *sweat*.]
- 1 Covered with sweat; moist with sweat. *Mil.*
 - 2 Consisting of sweat. *Swift.*
 - 3 Laborious; toilsome. *Prior.*

SWE

To SWEEP, v. a. pret. and part. pass. *swept*. [*swapan*, Sax.]

- 1 To drive away with a besom. *Luke.*
- 2 To clean with a besom. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To carry with pomp. *Fenton.*
- 4 To drive or carry off with celerity and violence. *Dryden.*
- 5 To pass over with celerity and force. *Pope.*
- 6 To rub over.
- 7 To strike with a long stroke.

To SWEEP, v. n.

- 1 To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftmess. *Dryden.*
- 2 To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To move with a long reach. *Dryden.*

SWEEP, s. [from the verb.]

- 1 The act of sweeping. *Philips.*
- 2 The compass of any violent or continued motion. *Graunt.*
- 3 Violent and general destruction. *Sharp.*
- 4 Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEE'PER, s. [from *sweep*.] One that sweeps.

SWEE'PINGS, s. [from *sweep*.] That which is swept away. *Swift.*

SWEE'PNET, s. [*sweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great compass. *Camden.*

SWEE'PSTAKE, s. [*sweep* and *stake*.] A man that wins all. *Shakespeare.*

SWEE'PY, a. [from *sweep*.] Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once. *Dryden.*

SWEET, a. [*swete*, Sax. *soet*, Dutch.]

- 1 Pleasing to any sense. *Watts.*
- 2 Luscious to the taste. *Davies.*
- 3 Fragrant to the smell. *Gay.*
- 4 Melodious to the ear. *Waller.*
- 5 Beautiful to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
- 6 Not salt. *Bacon.*
- 7 Not sour. *Bacon.*
- 8 Mild; soft; gentle. *Milton.*
- 9 Grateful; pleasing. *Dryden.*
- 0 Not stale; not stinking: as, that meat is *sweet*.

SWEET, s.

- 1 Sweetness; something pleasing. *Locke.*
- 2 A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 A perfume. *Dryden.*

SWEE'TBREAD, s. The pancreas of the calf. *Swift.*

SWEE'TBRIAR, s. [*sweet* and *briar*.] A fragrant shrub. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TBROOM, s. [*grica*, Lat.] An herb. *Ains.*

SWEE'TCICELY, s. [*myrrhus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SWEE'TEN, v. a. [from *sweet*.]

- 1 To make sweet. *Swift.*
- 2 To make mild or kind. *South.*
- 3 To make less painful. *Addison.*
- 4 To palliate; to reconcile. *L'Estrange.*
- 5 To make grateful or pleasing. *Ben Jonson.*
- 6 To soften; to make delicate. *Dryden.*

To SWEE'TEN, v. n. To grow sweet. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TENER, s. [from *sweeten*.]

- 1 One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly. *Swift.*
- 2 That which contemperates acrimony. *Temple.*

SWEE'THEART, s. [*sweet* and *heart*.] A lover or mistress. *Shakespeare.*

SWEE'TING, s. [from *sweet*.]

- 1 A sweet luscious apple. *Ascham.*
- 2 A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*

SWEE'TISH, a. [from *sweet*.] Somewhat sweet. *Floyer.*

SWEE'TLY, ad. [from *sweet*.] In a sweet manner; with sweetness. *Swift.*

SWEE'TMEAT, s. [*sweet* and *meat*.] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar. *Locke.*

SWEE'TNESS, s. [from *sweet*.] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deliciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of manners; mildness of aspect. *Sidney.*

SWEETWILLIAM, s. [*armeria*, Lat.] Plants.

SWEETWILLOW, s. They are species of gilliflowers.

SWEETWILLOW, s. Gale or Dutch myrtle.

SWI

To SWELL, v. n. part. pass. *swollen*. [*swellan*, Sax. *swellen*, Dutch.]

- 1 To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts. *Dryden.*
- 2 To tumify by obstruction. *Dryden.*
- 3 To be exasperated. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To look big. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 To be turgid. *Roscommon.*
- 6 To protuberate. *Isaiah.*
- 7 To rise into arrogance; to be elated. *Dryden.*
- 8 To be inflated with anger. *Psalm.*
- 9 To grow upon the view. *Shakespeare.*
- 10 It implies commonly a motion of something wrong. *Addison.*

To SWELL, v. a.

- 1 To cause to rise or increase; to make tumid. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To aggravate; to heighten. *Atterbury.*
- 3 To raise to arrogance. *Clarendon.*

SWELL, s. [from the verb.] Extension of bulk. *Shakespeare.*

SWE'LLING, s. [from *swell*.]

- 1 Morbid tumour. *Blackmore.*
- 2 Protuberance; prominence. *Newton.*
- 3 Effort for a vent. *Tatler.*

To SWELT, v. n. To break out in sweat. *Spenser.*

To SWE'LTR, v. n. To be pained with heat. *Chalkhill.*

To SWE'LTR, v. a. To parch, or dry up with heat. *Bentley.*

SWE'LTRY, a. [from *swelter*.] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterit of *sweep*.

To SWERD, v. n. To breed a green turf. See *SWARD*. *Mortimer.*

To SWERVE, v. n. [*swerven*, Sax. and Dutch.]

- 1 To wander; to rove. *Dryden.*
- 2 To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty. *Common Prayer.*
- 3 To ply; to bend. *Milton.*
- 4 To climb on a narrow body. *Dryden.*

SWIFT, a. [*swift*, Sax.]

- 1 Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid. *Bacon.*
- 2 Ready; prompt. *Milton.*

SWIFT, s. The current of a stream. *Walton.*

SWIFT, s. [from the quickness of its flight.] A bird like a swallow; a martin. *Denham.*

SWI'FTLY, ad. [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity. *Prior.*

SWI'FTNESS, s. [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity. *Denham.*

To SWIG, v. n. [*swiga*, Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, v. a. [*swilgan*, Sax.]

- 1 To drink luxuriously and grossly. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To wash; to drench. *Philips.*
- 3 To inebriate. *Dryden.*

SWILL, s. [from the verb.] Drink luxuriously poured down. *Mortimer.*

SWI'LLER, s. [from *swill*.] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, v. n. preterit *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. [*swimman*, Sax. *swemmen*, Dutch.]

- 1 To float on the water; not to sink. *Bacon.*
- 2 To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs. *Knolles.*
- 3 To be conveyed by the stream. *Dryden.*
- 4 To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion. *Smith.*

5 To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. *Dryden.*

6 To be floated. *Addison.*

7 To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing. *Addison.*

To SWIM, v. a. To pass by swimming. *Dryden.*

SWIM, s. [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water. *Grew.*

SWI'MMER, s. [from *swim*.]

- 1 One who swims. *Bacon.*
- 2 The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham; this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWO

- SWIMMING**, * s. [from the part.] The act of floating on the water; the act of moving forward in the water by a proper motion of the limbs; the act of moving on with an easy motion; a dizziness in the head. *Ash.*
- SWIMMINGLY**, ad. [from *swimming*.] Smoothly; without obstruction. *Arbutnot.*
- SWINDLER**, * s. [a modern colloquial word.] One well practised in some ingenious mode of cheating. *Mason.*
- SWINE**, s. plural likewise *swine*. [*swin*, Sax.] *swyn*, Dutch.] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*
- SWINEBREAD**, s. A kind of plant; truffles.
- SWINEGRASS**, s. [*centinodir*.] An herb.
- SWINEHERD**, s. [*swin* and *hyrd*, Sax.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*
- SWINEPIPE**, s. A bird of the thrush kind.
- To SWING**, v. n. [*swingan*, Sax.]
- 1 To wave to and fro hanging loosely. *Gay.*
 - 2 To fly backward and forward on a rope.
- To SWING**, v. n. preterit *swang*, *swung*.
- 1 To make to play loosely on a string. *Milton.*
 - 2 To whirl round in the air. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To wave loosely.
- SWING**, s. [from the verb.]
- 1 Motion of any thing hanging loosely. *Locke.*
 - 2 A line on which any thing hangs loose.
 - 3 Influence or power of a body put in motion. *Br.*
 - 4 Course; unrestrained liberty. *Chapman.*
 - 5 Unrestrained tendency. *South.*
- To SWINGE**, v. a. [*swingan*, Sax.]
- 1 To whip; to bastinado; to punish. *Shak.*
 - 2 To move as a lash: not in use. *Milton.*
- SWINGE**, s. [from the verb.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. *Walker.*
- SWINGEBUCKLER**, s. [*swinge* and *buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms. *Shakespeare.*
- SWINGER**, s. [from *swing*.] He who swings; a hurler.
- SWINGING**, a. [from *swinge*.] Great; huge a low word. *L'Estrange.*
- SWINGINGLY**, ad. [from *swinging*.] Vastly; greatly. *Swift.*
- To SWINGLE**, v. n. [from *swing*.]
- 1 To dangle; to wave hanging.
 - 2 To swing in pleasure.
- SWINISH**, a. [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross; brutal. *Milton.*
- To SWINK**, v. n. [*swincan*, Sax.] To labour; to toil; to drudge: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- To SWINK**, v. a. To overlabour. *Milton.*
- SWINK**, s. [*swinc*, Sax.] Labour; toil; drudgery: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- SWITCH**, s. A small flexible twig. *Addison.*
- To SWITCH**, v. a. [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk. *Chapman.*
- SWIVEL**, s. Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.
- SWOBBER**, s. See **SWABBER**.
- 1 A sweeper of the deck. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist. *Swift.*
- SWOLLEN**, } The part. pass. of *swell*.
- SWOLN**, }
- SWOM**. The preterit of *swim*.
- To SWOON**, v. n. [*aswunan*, Sax.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint. *Prior.*
- SWOON**, s. [from the verb.] A lypothymy; a fainting fit.
- To SWOOP**, v. a. [I suppose formed from the sound.]
- 1 To seize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To prey upon; to catch up. *Glanville.*
- SWOOP**, s. [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *L'Estrange.*
- To SWOP**, v. a. To change; to exchange one thing for another; a low word. *Dryden.*
- SWORD**, s. [*sweord*, Sax. *sweerd*, Dutch.]
- 1 A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand. *Broo.*
 - 2 Destruction by war. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 3 Vengeance of justice. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Emblem of authority. *Hudibras.*

SYM

- SWORDED**, s. [from *sword*.] Girt with a sword. *Milton.*
- SWORDER**, s. [from *sword*.] A cut throat; a soldier: in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- SWORDFISH**, s. A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head. *Spenser.*
- SWORDGRASS**, s. A kind of sedge; glader. *Ain.*
- SWORDKNOT**, s. [*sword* and *knot*.] Riband tied to the hilt of the sword. *Pope.*
- SWORDLAW**, s. Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger. *Milton.*
- SWORDMAN**, s. [*sword* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man. *Shakespeare.*
- SWORDPLAYER**, s. [*sword* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer. *Hakewill.*
- SWORE**. The pret. of *swear*.
- SWORN**. The part. pass. of *swear*.
- SWUM**. The pret. and part. pass. of *swim*.
- SWUNG**. The pret. and part. pass. of *swing*.
- SYB**, a. [properly *sib*; *sib*, Sax.] Related by blood. *Spenser.*
- SY'CAMINE**, } s. A tree. The sycamore of
- SY'CAMORE**, } Scripture is not the same with ours. *Mortimer.*
- SY'COPHANCY**, * s. [from *sycophant*.] The practice of a sycophant; flattery. *Ash.*
- SY'COPHANT**, s. [*συκοφαντης*.] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious parasite. *South.*
- To SY'COPHANT**, v. n. [*συκοφαντω*.] To play the sycophant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- SYCOPHANTICK**, a. [from *sycophant*.] Talebearing; mischievously officious.
- To SY'COPHANTISE**, v. n. [*συκοφαντικος*.] from *sycophant*.] To play the talebearer.
- SYLLABICAL**, } a. [*syllabique*, Fr. from *syllable*.]
- SYLLABICK**, } Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.
- SYLLABICALLY**, ad. [from *syllabical*.] In a syllabical manner.
- SY'LLABLE**, s. [*συλλαβη*.]
- 1 As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Any thing proverbially concise. *Swift.*
- To SY'LLABLE**, v. a. [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce: not in use. *Milton.*
- SY'LLABUB**, s. [rightly **SILLABUB**, which see.] Milk and acids. *Beaumont.*
- SY'LLABUS**, s. [*συλλαβος*.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.
- SY'LLOGISM**, s. [*συλλογισμος*.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks*.
- SYLLOGISTICAL**, } a. [*συλλογιστικος*.] Relat-
- SYLLOGISTICK**, } ing to a syllogism: consisting of a syllogism. *Watts.*
- SYLLOGISTICALLY**, ad. [from *syllogistical*.] In the form of a syllogism. *Locke.*
- To SYLLOGISE**, v. n. [*συλλογισαν*.] To reason by syllogism. *Watts.*
- SYLPH**, * s. A kind of fairy nymph. *Ash.*
- SY'LVAN**, a. [better *silvan*.] Woody; shady; relating to woods. *Milton.*
- SYLVAN**, s. [*sylvain*, Fr.] A wood-god or satyr. *Pope.*
- SY'MBOL**, s. [*symbole*, Fr. *συμβολον*.]
- 1 An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form. *Baker.*
 - 2 A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else. *Addison.*
- SYMBOLICAL**, a. [*symbolique*, Fr. *συμβολικος*.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself. *Taylor.*
- SYMBOLICALLY**, ad. [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by representation. *Brown.*
- SY'MBOLISM**, * s. [from *symbol*.] The consent of the different parts of the body by the inter-mediation of the nerves. *Ash.*
- SYMBOLIZATION**, s. [from *symbolize*.] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance. *Brown.*
- To SY'MBOLIZE**, v. n. [*symboliser*, Fr.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities. *South.*
- To SY'MBOLIZE**, v. a. To make representative of something. *Brown.*

SYN

SYMMETRIAN, *s.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently studious of proportion. *Sidney.*
SYMMETRICAL, *a.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.
SYMMETRIST, *s.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or observant of proportion. *Wotton.*
SYMMETRY, *s.* [*symmetrie*, Fr. *συν* and *μετρον*.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another. *Dryden.*
SYMPATHE'TICAL, } *a.* [*sympathetique*, Fr.]
SYMPATHE'TICK, } Having mutual sensation; being affected by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels. *Roscommon.*
SYMPATHE'TICALLY, *ad.* [from *sympathetick*.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.
To SYMPATHIZE, *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, Fr. from *sympathy*.] To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually. *Locke.*
SYMPATHY, *s.* [*sympathie*, Fr. from *συμπαθεια*.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another. *South.*
SYMPHO'NIUS, *a.* [from *symphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in sound. *Milton.*
SYMPHONY, *s.* [*symphonie*, Fr. *συν* and *φωνη*.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds. *Dryden.*
SYMPHYSIS, *s.* [*συν* and *φωω*.] A connascency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman.*
SYMPO'SIACK, *a.* [*συμποσιακος*.] Relating to merrymakings; happening where company is drinking together. *Arbuthnot.*
SYMPTOM, *s.* [*συμπτωμα*.]
 1 Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect. *Blackm.*
 2 A sign; a token. *Swift.*
SYMPTOMA'TICAL, } *a.* [from *symptom*.] Happening concurrently or occasionally. *Wiseman.*
SYMPTOMA'TICK, }
SYMPTOMA'TICALLY, *ad.* In the nature of a symptom. *Wiseman.*
SYNAGO'GICAL, *a.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue.
SY'NAGOGUE, *s.* [*συναγωγη*.] An assembly of the Jews to worship. *Gospel.*
SYNALE'PHA, *s.* [*συναλοιφη*.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel: as, *ill' ego*. *Dr.*
SYNARTHRO'SIS, *s.* [*συν* and *αρθρω*.] A close conjunction of two bodies. *Wiseman.*
SYNCHONDRO'SIS, *s.* [*συν* and *χονδρος*.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*
SYNCHRO'NICAL, *a.* [*συν* and *χρονος*.] Happening together at the same time. *Boyle.*
SY'NCHRONISM, *s.* [*συν* and *χρονος*.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time. *Hale.*
SY'NCRONOUS, *a.* [*συν* and *χρονος*.] Happening at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*
SY'NCOPE, *s.* [*συνκοπη*.]
 1 Fainting fit. *Wiseman.*
 2 Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.
SY'NCOPIST, *s.* [from *syncope*.] Contractor of words. *Spectator.*
SY'NDIC,* *s.* [from *συν* and *δικη*.] A person deputed to act on the behalf of a corporation or community; the chief magistrate of a town or corporation. *Ash.*
To SY'NDICATE, *v. a.* [*συν* and *δικη*.] To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure: not in use. *Hakewill.*
SY'NDROME, *s.* [*συνδρομη*.] Concurrent action; concurrence. *Glanville.*
SYNE'CDOCHE, *s.* [*συνεκδοχη*.] A figure by

T

which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. *Taylor.*
SYNECDO'CHICAL, *a.* [from *synecdoche*.] Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Boyle.*
SYNNEURO'SIS, *s.* [*συν* and *νευρον*.] The connexion made by a ligament. *Wiseman.*
SY'NOD, *s.* [*συνωδος*.]
 1 An assembly particularly of ecclesiasticks. *Sh.*
 2 Conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Crash.*
SY'NODAL, }
SYNO'DICAL, } *a.* [*synodique*, Fr. from *synod*.]
SYNO'DICK, }
 1 Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod. *Stillingfleet.*
 2 Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another. *Locke.*
SYNO'DICALLY, *ad.* [from *synodical*.] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly. *San.*
SYNO'NYMA, *s.* [Lat. *συνωνυμος*.] Names which signify the same thing.
To SYNO'NYMISE, *v. a.* [from *synonyma*.] To express the same thing in different words. *Camden.*
SYNO'NYMOUS, *a.* [*synonyme*, Fr. *συνωνυμος*.] Expressing the same thing by different words. *Bentley.*
SYNO'NYMY, *s.* [*συνωνυμια*.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.
SYNO'PSIS, *s.* [*συνοψις*.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.
SYNO'PTICAL, *a.* [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once. *Etelyn.*
SYNTA'CTICAL, *a.* [*syntaxis*, Lat.]
 1 Conjoined; fitted to each other.
 2 Relating to the construction of speech.
SY'NTAX, }
SYNTA'XIS, } *s.* [*συνταξις*.]
 1 A system; a number of things joined together. *Glanville.*
 2 That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words. *Swift.*
SYNTHE'SIS, *s.* [*συνθεσις*.] The act of joining: opposed to *analysis*. *Newton.*
SYNTHE'TICK, *a.* [*συνθετικος*.] Conjoining, compounding; forming composition: opposed to *analytick*. *Watts.*
SY'PHON, *s.* [properly *siphon*; *σιφων*.] A tube; a pipe. *Mortimer.*
SY'RINGE, *s.* [*συριγξ*.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted. *Ray.*
To SY'RINGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To spout by a syringe. *Wiseman.*
 2 To wash with a syringe.
SYRINGO'TOMY, *s.* [*συριγξ* and *τομη*.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.
SY'RTIS, *s.* [Lat.] A quicksand; a bog. *Milt.*
SY'STEM, *s.* [*συστημα*.]
 1 Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.
 2 A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or cooperation.
 3 A scheme which unites many things in order. *Baker.*
SYSTEMA'TICK, } *a.* [*συστηματικος*.] Metho-
SYSTEMA'TICAL, } dical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another. *Bentley.*
SYSTEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* In form of a system. *Boyle.*
SY'STOLE, *s.* [*systole*, Fr. *συστολη*.]
 1 (In anatomy.) The contraction of the heart. *Ray.*
 2 (In grammar.) The shortening of a long syllable.

T, A consonant which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*; as *nation*, *salvation*: except when *s* precedes *t*; as, *christian*, *question*.
T,* as an old numeral stands for one hundred

TAB

- and sixty, and with a dash over it for one hundred and sixty thousand. *Ash.*
- TA'BBY, *s.* [*tabi, tabino, Ital. tabis, Fr.*] A kind of waved silk. *Swift.*
- TA'BBY, *a.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours. *Addison.*
- TABEFAC'TION, *s.* [*tabefacio, Lat.*] The act of wasting away.
- To TA'BEFY, *v. n.* [*tabefacio, Lat.*] To waste; to extenuate. *Hurvey.*
- TA'BERD, *s.* [*taberda, low Lat. tabard, Fr.*] A long gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written *tabard.*
- TA'BERDER, *s.* [from *taberd.*] One who wears a long gown.
- TA'BERNACLE, *s.* [*tabernacle, Fr. tabernaculum, Latin.*]
- 1 A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling. *Milton.*
 - 2 A sacred place; a place of worship. *Addison.*
- To TA'BERNACLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house. *John.*
- TA'BID, *v.* [*tabidus, Lat.*] Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Arbuthnot.*
- TA'BIDNESS, *s.* [from *tabid.*] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.
- TABI'FIC, ** a.* [from *tabes* and *facio*] Consumptive; tending to a consumption; wasting; producing a consumption. *Ash.*
- TABI'FICABLE, ** a.* [from *tabific.*] Capable of falling into a consumption. *Ash.*
- TA'BLATURE, *s.* [from *table.*] Painting on walls or ceilings.
- TA'BLE, *s.* [*table, Fr. tabula, Latin.*]
- 1 Any flat or level surface. *Sandys.*
 - 2 A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes. *Locke.*
 - 3 The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 The fare or entertainment itself: as, he keeps a good table.
 - 5 A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. *Bentley.*
 - 6 [From *tableau, Fr.*] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing on a flat surface. *Addison.*
 - 7 An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus. *Evelyn.*
 - 8 A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 9 The palm of the hand. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 10 Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares. *Taylor.*
 - 11 To turn the tables. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties. *Dryden.*
- To TA'BLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to 've at the table of another. *Felton.*
- To TA'BLE, *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down. *Shakespeare.*
- TA'BLEBEER, *s.* [*table and beer.*] Beer used at victuals; small beer.
- TA'BLEBOOK, *s.* [*table and book.*] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink. *Shakespeare.*
- TA'BLECLOTH, *s.* [*table and cloth.*] Linen spread on a table. *Camden.*
- TA'BLEMAN, *s.* A man at draughts. *Bacon.*
- TA'BLER, *s.* [from *table.*] One who boards *Ain.*
- TA'BLETALK, *s.* [*table and talk.*] Conversation at meals or entertainments. *Atterbury.*
- TA'BLET, *s.* [from *table.*]
- 1 A small level surface.
 - 2 A medicine in a square form. *Bacon.*
 - 3 A surface written on or painted. *Dryden.*
- TA'BOUR, *s.* [*tabourin, tabour, old Fr.*] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. *Shakespeare.*
- To TA'BOUR, *v. a.* [*taborer, old Fr.*] To strike lightly or frequently. *Nahum.*
- TA'BOURER, *s.* [from *tabour.*] One who beats the tabour. *Shakespeare.*
- TA'BOURET, *s.* [from *tabour.*] A small tabour. *Spectator.*
- TA'BOURINE, *s.* [*Fr.*] A tabour; a small drum. *Shakespeare.*
- TA'BRER, *s.* Tabourer: obsolete. *Spenser.*

TAI

- TA'BRET, *s.* A tabour. *Ge 4.*
- TA'BULAR, *a.* [*tabularis, Lat.*]
- 1 Set down in the form of tables or; synopsis
 - 2 Formed into laminæ. *Woodu 4.*
 - 3 Set in squares.
- To TA'BULATE, *v. a.* [*tabula, Lat.*]
- 1 To reduce to tables, or synopses.
 - 2 To shape with a flat surface.
- TA'BULATED, *a.* [*tabula, Lat.*] Having a surface. *Grew.*
- TA'CHE, *s.* [from *tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. *Exodus.*
- TACHY'GRAPHY, *s.* [*ταχυς and γραφω.*] The art or practice of quick writing.
- TA'CIT, *a.* [*tacite, Fr. tacitus, Lat.*] Silent; implied; not expressed by words. *Locke.*
- TA'CITLY, *ad.* [from *tacite.*] Silently; without oral expression. *Rogers.*
- TACITU'RNITY, *s.* [*taciturnité, Fr. taciturnitas, Lat.*] Habitual silence. *Arbuthnot.*
- To TACK, *v. a.* [*tacher, Breton.*]
- 1 To fasten to any thing. *Grew.*
 - 2 To join; to unite; to stitch together. *Shak.*
- To TACK, *v. n.* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ship. *Addison.*
- TACK, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 A small nail.
 - 2 The act of turning ships at sea. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To hold Tack. To last; to hold out. *Hudibras.*
- TA'CKLE, *s.* [*tacel, Welsh.*]
- 1 An arrow. *Chancer.*
 - 2 Weapons; instruments of action. *Butler.*
 - 3 The ropes of a ship. *Addison.*
- TA'CKLED, *a.* [from *tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together. *Shakespeare.*
- TA'CKLING, *s.* [from *tackle.*]
- 1 Furniture of the mast. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Instruments of action. *Walton.*
- TA'CTICAL, *a.* [*τακτικός, τακτω; tactique, Fr.*]
- TA'CTICK, *s.* [Relating to the art of ranging a battle.]
- TA'CTICKS, *s.* [*τακτική.*] The art of ranging men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*
- TA'CTILE, *a.* [*tactile, Fr. tactilis, tactum, Lat.*] Susceptible of touch. *Hale.*
- TACTI'LITY, *s.* [from *tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.
- TA'CTION, *s.* [*taction, Fr. tactio, Lat.*] The act of touching.
- TA'DPOLE, *s.* [*tad, toad, and pola, a young one, Sax.*] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and tail; a porwiggle. *Ray.*
- TA'EN. The poetical contraction of *taken.*
- TA'FFETA, *s.* [*taffetas, Fr. taffetar, Spanish.*] A thin silk. *Shakespeare.*
- TAG, *s.* [*tag, Islandish.*]
- 1 A point of metal put to the end of a string.
 - 2 Any thing paltry and mean. *L'Estrange.*
 - 3 A young sheep.
- To TAG, *v. a.*
- 1 To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal: as, to tag a lace.
 - 2 To fit one thing with another, appended. *Dry.*
 - 3 To join: this is properly to tack. *Swift.*
- TA'GTAIL, *s.* [*tag and tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour. *Walton.*
- TAIL, *s.* [*tael, Sax.*]
- 1 That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebres of the back hanging loose behind. *More.*
 - 2 The lower part. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 3 Any thing hanging long; a catkin. *Harvey.*
 - 4 The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.*
 - 5 To turn tail. To fly; to run away. *Sidney.*
- To TAIL, *v. n.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*
- TAILED, *a.* [from *tail.*] Furnished with a tail. *Grew.*
- TAI'LLAGE, *s.* [*tailler, Fr.*] A piece cut out of the whole; a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. *Cowell.*
- TA'ILLE, *s.* The fee which is opposite to fee simple, because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. *Covell.*

TAK

- TAILOR**, *s.* [*tailleur*, Fr.] One whose business is to make clothes. *Collier.*
- To TAINT**, *v. a.* [*teindre*, Fr.]
- 1 To imbue or impregnate with any thing. *Tho.*
 - 2 To stain; to sully. *Milton.*
 - 3 To infect; to poison; to disease. *Pope.*
 - 4 To corrupt. *Swift.*
 - 5 A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.
- To TAINT**, *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with something corrupting. *Shakespeare.*
- TAINT**, *s.* [*teinte*, Fr.]
- 1 A tincture; a stain. *Brown.*
 - 2 An insect. *Locke.*
 - 3 Infection; corruption. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 A spot; a soil; a blemish. *Swift.*
- TAINTLESS**, *a.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection; pure. *Swift.*
- TAINTURE**, *s.* [*teinture*, Fr.] Taint; tinge; defilement. *Shakespeare.*
- To TAKE**, *v. a.* pret. *took*; part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [*taka*, Islandick.]
- 1 To receive what is offered. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To seize what is not given. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To receive. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 4 To receive with good or ill will. *Swift.*
 - 5 To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice. *Clarendon.*
 - 6 To snatch; to seize. *Hammond.*
 - 7 To make prisoner. *Knolles.*
 - 8 To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage. *Locke.*
 - 9 To entrap; to catch in a snare. *Canticles.*
 - 10 To understand in any particular sense or manner. *Wake.*
 - 11 To exact. *Leviticus.*
 - 12 To get; to have; to appropriate. *Genesis.*
 - 13 To use; to employ. *Watts.*
 - 14 To blast; to infect. *Shakespeare.*
 - 15 To judge in favour of; to adopt. *Dryden.*
 - 16 To admit any thing bad from without. *Hudi.*
 - 17 To get; to procure. *Macabees.*
 - 18 To turn to; to practise. *Bacon.*
 - 19 To close in with; to comply with. *Dryden.*
 - 20 To form; to fix. *Clarendon.*
 - 21 To catch in the hand; to seize. *Ezekiel.*
 - 22 To admit; to suffer. *Dryden.*
 - 23 To perform any action. *Hakewill.*
 - 24 To receive into the mind. *Watts.*
 - 25 To go into. *Hales.*
 - 26 To go along; to follow; to pursue. *Dryden.*
 - 27 To swallow; to receive. *Brown.*
 - 28 To swallow as a medicine. *South.*
 - 29 To choose one or more. *Locke.*
 - 30 To copy. *Dryden.*
 - 31 To convey; to carry; to transport. *Shakesp.*
 - 32 To fasten on; to seize. *Temple.*
 - 33 Not to refuse; to accept. *Dryden.*
 - 34 To adopt. *Exodus.*
 - 35 To change with respect to place. *Ray.*
 - 36 To separate. *Blackmore.*
 - 37 To admit. *Swift.*
 - 38 To pursue; to go in. *Dryden.*
 - 39 To receive any temper or disposition of mind. *Dryden.*
 - 40 To endure; to bear. *L'Estrange.*
 - 41 To draw; to derive. *Tillotson.*
 - 42 To leap; to jump over. *Shakespeare.*
 - 43 To assume. *Locke.*
 - 44 To allow; to admit. *Boyle.*
 - 45 To receive with fondness. *Dryden.*
 - 46 To carry out for use. *Mark.*
 - 47 To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion. *Tate.*
 - 48 To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place. *Dry.*
 - 49 Not to leave; not to omit. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 50 To receive payments. *Shakespeare.*
 - 51 To obtain by mensuration. *Swift.*
 - 52 To withdraw. *Spectator.*
 - 53 To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 54 To comprise; to comprehend. *Locke.*
 - 55 To have recourse to. *L'Estrange.*
 - 56 To produce; to suffer to be produced. *Spens.*
 - 57 To catch in the mind. *Locke.*
 - 58 To hire; to rent. *Pope.*

TAK

- 59 To engage in; to be active in. *Shakespeare.*
 - 60 To incur; to receive as it happens. *Addison.*
 - 61 To admit in capitulation. *Sandys.*
 - 62 To catch eagerly. *Dryden.*
 - 63 To use as an oath or expression. *Exodus.*
 - 64 To seize as a disease. *Dryden.*
 - 65 To take away. To deprive of. *Pope.*
 - 66 To take away. To set aside; to remove. *Locke.*
 - 67 To take care. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend. *Corinthians.*
 - 68 To take care. To be cautious; to be vigilant. *Corinthians.*
 - 69 To take course. To have recourse to measures. *Hammond.*
 - 70 To take down. To crush; to reduce; to suppress. *Addison.*
 - 71 To take down. To swallow; to take by the mouth. *Bacon.*
 - 72 To take from. To derogate; to detract. *Dryd.*
 - 73 To take from. To deprive of. *Locke.*
 - 74 To take heed. To be cautious; to beware. *Dr.*
 - 75 To take heed to. To attend. *Ecclus.*
 - 76 To take in. To enclose. *Mortimer.*
 - 77 To take in. To lessen; to contract: as, he took in his sails. *Mortimer.*
 - 78 To take in. To cheat; to gull: as, the cunning ones were taken in. *Mortimer.*
 - 79 To take in hand. To undertake. *Clarendon.*
 - 80 To take in. To comprise; to comprehend. *Derham.*
 - 81 To take in. To admit. *Wotton.*
 - 82 To take in. To win by conquest. *Felton.*
 - 83 To take in. To receive locally. *Tillotson.*
 - 84 To take in. To receive mentally. *Addison.*
 - 85 To take notice. To observe. *Addison.*
 - 86 To take notice. To show by any act that observation is made. *Clarendon.*
 - 87 To take oath. To swear. *Ezekiel.*
 - 88 To take off. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. *Sanderson.*
 - 89 To take off. To withhold; to withdraw. *Wake.*
 - 90 To take off. To swallow. *Locke.*
 - 91 To take off. To purchase. *Locke.*
 - 92 To take off. To copy. *Addison.*
 - 93 To take off. To find place for. *Bacon.*
 - 94 To take off. To remove. *Exodus.*
 - 95 To take order with. To check; to take course with. *Bacon.*
 - 96 To take out. To remove from within any place. *Shakespeare.*
 - 97 To take part. To share. *Pope.*
 - 98 To take place. To prevail; to have effect. *Locke.*
 - 99 To take up. To borrow upon credit or interest. *Swift.*
 - 100 To take up. To be ready for; to engage with. *Shakespeare.*
 - 101 To take up. To apply to the use of. *Addison.*
 - 102 To take up. To begin. *South.*
 - 103 To take up. To fasten with a ligature passed under. *Sharp.*
 - 104 To take up. To engross; to engage. *Duppa.*
 - 105 To take up. To have final recourse to. *Add.*
 - 106 To take up. To seize; to catch; to arrest. *Shakespeare.*
 - 107 To take up. To admit. *Bacon.*
 - 108 To take up. To answer by reproving; to reprimand. *L'Estrange.*
 - 109 To take up. To begin where the former left off. *Addison.*
 - 110 To take up. To lift. *Ray.*
 - 111 To take up. To occupy. *Hammond.*
 - 112 To take up. To manage in the place of another. *L'Estrange.*
 - 113 To take up. To comprise. *Dryden.*
 - 114 To take up. To adopt; to assume. *Atterbury.*
 - 115 To take up. To collect; to exact a tax. *Kno.*
 - 116 To take upon. To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to. *Dryden.*
 - 117 To take upon. To assume; to claim authority. *Felton.*
- To TAKE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To direct the course; to have a tendency to. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To please; to gain reception. *Bentley.*
 - 3 To have the intended or natural effect. *Dry.*
 - 4 To catch; to fix. *Bacon.*

TAL

- 5 To take after. To learn of; to resemble; to imitate. *Atterbury.*
 6 To take in with. To resort to. *Bacon.*
 7 To take on. To be violently affected. *Shak.*
 8 To take on. To claim a character. *Shakesp.*
 9 To take on. To grieve; to pine. *Shakespeare.*
 10 To take to. To apply to; to be fond of. *Swift.*
 11 To take to. To betake to; to have recourse. *Addison.*
 12 To take up. To stop. *South.*
 13 To take up. To reform. *Locke.*
 14 To take up with. To be contented with. *Bent.*
 15 To take up with. To lodge; to dwell. *L'Est.*
 16 To take with. To please. *Bacon.*
 TA'KEN. The part. pass. of take.
 TA'KER, s. [from take.] He that takes. *Shak.*
 TA'KING, s. [from take.] Seizure; distress of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 TA'LBOT, s. A hound. *Wase.*
 TALE, s. [tale, Sax.]
 1 A narrative; a story. *Watts.*
 2 Oral relation. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Number reckoned. *Hooker.*
 4 Reckoning; numeral account. *Carew.*
 5 Information; disclosure of any thing secret. *Bacon.*
 TALEBE'ARER, s. [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. *L'Estrange.*
 TALEBE'ARING, s. [tale and bear.] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*
 TA'LENT, s. [talentum, Lat.]
 1 A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Faculty; power; gift of nature. *Baker.*
 3 Quality; disposition. *Clarendon.*
 TA'LISMAN, s. [τελεισμα, Skinner.] A magical character. *Pope.*
 TA'LISMANICK, a. [from talisman.] Magical. *Addison.*
 To TALK, v. n. [taelen, Dutch.]
 1 To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly; to converse. *Addison.*
 2 To prattle; to speak impertinently. *Milton.*
 3 To give account. *Addison.*
 4 To speak; to reason; to confer. *Collier.*
 TALK, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech. *Knolles.*
 2 Report; rumour. *Locke.*
 3 Subject of discourse. *Milton.*
 TALK, s. [tale, Fr.] A kind of stone, composed of parallel plates. *Woodward.*
 TA'LKATIVE, a. [from talk.] Full of prate; loquacious. *Addison.*
 TA'LKATIVENESS, s. [from talkative.] Loquacity; garrulity. *Swijt.*
 TA'LKER, s. [from talk.]
 1 One who talks. *Watts.*
 2 A loquacious person; a prattler. *Locke.*
 3 A boaster; a bragging fellow. *Taylor.*
 TA'LKING, s. [from the part.] The act of speaking; oral conversation. *Ash.*
 TA'LVY, a. [from talk.] Consisting of talk; resembling talk. *Woodward.*
 TALL, a. [tâl, Welsh.]
 1 High in stature. *Milton.*
 2 High; lofty. *Waller.*
 3 Sturdy; lusty. *Shakespeare.*
 TA'LLAGE, s. [tailage, Fr.] Impost; excise.
 TA'LLOW, s. [talge, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet. *Abbot.*
 To TA'LLOW, v. a. [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.
 TA'LLOWCHANDLER, s. [tallow and chandelier, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow. *Har.*
 TA'LLOWISH, s. a. [from tallow.] Having the nature of tallow. *Scott.*
 TA'LLY, s. [from tailler, to cut, Fr.]
 1 A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by. *Garth.*
 2 Any thing made to suit another. *Dryden.*
 To TA'LLY, v. a. [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer any thing. *r.*

TAN

- re TALLY, v. n. To be fitted, to conform; to be suitable. *Addison.*
 TA'LMUD, } s. The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.
 THA'LMUD, }
 TA'LNES, s. [from tall.] Height of stature; procerity. *Hayward.*
 TA'LON, s. [talon, Fr.] The claw of a bird of prey. *Prior.*
 TA'MARIND Tree, s. [tamarindus, Lat.] The flower of the tamarind tree becomes a flat pod, containing flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*
 TA'MARIND, s. (In botany and medicine.) The tamarind tree; the fruit of a tamarind tree. *Ash.*
 TA'MBARINE, s. [tambourin, Fr.] A tabour; a small drum. *Spenser.*
 TA'MARISK, s. [tamarice, Lat.] The flowers of the tamarisk are rosaceous. *Miller.*
 TA'MBOUR, s. [from the Arabic tambor.] A drum; a kind of fine sieve; a kind of musical instrument. *Ash.*
 TAME, a. [tame, Sax. taem, Dutch.]
 1 Not wild; domestick. *Addison.*
 2 Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless. *Roscommon.*
 To TAME, v. n. [temean, Sax.]
 1 To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer. *Ben Jonson.*
 TA'MEABLE, a. [from tame.] Susceptive of taming. *Wilkins.*
 TA'MELY, ad. [from tame.] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly. *Swift.*
 TA'MENESS, s. [from tame.]
 1 The quality of being tame; not wildness.
 2 Want of spirits; timidity. *Rogers.*
 TA'MER, s. [from tame.] Conqueror; subduer. *Pope.*
 TA'MINY, s. A woollen stuff.
 TA'MKIN, s. The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.
 To TA'MPER, v. a.
 1 To be busy with physick. *L'Estrange.*
 2 To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity. *Roscommon.*
 3 To deal; to practise secretly. *Hudibras.*
 To TAN, v. a. [tannen, Dutch.]
 1 To impregnate or imbue with bark. *Swift.*
 2 To imbrown by the sun. *Cleaveland.*
 TANG, s. [tanghe, Dutch, acrid.]
 1 A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth. *Loc.*
 2 Relish; taste. *Atterbury.*
 3 Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Sound; tone. *Holder.*
 To TANG, v. n. To ring with. *Shakespeare.*
 TA'NGENT, s. [tangent, Fr. tangens, Latin.] A right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it. *Trevoux.*
 TANGIBI'LITY, s. [from tangible.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.
 TA'NGIBLE, a. [from tango, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch. *Locke.*
 To TA'NGLE, v. a. See ENTANGLE.
 1 To implicate; to knit together.
 2 To ensnare; to entrap. *Milton.*
 3 To embroil; to embarrass. *Crashaw.*
 To TA'NGLE, v. n. To be entangled.
 TA'NGLE, s. [from the verb.] A knot of things interwoven in one another. *Milton.*
 TA'NISTRY, s. The Irish hold their lands by tanistry, which is no more than a personal estate for his lifetime that is tanist, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenser.*
 TANK, s. [tanque, Fr.] A large cistern or basin. *Dryden.*
 TA'NKARD, s. [tankaerd, Dutch.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink. *Arbuthnot.*
 TA'NNER, s. [from tan.] One whose trade is to tan leather. *Moxon.*
 TA'NNING, s. [from the part.] The act or process of preparing leather with bark. *Ash.*

TAR

- TA'NSY**, *s.* An odorous plant. *Miller.*
TA'NTALISM, *s.* [from *tantalize*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus. *Addison.*
To TA'NTALIZE, *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached. *Addison.*
TA'NTAMOUNT, *s.* [Fr.] Equivalent. *Locke.*
TANTIVVY, *ad.* To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great speed.
TA'NTLING, *s.* [from *Tantalus*.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. *Shakes.*
TA'NYARD,* *s.* [*tan* and *yard*.] The yard or place where the business of a tanner is carried on. *Ash.*
To TAP, *v. a.* [*tappen*.]
 1 To touch lightly; to strike gently.
 2 To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. *Shak.*
TAP, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A gentle blow. *Gay.*
 2 A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out. *Derham.*
TAPE, *s.* [*tæppan*, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band. *Pope.*
TA'PER, *s.* [*taper*, Sax.] A wax candle; a light. *Taylor.*
TA'PER, *a.* [from the form of a *taper*.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical. *Dryden.*
To TA'PER, *v. n.* To grow gradually smaller.
TA'PESTRY, *s.* [*tapesterie*, Fr. *tapetum*, Latin.] Cloth woven in regular figures. *Addison.*
TA'PET, *s.* [*tapetia*, Latin.] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser.*
TA'PROOT, *s.* The principal stem of the root. *Mortimer.*
TA'PSTER, *s.* [from *tap*.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse. *Swift.*
TAR, *s.* [*tare*, Sax. *tarre*, Dutch.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire. *Camden.*
TAR, *s.* [from *tar* used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman, in contempt. *Swift.*
To TAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To smear over with tar.
 2 [From *ταράω*.] To tease; to provoke. *Shak.*
TARA'NTULA, *s.* [Ital.] An insect whose bite is only cured by musick. *Locke.*
TARDA'TION, *s.* [*tardo*, Lat.] The act of hindering or delaying.
TA'RDIGRAOUS, *a.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving slowly. *Brown.*
TA'RDILY, *ad.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; sluggishly. *Shakespeare.*
TA'RDINESS, *s.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion. *Shakespeare.*
TA'RDITY, *s.* [*tarditas*, Lat.] Slowness; want of velocity. *Digby.*
TA'RDY, *c.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.]
 1 Slow; not swift; *Sandys.*
 2 Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion. *Pri.*
 3 Dilatory; late; tedious. *Waller.*
 4 Unwary; a low word. *Hudibras.*
 5 Criminal, offending; a low word. *Collier.*
To TA'RDY, *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr.] To delay; to hinder. *Shakespeare.*
TARE, *s.* [from *teeren*, Dutch, to consume.] A weed that grows among corn. *Decay of Piety.*
TARE, *s.* [Fr.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.
TARE. The preterit of *tear*.
TARGE, *s.* [*targa*, Sax.] A kind of buckler or
TA'RGET, *s.* shield borne on the left arm. *Mil.*
TARGETIER, *s.* [from *target*.] One armed with a target. *Chapman.*
TA'RGUM, *s.* [תרגום] A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.
TA'RIFF, *s.* [*tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce. *Addison.*
TARN, *s.* [*tiorn*, Islandick.] A bog; a fen.
To TA'RNISH, *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright. *Thomson.*
To TA'RNISH, *v. n.* To lose brightness. *Collier.*

TAS

- TAKPA'WLING**, *s.* [from *tar*.]
 1 Hempen cloth smeared with tar. *Dryden.*
 2 A sailor, in contempt. *Dennis.*
TA'RRAGON, *s.* A plant called herb dragon.
TA'RRANCE, *s.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn. *Shakespeare.*
TA'RRIER, *s.*
 1 A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole: properly *terrier*, from *terre*, Fr. the earth. *Dryden.*
 2 One that tarries or stays.
To TA'RRY, *v. n.* [*targir*, Fr.]
 1 To stay; to continue in a place. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To delay; to be long in coming. *Dryden.*
 3 To wait; to expect attending. *Exodus.*
To TA'RRY, *v. a.* To wait for. *Shakespeare.*
TA'RSEL, *s.* A kind of hawk. *Prior.*
TA'RSUS, *s.* The space betwixt the lower end of the foot bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes. *Wise man.*
TART, *a.* [*teart*, Sax. *tuertig*, Dutch.]
 1 Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.
 2 Sharp; keen; severe. *Shakespeare.*
TART, *s.* [*tarte*, Fr. *tarta*, Italian.] A small pie of fruit. *Bacon.*
TA'RTANE, *s.* [*tartana*, Italian.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail. *Addison.*
TA'RTAR, *s.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]
 1 Hell: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 2 [*Tartre*, Fr.] Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable; and the best is the tartar of the rhenish wine. *Quincy.*
TARTA'REAN, *a.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Hellish. *Mil.*
TARTA'REOUS, *a.* [from *tartar*.]
 1 Consisting of tartar. *Grew.*
 2 Hellish. *Milton.*
To TARTARIZE, *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with tartar.
TA'RTAROUS, *a.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.
TA'RTLY, *ad.* [from *tart*.]
 1 Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
 2 Sharply; with poignancy; with severity. *Walker.*
 3 With sourness of aspect. *Shakespeare.*
TA'RTNESS, *s.* [from *tart*.]
 1 Sharpness; sourness; acidity. *Mortimer.*
 2 Sourness of temper; poignancy of language. *Shakespeare.*
TASK, *s.* [*tasche*, Fr. *tassa*, Italian.]
 1 Something to be done imposed by another. *Milton.*
 2 Employment; business. *Atterbury.*
 3 To take to task. To reprove; to reprimand. *Addison.*
To TASK, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To burden with something to be done. *Shakespeare.*
TA'SKER, *s.* [task and master.] One who
TA'SKMASTER, *s.* imposes tasks. *Milton.*
TA'SSEL, *s.* [*tasse*, Fr.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances. *Spenser.*
TA'SSEL, *s.* An herb. See TEAZLE. *Ainsw.*
TA'ZEL, *s.*
TA'SSELED, *a.* [from *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels. *Milton.*
TA'SSES, *s.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsworth.*
TA'STABLE, *a.* That may be tasted; savoury; relishing. *Boyle.*
To TASTE, *v. a.* [*taster*, Fr. to try.]
 1 To perceive and distinguish by the palate. *John.*
 2 To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity. *Milton.*
 3 To essay first. *Dryden.*
 4 To obtain pleasure from. *Carew.*
 5 To feel; to have perception of. *Hebrews.*
 6 To relish intellectually; to approve. *Milton.*
To TASTE, *v. n.*
 1 To try by the mouth; to eat. *Milton.*
 2 To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation. *Bacon.*
 3 To distinguish intellectually. *Swift.*

TAW

- 4 To be tintured, or receive some quality or character. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To try the relish of any thing. *Davies.*
 6 To have perception of. *Wisdom.*
 7 To take to be enjoyed. *Milton.*
 8 To enjoy sparingly. *Dryden.*
TASTE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of tasting; gustation. *Milton.*
 2 The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived. *Bacon.*
 3 Sensibility; perception. *Shakespeare.*
 4 That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give, particularly to the tongue. *Locke.*
 5 Intellectual relish or discernment. *Pope.*
 6 An essay; a trial: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 7 A small portion given as a specimen. *Bacon.*
TA'STED, *a.* [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish. *Bacon.*
TA'STEFUL, *a.* [*taste* and *full*.] High relished; savoury. *Pope.*
TA'STELESS, *a.* [from *taste*.]
 1 Having no power of perceiving taste.
 2 Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid. *Boyle.*
 3 Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid. *Rogers.*
 4 Having no intellectual gust.
TA'STELESSNESS, *s.* [from *tasteless*.]
 1 Insipidity; want of relish.
 2 Want of perception of taste.
 3 Want of intellectual relish.
TA'STER, *s.* [*tasteur*, Fr.]
 1 One who takes the first essay of food. *Dry.*
 2 A dram cup. *Ainsworth.*
To TA'TTER, *v. a.* [*totaran*, Sax.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Pope.*
TA'TTER, *s.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag. *L'Estrange.*
TATTERDEMA'LION, *s.* A ragged fellow. *L'Es.*
To TA'TTLE, *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly. *Addison.*
TA'TTLE, *s.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk. *Watts.*
TA'TTLER, *s.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater. *Taylor.*
TA'TTOO, *s.* The beat of drum, by which soldiers are warned to their quarters. *Prior.*
TA'TTOW, ** v. a.* [a word of Othaiheite.] To mark by staining, or puncture, or both, on the skin. *Hawkesworth.*
TA'VERN, *s.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Lat.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. *Shakespeare.*
TA'VERNER, *s.* [from *tavern*, *man*, or *keep*; *tavernier*, Fr.] One who keeps a tavern. *Camden.*
TAUNT. The pret. and part. pass. of *teach*.
To TAUNT, *v. a.* [*tanser*, Fr. *tanden*, Dutch, to show teeth.]
 1 To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule. *Rowe.*
 2 To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding. *Shakespeare.*
TAUNT, *s.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule. *Prior.*
TA'UNTER, *s.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.
TA'UNTINGLY, *ad.* [from *taunting*.] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration. *Shakespeare.*
TAURICORNOUS, *a.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Latin.] Having horns like a bull. *Brown.*
TAUTOLOGICAL, *a.* [from *tautology*.] Repeating the same thing.
TAUTOLOGICALLY, ** ad.* [from *tautological*.] With tautology. *Ash.*
TAUTOLOGIST, *s.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediously.
TAUTOLOGY, *s.* [*ταυτολογία*.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words. *Addison.*
To TAW, *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch, *tawian*, Sax.] To dress white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TEA

- TAW**, *s.* A marble to play with. *Sicil.*
TA'WDRINESS, *s.* Tinsel finery; finery ostentatious without elegance. *Clarissa.*
TA'WDRY, *a.* Meanly showy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; showy without elegance. *Addison.*
TA'WDRY, *s.* A slight ornament. *Dryden.*
TA'WER, *s.* [from *taw*.] A dresser of white leather.
TA'WNY, *a.* [*tane*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned. *Peacham.*
TAX, *s.* [*taxe*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch.]
 1 An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 [*Tazo*, Lat.] Charge; censure. *Clarendon.*
To TAX, *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]
 1 To load with imposts. *Kings.*
 2 To charge; to censure; to accuse. *Ruleigh.*
TA'XABLE, *a.* That may be taxed.
TA'XATION, *s.* [*taxation*, Fr.]
 1 The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax. *Sidney.*
 2 Accusation; scandal. *Shakespeare.*
TA'XER, *s.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes. *Bacon.*
TEA, *s.* A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.
TEA-CUP, ** s.* A small cup for drinking tea out of. *Gray.*
TEA-POT, ** s.* A pot for making tea in. *Shenstone.*
TEA-SPOON, ** s.* A small spoon used in drinking tea. *Shenstone.*
TEA-TABLE, ** s.*
 1 A small table, sufficient for holding all the necessaries for drinking tea.
 2 The fashion of drinking tea. *Congreve.*
To TEACH, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *teached*, which is now obsolete. [*tacon*, Sax.]
 1 To instruct; to inform. *Milton.*
 2 To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned. *Milton.*
 3 To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind. *South.*
 4 To tell; to give intelligence. *Tusser.*
To TEACH, *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor. *Shakespeare.*
TE'ACHABLE, *a.* [from *teach*.] Docile; susceptible of instruction. *Watts.*
TE'ACHABLENESS, *s.* Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.
TE'ACHER, *s.* [from *teach*.]
 1 One who teaches, an instructor; a preceptor. *Blackmore.*
 2 A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people. *South.*
TEAD, or *Tede*, *s.* [*tæda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau, not in use. *Spenser.*
TEAGUE, *s.* A name of contempt, used for an Irishman.
TEAL, *s.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind. *Carew.*
TEAM, *s.* [*tyne*, Sax. a yoke.]
 1 A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage. *Roscommon.*
 2 Any number passing in a line. *Dryden.*
TEAR, *s.* [*tear*, Sax. pronounced *teer*.]
 1 The water which violent passion forces from the eyes. *Milton.*
 2 Any moisture trickling in drops. *Dryden.*
To TEAR, *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. pass. *torn*. [*taran*, Sax. pronounced *tare*.]
 1 To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To break by violence. *Dryden.*
 4 To divide violently; to shatter. *Locke.*
 5 To pull with violence; to drive violently. *Dryden.*
 6 To take away by sudden violence. *Addison.*
To TEAR, *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently. *L'Estrange.*
TEAR, *s.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.
TE'ARER, *s.* [from the verb.] He who rends or tears; one who blusters.

TEL

- TEARFALLING**, *a.* [*tear and fall.*] Tender; shedding tears. *Shakespeare.*
- TEARFUL**, *a.* [*tear and full.*] Weeping; full of tears. *Pope.*
- To TEASE**, *v. a.* [*tæsan*, Sax.]
- 1 To comb or unravel wool or flax.
 - 2 To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.
 - 3 To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous impertinence. *Prior.*
- TEASEL**, *s.* [*tæsl*, Sax. *dipsacus*, Lat.] A plant of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*
- TEASER**, *s.* [from *tease*.] Any thing that torments by incessant importunity. *Collier.*
- TEAT**, *s.* [*teth*, Welsh, *tit*, Sax. *tette*, Dutch.] The dug of a beast; anciently the pap of a woman. *Brown.*
- TECHNICAL**, *a.* [*τεχνικός*.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use. *Locke.*
- TECHY**, *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made angry; froward. *Shakespeare.*
- TECTONICK**, *a.* [*τεκτονικός*.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*
- To TED**, *v. a.* [*teadan*, Sax. to prepare.] To lay grass newly mown in rows. *Milton.*
- TEDDER**, or *Tether*, *s.* [*tudder*, Dutch.]
- 1 A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide.
 - 2 Any thing by which one is restrained.
- TE DEUM**, *s.* A hymn of the church, so called from the first two words of the Latin.
- TE'DIOUS**, *a.* [*tedieux*, Fr. *tædium*, Lat.]
- 1 Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome. *Milton.*
 - 2 Wearisome by prolixity. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Slow. *Ainsworth.*
- TE'DIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *tedious*.] In such a manner as to weary.
- TE'DIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *tedious*.]
- 1 Wearisomeness by continuance. *Davies.*
 - 2 Wearisomeness by prolixity. *Hooker.*
 - 3 Prolixity; length. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying.
- To TEEM**, *v. n.* [*team*, Sax. offspring.]
- 1 To bring young. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To be pregnant; to engender young. *Shak.*
 - 3 To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal. *Addison.*
- To TEEM**, *v. a.*
- 1 To bring forth; to produce. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To pour. *Swift.*
- TE'EMER**, *s.* [from *teem*.] One that brings young.
- TE'EMFUL**, *a.* [*teamful*, Sax.]
- 1 Pregnant; prolifick. *Ainsworth.*
 - 2 Brimful. *Dryden.*
- TE'EMLESS**, *a.* [from *teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolifick. *Dryden.*
- TEEN**, *s.* [*tinan*, Sax. *tenen*, Flemish, to vex.] Sorrow; grief: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- To TEEN**, *v. a.* [*tinan*, to kindle, Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. *Spenser.*
- TEENS**, *s.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*: as, thirteen, fourteen. *Glanville.*
- TEETH**. The plural of *tooth*.
- To TEETH**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth. *Arbuthnot.*
- TE'GUMENT**, *s.* [*tegumentum*, Lat.] Cover; the outward part. *Wiseman.*
- To TEH-HE**, *v. n.* To laugh; to titter.
- TEIL Tree**, *s.* Linden or lime tree. *Isaiah.*
- TEINT**, *s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] Colour; touch of the pencil. *Dryden.*
- TE'LARY**, *a.* [*tela*, a web, L.] Spinning webs. *Br.*
- TE'LEGRAPH**, * *s.* [*τελος* and *γραφω*.] An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals. *Mason.*
- TE'LESCOPE**, *s.* [*τελος* and *σκοπεω*.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed. *Watts.*
- TELESCO'PICAL**, *a.* [from *telescope*.] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.
- To TELL**, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *told*. [*tellan*, Sax. *tælen*, *tellen*, Dutch, *talen*, Danish.]
- 1 To utter; to express; to speak. *Milton.*

TEM

- 2 To relate; to rehearse. *Pope.*
 - 3 To teach; to inform. *Samuerson.*
 - 4 To discover; to betray. *Numbers.*
 - 5 To count; to number. *Prior.*
 - 6 To make excuses: a low word. *Shakespeare.*
- To TELL**, *v. n.*
- 1 To give an account; to make report. *Psalms.*
 - 2 To tell on. To inform of. *Samuel.*
- TE'LLER**, *s.* [from *tell*.]
- 1 One who tells or relates.
 - 2 One who numbers; a numberer.
 - 3 A teller is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four; their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay any money payable by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt. *Cowell.*
- TE'LLTALE**, *s.* [*tell and tale*.] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence. *Fairfax.*
- TE'MERA'RIOUS**, *a.* [*temeraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.]
- 1 Rash; heady. *L'Estrange.*
 - 2 Careless; heedless. *Ray.*
- TE'ME'RITY**, *s.* [*temeritas*, Lat.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.
- To TE'MPER**, *v. a.* [*tempero*, Lat.]
- 1 To mix so as that one part qualifies the other. *Milton.*
 - 2 To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To mingle. *Addison.*
 - 4 To beat together to a proper consistence. *Wis.*
 - 5 To accommodate; to modify. *Wisdom.*
 - 6 To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess. *Milton.*
 - 7 To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to sooth; to calm. *Otway.*
 - 8 To form metals to a proper degree of hardness. *Boyle.*
 - 9 To govern: a latinism. *Spenser.*
- TE'MPER**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Due mixture of contrary qualities. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 Middle course; mean or medium. *Swift.*
 - 3 Constitution of body. *Burnet.*
 - 4 Disposition of mind. *Locke.*
 - 5 Constitutional frame of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 Calmness of mind; moderation. *Pope.*
 - 7 State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness. *Sharp.*
- TE'MPERAMENT**, *s.* [*temperamentum*, Lat.]
- 1 Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality. *Locke.*
 - 2 Medium; due mixture of opposites. *Hale.*
- TEMPERAME'NTAL**, *a.* [from *temperament*.] Constitutional. *Brown.*
- TE'MPERANCE**, *s.* [*temperantia*, Lat.]
- 1 Moderation: opposed to gluttony and drunkenness. *Temple.*
 - 2 Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion. *Spenser.*
- TE'MPERATE**, *a.* [*temperatus*, Lat.]
- 1 Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Moderate in meat and drink. *Wiseman.*
 - 3 Free from ardent passion. *Shakespeare.*
- TE'MPERATELY**, *ad.* [from *temperate*.]
- 1 Moderately; not excessively. *Addison.*
 - 2 Calmly; without violence of passion. *Shak.*
 - 3 Without gluttony or luxury. *Taylor.*
- TE'MPERATENESS**, *s.* [from *temperate*.]
- 1 Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.
 - 2 Calmness; coolness of mind. *Daniel.*
- TE'MPERATURE**, *s.* [*temperatura*, Lat.]
- 1 Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities. *Watts.*
 - 2 Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties. *Dav.*
 - 3 Moderation; freedom from predominant passion. *Spenser.*
- TE'MPERED**, *a.* [from *temper*.] Disposed with regard to the passions. *Shakespeare.*
- TE'MPEST**, *s.* [*tempesta*, Lat.]
- 1 The utmost violence of the wind. *Donne.*
 - 2 Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.
- To TE'MPEST**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb as by a tempest. *Milton.*

TEN

TE'MPEST-BEATEN, *a.* [*tempest* and *beat*.] Shattered with storms. *Dryden.*
TE'MPEST-TOST, *a.* [*tempest* and *tost*.] Driven about by storm. *Shakespeare.*
TEMPESTIVITY, *s.* [*tempestivus*, *Lat.*] Seasonableness. *Brown.*
TEMPESTUOUS, *a.* [*tempestuosus*, *Fr.* from *tempest*.] Stormy; turbulent. *Collier.*
TE'MPLAR, *s.* [from the *Temple*.] A student in the law. *Popz.*
TE'MPLE, *s.* [*temple*, *Fr.* *templum*, *Lat.*]
 1 A place appropriated to acts of religion. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [From *tempora*, *Lat.*] The upper part of the sides of the head. *Wiseman.*
TE'MPLET, *s.* A piece of timber in a building. *Moxon.*
TE'MPORAL, *a.* [*temporal*, *Fr.* *temporalis*, *low Lat.*]
 1 Measured by time; not eternal. *Hooker.*
 2 Secular; not ecclesiastical. *Swift.*
 3 Not spiritual. *Rogers.*
 4 Placed at the temples. *Arbutnot.*
TEMPORA'LITY, *s.* [*temporalité*, *Fr.* from *TEMPORALS*, *s.* [*temporal*.] Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights. *Bacon.*
TE'MPORALLY, *ad.* [from *temporal*.] With respect to this life. *South.*
TE'MPORALTY, *s.* [from *temporal*.]
 1 The laity; secular people. *Abbot.*
 2 Secular possessions.
TEMPORA'NEOUS, *a.* [*temporis*, *Lat.*] Temporary.
TEM'PORARINESS, *s.* [from *temporary*.] The state of being temporary.
TE'MPORARY, *a.* [*tempus*, *Lat.*] Lasting only for a limited time. *Addison.*
To TEM'PORIZE, *v. n.* [*temporiser*, *Fr.*]
 1 To delay; to procrastinate. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To comply with the time, or occasions.
TEMPORI'ZER, *s.* [*temporiseur*, *Fr.* from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer. *Shakespeare.*
To TEMPT, *v. a.* [*tento*, *Lat.* *tenter*, *Fr.*]
 1 To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind. *Shakesp.*
 2 To provoke. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To solicit; to draw. *Gay.*
 4 To try; to attempt. *Dryden.*
TE'MPTABLE, *a.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. *Swift.*
TEMPTATION, *s.* [*tentation*, *Fr.* from *tempt*.]
 1 The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement. *Milton.*
 2 The state of being tempted. *Duppa.*
 3 That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill. *Dryden.*
TE'MPTER, *s.* [from *tempt*.]
 1 One who solicits to ill; an enticer. *Shakesp.*
 2 The infernal solicitor to evil. *Hammond.*
TEMSE BREAD, *s.* [*temsen*, *tems*, *Dutch.*]
TE'MSED BREAD, *s.* Bread made of flower better sifted than common.
TE'MULENCY, *s.* [*temulentia*, *Lat.*] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.
TE'MULENT, *a.* [*temulentus*, *Lat.*] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.
TEN, *a.* [*tyu*, *Sax.* *tien*, *Dutch.*] The decimal number; twice five.
TE'NABLE, *a.* [*tenable*, *Fr.*] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks. *Clarendon.*
TENA'CIOUS, *a.* [*tenax*, *Lat.*]
 1 Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go. *South.*
 2 Retentive. *Locke.*
 3 [From *tenace*, *Fr.*] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive. *Newton.*
 4 Niggardly; close-fisted. *Ainsworth.*
TENA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* With disposition to hold fast. *Glanville.*
TENA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.
TENA'CITY, *s.* [*tenacité*, *Fr.* *tenacitas*, *Lat.*] Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

TEN

TE'NANCY, *s.* [*tenanche*, *old Fr.*] Temporary possession of what belongs to another. *Wotton.*
TE'NANT, *s.* [*tenant*, *Fr.*]
 1 One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of the property of another. *Pope.*
 2 One who resides in any place. *Thomson.*
To TE'NANT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions. *Addison.*
TE'NANTABLE, *a.* [from *tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant. *Suckling.*
TE'NANTLESS, *a.* [from *tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpossessed. *Shakespeare.*
TE'NANT-SAW, *s.* [corrupted from *tenon-saw*.] See **TENON**.
TENCH, *s.* [*tinca*, *Sax.* *tinca*, *Lat.*] A pond fish. *Hale.*
To TEND, *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.]
 1 To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender. *Pope.*
 2 To attend; to accompany. *Swift.*
 3 To be attentive to. *Milton.*
To TEND, *v. n.* [*tendo*, *Lat.*]
 1 To move toward a certain point or place. *Wol.*
 2 [From *tendre*, *Fr.*] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at. *Tillotson.*
 3 To contribute. *Hammond.*
 4 To wait; to expect; out of use. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To attend; to wait as dependants or servants. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To attend as something inseparable. *Shakesp.*
TE'NDANCE, *s.* [from *tend*.]
 1 Attendance; state of expectation. *Spenser.*
 2 Persons attendant. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Attendance, act of waiting. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Care; act of tending. *Milton.*
TE'NDENCE, *s.* [from *tend*.]
TE'NDENCY, *s.* [from *tend*.]
 1 Direction or course toward any place or object. *Taylor.*
 2 Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift. *Locke.*
TE'NDER, *a.* [*tendre*, *Fr.*]
 1 Soft; easily impressed or injured. *Milton.*
 2 Sensible; easily pained; soon sore. *Locke.*
 3 Effeminate; emasculate; delicate. *Spenser.*
 4 Exciting kind concern. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Compassionate; anxious for another's good. *Hooker.*
 6 Susceptible of soft passions. *Spenser.*
 7 Amorous; lascivious. *Hudibras.*
 8 Expressive of the softer passions.
 9 Careful not to hurt. *Tillotson.*
 10 Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. *Shakespeare.*
 11 Apt to give pain. *Bacon.*
 12 Young; weak: as, *tender age*. *Shakespeare.*
To TE'NDER, *v. a.* [*tendre*, *Fr.*]
 1 To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance. *Milton.*
 2 To hold; to esteem. *Shakespeare.*
 3 [From the adjective.] To regard with kindness: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
TE'NDER, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Offer; proposal to acceptance. *South.*
 2 Regard; kind concern: not used. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A small ship attending on a larger.
TE'NDERHEARTED, *a.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.
TE'NDERLING, *s.* [from *tender*.]
 1 The first horns of a deer.
 2 A fondling.
TE'NDERLY, *ad.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness. *Milton.*
TE'NDERNESS, *s.* [*tendresse*, *Fr.*]
 1 The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions. *Arbutnot.*
 2 State of being easily hurt; soreness. *Addison.*
 3 Susceptibility of the softer passions. *Shak.*
 4 Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another. *Bacon.*
 5 Scrupulousness; caution. *Wotton.*
 6 Cautious care. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 7 Soft pathos of expression.
TE'NDINOUS, *a.* [*tendinis*, *Latin.*] Sinewy; containing tendons. *Wiseman.*

TEN

TENDON, *s.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved. *Wiseman.*
TE'NDRIL, *s.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant. *Ray.*
TENE'BRICOSE, } *a.* [*tenebricosus*, *tenebrosus*,
TENE'BRIOS, } Lat.] Dark; gloomy.
TENE'BRITY, *s.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; gloom.
TE'NEMENT, *s.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant. *Pope.*
TE'NENT, *s.* See **TENET**.
TENE'RITY, *s.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tender-ness. *Ainsworth.*
TENE'SMUS, *s.* Continual need to go to stool. *Arbuthnot.*
TE'NET, *s.* [*tenet*, Lat. *he holds*. It is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Position; principle; opinion. *South.*
TE'NFOLD, *a.* [*ten* and *fold*.] Ten times increased. *Milton.*
TE'NNIS, *s.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket. *Peacham.*
To TE'NNIS, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball: not used. *Spenser.*
TE'NNIS-COURT,* *s.* [*tennis* and *court*.] The place in which the game at tennis is played. *Ash.*
TE'NON, *s.* [Fr.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Moxon.*
TE'NOUR, *s.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]
 1 Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity. *Sprat.*
 2 Sense contained; general course or drift. *Bacon.*
 3 A sound in music. *Bacon.*
TENSE, *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax. *Holder.*
TENSE, *s.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] A variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*
TE'NSENESS, *s.* [from *tense*.] Contraction; tension: the contrary to *laxity*. *Sharp.*
TE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*
TE'NSILE, *a.* [*tensilis*, Lat.] Capable of extension. *Bacon.*
TE'NSION, *s.* [*tension*, Fr. *tensus*, Lat.]
 1 The act of stretching. *Holder.*
 2 The state of being stretched. *Blackmore.*
TE'NSIVE, *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction. *Floyer.*
TE'NSURE, *s.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to *laxation* or *laxity*. *Bacon.*
TENT, *s.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat.]
 1 A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles. *Knolles.*
 2 Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.
 3 A roll of lint put into a sore. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.
To TENT, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shakespeare.*
To TENT, *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent. *Wiseman.*
TENTA'TION, *s.* [*tentation*, Fr. *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation. *Brown.*
TE'NTATIVE, *a.* [*tentative*, Fr. *tento*, Latin.] Trying; essaying. *Bentley.*
TE'NTED, *a.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents. *Pope.*
TE'NTER, *s.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.]
 1 A hook on which things are stretched.
 2 To be on the tenters. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties. *Hudibras.*
To TE'NTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks. *Bacon.*
To TE'NTER, *v. n.* To admit extension. *Bacon.*
TE'NTER-HOOK,* *s.* [*tenter* and *hook*.] A kind of nail or square hook with two sharp points; one of the nails or hooks driven into the rack or frame on which cloth is stretched and dried. *Ash.*
TENTH, *a.* [*teotha*, Sax.] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.
TENTH, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 The tenth part. *Locke.*
 2 Tithe. *Philips.*

TER

3 Tenths are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. *Cowell.*
TE'NTHLY, *ad.* In the tenth place.
TENTI'GINOUS, *a.* [*tentigo*, Latin.] Stiff; stretched.
TE'NTWORT, *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
To TE'NUATE,* *v. a.* [*tenuo*, Lat.] To make thin; to cause tenuity. *Cole.*
TENUIFO'LIUS, *a.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.
TENU'ITY, *s.* [*tenuitas*, Lat.]
 1 Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness. *Bentley.*
 2 Poverty; meanness: not used. *King Charles.*
TE'NUOUS, *a.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute. *Brown.*
TE'NURE, *s.* [*tenure*, Fr. *tenura*, law Lat.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. *Cowell.*
TEPEFA'CTION, *s.* [*tepefacio*, Lat.] The act of warming to a small degree.
TE'PID, *a.* [*tepidus*, Lat.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree. *Milton.*
TEPI'DITY, *s.* [from *tepid*.] Lukewarmness.
TE'POR, *s.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat. *Arbuthnot.*
TERATO'LOGY, *s.* [*τερατος* and *λεγω*.] Bombast; affectation of false sublimity.
TERCE, *s.* [*tierce*, Fr.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainsworth.*
TEREBI'NTHINATE, } *a.* [*terebinthine*, Fr. *tere-*
TEREBI'NTHINE, } *binthum*, Lat.] Con-
 sisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. *Floyer.*
To TE'REBRATE, *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Derham.*
TEREBRA'TION, *s.* [from *terebate*.] The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon.*
TERGE'MINOUS, *a.* [*tergiminus*, Lat.] Three-fold.
TERGIVERSA'TION, *s.* [*tergum* and *verso*, Lat.]
 1 Shift; subterfuge; evasion. *Bramhall.*
 2 Change; fickleness. *Clarendon.*
TERM, *s.* [*terminus*, Lat.]
 1 Limit; boundary. *Bacon.*
 2 [From *terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. *Swift.*
 3 Words; language. *Milton.*
 4 Condition; stipulation. *Dryden.*
 5 [From *termine*, old Fr.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time. *Addison.*
 6 (In law.) The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called *vacation*. Of these terms there are four in every year, one is called *Hilary term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called *Easter term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension day; the third is *Trinity term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity-Sunday, and ending the Wednesday-fortnight after; the fourth is *Michaelmas term*, beginning the sixth of November, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowell.*
To TERM, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call. *Locke.*
TE'RMAGANCY, *s.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness. *Parker.*
TE'RMAGANT, *a.* [*tyr* and *magan*, Sax.]
 1 Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Quarrelsome; scolding; furious. *Arbuthnot.*
TE'RMAGANT, *s.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. *Hudibras.*
TE'RMER, *s.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term. *Ben Jonson.*
TE'RMINABLE, *a.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.
To TE'RMINATE, *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]
 1 To bound; to limit. *Locke.*
 2 To put an end to.
To TE'RMINATE, *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end. *Dryden.*

TES

- TERMINATION**, *s.* [from *terminare*.]
 1 The act of limiting or bounding. *Brown.*
 2 Bound; limit. *White.*
 3 End; conclusion. *Watts.*
 4 Last purpose. *Shakespeare.*
 5 End of words as varied by their significations. *Holder.*
 6 Word; term: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
TERMINTHUS, *s.* [τάγμαθος.] A tumour. *Wise.*
TERMLESS, *a.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless. *Raleigh.*
TERMLY, *ad.* [from *term*.] Term by term. *Bacon.*
TERNARY, *s.* [ternarius, ternio, Lat.] The number three. *Holder.*
TERRACE, *s.* [terrace, Fr. terraccia, Ital.]
 1 A small mount of earth covered with grass. *Temple.*
 2 A balcony; an open gallery. *Dryden.*
TO TERRACE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To open to the air or light. *Wotton.*
TERRAQUEOUS, *a.* [terra and aqua, Lat.] Composed of land and water. *Woodward.*
TERRENE, *a.* [terrenus, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial. *Hooker.*
TERRE-BLUE, *s.* [terre and blue, Fr.] A sort of earth. *Woodward.*
TERRE-VERTE, *s.* [Fr.] A sort of earth. *Dry.*
TERREOUS, *a.* [terreus, Lat.] Earthly; consisting of earth. *Brown.*
TERRESTRIAL, *a.* [terrestris, Lat.]
 1 Earthly; not celestial. *Spenser.*
 2 Terreous. improper. *Woodward.*
TO TERRESTRIFY, *v. a.* [terrestris and facio, Lat.] To reduce to the state of earth. *Brown.*
TERRESTRIOUS, *a.* [terrestris, Lat.] Terreous; earthly; consisting of earth. *Brown.*
TERRIBLE, *a.* [terribilis, Lat.]
 1 Dreadful; formidable; causing fear. *Shak.*
 2 Great, so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole. *Clarendon.*
TERRIBLENESS, *s.* Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness. *Sidney.*
TERRIBLY, *ad.* [from *terrible*.]
 1 Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear. *Dryden.*
 2 Violently; very much. *Swift.*
TERRIER, *s.* [terrier, Fr. from terra, Lat. earth.]
 1 A dog that follows his game under-ground. *Dryden.*
 2 A survey or register of lands. *Ayliffe.*
 3 A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*
TERRIFICK, *a.* [terrificus, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terror. *Philips.*
TO TERRIFY, *v. a.* [terror and facio, Lat.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid. *Blackmore.*
TERRITORY, *s.* [territorium, law Lat.] Land; country; dominion; district. *Denham.*
TERROR, *s.* [terror, Lat. terreur, Fr.]
 1 Fear communicated. *Milton.*
 2 Fear received. *Knolles.*
 3 The cause of fear. *Prior.*
TERSE, *a.* [tersus, Lat.]
 1 Smooth: not in use. *Brown.*
 2 Cleanly written; neat. *Swift.*
TERNIAN, *s.* [tertiana, Lat.] An ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days. *Harvey.*
TO TERNIATE, *v. n.* [tertio, tertius, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.
TESSELLATED, *a.* [tessella, Lat.] Variegated by squares. *Woodward.*
TEST, *s.* [test, Fr. testa, Ital.]
 1 The cupel by which refiners try their metals.
 2 Trial; examination, as by the cupel. *Shak.*
 3 Means of trial. *Ben Jonson.*
 4 That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness. *Pope.*
 5 Discriminative characteristic. *Dryden.*
 6 Judgment; distinction. *Dryden.*
TESTACEOUS, *a.* [testaceus, Lat.]
 1 Consisting of shells; composed of shells.
 2 Having continuous, not jointed shells: opposed to crustaceous. *Woodward.*
TESTAMENT, *s.* [testamentum, Lat.]

TEX

- 1 A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased. *Shakesp.*
 2 The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.
TESTAMENTARY, *a.* [testamentarius, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills. *Atterbury.*
TESTATE, *a.* [testatus, Lat.] Having made a will. *Ayliffe.*
TESTATOR, *s.* [testator, Lat.] One who leaves a will. *Taylor.*
TESTATRIX, *s.* [Lat.] A woman who leaves a will.
TESTED, *a.* [from *test*.] Tried by a test. *Shakespeare.*
TESTER, *s.* [teste, Fr. a head.]
 1 A sixpence. *Pope.*
 2 The cover of a bed.
TESTICLE, *s.* [testiculus, Lat.] Stone. *Brown.*
TESTICULAR, *a.* [from *testicle*.] Belonging to the testicles. *Ash.*
TESTIFICATION, *s.* [testificatio, Lat. from testify.] The act of witnessing. *Hooker.*
TESTIFICATOR, *s.* [testificor, Lat.] One who witnesses.
TESTIFIER, *s.* [from *testify*.] One who testifies.
TO TESTIFY, *v. n.* [testificor, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence. *Milton.*
TO TESTIFY, *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point. *John.*
TESTILY, *ad.* [from *testy*.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.
TESTIMONIAL, *s.* [testimonial, Fr. testimonium, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself. *Burnet.*
TESTIMONY, *s.* [testimonium, Lat.]
 1 Evidence given; proof by witness. *Dryden.*
 2 Public evidences. *Milton.*
 3 Open attestation; profession. *Milton.*
TO TESTIMONY, *v. a.* To witness: not used. *Shakespeare.*
TESTINESS, *s.* [from *testy*.] Moroseness; peevishness. *Locke.*
TESTUDINATED, *a.* [testudo, Lat.] Roofed arched.
TESTUDINEOUS, *a.* [testudo, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.
TESTY, *a.* [testie, Fr. testurdo, Ital.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry. *Addison.*
TETCHINESS, *s.* [from *tetchy*.] Peevishness; frowardness. *Ash.*
TETCHY, *a.* Froward; peevish. *Shakespeare.*
TETE A TETE, *s.* [Fr.] Check by jowl. *Pri.*
TETHER, *s.* See **TEDDER**. A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide. *Swift.*
TO TETHER, *v. a.* To tie up.
TETRAGONAL, *a.* [τετραγωνος.] Four square. *Brown.*
TETRAPE'TALOUS, *a.* [τεσσαρες and πεταλον.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style. *Miller.*
TETRARCH, *s.* [tetrarcha, Lat. τετραρχης.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province. *Ben Jonson.*
TETRA'RCHATE, *s.* [τετραρχια.] A Roman government of a fourth part of a province.
TETRASTICK, *s.* [τετραστιχος.] An epigram or stanza of four verses. *Pope.*
TETRICAL, *a.* [tetricus, Lat.] Froward; perverse; sour. *Knolles.*
TETTER, *s.* [teter, Sax.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm. *Shakespeare.*
TEW, *s.* [toew, a hempen rope, Dutch.]
 1 Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*
 2 An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*
TO TEW, *v. a.* [tawian, Sax.] To work; to beat so as to soften.
TEWEL, *s.* [tuyau, or tuyal, Fr.] The taper pipe fixed in the back of a forge, into which is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*
TO TEWTAW, *v. a.* [from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break. *Mortimer.*
TEXT, *s.* [textus, Lat.]
 1 That on which a comment is written. *Waller.*
 2 A sentence of scripture. *South.*

THA

TEXTILE, *a.* [*textilis*, Lat.] Woven; capable of being woven. *Wilkins.*
TEXTMAN, *s.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts. *Sanderson.*
TEXTURINE, *a.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving. *Derham.*
TEXTUARIST, *s.* [*textuaire*, Fr.] One ready
TEXTUARY, *s.* in the text of scripture; a divine well versed in scripture.
TEXTUARY, *a.* [from *text*.]
 1 Contained in the text. *Brown.*
 1 Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanville.*
TEXTURE, *s.* [*textus*, Lat.]
 1 The act of weaving. *Brown.*
 2 A web; a thing woven. *Thomson.*
 3 Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter. *Pope.*
 4 Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts. *Newton.*
THAN, *ad.* [*thanne*, Sax.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective: as I am older *than* you.
THANE, *s.* [*thegn*, Sax.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron. *Shakespeare.*
TO THANK, *v. a.* [*thancian*, Sax.]
 1 To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness. *Dryden.*
 2 It is often used in a contrary or ironical sense. *Swift.*
THANK, *s.* [*thancas*, Sax.] Acknowledgment
THANKS, *s.* paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Shakespeare.*
THANKFUL, *a.* [*thancful*, Sax.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received. *Dr.*
THANKFULLY, *ad.* With lively and grateful sense of good received. *Boyle.*
THANKFULNESS, *s.* [from *thankful*.] Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgment of good received. *Taylor.*
THANKLESS, *a.* [from *thank*.]
 1 Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment. *Pope.*
 2 Not deserving, or not likely to gain thanks. *Crashaw.*
THANKLESSNESS, *s.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received. *Donne.*
THANKOFFERING, *s.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy. *Watts.*
THANKSGIVING, *s.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy. *Hooker.*
THANKWORTHY, *a.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deserving gratitude; meritorious. *Davies.*
THARM, *s.* [*thearm*, Sax. *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.
THAT, *pron.* [*thata*, Goth. *thæt*, Sax. *dat*, Dut.] The plural of *that*, when it is demonstrative is *those*: as, *that* man is good, and *those* are mending. When it is relative, it has no plural: as the men *that* helped me are men *that* my father favoured.
 1 Not this, but the other: take *this*, and give me *that*.
 2 Which; relating to an antecedent thing: the house *that* was fired.
 3 Who; relating to an antecedent person: the man *that* spoke.
 4 It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing: he is grieved, and *that* deeply.
 5 Opposed to *this*, as *the other* to *one*.
 6 When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.
 7 Such as. *Tillotson.*
 8 That which; what. *Shakespeare.*
 9 The thing: *that* which I say is *this*.
 10 The thing which then was. *Cowley.*
 11 By way of eminence. *Cowley.*
 12 In *that*. Because. *Hooker.*
THAT, *conj.*
 1 Because: I am sorry *that* I cried.
 2 Noting a consequence: he was so frightened *that* he fled.
 3 Noting indication: show *that* he can stand.
 4 Noting a final end: work *that* they may live.

THE

THATCH, *s.* [*thace*, Saxon, straw, *Skinner*.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather. *Watts.*
TO THATCH, *v. a.* [*thaccian*, Sax.] To cover as with straw. *Dryden.*
THATCHER, *s.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw. *Swift.*
THATCHING, *s.* [from *thatch*.] The act or process of laying on straw, to keep out the rain; the straw laid on to keep out the rain. *Ash.*
TO THAW, *v. n.* [*thawan*, Sax. *degen*, Dutch.]
 1 To grow liquid after congelation; to melt. *Boyle.*
 2 To remit the cold which had caused frost.
TO THAW, *v. a.* To melt what was congealed. *Shakespeare.*
THAW, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Liquefaction of any thing congealed. *Milton.*
 2 Warmth, such as liquefies congelation. *Shak.*
THE, *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]
 1 The article noting a particular thing. *Shak.*
 2 Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse. *Daniel.*
 3 Sometimes *he* is cut off. *Cowley.*
THEATRICAL, *a.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.
THEATRE, *s.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]
 1 A place in which shows are exhibited; a play-house. *Bacon.*
 2 A place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre. *Milton.*
THEATRICK, *a.* [*theatrum*, Lat.] Scenick:
THEATRICAL, *s.* suiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre. *Pope.*
THEATRICALLY, *ad.* [from *theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage. *Swift.*
THEE. The oblique singular of *thou*.
THEFT, *s.* [from *thief*.]
 1 The act of stealing. *Cowell.*
 2 The thing stolen. *Exodus.*
THEIR, *pronoun.* [*theora*, of them, Sax.]
 1 Of them; the pronoun possessive, from *they*. *Dryden.*
 2 *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive. *Roscommon.*
THEISM, *s.* [from *theist*.] The belief that there is a God. *Shaftesbury.*
THEIST, *s.* [*θεος*.] One who believes in God. *Shaftesbury.*
THEISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a theist. *Shaf.*
THEM. The oblique of *they*.
THEME, *s.* [*theme*, Fr. from *θεμα*.]
 1 A subject on which one speaks or writes. *Ros.*
 2 A short dissertation written by boys on any topick. *Milton.*
 3 The original word whence others are derived. *Watts.*
THEMSELVES, *s.* See **THEY** and **SELF**.
 1 These very persons. *Hooker.*
 2 The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.
THEN, *ad.* [*than*, Goth. *than*, Sax. *dan*, Dutch.]
 1 At that time. *Clarendon.*
 2 Afterward; immediately afterward; soon afterward. *Bacon.*
 3 In that case; in consequence. *Dryden.*
 4 Therefore; for this reason. *Milton.*
 5 At another time; as, now and *then*, at one time and another. *L'Estrange.*
 6 That time. *Milton.*
THENCE, *ad.*
 1 From that place. *Milton.*
 2 From that time. *Isaiah.*
 3 For that reason. *Milton.*
THENCEFORTH, *ad.* [*thence* and *forth*.] From that time. *Milton.*
THENCEFORWARD, *ad.* [*thence* and *forward*.] On from that time. *Kettlewell.*
THEOCRACY, *s.* [*theocratie*, Fr. *θεος* and *κρατος*.] Government immediately superintended by God. *Burnet.*
THEOCRATICK, *a.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *θεος* and *κρατος*.]
THEOCRATICAL, *s.* [*theocracy*.] Relating to a government administered by God. *Burnet.*
THEODOLITE, *s.* A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

THE

THEO'GONY, *s.* [θεογονία.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*
THEO'LOGER, *s.* [theologien, Fr. theologus, Lat.] A divine; a professor of divinity. *Mr. ton.*
THEO'LOGICAL, *a.* [theologia, Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity. *Swift.*
THEO'LOGICALLY, *ad.* According to the principles of theology.
THEO'LOGIST, *s.* [theologus, Lat.] A divine; one studious in the science of divinity. *Dryden.*
THEO'LOGUE, *s.* [from theology.] To act the part of a divine. *Cole.*
THEO'LOGY, *s.* [theologie, Fr. θεολογία.] Divinity.
THEO'MACHIST, *s.* He who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*
THEO'MACHY, *s.* [θεός and μάχη.] The fight against the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*
THEO'RBO, *s.* [tiorba, Ital.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*
THE'OREM, *s.* [θεωρημα.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth. *Graunt.*
THEOREMATICAL, *a.* [from theorem.] Comprised in theorems;
THEOREMATICK, *s.* consisting in theorems.
THEOREMICK, *s.* [from theorem.] One who invents theorems. *Ash.*
THEORETICAL, *a.* [theoretique, Fr. from θεωρητικός; and theorique, Fr. from θεωρία.] Speculative;
THEORETICK, *s.* depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation. *Boyle.*
THEORICAL, *a.* [from theoretick, and theorick.] Speculatively; not practically.
THEORICALLY, *ad.* [from theoretick, and theorick.] Speculatively; not practically.
THEORICK, *s.* [from the adjective.] Speculation; not practice. *Shakespeare.*
THEORIST, *s.* [from theory.] A speculatist; one given to speculation. *Addison.*
THE'ORY, *s.* [theorie, Fr. θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind. *Bacon.*
THERAPEUTICK, *a.* [θεραπευτικός.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases. *Watts.*
THERE, *ad.* [thar, Gothick; thær, Sax.]
 1 In that place. *Pope.*
 2 It is opposed to *here*. *Milton.*
 3 An exclamation directing something at a distance. *Dryden.*
 4 In composition it means *that*.
THEREABOUT, *ad.* [there and about; there-
THEREABOUTS, *s.* abouts is therefore less proper.]
 1 Near that place. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Nearly; near that number, quantity or state. *Suckling.*
 3 Concerning that matter. *Luke.*
THEREAFTER, *ad.* [there and after.] According to that; accordingly. *Peacham.*
THEREAT, *ad.* [there and at.]
 1 At that; on that account. *Hooker.*
 2 At that place. *Matthew.*
THEREBY, *ad.* [there and by.] By that; by means of that; in consequence of that. *Spencer.*
THEREFORE, *ad.* [there and fore.]
 1 For that; for this; for this reason. *Shakesp.*
 2 Consequently. *Wes.*
 3 In return for this; in recompence for this or for that. *Matthew.*
THEREFROM, *ad.* [there and from.] From that; from this. *Joshua.*
THEREIN, *ad.* [there and in.] In that; in this. *Bacon.*
THEREINTO, *ad.* [there and into.] Into that. *Bacon.*
THEREOF, *ad.* [there and of.] Of that; of this. *Hooker.*
THEREON, *ad.* [there and on.] On that. *Sh.*
THEREOUT, *ad.* [there and out.] Out of that. *Spencer.*

THI

THERETO, *ad.* [there and to, or unto.] To that. *Tillotson.*
THEREUNTO, *ad.* [there and under.] Under that. *Raleigh.*
THEREUPON, *ad.* [there and upon.]
 1 Upon that; in consequence of that. *Swift.*
 2 Immediately.
THERewith, *ad.* [there and with.]
 1 With that. *Hooker.*
 2 Immediately.
THERewithal, *ad.* [there and withal.]
 1 Over and above. *Daniel.*
 2 At the same time. *Shakespeare.*
 3 With that. *Spenser.*
THERIACAL, *a.* [θεριακά.] Medicinal; physical. *Bacon.*
THERMOMETER, *s.* [θερμος and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter. *Brown.*
THERMOMETRICAL, *a.* [from thermometer.] Relating to the measure of heat. *Cheyne.*
THERMOSCOPE, *s.* [θερμος and σκοπεον.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered. *Arbuthnot.*
THESE, *pronoun.* The plural of *this*.
 1 Opposed to *those*. *Dryden.*
 2 *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first. *Woodward.*
THE'SIS, *s.* [these, Fr. θέσις.] A position; something laid down affirmatively or negatively. *Prior.*
THE'SMOTHETE, *s.* [thesmothete, Fr. θεσμοθετης.] A lawgiver.
THE'URGY, *s.* [θεουργία.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*
THEW, *s.* [theaw, Sax.]
 1 Quality; manners: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 2 In Shakespeare it seems to signify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon *theow*, the thigh.
THE'WED, *a.* [from *thew*.] Educated; habituated; accustomed: obsolete. *Spenser.*
THEY, *pronoun.* In the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he*, or *she*. [thi, Saxon.]
 1 The men; the women; the persons. *Shak.*
 2 Those men; those women: opposed to some others. *Prior.*
 3 [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it*.] The things. *Prior.*
THI'BLE, *s.* A slice; a scummer; a spatula. *Ainsworth.*
THICK, *a.* [thicce, Sax. thickur, Islandick.]
 1 Not thin.
 2 Dense; not rare; gross; crass. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent. *Temple.*
 4 Great in circumference; not slender. *Deut.*
 5 Deep; noting the third dimension: as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches thick.
 6 Noting comparative bulk: as, the door was three inches thick.
 7 Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission. *Wotton.*
 8 Close; not divided by much; space crowded. *Addison.*
 9 Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other. *Dryden.*
 10 Coarse; not thin. *Bacon.*
 11 Without proper intervals of articulation. *Sh.*
THICK, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1 The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest. *Knolles.*
 2 A thicket; a place full of bushes. *Drayton.*
 3 Thick and thin. Whatever is in the way. *Hud.*
THICK, *ad.*
 1 Frequently; fast. *Denham.*
 2 Closely. *Norris.*
 3 To a great depth. *Addison.*
 4 Thick and threefold. In quick succession; in great numbers. *L'Estrange.*
To THICKEN, *v. a.* [from thick.]
 1 To make thick.
 2 To make close; to fill up interstices. *Woodw.*
 3 To condense; to make to concrete. *Arbuth.*
 4 To strengthen; to confirm. *Shakespeare.*

THI

- 5 To make frequent.
6 To make close or numerous.
To THICKEN, v. n.
1 To grow thick.
2 To grow dense or muddy. *Shakespeare.*
3 To concrete; to be consolidated. *Prior.*
4 To grow close or numerous. *Tatler.*
5 To grow thick. *Addison.*
THICKET, s. [*thicetu, Sax.*] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse. *Shak.*
THICKLY, ad. [*from thick.*]
1 Deeply; to a great quantity. *Boyle.*
2 Closely; in quick succession.
THICKNESS, s. [*from thick.*]
1 The state of being thick; density.
2 Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed. *Boyle.*
3 Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth. *Bacon.*
4 Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude. *Bacon.*
5 Imperviousness; closeness. *Addison.*
6 Want of sharpness; want of quickness. *Hold.*
THICK-SCULLED, a. Dull; stupid. *Dryden.*
THICKSET, a. [*thick and set.*] Close planted. *Grew.*
THICKSKIN, s. [*thick and skin.*] A coarse gross man; a mumskull. *Shakespeare.*
THIEF, s. [*thief, Sax. dief, Dutch.*]
1 One who takes by secrecy what belongs to another. *John.*
2 An excrescence in the snuff of a candle. *May.*
THIEF-CATCHER, s. [*thief and catch, lead, take.*] One whose business is to detect thieves.
THIEF-LEADER, s.
THIEF-TAKER, s. *Brampton.*
To THIEVE, v. n. [*from thief.*] To steal; to practise theft.
THIEVERY, s. [*from thief.*]
1 The practice of stealing; theft. *South.*
2 That which is stolen. *Shakespeare.*
THIEVISH, a. [*from thief.*]
1 Given to stealing; practising theft. *Addison.*
2 Secret; sly, acting by stealth. *Shakespeare.*
THIEVISHLY, ad. Like a thief. *Tusser.*
THIEVISHNESS, s. [*from thievish.*] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.
THIGH, s. [*theow, Sax. thico, Islandick.*] The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The thigh bone is the longest of all the bones in the body. *Quincy.*
THILK, pronoun. [*thilc, Saxon.*] That same; obsolete. *Spenser.*
THILL, s. [*thille, Sax.*] The shafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the last horse is placed. *Mortimer.*
THILL-HORSE, s. [*thill and horse.*] The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts. *Shakespeare.*
THIMBLE, s. [*from thumb bell. Minshew.*] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle. *Shakespeare.*
THIME, s. [*thymus, Lat. thym, Fr.*] A fragrant herb: properly thyme. *Spenser.*
THIN, a. [*thinn, Sax. thunner, Islandick.*]
1 Not thick. *Exodus.*
2 Rare; not dense. *Bacon.*
3 Not close; separate by large spaces. *Roscom.*
4 Not closely compacted or accumulated. *Gen.*
5 Exile; small. *Dryden.*
6 Not coarse; not gross in substance. *Addison.*
7 Not abounding.
8 Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim. *L'Estrange.*
THIN, ad. Not thickly. *Milton.*
To THIN, v. a. [*from the adjective.*]
1 To make thin or rare; to make less thick. *Arbuthnot.*
2 To make less close or numerous. *Dryden.*
3 To attenuate. *Blackmore.*
THINE, pronoun. [*thein, Gothick; thin, Sax.*] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of thou. It is used for thy when the substantive is divided from it: as, this is thy house; this house is thine.
THING, s. [*thing, Sax. ding, Dutch.*]
1 Whatever is; not a person. *Shakespeare.*

THI

- 2 It is used in contempt. *Swift.*
3 It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity. *Shakespeare.*
4 It is used by Shakespeare once in a sense of honour.
To THINK, v. n. pret. *thought.* [*thankgan, Goth. thencean, Sax.*]
1 To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate. *Dryden.*
2 To judge; to conclude. *Daniel.*
3 To intend. *Shakespeare.*
4 To imagine; to fancy. *Burnet.*
5 To muse; to meditate. *Dryden.*
6 To recollect; to observe. *Shakespeare.*
7 To judge; to be of opinion. *Swift.*
8 To consider; to doubt. *Bentley.*
9 To think on. To contrive; to light upon by meditation. *Swift.*
10 To think of. To estimate. *Locke.*
To THINK, v. a.
1 To imagine; to imagine in the mind; to conceive. *Shakespeare.*
2 To believe; to esteem. *Milton.*
3 To think much. To grudge. *Milton.*
4 To think scorn. To disdain. *Esther.*
THINKER, s. [*from think.*] One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke.*
THINKING, s. [*from think.*] Imagination; cogitation; judgment. *Addison.*
THINLY, ad. [*from thin.*]
1 Not thickly.
2 Not closely; not numerously. *Dryden.*
THINNESS, s. [*from thin.*]
1 The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity. *Newton.*
2 Paucity; scarcity. *Dryden.*
3 Rareness; not spissitude. *South.*
THIRD, a. [*thirthis, Sax.*] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.
THIRD, s. [*from the adjective.*]
1 The third part. *Addison.*
2 The sixtieth part of a second. *Holder.*
THIRDBOROUGH, s. [*third and borough.*] An under constable.
THIRDLY, ad. In a third place. *Bacon.*
To THIRL, v. a. [*thirlian, Sax.*] To pierce; to perforate: now thrill. *Ainsworth.*
THIRST, s. [*thyrst, Sax. dorst, Dutch.*]
1 The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink. *Arbuthnot.*
2 Eagerness; vehement desire. *Fairfax.*
3 Drought. *Milton.*
To THIRST, v. n. [*thyrstan, Sax.*]
1 To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst. *Milton.*
2 To have a vehement desire for any thing. *Locke.*
To THIRST, v. a. To want to drink. *Prior.*
THIRSTINESS, s. [*from thirst.*] The state of being thirsty. *Wotton.*
THIRSTING, s. [*from thirst.*] A desire of drinking; a vehement desire.
THIRSTY, a. [*thurstig, Sax.*]
1 Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. *Rowe.*
2 Possessed with any vehement desire; as, blood thirsty.
THIRTEEN, a. [*threotine, Sax.*] Ten and three.
THIRTEENTH, a. [*from thirteen, threoteoth, Sax.*] The third after the tenth.
THIRTIETH, a. [*from thirty, thrittegotha, Sax.*] The tenth thrice told.
THIRTY, a. [*thrittig, Sax.*] Thrice ten.
THIS, pronoun. [*this, Sax.*]
1 That which is present; what is now mentioned. *Shakespeare.*
2 The next future. *Genesis.*
3 This is used for this time. *Dryden.*
4 The last past. *Dryden.*
5 It is often opposed to that. *Pope.*
6 When this and that respect a former sentence, this relates to the latter, that to the former member. See THOSE. *Hooker.*
7 Sometimes it is opposed to the other. *Dryd.*
THISTLE, s. [*thistel, Sax.*] A prickly weed growing in corn fields. *Miller.*

THO

- THISTLE** *golden, s.* A plant. *Miller.*
THISTLY, *ad.* [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with thistles. *Thomson.*
THITHER, *ad.* [*thither*, Sax.]
 1 To that place; opposed to *hither*. *Denham.*
 2 To that end; to that point.
THITHERTO, *ad.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; so far.
THITHERWARD, *ad.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Toward that place. *Milton.*
THO, *ad.* [*thonne*, Sax.]
 1 Then. *Spenser.*
 2 *Tho'* contracted for *though*.
TO THOLE, *v. n.* To wait a while. *Ainsworth.*
THONG, *s.* [*thrang*, *throng*, Sax.] A strap or string of leather. *Dryden.*
THORACICK, *a.* [*thorax*, Lat.] Belonging to the breast. *Arbuthnot.*
THORAL, *a.* [*thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe.*
THORN, *s.* [*thaurns*, Goth. *thorn*, Sax.]
 1 A prickly tree of several kinds. *Genesis.*
 2 A prickle growing on the thorn bush. *Milton.*
 3 Any thing troublesome. *Southern.*
THORNAAPPLE, *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
THORNBAC, *s.* A sea fish. *Arbuthnot.*
THORNBUT, *s.* A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*
THORNY, *a.* [from *thorn*.]
 1 Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly. *Dryden.*
 2 Pricking; vexatious. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Difficult; perplexing. *Spenser.*
THOROUGH, *preposition.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables.]
 1 By way of making passage or penetration.
 2 By means of. *Shakespeare.*
THOROUGH, *a.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the prep. commonly *through*.]
 1 Complete; full; perfect. *Clarendon.*
 2 Passing through. *Bacon.*
THOROUGHFARE, *s.* [*thorough* and *fare*.] A passage through; a passage without any stop or let. *Shakespeare.*
THOROUGHLY, *ad.* [from *thorough*.] Completely; fully. *Dryden.*
THOROUGHPA'CED, *a.* [*thorough* and *pace*.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughsped. *Swift.*
THOROUGHSPED, *a.* [*thorough* and *sped*.] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced. *Swift.*
THOROUGHSTITCH, *ad.* [*thorough* and *stitch*.] Completely; fully. *L'Estrange.*
THORP, *s.* *Thorp*, *thorp*, *threp*, *trep*, *trop*, are all from the Saxon *thorp*, which signifies a village. *Gibson.*
THOSE, *pronoun.*
 1 The plural of *that*.
 2 *Those* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun. *Cowley.*
THOU, *pronoun.* [*thu*, Sax. in the oblique cases singular *thee*, *the*, Sax. in the plural *ye*, *ge*, Sax. in the oblique cases plural *you*, *cow*, Sax.]
 You is now commonly used for the nominative plural.
 1 The second pronoun personal. *Shakespeare.*
 2 It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. *Cowley.*
TO THOU, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with familiarity. *Shakespeare.*
THOUGH, *conj.* [*theah*, Sax. *thauh*, Goth.]
 1 Notwithstanding that, although. *Watts.*
 2 *As though*. As if; like as if. *Genesis.*
 3 It is used at the end of a sentence in familiar language; however; yet. *Dryden.*
THOUGHT. The pret and part. pass. of *think*.
THOUGHT, *s.* [from the pret. of *to think*.]
 1 The operation of the mind; the act of thinking. *Prior.*
 2 Idea; image formed in the mind. *Milton.*
 3 Sentiment; fancy; imagery. *Dryden.*
 4 Reflection; particular consideration. *Shak.*
 5 Conception; preconceived notion. *Milton.*
 6 Opinion; judgment. *Pope.*
 7 Meditation; serious consideration. *Roscom.*
 8 Design; purpose. *Jeremiah.*
 9 Silent contemplation. *Shakespeare.*

THR

- 10 Solicitude; care; concern. *Milton.*
 11 Expectation. *Shakespeare.*
 12 A small degree; a small quantity. *Swift.*
THOUGHTFUL, *a.* [*thought* and *full*.]
 1 Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. *Dryden.*
 2 Attentive; careful. *Philips.*
 3 Promoting meditation; favourable to musing. *Pope.*
 4 Anxious; solicitous. *Prior.*
THOUGHTFULLY, *ad.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.
THOUGHTFULNESS, *s.* [from *thoughtful*.]
 1 Deep meditation. *Blackmore.*
 2 Anxiety; solicitude.
THOUGHTLESS, *a.* [from *thought*.]
 1 Airy; gay; dissipated.
 2 Negligent; careless. *Rogers.*
 3 Stupid; dull. *Dryden.*
THOUGHTLESSLY, *ad.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth.*
THOUGHTLESSNESS, *s.* [from *thoughtless*.]
 Want of thought; absence of thought.
THOUGHTSICK, *a.* [*thought* and *sick*.] Uneasy with reflection. *Shakespeare.*
THOUSAND, *a. or s.* [*thusend*, Sax.]
 1 The number of ten hundred.
 2 Proverbially, a great number. *Spenser.*
THOUSANDTH, *a.* [from *thousand*.] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand; proverbially, very numerous.
THOWL, *s.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Ainsie.*
THRALLDOM, *s.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery; servitude. *Sandys.*
THRALL, *s.* [*thral*, Sax.]
 1 A slave; one who is in the power of another. *Milton.*
 2 Bondage; state of slavery or confinement. *Hudibras.*
TO THRALL, *v. a.* To enslave; to bring into the power of another; out of use. *Donne.*
THRAPPLE, *s.* The windpipe of any animal; the throttle.
TO THRASH, *v. n.* [*tharsean*, Sax.]
 1 To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Shak.*
 2 To beat; to drub. *Shakespeare.*
TO THRASH, *v. n.* To labour; to drudge. *Dr.*
THRASHER, *s.* [from *thrash*.] One who thrashes corn. *Locke.*
THRASHINGFLOOR, *s.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Dryden.*
THRASONICAL, *a.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging. *Shakesp.*
THRAVE, *s.* [*thraf*, Sax.]
 1 A herd; a drove; out of use.
 2 The number of two dozen.
THREAD, *s.* [*thrad*, Sax. *draed*, Dutch.]
 1 A small line; a small twist. *South.*
 2 Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenour. *Burnet.*
TO THREAD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To pass through with a thread. *Sharp.*
 2 To pass through; to pierce through. *Shak.*
THRE'ADBARE, *a.* [*thread* and *bare*.]
 1 Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked thread. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Worn out; trite. *Child.*
THRE'ADEN, *a.* [from *thread*.] Made of thread. *Shakespeare.*
TO THREAP, *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainsworth.*
THREAT, *s.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill. *Shakespeare.*
TO THREAT. } *v. a.* [*threatian*, Sax.]
TO THREATEN, }
 1 To menace; to denounce evil. *Milton.*
 2 To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by showing evil. *Pope.*
 3 To menace by action. *Dryden.*
THREATENER, *s.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that threatens. *Milton.*
THREATENING, *s.* [from *threaten*.] A menace; a denunciation of evil. *Law.*
THREATENINGLY, *ad.* [from *threaten*.] With menace; in a threatening manner. *Shakesp.*

THR

THREATFUL, *a.* [*threat* and *full.*] Full of threats; minacious. *Spenser.*

THREE, *a.* [*thrie*, Sax.]

- 1 Two and one.
- 2 Proverbially, a small number. *Shakespeare.*

THREEFOLD, *a.* [*threofold*, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three. *Pope.*

THREEPENNY, *s.* [*three* and *pence.*] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny. *Shak.*

THREEPENNY, *a.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vulgar; mean.

THREEPILE, *s.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet. *Shakespeare.*

THREEPILED, *a.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another. *Shakespeare.*

THRESCO'RE, *s.* [*three* and *score.*] Thrice twenty; sixty. *Dryden.*

THRENO'DY, *s.* [*ἄρηνωδία*.] A song of lamentation.

THRESH, *s.* [properly *thrasher.*] *Dods.*

THRESHOLD, *s.* [*threscwald*, Sax.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door. *Shakespeare.*

THREW. The pret. of *throw*.

THRICE, *ad.* [from *three.*]

- 1 Three times. *Spenser.*
- 2 A word of amplification. *Dryden.*

To THIRD, *v. a.* [corrupted from *thread.*] To slide through a narrow passage. *Pope.*

THRIFT, *s.* [from *thrive.*]

- 1 Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering. *Sidney.*
- 2 Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry. *Dr.*
- 3 A plant.

THRIFTILY, *ad.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugally; parsimoniously. *Swift.*

THRIFTINESS, *s.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugality; husbandry. *Wotton.*

THRIFTLESS, *a.* [from *thrift.*] Profuse; extravagant. *Spenser.*

THRIFTY, *a.* [from *thrift.*]

- 1 Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish. *Sm.*
- 2 Well husbanded. *Shakespeare.*

To THRILL, *v. a.* [*thyrlian*, Sax.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill. *Milton.*

To THRILL, *v. n.*

- 1 To have the quality of piercing. *Spenser.*
- 2 To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound. *Spenser.*
- 3 To feel a sharp tingling sensation. *Shak.*
- 4 To pass with a tingling sensation. *Addison.*

To THRIVE, *v. n.* pret. *throve*, *thrived*; part. *thriven*. [perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *thron*, Islandick, *to increase.*] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired. *Watts.*

THRIVER, *s.* [from *thrive.*] One that prospers; one that grows rich. *Hayward.*

THRIVINGLY, *ad.* [from *thriving.*] In a prosperous way.

THRO'. Contracted by barbarians from *through*. *Dryden.*

THROAT, *s.* [*throta*, *throta*, Sax.]

- 1 The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 The main road of any place. *Thomson.*
- 3 To cut the throat. To murder; to kill by violence. *L'Estrange.*

THROATPIPE, *s.* [*throat* and *pipe.*] The weapon; the wind pipe.

THROATWORT, *s.* [*digitalis.*] Fox-glove.

To THROB, *v. n.*

- 1 To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or distress. *Smith.*
- 2 To beat; to palpitate. *Wiseman.*

THROB, *s.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation. *Addison.*

THROBBING, *s.* [from *throb.*] The act of heaving; a palpitation; the rising of the heart with sorrow. *Ask.*

THROE, *s.* [*throwian*, to suffer, Sax.]

- 1 The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children. *Milton.*
- 2 Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle. *Spenser.*

THR

To THROE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies. *Shakespeare.*

THRONE, *s.* [*thronus*, Lat. *θρόνος*.]

- 1 A royal seat; the seat of a king. *Druden.*
- 2 The seat of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*

To THRONE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthroned; to set on a royal seat. *Pope.*

THRONG, *s.* [*thrang*, Sax.] A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other. *Dryden.*

To THRONG, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Shakesp.*

To THRONG, *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults. *Milton.*

THROSTLE, *s.* [*throstle*, Sax.] The thrush; a small singing bird. *Walton.*

THROTTLE, *s.* [from *throat.*] The windpipe; the larynx. *Brown.*

To THROTTLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath. *Dryden.*

THROVE. The pret. of *thrive*.

THROUGH, *prep.* [*thurh*, Sax. *door*, Dutch.]

- 1 From end to end of; along the whole mass or compass. *Dryden.*
- 2 Noting passage: the bullet passed through the board. *Newton.*
- 3 By transmission. *Temple.*
- 4 By means of: he was advanced through his friends. *Prior.*

THROUGH, *ad.*

- 1 From one end or side to the other. *Bacon.*
- 2 To the end of any thing. *South.*

THROUGHbred, *a.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thoroughbred*.] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grew.*

THROUGHLIGHTED, *a.* [*through* and *light.*] Lighted on both sides. *Wotton.*

THROUGHLY, *ad.* [from *through*.] It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.]

- 1 Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. *Spens.*
- 2 Without reserve; sincerely. *Tillotson.*

THROUGHOUT, *prep.* [*through* and *out.*] Quite through; in every part of. *Bacon.*

THROUGHOUT, *ad.* Every where; in every part. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPACED, *a.* [*through* and *pace.*] Perfect; complete. *More.*

THROW, *v. a.* [pret. *threw*; part. pass. *thrown*. [*throwan*, Sax.]]

- 1 To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force. *Knolles.*
- 2 To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. *Berkley.*
- 3 To lay carelessly, or in haste. *Clarendon.*
- 4 To venture at dice. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 To cast; to strip; to put off. *Shakespeare.*
- 6 To emit in any careless or vehement manner. *Watts.*
- 7 To spread in haste. *Pope.*
- 8 To overturn in wrestling. *South.*
- 9 To drive; to send by force. *Dryden.*
- 10 To make to act at a distance. *Shakespeare.*
- 11 To repose. *Taylor.*
- 12 To change by any kind of violence. *Addison.*
- 13 [From *tornare*, Lat.] To turn, as balls thrown in a lathe. *Ainsworth.*
- 14 To throw away. To lose; to spend in vain. *Dr.*
- 15 To throw away. To reject. *Taylor.*
- 16 To throw by. To reject; to lay aside as of no use. *Ben Jonson.*
- 17 To throw down. To subvert; to overturn. *Ad.*
- 18 To throw off. To expel. *Arbuthnot.*
- 19 To throw off. To reject; to discard. *Sprat.*
- 20 To throw out. To exert; to bring forth into act. *Addison.*
- 21 To throw out. To distance; to leave behind. *Addison.*
- 22 To throw out. To eject; to expel. *Swift.*
- 23 To throw out. To reject; to exclude. *Swift.*
- 24 To throw up. To resign angrily. *Addison.*
- 25 To throw up. To emit; to reject; to bring up. *Arbuthnot.*

To THROW, *v. n.*

- 1 To perform the act of casting.
- 2 To cast dice.

THU

TIC

3 To throw about. To cast about; to try expedients. *Spenser.*

THROW, s. [from the verb.]

1 A cast; the act of casting or throwing. *Add.*

2 A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast. *Bentley.*

3 The space to which any thing is thrown. *Add.*

4 Stroke; blow. *Spenser.*

5 Effort; violent sally. *Addison.*

6 The agony of childbirth: in this sense it is written *throe*. *Dryden.*

THROWER, s. [from *throw*.] One that throws. *Shakespeare.*

THRUM, s. [*thraum*, Islandick.]

1 The ends of weavers threads.

2 Any coarse yarn. *Shakespeare.*

To **THRUM, v. a.** To grate; to play coarsely. *Dryden.*

THRUSH, s. [*thrisc*, Sax.]

1 A small singing bird. *Carew.*

2 Small ulcerations which appear first in the mouth; but they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts; the nearer they approach to a white colour, the less dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

To **THRUST, v. a.** [*trusito*, Lat.]

1 To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies. *Revelation.*

2 To push; to move with violence. *Spenser.*

3 To stab. *Numbers.*

4 To compress. *Judges.*

5 To impel; to urge. *Shakespeare.*

6 To obtrude; to intrude. *Locke.*

To **THRUST, v. n.**

1 To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon.

2 To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence. *Dryden.*

3 To intrude. *Rowe.*

4 To push forward; to come violently; to throng; to press. *Knolles.*

THRUST, s. [from the verb.]

1 Hostile attack with any pointed weapon. *Dry.*

2 Assault; attack. *More.*

THRUSTER, s. [from *thrust*.] He that thrusts.

THRUSTLE, s. [from *thrash*.] The thrush; the thristle. *Gay.*

To **THRYFALLOW, v. a.** [*thrice* and *fallow*.]

To give the third ploughing in summer. *Tuss.*

THUMB, s. [*thuma*, Sax.] The short strong finger answering to the other four. *Broome.*

To **THUMB, v. n.** To handle awkwardly.

THUMB-BAND, s. [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Mortimer.*

THUMBSTALL, s. [*thumb* and *stall*.] A thimble.

THUMP, s. [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dull blow with something blunt. *Dryden.*

To **THUMP, v. a.** To beat with dull heavy blows. *Shakespeare.*

To **THUMP, v. n.** To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow. *Hudibras.*

THUMPER, s. [from *thump*.] The person or thing that thumps.

THUMPING, s. [from *thump*.] The act of beating with dull heavy blows; the sound of dull heavy blows. *Ash.*

THUNDER, s. [*thunder*, *thunor*, Sax. *donder*, Dutch.]

1 Thunder is a bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with a very rapid velocity through the air, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Muschenbreck.*

2 In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both. *Shakespeare.*

3 Any loud noise or tumultuous violence. *Rowe.*

To **THUNDER, v. n.** [from the noun.]

1 To make thunder. *Shakespeare.*

2 To make a loud or terrible noise. *Pope.*

To **THUNDER, v. a.**

1 To emit with noise and terror. *Dryden.*

2 To publish any denunciation or threat. *Ayl.*

THUNDERBOLT, s. [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.]

1 Lightning; the arrows of heaven. *Addison.*

2 Fulmination; denunciation: properly ecclesiastical. *Hakewill.*

THUNDERCLAP, s. [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thunder. *Dryden.*

THUNDERER, s. [from *thunder*.] The power that thunders. *Waller.*

THUNDEROUS, a. [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder. *Milton.*

THUNDERSHOWER, s. [*thunder* and *shower*.] A rain accompanied with thunder. *Stillingfl.*

THUNDERSTONE, s. [*thunder* and *stone*.] A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shakespeare.*

To **THUNDERSTRIKE, v. a.** [*thunder* and *strike*.]

1 To blast or hurt with lightning. *Sidney.*

2 To astonish with any thing terrible. *Chapm.*

THURIFEROUS, a. [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION, s. [*thuris* and *facio*, Lat.]

The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense. *Stillingfleet.*

THURSDAY, s. [*thorsgday*, Dan. from *Thor*. Thor was the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the supreme Deity under his name. *Stillingfleet*.] The fifth day of the week.

THUS, ad. [*thus*, Sax.]

1 In this manner; in this wise. *Dryden.*

2 To this degree; to this quantity. *Wake.*

To **THWACK, v. a.** [*thaccian*, Sax.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thrash; to bang. *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK, s. [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow. *Hudibras.*

THWART, a. [*thwyr*, Sax. *dwars*, Dutch.]

1 Transverse; cross to something else. *Milton.*

2 Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

To **THWART, v. a.**

1 To cross; to lie or come cross any thing. *Tho.*

2 To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene. *Pope.*

To **THWART, v. n.** To be in opposition to. *Lo.*

THWARTINGLY, ad. [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with opposition.

THY, pronoun. [*thin*, Sax.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee; the possessive of *thou*. See **THOU**.

THYNE wood, s. A precious wood. *Revelation.*

THYME, s. [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

THYSELF, pronoun reciprocal. [*thy* and *self*.]

1 It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb. *Shakespeare.*

2 In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative. *Dryden.*

TIAR, s. [*tiara*, Lat.] A dress for the head;

TIA'RA, s. a diadem. *Pope.*

TI'BIAL, s. [*tibia*, Lat.] Belonging to a pipe. *Ash.*

To **TICE, v. a.** [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure. *Herbert.*

TICK, s. [contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored.]

1 Score; trust. *Hudibras.*

2 [From *tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep. *Shakespeare.*

3 The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To **TICK, v. n.** [from the noun.]

1 To run on score.

2 To trust; to score. *Arbuthnot.*

TICKEN, s. [The same with *tick*.] A sort of strong linen for bedding. *Bai.*

TICKING, s. of strong linen for bedding. *Bai.*

TICKET, s. [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which, admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged. *Spenser.*

To **TICKLE, v. a.** [*titillo*, Lat.]

1 To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches. *Dryden.*

2 To please by slight gratifications. *Locke.*

To **TICKLE, v. n.** To feel titillation. *Spenser.*

TICKLE, a. Tottering; unfixed; unstable; easily overthrown. *Shakespeare.*

TICKLISH, a. [from *tickle*.]

1 Sensible to titillation; easily tickled. *Bacon.*

TIG

- Tottering; uncertain; unfixed. *Woodward.*
 3 Difficult; nice. *Swift.*
 TI'CKLISHLY, * *ad.* [from *ticklish*.] In a ticklish manner. *Ash.*
 TI'CKLISHNESS, *s.* [from *ticklish*.] The state of being ticklish.
 TI'CKTACK, *s.* [*trictrac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*
 TID, *a.* [*tydder*, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.
 TI'DBIT, *s.* [*tid* and *bit*.] A dainty.
 To TI'DDER, *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To use tenderly;
 To TI'DDLE, *v.* to fondle.
 TIDE, *s.* [*tyd*, Sax. *tijd*, Dutch and Islandick.]
 1 Time; season; while. *Spenser.*
 2 Alternate ebb and flow of the sea. That motion of the water called *tide*, is a rising and falling of the sea; the cause of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is the nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from east to west, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*
 3 Commotion; violent confluence. *Bacon.*
 4 Stream; course. *Philips.*
 To TIDE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream. *Dryden.*
 To TIDE, *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide. *Philips.*
 TI'DEGATE, *s.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.
 TI'DESMAN, *s.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tidewaiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid. *Bailey.*
 TI'DEWAITER, *s.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse. *Swift.*
 TI'DILY, *ad.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; readily.
 TI'DINESS, *s.* [from *tidy*.] Neatness; readiness.
 TI'DINGS, *s.* [*tidan*, Sax. to happen.] News; an account of something that has happened; incidents related. *Rogers.*
 TI'DY, *a.* [*tidt*, Islandick.]
 1 Seasonable. *Tusser.*
 2 Neat; ready. *Gay.*
 To TIE, *v. a.* [*tian*, *tigan*, Sax.]
 1 To bind; to fasten with a knot. *Knolles.*
 2 To knit; to complicate. *Burnet.*
 3 To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted. *Fairfax.*
 4 To hinder; to obstruct. *Waller.*
 5 To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. *Hooker.*
 TIE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Knot; fastening.
 2 Bond; obligation. *Waller.*
 TI'ER, * *s.* [from *tye*.] One that ties. *Ash.*
 TIER, *s.* [*tiere*, *tieire*, old Fr. *tuyer*, Dutch.] A row; a rank. *Knolles.*
 TIERCE, *s.* [*tiers*, *tiercier*, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *Ben Jonson.*
 TI'ERCET, *s.* [*tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.
 TIFF, *s.* (A low word.)
 1 Liquor; drink. *Philips.*
 2 A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.
 To TIFF, *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.
 TI'FFANY, *s.* [*tiffer*, old Fr. to dress up.] Very thin silk. *Brown.*
 TIGE, *s.* (In architecture.) The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*
 TI'GER, *s.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Lat.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind. *Peacham.*
 TIGHT, *a.* [*dicht*, Dutch.]
 1 Tense; close; not loose. *Moxon.*
 2 Free from fluttering rags; less than neat. *Sw.*
 To TI'GHTEN, *v. a.* [from *tight*.] To straighten; to make close.
 TI'GHTER, *s.* [from *tighten*.] A riband or string by which women straiten their clothes.

TIM

- TI'GHTLY, *ad.* [from *tight*.]
 1 Closely; not loosely.
 2 Neatly; not idly. *Dryden.*
 TI'GHTNESS, *s.* [from *tight*.]
 1 Closeness; not looseness. *Woodward.*
 2 Neatness.
 TI'GRESS, *s.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger. *Addison.*
 TIKE, *s.* [*tik*, Swed. *teke*, Dutch.]
 1 The louse of dogs or sheep; a tick. *Bacon.*
 2 [From *tijk*, Runick, a little dog.] It is in Shakespeare the name of a dog.
 TILE, *s.* [*tigle*, Sax. *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, Fr.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses. *Moxon.*
 To TILE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To cover with tiles. *Bacon.*
 2 To cover as tiles. *Donne.*
 TI'LER, *s.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles. *Bacon.*
 TI'LING, *s.* [from *tile*.] The roof covered with tiles. *Luke.*
 TILL, *s.* A money box in a shop. *Swift.*
 TILL, *prep.* [*til*, Sax.]
 1 To the time of. *Cowley.*
 2 Till now. To the present time. *Milton.*
 3 Till then. To that time. *Milton.*
 TILL, *conj.*
 1 To the time when. *Dryden.*
 2 To the degree that. *Taylor.*
 To TILL, *v. a.* [*tylian*, Sax. *tenlen*, Dut.] To cultivate; to husband: commonly used of the husbandry of the plough. *Milton.*
 TI'LLABLE, *a.* [from *till*.] Arable; fit for the plough. *Carew.*
 TI'LLAGE, *s.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; the act or practice of ploughing or culture. *Bacon.*
 TI'LLER, *s.* [from *till*.]
 1 Husbandman; ploughman. *Carew.*
 2 The rudder of a boat.
 3 A till; a small drawer. *Dryden.*
 TI'LLING, * *s.* [from *till*.] The act of ploughing and sowing land. *Ash.*
 TI'LLYFALLY, *ad.* A word used formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. *Shakesp.*
 TI'LMAN, *s.* [*till* and *man*.] One who tills; a husbandman. *Tusser.*
 TILT, *s.* [*tyld*, Sax.]
 1 A tent; any support of covering over head. *Denham.*
 2 The cover of a boat. *Gay.*
 3 A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback. *Prior.*
 4 A thrust. *Addison.*
 To TILT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To cover like the tilt of a boat.
 2 To carry or point as in tilts. *Philips.*
 3 [From *tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out: as, the barrel is tilted.
 To TILT, *v. n.*
 1 To run in tilts or tournaments. *Milton.*
 2 To fight with rapiers. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To rush as in combat. *Collier.*
 4 To play unsteadily. *Pope.*
 5 To fall on one side. *Grew.*
 TI'LTR, *s.* [from *tilt*.] One who tilts; one who fights. *Glanville.*
 TILTH, *s.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; culture. *Shak.*
 TILTH, *a.* [from *till*.] Arable; tilled. *Milton.*
 TI'MBER, *s.* [*timbrian*, Sax. to build.]
 1 Wood fit for building. *Woodward.*
 2 The main trunk of a tree. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The main beams of a fabrick.
 4 Materials, ironically. *Bacon.*
 To TI'MBER, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree: a cant word. *L'Estrange.*
 To TI'MBER, *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.
 TI'MBERED, *a.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived. *Brown.*
 TI'MBERSOW, *s.* A worm in wood; perhaps the woodlouse. *Bacon.*
 TI'MBREL, *s.* [*timbre*, Fr.] A musical instrument played by pulsation. *Sandys.*

TIN

- TIME**, *s.* [*tima* Sax. *tym*, Erse.]
- 1 The measure of duration. *Locke.*
 - 2 Space of time. *Swift.*
 - 3 Interval. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Life considered as employed, or destined to employment. *Law.*
 - 5 Season; proper time. *Ecclus.*
 - 6 A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time. *Woodward.*
 - 7 Age; part of duration distinct from other parts. *Dryden.*
 - 8 Past time. *Shakespeare.*
 - 9 Early time. *Rogers.*
 - 10 Time considered as affording opportunity. *Clarendon.*
 - 11 Particular quality of some part of duration. *South.*
 - 12 Particular time. *Addison.*
 - 13 Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon.*
 - 14 Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition. *Swift.*
 - 15 Musical measure. *Shakespeare.*
- To TIME**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time. *L'Estrange.*
 - 2 To regulate as to time. *Addison.*
 - 3 To measure harmonically. *Shakespeare.*
- TIMEFUL**, *a.* [*time* and *full*.] Seasonable; timely; early. *Raleigh.*
- TIME-KEEPER**, *s.* A machine for exactly marking the progress of time, in a voyage. *Cook.*
- TIMELESS**, *a.* [from *time*.]
- 1 Unseasonable; done at an improper time. *Ps.*
 - 2 Untimely; immature; done before the proper time. *Shakespeare.*
- TIMELY**, *a.* [from *time*.] Seasonable; sufficiently early. *Dryden.*
- TIMELY**, *ad.* [from *time*.] Early; soon. *Shak.*
- TIMEPLEASER**, *s.* [*time* and *please*.] One who complies with prevailing opinions whatever they be. *Shakespeare.*
- TIME SERVING**, *s.* [*time* and *serve*.] Mean compliance with present power. *South.*
- TIMID**, *a.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness. *Thomson.*
- TIMIDITY**, *s.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat.] Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice. *Brown.*
- TIMOROUS**, *a.* [*timor*, Lat.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple. *Prior.*
- TIMOROUSLY**, *ad.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfully; with much fear. *Shakespeare.*
- TIMOROUSNESS**, *s.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfulness. *Swift.*
- TIMOUS**, *a.* [from *time*.] Early; timely; not innate: obsolete. *Bacon.*
- TIN**, *s.* [*ten*, Dutch.]
- 1 One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter. *Woodward.*
 - 2 Thin plates of iron covered with tin.
- To TIN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin. *Boyle.*
- TINCAL**, *s.* A mineral, of which borax is made. *Woodward.*
- To TINCT**, *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *teint*, Fr.]
- 1 To stain; to colour; to spot; to die. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To imbue with a taste. *Bacon.*
- TINCT**, *s.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot. *Thomson.*
- TINCTURE**, *s.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Lat.]
- 1 Colour or taste superadded by something. *Wot.*
 - 2 Extract of some drug made in spirits; an infusion in spirits. *Boyle.*
- To TINCTURE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste. *Blackmore.*
 - 2 To imbue the mind. *Atterbury.*
- To TIND**, *v. a.* [*tendgan*, Goth. *tendan*, Sax.] To kindle; to set on fire.
- TINDER**, *s.* [*tyndre*, Sax.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Shakespeare.*
- TINDERBOX**, *s.* [*tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding tinder. *Atterbury.*
- TINE**, *s.* [*tinne*, Islandick.]

TIR

- 1 The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork. *Mortimer.*
 - 2 Trouble; distress. *Spenser.*
- To TINE**, *v. a.* [*tynan*, Sax.]
- 1 To kindle; to light; to set on fire. *Dryden.*
 - 2 [From *tinan*, Sax.] To shut.
- To TINE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To rage; to smite. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To fight. *Spenser.*
- To TINGE**, *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste. *Newton.*
- TINGENT**, *a.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle.*
- TINGLASS**, *s.* [*tin* and *glass*.] Bismuth.
- To TINGLE**, *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears. *Brown.*
 - 2 To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion. *Pope.*
 - 3 To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. *Arbutnot.*
- To TINK**, *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Lat. *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.
- TINKER**, *s.* [from *tink*, because in their work they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of old brass. *Shakespeare.*
- To TINKLE**, *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Lat.]
- 1 To make a sharp quick noise; to clink. *Dods.*
 - 2 To hear a low quick noise. *Dryden.*
- TINMAN**, *s.* [*tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over. *Prior.*
- TINNER**, *s.* [from *tin*; *tin*, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*
- TINNY**, *a.* [from *tin*.] Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*
- TINPENNY**, *s.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*
- TINSEL**, *s.* [*etincelle*, Fr.]
- 1 A kind of shining cloth. *Fairfax.*
 - 2 Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value. *Swift.*
- To TINSEL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value. *Cleveland.*
- TINT**, *s.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A die; a colour. *Pope.*
- TINWORM**, *s.* An insect. *Bailey.*
- TINY**, *a.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Danish.] Little; small; puny: a burlesque word. *Swift.*
- TIP**, *s.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity. *Pope.*
- To TIP**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To top; to end; to cover on the end. *Milton.*
 - 2 To strike slightly; to tap. *Swift.*
- TIPPET**, *s.* [*tappet*, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck. *Bacon.*
- To TIPPLE**, *v. n.* [*tepel*, old Teut. a dug.] To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup. *Shakespeare.*
- To TIPPLE**, *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess. *Cleveland.*
- TIPPLE**, *s.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor. *L'Estrange.*
- TIPPLED**, *a.* [from *tipple*.] Tipsy; drunk. *Dryden.*
- TIPPLER**, *s.* [from *tipple*.] A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.
- TIPPLING**, *s.* [from *tipple*.] The act of drinking in luxury or excess. *Ash.*
- TIPSTAFF**, *s.* [*tip* and *staff*.]
- 1 An officer with a staff tipped with metal.
 - 2 The staff itself so tipped. *Bacon.*
- TIPSY**, *a.* [from *tipple*.] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink. *Shakespeare.*
- TIPTOE**, *s.* [*tip* and *toe*.] The end of the toe. *Herbert.*
- TIRE**, *s.* [*tyr*, Dutch.]
- 1 Rank; row. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 [Corrupted from *tira*.] A headdress. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Furniture; apparatus. *Philips.*
- To TIRE**, *v. a.* [*tirian*, Sax.]
- 1 To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness. *Dryden.*
 - 2 It has often *out* added, to interd the signification. *Bacon.*
 - 3 [From *attire*, or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head. *Kings.*

TIT

To TIRE, *v. n.* [*teorian*, Sax.] To fail with weariness.
TI'REDNESS, *s.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness. *Hakewill.*
TI'RESOME, *a.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious. *Addison.*
TI'RESOMENESS, *s.* [from *tiresome*.] Act or quality of being tiresome.
TI'REWOMAN, *s.* [*tire* and *woman*.] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head. *Locke.*
TI'RINGHOUSE, } *s.* [*tire* and *house* or *room*.]
TI'RINGROOM, } The room in which players dress for the stage. *Shakespeare.*
TI'RWIT, *s.* [*vanellus*.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*
TIS. Contracted for *it is*. *Shakespeare.*
TI'SICAL, *a.* [for *phthisical*.] Consumptive.
TI'SICK, *s.* [corrupted from *phthisick*.] Consumption; morbid waste.
TI'SICKY, * *ad.* [from *tisick*.] Tisical; consumptive. *Scott.*
TI'SSUE, *s.* [*tissue*, Fr. *tisan*, Norman Sax. to weave.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours. *Dryden.*
To TI'SSUE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate. *Wotton.*
TIT, *s.*
 1 A small horse: generally in contempt. *Den.*
 2 A woman: in contempt. *Dryden.*
 3 A titmouse, or tomtit; a small bird.
TITBI'T, *s.* [properly *tidbit*.] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbuthnot.*
TITHE, *s.* [*teotha*, Sax. tenth.]
 1 The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry. *Bacon.*
 2 The tenth part of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Small part; small portion. *Bacon.*
To TITHE, *v. a.* [*teothian*, Sax.] To tax; to levy the tenth part. *Spenser.*
To TITHE, *v. a.* To pay tithe. *Tusser.*
TI'THABLE, *a.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken. *Swift.*
TI'THER, *s.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.
TI'THING, *s.* [*tithinga*, law. Lat.]
 1 *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called tithingman. *Covell.*
 2 Tithe; tenth part due to the priest. *Tusser.*
TI'THINGMAN, *s.* [*tithing* and *man*.] A petty peace officer; a constable. *Spenser.*
TI'THYMAL, *s.* [*tithymalle*, Fr. *tithymallus*, L.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
To TI'TILLATE, *v. n.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To tickle. *Pope.*
TITILLA'TION, *s.* [*titillation*, Fr. *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate*.]
 1 The act of tickling. *Bacon.*
 2 The state of being tickled. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Any slight or petty pleasure. *Glanville.*
TI'TLARK, *s.* A small bird. *Walton.*
TI'TLE, *s.* [*titulus*, Lat.]
 1 A general head comprising particulars. *Hale.*
 2 An appellation of honour. *Milton.*
 3 A name; an appellation. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject. *Swift.*
 5 A claim of right. *South.*
To TI'TLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton.*
TI'TLELESS, *a.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
TI'TLEPAGE, *s.* [*title* and *page*.] The page containing the title of a book. *Dryden.*
TI'TMOUSE or *Tit*, *s.* [*tiyt*, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; *titlingier*, Islandick, a little bird.] A small species of birds. *Dryden.*
To TI'TTER, *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise. *Pope.*
TI'TTER, *s.* [from the verb.] A restrained laugh.
TI'TTERING, * *s.* [from *titter*.] The act of laugh-

TOA

ing without much noise; a suppressed laugh. *Ash.*
TI'TTLE, *s.* (I suppose from *tit*.) A small particle; a point; a dot. *Swift.*
TI'TTLETATTLE, *s.* (formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.) Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior.*
To TI'TTLETATTLE, *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly. *Sidney.*
TITUBA'TION, *s.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of stumbling.
TITULAR, *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title. *Bacon.*
TITULA'RITY, *s.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular. *Brown.*
TITULARY, *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.]
 1 Consisting in a title. *Bacon.*
 2 Relating to a title. *Bacon.*
TITULARY, *s.* [from the *adj.*] One that has a title or right. *Ayliffe.*
TI'VY, *a.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.] *Dryden.*
TO, *ad.* [*to*, Sax. *te*, Dutch.]
 1 A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first: I love to read. *Smalridge.*
 2 It notes the intention: as, she raised a war to call me back. *Dryden.*
 3 After an adjective it denotes its object: as, born to beg. *Sandys.*
 4 Noting futurity: as, we are still to seek. *Ben.*
 5 To and again. To and fro. Backward and forward. *Milton.*
TO, *prep.*
 1 Noting motion toward; opposed to from. *Sid.*
 2 Noting accord or adaptation: dance to the tune. *Milton.*
 3 Noting address or compellation: as, here's to you all. *Denham.*
 4 Noting attention or application. *Dryden.*
 5 Noting addition or accumulation: two to two make four. *Denham.*
 6 Noting a state or place whither any one goes: as, away to horse. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Noting opposition: as, foot to foot. *Dryden.*
 8 Noting amount: as, to the number of three hundred. *Bacon.*
 9 Noting proportion: as, three to nine. *Swift.*
 10 Noting possession or appropriation: he has it to himself. *Felton.*
 11 Noting perception: as, sharp to the taste. *Dry.*
 12 Noting the subject of an affirmation: as, oath to the contrary. *Shakespeare.*
 13 In comparison of. *Tilloson.*
 14 As far as. *Arbuthnot.*
 15 After an adjective it notes the object: deaf to cries. *Shakespeare.*
 16 Noting obligation: true to his trust. *Holyday.*
 17 Respecting. *Shakespeare.*
 18 Noting extent. *Hammond.*
 19 Toward. *Dryden.*
 20 Noting presence. *Swift.*
 21 After a verb, to notes the object: books conduce to learning. *Shakespeare.*
 22 Noting the degree; it was repeated to the hundredth time. *Boyle.*
TOAD, *s.* [*tatke*, Sax.] An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls; the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reason. *Dryden.*
TO'ADFISH, *s.* A kind of sea fish.
TO'ADFLAX, *s.* A plant.
TO'ADSTONE, *s.* [*toad* and *stone*.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad. *Brown.*
TO'ADSTOOL, *s.* [*toad* and *stool*.] A plant like a mushroom, but not esculent. *Bacon.*
To TOAST, *v. a.* [*tostum*, Lat.]
 1 To dry or heat at the fire. *Brown.*
 2 To name when a health is drunk. *Prior.*
TOAST, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Bread dried before the fire. *Bacon.*
 2 Bread dried and put into liquor. *Pope.*
 3 A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk. *Addison.*
TO'ASTER, *s.* [from *toast*.] He who toasts. *Pri.*

TOL

- TOBACCU**, *s.* [from *Tobacco* or *Tobago* in America.] The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf. *Miller.*
- TOBACCONIST**, *s.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.
- TOD**, *s.* [*totte haar*, Ger. a lock of hair.]
 1 A bush; a thick shrub: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 2 A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds. *Shakespeare.*
- TOE**, *s.* [*ta*, Sax. *teen*, Dutch.] One of the divided extremities of the feet; one of the fingers of the feet. *Prior.*
- TOFORE**, *ad.* [*toforan*, Sax.] Before: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- TOFT**, *s.* [*toftum*, law Latin.] A place where a message has stood. *Cowell.*
- TO'GED**, *a.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns. *Shakespeare.*
- TOGETHER**, *ad.* [*togathere*, Sax.]
 1 In company. *Milton.*
 2 Not apart; not in separation. *Bacon.*
 3 In the same place. *Davies.*
 4 In the same time. *Dryden.*
 5 Without intermission. *Dryden.*
 6 In concert. *Addison.*
 7 In continuity. *Milton.*
 8 Together with. In union with; in a state of mixture with. *Dryden.*
- To TOIL**, *v. n.* [*tilian*, Sax. *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage. *Prior.*
- To TOIL**, *v. a.*
 1 To labour; to work at. *Milton.*
 2 To weary; to overlabour. *Shakespeare.*
- TOIL**, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Labour; fatigue. *Milton.*
 2 [From *toile*, *toiles*, Fr.] Any net or snare woven or meshed. *Denham.*
- TOI'LET**, *s.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing-table. *Pope.*
- TOI'LSOME**, *a.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary. *Pope.*
- TOI'LSOMENESS**, *s.* [from *toilsome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.
- TO'KEN**, *s.* [*tacn*, Sax. *teycken*, Dutch.]
 1 A sign. *Psalms.*
 2 A mark. *South.*
 3 A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance. *Drayton.*
- To TO'KEN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- TOLD**, *pret. and part. pass. of tell.* Mentioned; related. *Milton.*
- To TOLE**, *v. a.* To train; to draw by degrees. *Loc.*
- TO'LERABLE**, *a.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.]
 1 Supportable; that may be endured or supported. *Hooker.*
 2 Not excellent; not contemptible; passable. *Swift.*
- TO'LERABLENESS**, *s.* [from *tolerable*.] The state of being tolerable.
- TO'LERABLY**, *ad.* [from *tolerable*.]
 1 Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
 2 Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well. *Woodward.*
- TO'LERANCE**, *s.* [*tolerantia*, Lat.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. *Bacon.*
- To TO'LERATE**, *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolerer*, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured. *Hooker.*
- TO'LERATION**, *s.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved. *South.*
- TOLL**, *s.* [*tollo*, Lat. *toll*, Sax. *tol*, Dutch.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest. *Arbutnot.*
- To TOLL**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To pay toll or tallage. *Hudibras.*
 2 To take toll or tallage. *Tusser.*
 3 To sound as a single bell. *Dryden.*
- To TOLL**, *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.]
 1 To ring a bell. *Graunt.*
 2 To take away; to vacate; to annul. In this sense the *o* is short. *Ayliffe.*
 3 To take away, or perhaps to invite. *Bacon.*
- TO'LLBOOTH**, *s.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A prison.
- To TO'LLBOOTH**, *v. a.* To imprison in a toll-booth. *Corbet.*

TOO

- TO'LLGATHERER**, *s.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll.
- TO'LSEY**, *s.* The same with *tollbooth*.
- TOLUTATION**, *s.* [*tolato*, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown.*
- TOMB**, *s.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed. *Dryden.*
- To TOMB**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *May.*
- TO'MBLESS**, *a.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument. *Shakespeare.*
- TO'MBOY**, *s.* A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl. *Shakespeare.*
- TOME**, *s.* [French; *τομος*.]
 1 One volume of many. *Hooker.*
 2 A book. *Hooker.*
- TOMTIT**, *s.* See **TITMOUSE**. A titmouse, a small bird. *Spectator.*
- TON**, *s.* [*tonne*, Fr.] See **TUN**. A measure or weight. *Bacon.*
- TON or TUN**, in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon *tun*, a hedge or wall; and this seems to be from *dun*, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills. *Gibson.*
- TO'NE**, *s.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]
 1 Note; sound. *Bacon.*
 2 Accent; sound of the voice. *Dryden.*
 3 A whine; a mournful cry. *Hudibras.*
 4 A particular or affected sound in speaking.
 5 Elasticity; power of extension and contraction. *Arbutnot.*
- TO'NELESS**, *a.* [from *tone*.] Having no tone. *Kenrick.*
- TONG**, *s.* See **TONGS**. The catch of a huckle. *Spenser.*
- TONGS**, *s.* [*tang*, Sax. *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing, as of coals in the fire. *Mortimer.*
- TONGUE**, *s.* [*tung*, Sax. *tongue*, Dutch.]
 1 The instrument of speech in human beings. *Dr.*
 2 The organ by which animals lick. *Milton.*
 3 Speech; fluency of words. *L'Estrange.*
 4 Power of articulate utterance. *Dryden.*
 5 Speech, as well or ill used. *Milton.*
 6 A language. *Watts.*
 7 Speech, as opposed to thoughts. *John.*
 8 A nation distinguished by their language: a scriptural term. *Isaiah.*
 9 A small point: as, the tongue of a balance.
 10 To hold the tongue. To be silent. *Addison.*
- To TONGUE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold. *Shakespeare.*
- To TONGUE**, *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Shakesp.*
- TO'NGUED**, *a.* [from *tongue*.] Having a tongue. *Donne.*
- TO'NGUELESS**, *a.* [from *tongue*.]
 1 Wanting a tongue; speechless. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Unnamed; not spoken of. *Shakespeare.*
- TO'NGUEPAD**, *s.* [*tongue* and *pad*.] A great talker. *Tatler.*
- TONGUETIED**, *a.* [*tongue* and *tie*.]
 1 Having an impediment of speech. *Holder.*
 2 Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause. *Shakespeare.*
- TO'NICAL**, *a.* [*tonique*, Fr.]
- TO'NICK**, *a.* [*tonique*, Fr.]
 1 Being extended; being elastic. *Brown.*
 2 Relating to tones or sounds.
- TO'NNAGE**, *s.* [from *ton*.] A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowell.*
- TO'NSIL**, *s.* [*tonsilla*, Lat.] Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered. *Quincy.*
- TONSURE**, *s.* [*tonsure*, Fr. *tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being shorn. *Addison.*
- TOO**, *ad.* [*to*, Sax.]
 1 Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. *Sprat.*
 2 Likewise; also. *Oldham.*
- TOOK**. The preterit and sometimes participle passive of *take*.
- TOOL**, *s.* [*tol*, *tool*, Sax.]

TOP

- † Any instrument of manual operation. *Heylyn.*
 2 A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another. *Swift.*
To TOOT, *v. n.* To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and sily. *Spenser.*
TOOTH, *s.* plural *teeth*. [*toth*, Sax. *land*, Dutch.]
 1 The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw; about the seventh year they are thrust out by new *teeth*, which then begin to sprout, and if these *teeth* be lost, they never grow again; but some have been observed to shed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molars* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientiae*. *Quincy.*
 2 Taste; palate. *Dryden.*
 3 A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifidous instrument. *Newton.*
 4 The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies. *Moxon.*
 5 *Tooth and nail.* With one's utmost violence. *L' Estrange.*
 6 *To the teeth.* In open opposition. *Shakespeare.*
 7 *To cast in the teeth.* To insult by open exprobration. *Hooker.*
 8 *In spite of the teeth.* Notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. *L' Estrange.*
 9 *To show the teeth.* To threaten. *Young.*
TOO **TOOTH**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To furnish with teeth; to indent. *Grew.*
 2 To lock in each other. *Moxon.*
TOOTHA'CH, *s.* [*tooth* and *ach*.] Pain in the teeth. *Shakespeare.*
TO'OTHDRAWER, *s.* [*tooth* and *draw*] One whose business is to extract painful teeth. *Wis.*
TO'OTHEd, *a.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth.
TO'OTHING,* *s.* [from *tooth*.] The act of furnishing with teeth; the indentures of masons' work left with a design to be wrought into a further building. *Ash.*
TO'OTHLESS, *a.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. *Ruy.*
TO'OTHPICK, } *s.* [*tooth* and *pick*.] An instrument by which the
TO'OTHPICKER, } teeth are cleansed from any thing sticking between them. *Sandys.*
TO'OTHSOME, *a.* [from *tooth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste. *Carew.*
TO'OTHSOMENESS, *s.* [from *toothsome*.] Pleasantness to the taste.
TO'OTHWORT, *s.* [*dentaria*.] A plant.
TOP, *s.* [*topp*, Welsh; *top*, Sax. *top*, Dutch.]
 1 The highest part of any thing. *Cowley.*
 2 The surface; the superficies. *Bacon.*
 3 The highest place. *Swift.*
 4 The highest person. *Shakespeare.*
 5 The utmost degree. *Sprat.*
 6 The highest rank. *Locke.*
 7 The crown of the head. *Shakespeare.*
 8 The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shakespeare.*
 9 The head of a plant. *Watts.*
 10 An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. *Shakespeare.*
 11 *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top. *Mortimer.*
To TOP, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1 To rise aloft; to be eminent. *Derham.*
 2 To predominate. *Locke.*
 3 To excel. *Dryden.*
To TOP, *v. a.*
 1 To cover on the top; to tip. *Waller.*
 2 To rise above. *L' Estrange.*
 3 To outgo; to surpass. *Collier.*
 4 To crop. *Evelyn.*
 5 To rise to the top of. *Denham.*
 6 To perform eminently: as, he *tops* his part.
TO'PARCH, *s.* [*τοπος* and *αρχη*.] The principal man in a place. *Brown.*
TO'PARCHY, *s.* [from *toparch*.] Command in a small district.

TOR

- TO'PAZ**, *s.* [*topase*, Fr. *topazius*, low Latin.] A yellow gem. *Bacon.*
To TOPE, *v. n.* [*toppen*, Dutch, to be mad; *tope*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess. *Dry.*
TO'PER, *s.* [from *tope*.] A drunkard.
TO'PFUL, *a.* [*top* and *full*.] Full to the top; full to the brim. *Swift.*
TOPGA'LLANT, *s.* [*top* and *gallant*.]
 1 The highest sail.
 2 It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated or splendid. *Bacon.*
TOPHA'CEOUS, *a.* [*tophus*, Lat.] Gritty; stony. *Arbuthnot.*
TOPHEA'VY, *a.* [*top* and *heavy*.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. *Wotton.*
TO'PHET, *s.* [תפת a drum.] Hell; a scriptural name. *Milton.*
TO'PICAL, *a.* [*τοπος*.]
 1 Relating to some general head.
 2 Local; confined to some particular place. *Hale.*
 3 Applied medicinally to a particular part. *Arb.*
TO'PICALLY, *ad.* [from *topical*.] With application to some particular part. *Brown.*
TO'PICK, *s.* [*topique*, Fr. *τοπος*.]
 1 Principle of persuasion. *Swift.*
 2 A general head; something to which other things are referred. *Watts.*
 3 A thing as is externally applied to any particular part. *Wiseman.*
TO'PKNOT, *s.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head. *L' Estrange.*
TO'PLESS, *a.* [from *top*.] Having no top. *Chap.*
TO'PMAN, *s.* [*top* and *man*.] The sawer at the top. *Moxon.*
TO'PMOST, *a.* Uppermost; highest. *Addison.*
TOPO'GRAPHER, *s.* [*τοπος* and *γραφω*.] One who writes descriptions of particular places.
TOPOGRA'PHICK,* } *a.* [from *topography*.]
TOPOGRA'PHICAL,* } Belonging to topography; describing particular places. *Ash.*
TOPO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*τοπος* and *γραφω*.] Description of particular places. *Cromwell.*
TO'PPING, *a.* [from *top*.] Fine; noble; gallant; a low word. *Tatler.*
TO'PPINGLY, *ad.* Splendidly; nobly.
TO'PPINGLY, *a.* [from *topping*.] Fine; gay; gallant; showy; obsolete. *Tusser.*
To TO'PPLE, *v. n.* [from *top*.] To fall forward; to tumble down. *Shakespeare.*
TO'PPROUD, *a.* [*top* and *proud*.] Proud in the highest degree. *Shakespeare.*
TOPSA'IL, *s.* [*top* and *sail*.] The highest sail. *Knolles.*
TOPSYTU'RVY, *ad.* With the bottom upward. *Swift.*
TOR, *s.* [*tor*, Sax.]
 1 A tower; a turret.
 2 A high pointed rock or hill; whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names.
TORCH, *s.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Italian.] A wax-light, generally supposed to be bigger than a candle. *Dryden.*
TO'RCHBEARER, *s.* [*torch* and *bear*.] One whose office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*
TO'RCHER, *s.* [from *torch*.] One that gives light. *Shakespeare.*
TO'RCHLIGHT, *s.* [*torch* and *light*.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun. *Bacon.*
TORE. The pret. and sometimes part. pass. of *tear*.
To TO'RMENT, *v. a.* [*tourment*, Fr.]
 1 To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To tease; to vex with importunity.
 3 To put into great agitation. *Milton.*
TO'RMENT, *s.* [*tourment*, Fr.]
 1 Any thing that gives pain. *Matthew.*
 2 Pain; misery; anguish. *Milton.*
 3 Penal anguish; torture. *Dryden.*
TORME'NTIL, *s.* [*tormentilla*, Lat.] A plant; septfoil. The root has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*
TORME'NTOR, *s.* [from *torment*.]
 1 One who torments; one who gives pain. *Sid.*
 2 One who indicts penal tortures. *Sandys.*

TOS

TORN. The part. pass. of *tear*.
TORNADO, *s.* [*tornado*, Spanish.] A hurricane; a whirlwind. *Garth.*
TORPE'DO, *s.* [Lat.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.
TORPENT, *a.* [*torpens*, Latin.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active. *Evelyn.*
TORPID, *a.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active. *Ray.*
TORPIDNESS, *s.* [from *torpid*.] The state of being torpid. *Hale.*
TORPITUDE, *s.* [from *torpid*.] State of being motionless; numbness. *Derham.*
TORPOR, *s.* [Lat.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation. *Bacon.*
TORREFACTION, *s.* [*torrefaction*, Fr.] The act of drying by the fire. *Boyle.*
To TORREFY, *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire. *Brown.*
TORRENT, *s.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]
 1 A sudden stream raised by summer showers. *Sandys.*
 2 A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current. *Clarendon.*
TORRENT, *a.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream. *Milton.*
TORRID, *a.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]
 1 Parched; dried with heat. *Harvey.*
 2 Burning; violently hot. *Milton.*
 3 It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks. *Prior.*
TORSEL, *s.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form. *Moxon.*
TORSION, *s.* [*torsio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.
TORT, *s.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Lat.] Mischief; injury; obsolete. *Fairfax.*
TORTILE, *a.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.
TORTION, *s.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain: not in use. *Bacon.*
TORTIOUS, *a.* [from *tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser.*
TORTIVE, *a.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed. *Shakespeare.*
TORTNESS, *s.* [from *tort*.] Tightness; the tension of a rope when pulled hard; the state of being wreathed. *Ash.*
TORTOISE, *s.* [*tortue*, Fr.]
 1 An animal covered with a hard shell, there are tortoises both of land and water.
 2 A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down, and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them. *Dryden.*
TORTUOSITY, *s.* [from *tortuous*.] Wreath; flexure. *Brown.*
TORTUOUS, *a.* [from *tortuosus*, Lat.]
 1 Twisted; wreathed; winding. *Boyle.*
 2 [From *tort*.] Mischievous. *Spenser.*
TORTURE, *s.* [*tortura*, Lat.]
 1 Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted. *Dryden.*
 2 Pain; anguish; pang. *Shakespeare.*
To TORTURE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To punish with tortures. *Milton.*
 2 To vex; to excruciate; to torment. *Addison.*
 3 To keep on the stretch. *Bacon.*
TORTURER, *s.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures; a tormentor. *Shakespeare.*
TORVITY, *s.* [*torvitas*, Latin.] Sourness; severity of countenance.
TORVOUS, *a.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. *Derham.*
TORY, *s.* [A cant term from an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England: opposed to a *whig*. *Swift.*
To TOSE, *v. n.* [of the same original with *tease*.] To comb wool.
To TOSS, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *tossed* or *tost*. [*tosen*, German, to make a noise.]
 1 To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. *Dry.*

TOU

2 To throw with violence. *Woodward.*
 3 To lift with a sudden and violent motion. *Addison.*
 4 To agitate; to put into violent motion. *Prov.*
 5 To make restless; to disquiet. *Milton.*
 6 To keep in play; to tumble over. *Ascham.*
To TOSS, *v. n.*
 1 To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion. *Addison.*
 2 To be tossed. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To *toss up*. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it will fall. *Bramston.*
TOSS, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The act of tossing. *Addison.*
 2 An affected manner of raising the head. *Swift.*
TO'SSEL, *s.* See **TASSEL**. *Mortimer.*
TO'SSER, *s.* [from *toss*.] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.
TO'SSPOT, *s.* [*toss* and *pot*.] A toper; and drunkard.
TOST. The pret. and part. pass. of *toss*.
TOTAL, *a.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]
 1 Whole; complete; full. *Prior.*
 2 Whole; not divided. *Milton.*
TOTALITY, *s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.
TOTALLY, *ad.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely. *Atterbury.*
TOTHER. Contracted for *the other*.
To TOTTER, *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall. *Dryden.*
TOTTERY, *a.* [from *totter*.] Shaking; unsteady; dizzy. *Spenser.*
To TOUCH, *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr.]
 1 To perceive by feeling. *Creech.*
 2 To handle slightly. *Brown.*
 3 To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. *Milton.*
 4 To come to; to attain. *Pope.*
 5 To try, as gold with a stone. *Shakespeare.*
 6 To relate to. *Hooker.*
 7 To meddle with. *Spenser.*
 8 To effect. *Milton.*
 9 To move; to strike mentally; to melt. *Con.*
 10 To delineate or mark out. *Pope.*
 11 To censure; to animadvert upon. *Hayward.*
 12 To infect; to seize slightly. *Bacon.*
 13 To bite; to wear; to have an effect on. *Mox.*
 14 To strike a musical instrument. *Pope.*
 15 To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. *Milton.*
 16 To treat of perfunctorily. *Milton.*
 17 To *touch up*. To repair or improve by slight strokes. *Addison.*
To TOUCH, *v. n.*
 1 To be in a state of conjunction so that no space is between them.
 2 To fasten on; to take effect on. *Bacon.*
 3 To *touch at*. To come to without stay. *Cowley.*
 4 To *touch on*. To mention slightly. *Addison.*
 5 To *touch on or upon*. To go for a very short time. *Dryden.*
 6 To *touch on or upon*. To light upon in mental inquiries. *Addison.*
TOUCH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached. *Milton.*
 2 The sense of feeling. *Davies.*
 3 The act of touching. *Milton.*
 4 The state of being touched. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Examination, as by a stone. *Hayward.*
 6 Test; that by which any thing is examined. *Carew.*
 7 Proof; tried qualities. *Shakespeare.*
 8 [*Touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture. *Dryden.*
 9 Feature; lineament. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Act of the hand upon a musical instrument. *Milton.*
 11 Power of exciting the affections. *Shakosp.*
 12 Something of passion or affection. *Hooker.*
 13 Particular relation. *Bacon.*
 14 A stroke. *Swift.*
 15 Animadversion; censure. *King Charles.*

TOW

- 16 Exact performance of agreement *More.*
 17 A small quantity intermingled. *Holder.*
 18 A hint; slight notice given. *Bacon.*
 19 A cant word for a slight essay. *Swift.*
TOU'CHABLE, *a.* [from *touch*.] Tangible; that may be touched.
TOUCH-HOLE, *s.* [*touch* and *hole*.] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon.*
TOUCHINESS, *s.* [from *touching*.] Peevishness; irascibility. *King Charles.*
TOUCHING, *prep.* With respect, regard, or relation to. *Hooker.*
TOUCHING, *a.* [from *touch*.] Pathetick; affecting; moving.
TOUCHINGLY, *ad.* With feeling emotion; in a pathetic manner. *Garth.*
TOUCHMENOT. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
TOUCHSTONE, *s.* [*touch* and *stone*.]
 1 Stone by which metals are examined. *Bacon.*
 2 Any test or criterion. *Dryden.*
TOUCHWOOD, *s.* [*touch* and *wood*.] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint. *Howel.*
TOUCHY, *a.* [from *touch*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire: a low word. *Arbuthnot.*
TOUGH, *a.* [*toh*, Sax.]
 1 Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle. *Bacon.*
 2 Stiff; not easily flexible. *Dryden.*
 3 Not easily injured or broken. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.
To TOUGHEN, *v. n.* [from *tough*.] To grow tough. *Mortimer.*
To TOUGHEN, *v. a.* To make tough.
TOUGHNESS, *s.* [from *tough*.]
 1 Not brittleness; flexibility. *Dryden.*
 2 Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Firmness against injury. *Shakespeare.*
TOUPE'E,* *s.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock
TOUPE'T, } of hair. *Swift.*
TOUR, *s.* [*tour*, Fr.]
 1 Ramble; roving journey. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Turn; revolution. *Blackmore.*
TOURNAMENT, } *s.* [*tournamentum*, low Lat.]
TOURNEY, }
 1 Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter. *Daniel.*
 2 Milton uses it simply for encounter.
To TOURNEY, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists. *Spenser.*
TOURNIQUET, *s.* [Fr.] A bandage used in amputation, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle. *Sharp.*
To TOUSE, *v. n.* [perhaps of the same original with *taw*, *tease*, *tose*.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser* or *towzer*, the name of a mastiff. *Drayton.*
TOW, *s.* [*tow*, Sax.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance. *Sharp.*
To TOW, *v. a.* [*teon*, *teohan*, Sax. *toghen*, old Dut.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water. *Shakespeare.*
TO'WARD, } *prep.* [*toward*, Sax.]
TO'WARDS, }
 1 In a direction to: he set his face *toward* the wilderness. *Numbers.*
 2 With local tendency to: the currents drive *towards* the sea. *Milton.*
 3 Near to: as, the danger now comes *toward* him.
 4 With respect to; *touching*; regarding: he has love *towards* us. *Sidney.*
 5 With ideal tendency to: this was the first act *toward* a breach. *Clarendon.*
 6 Nearly; little less than; he is *toward* seventy. *Swift.*
TO'WARD, } *ad.* Near; at hand; in a state of
TO'WARDS, } preparation. *Shakespeare.*
TO'WARD, *a.* Ready to do or learn; not forward.
TO'WARDLINESS, *s.* [from *towardly*.] Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn. *Raleigh.*

TRA

- TO'WARDLY**, *a.* [from *toward*.] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*
TO'WARDNESS, *s.* [from *toward*.] Docility. *South.*
TO'WEL, *s.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped. *Dryden.*
TO'WER, *s.* [*tor*, Sax. *tour*, Fr.]
 1 A high building; a building raised above the main edifice. *Genesis.*
 2 A fortress; a citadel. *Psalms.*
 3 A high head dress. *Hudibras.*
 4 A high flight; elevation.
To TO'WER, *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high. *Dryden.*
TO'WER-MUSTARD, *s.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
TO'WERED, *a.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*
TO'WERY, *a.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope.*
TOWN, *s.* [*tun*, Sax. *tuyn*, Dutch.]
 1 Any walled collection of houses. *Joshua.*
 2 Any collection of houses larger than a village. *Shakespeare.*
 3 In England, any number of houses to which belong a regular market, and which is not a city, or the see of a bishop.
 4 The inhabitants of a town. *Chapman.*
 5 The court end of London. *Pope.*
 6 The people who live in the capital. *Pope.*
TO'WNCLERK, *s.* [*town* and *clerk*] An officer who manages the public business of a place. *Acts.*
TOWNHO'USE, *s.* [*town* and *house*.] The hall where public business is transacted. *Addison.*
TO'WNSHIP, *s.* [*town* and *ship*.] The corporation or district of a town. *Raleigh.*
TO'WNSMAN, *s.* [*town* and *man*.]
 1 An inhabitant of a place. *Clarendon.*
 2 One of the same town.
TO'WNTALK, *s.* [*town* and *talk*.] Common prattle of a place. *L'Estrange.*
TO'XICAL, *a.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.
TOY, *s.* [*toyen*, *tooghen*, Dutch.]
 1 A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. *Abbot.*
 2 A play thing; a bauble. *Addison.*
 3 Matter of no importance. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Folly; trifling practice. *Hooker.*
 5 Play; sport; amorous dalliance. *Milton.*
 6 Odd story; silly tale. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Slight representation. *Hooker.*
 8 Wild fancy; odd conceit. *Shakespeare.*
To TOY, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.
TOY'ISH, *a.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.
TOY'ISHNESS, *s.* [from *toyish*.] Nugacity; wantonness. *Glanville.*
TO'YMAN, *s.* A seller of toys. *Young.*
TO'YSHOP, *s.* A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold. *Pope.*
To TOZE, *v. a.* See **TOUSE** and **TEASE**. To pull by violence or importunity. *Shak.*
TO'ZINESS,* *s.* [from *tozy*.] Softness; the state of tozed wool. *Scott.*
TO'ZY,* *s.* [from *toze*.] Soft; like tozed wool. *Ash.*
TRACE, *s.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]
 1 Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps. *Milton.*
 2 Remain; appearance of what has been. *Tem.*
 3 [From *tirasser*, Fr. *tirasses*, traces.] Harness for beasts of draught. *Pope.*
To TRACE, *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Ital.]
 1 To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks. *Temple.*
 2 To follow with exactness. *Denham.*
 3 To mark out. *Swift.*
 4 To walk over. *Shakespeare.*
TRA'CER, *s.* One that traces. *Howel.*
TRACK, *s.* [*trac*, old Fr. *traccia*, Ital.]
 1 Mark left upon the way by the foot, or other wise. *Milton.*
 2 A road; a beaten path. *Dryden.*
To TRACK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left by the way. *Dry-*

TRA

- TRACKLESS**, *a.* [from *track*.] Untrodden, marked with no footsteps. *Prior.*
- TRACT**, *s.* [*tractus*, Lat.]
- 1 Any kind of extended substance. *Milton.*
 - 2 A region; a quantity of land. *Raleigh.*
 - 3 Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length. *Howel.*
 - 4 Course; manner of process. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 It seems to be used by Shakespeare for *track*.
 - 6 [*Tractatus*, Lat.] A treatise; a small book. *Swift.*
- TRACTABLE**, *a.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *traitable*, Fr.]
- 1 Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Palpable; such as may be handled. *Holder.*
- TRACTABLENESS**, *s.* [from *tractable*.] The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness. *Locke.*
- TRACTABLY**, *ad.* In a tractable manner; gently.
- TRACTATE**, *s.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatise; a tract; a small book. *Brown.*
- TRACTILE**, *a.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile. *Bac.*
- TRACTILITY**, *s.* [from *tractile*.] The quality of being tractile. *Derham.*
- TRACTION**, *s.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn. *Holder.*
- TRADE**, *s.* [*tratta*, Italian.]
- 1 Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money. *Temple.*
 - 2 Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 3 Instruments of any occupation. *Dryden.*
 - 4 Any employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.*
 - 5 Custom; habit; standing practice. *Shak.*
- To TRADE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce. *Arb.*
 - 2 To act merely for money. *Shakespeare.*
- To TRADE**, *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce. *Ezekiel.*
- TRADED**, *a.* [from *trade*.] Versed; practised. *Shakespeare.*
- TRADEFUL**, *a.* [*trade* and *full*.] Commercial; busy in traffick. *Spenser.*
- TRADEDER**, *s.* [from *trade*.]
- 1 One engaged in merchandise or commerce. *Child.*
 - 2 One long used in the methods of money-getting; a practitioner.
- TRADES FOLK**, *s.* [*trade* and *folk*.] People employed in trades. *Swift.*
- TRADESMAN**, *s.* [*trade* and *man*.] A shop-keeper. *Arbuthnot.*
- TRADE-WIND**, *s.* [*trade* and *wind*.] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropics. *Dryden.*
- TRADING**, *s.* [from *trade*.] The act of carrying on trade. *Ash.*
- TRADITION**, *s.* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Pope.*
- TRADITIONAL**, *a.* [from *tradition*.]
- 1 Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Observant of traditions, or idle rites: not used, nor proper. *Shakespeare.*
- TRADITIONALLY**, *ad.* [from *traditional*.]
- 1 By transmission from age to age. *Burnet.*
 - 2 From tradition without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*
- TRADITIONARY**, *a.* [from *tradition*.] Delivered by tradition; transmissive. *Tillotson.*
- TRADITIONIST**, *s.* [from *tradition*.] One who adheres to tradition. *Ash.*
- TRADITIVE**, *a.* [*traditive*, Fr. from *trado*, Lat.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age. *Dryden.*
- To TRANDUCE**, *v. a.* [*traduco*, Latin, *traduire*, French.]
- 1 To censure; to condemn; to represent as blamable; to calumniate; to decry. *Hooker.*

TRA

- 2 To propagate; to increase or continue by deriving one from another. *Hale.*
- TRADUCEMENT**, *s.* [from *traduce*.] Censure obloquy. *Shakespeare.*
- TRADUCER**, *s.* [from *traduce*.]
- 1 A false censor; a calumniator.
 - 2 One who derives.
- TRADUCIBLE**, *a.* [from *traduce*.] Such as may be derived. *Hale.*
- TRADUCINGLY**, *ad.* [from *traducing*.] Slanderingly. *Bailey.*
- TRADUCTION**, *s.* [from *traduce*.]
- 1 Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. *Glanville.*
 - 2 Tradition; transmission from one to another. *Hale.*
 - 3 Conveyance; act of transferring. *Hale.*
 - 4 Transition. *Bacon.*
- TRAFFICK**, *s.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Ital.]
- 1 Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Addison.*
 - 2 Commodities; subject of traffick. *Gay.*
- To TRAFFICK**, *v. n.* [*trafiqueur*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.]
- 1 To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities. *Brown.*
 - 2 To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Knce.*
- TRAFFICKER**, *s.* [*trafiqueur*, Fr. from *traffick*.] Trader; merchant. *Shakespeare.*
- TRAGACANTH**, *s.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A gum which proceeds from an incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called.
- TRAGEDIAN**, *s.* [*tragædus*, Lat.]
- 1 A writer of tragedy. *Stillingfleet.*
 - 2 An actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*
- TRAGEDY**, *s.* [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragædia*, Lat.]
- 1 A dramattick representation of a serious action. *Rymer.*
 - 2 Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shakesp.*
- TRAGICAL**, *a.* [*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.]
- TRAGICK**, *s.* [*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.]
- 1 Relating to tragedy. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful. *Rowe.*
- TRAGICALLY**, *ad.* [from *tragical*.]
- 1 In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Mournfully; calamitously; sorrowfully.
- TRAGICALNESS**, *s.* [from *tragical*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness. *Decay of Piety.*
- TRAGICOMEDY**, *s.* [*tragediecomie*, Fr.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. *Guy.*
- TRAGICOMICAL**, *a.* [*tragicomique*, Fr.]
- 1 Relating to tragicomedy. *Gay.*
 - 2 Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.
- TRAGICOMICALLY**, *ad.* [from *tragicomical*.] In a tragicomical manner. *Bramston.*
- To TRAJE'CT**, *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To cast through; to throw. *Newton.*
- TRAJE'CT**, *s.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. *Shakespeare.*
- TRAJE'CTION**, *s.* [*trajectio*, Lat.]
- 1 The act of darting through. *Boyle.*
 - 2 Emission. *Brown.*
- To TRAIL**, *v. a.* [*trailler*, Fr.]
- 1 To hunt by the track.
 - 2 To draw along the ground. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To draw along a floating or waving body. *Pope.*
 - 4 To draw; to drag. *Milton.*
- To TRAIL**, *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. *Dry.*
- TRAIL**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Any thing drawn to length. *Rowe.*
 - 3 Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. *Pope.*
- To TRAIN**, *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.]
- 1 To draw along. *Milton.*
 - 2 To draw; to entice; to invite. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To draw by artifice or stratagem. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To educate; to bring up. *Tillotson.*
 - 6 To exercise, or form to any practice by exercise. *Dryden.*

TRA

TRAIN, s. [*train*, Fr.]
 1 Artifice; stratagem of enticement. *Spenser.*
 2 The tail of a bird. *Ray.*
 3 The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A series; a consecution. *Watts.*
 5 Process; method; state of procedure. *Swift.*
 6 A retinue; a number of followers. *Shakesp.*
 7 An orderly company; a procession. *Dryden.*
 8 The line of powder reaching to the mine. *L'Es.*
 9 Train of artillery. Cannons accompanying an army. *Clarendon.*
TRAINBANDS, s. [*train* and *band*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise. *Clarendon.*
TRAINBEARER, s. [*train* and *bearer*.] One that holds up a train.
TRAINOIL, s. [*train* and *oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.
TRAINY, a. [*from train*.] Belonging to train oil: a bad word. *Gay.*
To TRAIPSE, v. a. [*a low word*.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner. *Pope.*
TRAIT, s. [*trait*, Fr.] A stroke; a touch. *Brook.*
TRAITOR, s. [*traitre*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who, being trusted, betrays. *Swift.*
TRAITORLY, a. [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious. *Shakespeare.*
TRAITOROUS, a. [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious; faithless. *Ben Jonson.*
TRAITOROUSLY, ad. In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously. *Donne.*
TRAITRESS, s. [*from traitor*.] A woman who betrays. *Dryden.*
TRALATI'IOUS, a. [*translatus*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.
TRALATI'IOUSLY, ad. Metaphorically; not literally. *Holder.*
To TRALI'NEATE, v. n. [*trans* and *lineate*.] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*
TRALU'CENT,* a. [*trans* and *luceo*, Lat.] Shining through. *Ash.*
TRAMMEL, s. [*travail*, Fr.]
 1 A net in which birds or fish are caught. *Carew.*
 2 Any kind of net. *Spenser.*
 3 A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace. *Dryden.*
To TRAMMEL, v. a. [*from the noun*.] To catch; to intercept. *Shakespeare.*
To TRAMPLE, v. a. [*trampe*, Dan.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation. *Milton.*
To TRAMPLE, v. n.
 1 To tread in contempt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 2 To tread quick and loudly. *Dryden.*
TRAMPLER, s. One that tramples.
TRANA'TION, s. [*trano*, Lat.] The act of swimming over.
TRANCE, s. [*transe*, Fr. *transitus*, Lat.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is wrapt into visions of future or distant things. *Milton.*
TRAN'CED, a. [*from trance*.] Lying in a trance or ecstasy.
TRAN'GRAM, s. [*a cant word*.] An odd intricately contrived thing. *Arbutnot.*
TRAN'NEL, s. A sharp pin. *Moxon.*
TRAN'QUIL, a. [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] Quiet; peaceful. *Shakespeare.*
TRANQUI'LLITY, s. [*tranquillitas*, Lat.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation. *Pope.*
To TRANSA'CT, v. a. [*transactus*, Lat.]
 1 To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty of affairs.
 2 To perform; to do; to carry on. *Addison.*
TRANSA'CTION, s. [*from transact*.] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management. *Clarendon.*
TRANSANIMA'TION, s. [*trans* and *anima*.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another. *Brown.*
To TRANSCE'ND, v. a. [*transcendo*, Lat.]
 1 To pass; to overpass. *Davies.*
 2 To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. *Waller.*
 3 To surmount; to rise above. *Howel.*

TRA

To TRANSCE'ND, v. n.
 1 To climb: not in use. *Brown.*
 2 To surpass thought. *Hammond.*
TRANSCEN'DENCE, } s. [*from transcend*.]
TRANSCEN'DENCY, }
 1 Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.
 2 Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. *Bacon.*
TRANSCEN'DENT, a. [*transcendens*, Lat.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others. *Rogers.*
TRANSCENDE'NTAL, a. [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.]
 1 General; pervading many particulars.
 2 Supereminent; passing others. *Grew.*
TRANSCEN'DENTLY, ad. [*from transcend*.] Excellently; supereminently. *South.*
To TRA'NSCOLATE, v. a. [*trans* and *colo*, Lat.] To strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer. *Harvey.*
To TRANSCRI'BE, v. a. [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcrire*, Fr.] To copy; to write from an exemplar. *Clarendon.*
TRANSCRI'BER, s. [*from transcribe*.] A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addison.*
TRA'NSCRIPT, s. [*transcriptum*, Lat.] A copy, any thing written from an original. *South.*
TRANSCRIPTION, s. [*transcriptus*, Lat.] The act of copying. *Brerewood.*
TRANSCRI'PTIVE,* a. [*from transcript*.] Copying; done as from a copy. *Ash.*
TRANSCRI'PTIVELY, ad. [*from transcript*.] In manner of a copy. *Brown.*
To TRANSCU'R, v. n. [*transcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro. *Bacon.*
TRANSCU'RRENCE,* } s. [*transcursus*, Latin.]
TRANSCU'RSION, } Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits. *Wot.*
TRANSE, s. See **TRANCE**. A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy. *Milton.*
TRANSELEMENTA'TION, s. [*trans* and *element*.] Change of one element into another. *Burnet.*
TRANSE'XION, s. [*trans* and *sexus*, Latin.] Change from one sex to another. *Brown.*
To TRA'NSFER, v. a. [*transfero*, Lat.]
 1 To convey; to make over from one to another. *Prior.*
 2 To remove; to transport. *Dryden.*
TRA'NSFER, s. A change of property; a delivery of property to another.
TRANSFE'RRER, s. He that transfers.
TRANSFIGURA'TION, s. [*transfiguration*, Fr.]
 1 Change of form. *Brown.*
 2 The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount. *Addison.*
To TRANSFI'GURE, v. a. [*trans* and *figura*, L.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance. *Boyle.*
To TRANSFI'X, v. a. [*transfixus*, Lat.] To pierce through. *Fenton.*
To TRANSFO'RM, v. a. [*trans* and *forma*, Lat.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form. *Davies.*
To TRANSFO'RM, v. n. To be metamorphosed. *Addison.*
TRANSFORMA'TION, s. [*from transform*.] Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis. *Watts.*
TRANSFRETA'TION, s. [*trans* and *fretum*, Lat.] Passage over the sea. *Davies.*
To TRANSFU'SE, v. a. [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another. *Hooker.*
TRANSFU'SION, s. [*transfusus*, Lat.] The act of pouring out of one into another. *Dryden.*
To TRANSGRE'SS v. a. [*transgressus*, Lat.]
 1 To pass over; to pass beyond. *Dryden.*
 2 To violate; to break. *Wake.*
To TRANSGRE'SS, v. n. To offend by violating a law. *Wisdom.*
TRANSGRE'SSION, s. [*transgression*, Fr. *from transgress*.]
 1 Violation of a law; breach of a command. *South.*
 2 Offence; crime; fault. *Shakespeare.*

TRA

TRANSGRESSIVE, *a.* [from *transgress*.] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws. *Brown.*
TRANSGRESSOR, *s.* [transgresseur, Fr.] Law-breaker; violator of command; offender. *Cl.*
TRANSIENT, *a.* [transiens, Lat.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary. *Pope.*
TRANSIENTLY, *ad.* In passage; with a short passage; not with continuance. *Dryden.*
TRANSIENTNESS, *s.* [from *transient*.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage. *Decay of Piety.*
TRANSILIENCE, } *s.* [transilio, Lat.] Leap
THANSILIENCY, } from thing to thing. *Glanville.*
TRANSIT, *s.* [transitus, Lat.] In astronomy, the passage of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving close by any other planet. *Har.*
TRANSITION, *s.* [transitio, Lat.]
 1 Removal; passage from one to another. *Woodward.*
 2 Change; mode of change. *Pope.*
 3 Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another. *Dryden.*
TRANSITIVE, *a.* [transitivus, Lat.]
 1 Having the power of passing. *Bacon.*
 2 (In grammar.) A verb transitive is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object: as, *I strike the earth.* *Clarke.*
TRANSITIVELY, * *ad.* [from *transitive*.] In a transitive manner. *Ash.*
TRANSITORILY, *ad.* [from *transitory*.] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.
TRANSITORINESS, *s.* [from *transitory*.] Speedy evanescence.
TRANSITORY, *a.* [transitorius, from *transeo*, Lat.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing. *Tillotson.*
To TRANSLATE, *v. n.* [translatus, Lat.]
 1 To transport; to remove. *Hebrews.*
 2 It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another. *Camden.*
 3 To transfer from one to another; to convey. *Peacham.*
 4 To change. *Shakespeare.*
 5 [From *translator*, old Fr.] To interpret in another language. *Lake.*
 6 To explain. *Shakespeare.*
TRANSLATION, *s.* [translatio, Lat. translation, Fr.]
 1 Removal; act of removing. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 The removal of a bishop to another see. *Cl.*
 3 The act of turning into another language; interpretation. *Denham.*
 4 Something made by translation; version. *Hooker.*
TRANSLATIVE, *a.* [translatus, Lat.] Taken from others.
TRANSLATOR, *s.* [from *translate*.] One that turns any thing into another language. *Den.*
TRANSLATORY, *a.* [from *translate*.] Transferring. *Arbuthnot.*
TRANSLOCATION, *s.* [trans and locus, Lat.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places. *Woodward.*
TRANSLUCENCY, *s.* [from *translucent*.] Diaphaneity; transparency. *Boyle.*
TRANSLUCENT, } *a.* [trans and lucens or lucidus, Lat.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear. *Bacon.*
TRANSMARINE, *a.* [transmarinus, Lat.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond the sea. *Howel.*
To TRANSMUE, *v. a.* [transmuer, Fr.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change: obsolete. *Spenser.*
TRANSMIGRANT, *a.* [transmigrans, Lat.] Passing into another country or state. *Bacon.*
To TRANSMIGRATE, *v. n.* [transmigro, Lat.] To pass from one place or country into another. *Dryden.*
TRANSMIGRATION, *s.* [from *transmigrate*.] Passage from one place or state into another. *Drumham.*
TRANSMISSION, *s.* [transmission, Fr. trans-

TRA

missus, Lat.] The act of sending from one place or person to another. *Newton.*
TRANSMISSIVE, *a.* [transmissus, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another. *Grane.*
To TRANSMIT, *v. a.* [transmitto, Lat.] To send from one place to another. *Hale.*
TRANSMITTAL, *s.* [from *transmit*.] The act transmitting; transmission. *Swift.*
TRANSMITTER, *s.* [from *transmit*.] One that transmits.
TRANSMUTABLE, *a.* [transmutable, Fr. from *transmute*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance. *Arbuthnot.*
TRANSMUTABLY, *ad.* [from *transmute*.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.
TRANSMUTATION, *s.* [transmutation, Fr.] Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold. *Bentley.*
To TRANSMUTE, *v. n.* [transmuto, Latin.] To change from one nature or substance to another. *Raleigh.*
TRANSMUTER, *s.* [from *transmute*.] One that transmutes.
TRANSOM, *s.* [transenna, Lat.]
 1 A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
 2 (Among mathematicians.) The vane of an instrument called a cross-staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. *Bailey.*
TRANSPARENCY, *s.* [from *transparent*.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucency; power of transmitting light. *Arbuthnot.*
TRANSPARENT, *a.* [transparent, Fr.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque. *Addison.*
TRANSPICUOUS, *a.* [trans and specio, Lat.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Philips.*
To TRANSPIERCE, *v. n.* [transpercer, Fr.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Raleigh.*
TRANSPARATION, *s.* [transpiration, Fr.] Emission in vapour. *Sharp.*
To TRANSPIRE, *v. a.* [transpiro, Lat. transpiret, Fr.] To emit in vapour.
To TRANSPIRE, *v. n.* [transpirer, Fr.]
 1 To be emitted by insensible vapour. *Woodw.*
 2 To escape from secrecy to notice.
To TRANSPARE, *v. a.* [trans and place.] To remove; to put into a new place. *Wilkins.*
To TRANSPARE, *v. a.* [trans and planto, Lat.]
 1 To remove and plant in a new place. *Roscom.*
 2 To remove and settle. *Bacon.*
 3 To remove. *Clarendon.*
TRANSPLANTATION, *s.* [transplantation, Fr.]
 1 The act of transplanting or removing to another soil. *Suckling.*
 2 Conveyance from one to another. *Baker.*
 3 Removal of men from one country to another. *Broome.*
TRANSPLANTER, *s.* [from *transplant*.] One that transplants.
To TRANSPORT, *v. c.* [trans and porto, Latin.] transporter, Fr.]
 1 To convey by carriage from place to place. *Dryden.*
 2 To carry into banishment as a felon. *Swift.*
 3 To sentence as a felon to banishment.
 4 To hurry by violence or passion. *Swift.*
 5 To put into ecstasy or ravish with pleasure. *Decay of Piety.*
TRANSPORT, *s.* [transport, Fr. from the verb.]
 1 Transportation; carriage; conveyance. *Arb.*
 2 A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed. *Dryden.*
 3 Rapture; ecstasy. *South.*
TRANSPORTANCE, *s.* [from *transport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal. *Shakespeare.*
TRANSPORTATION, *s.* [from *transport*.]
 1 Removal; conveyance. *Wotton.*
 2 Banishment for felony.
 3 Ecstatic violence of passion. *South.*
TRANSPORTER, *s.* [from *transport*.] One that transports. *Carew.*

TRA

- TRANSPO'SAL**, *s.* [from *transpose*.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*
- To TRANSPO'SE**, *v. a.* [*transposer*, Fr.]
- 1 To put each in the place of other. *Locke.*
 - 2 To put out of place. *Shakespeare.*
- TRANSPOSI'TION**, *s.* [*transposition*, Fr.]
- 1 The act of putting one thing in the place of another.
 - 2 The state of being put out of one place into another. *Woodward.*
- To TRANSSHA'PE**, *v. a.* [*trans* and *shape*.] To transform; to bring into another shape. *Shakespeare.*
- To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE**, *v. a.* [*transubstantier*, Fr.] To change to another substance. *Milton.*
- TRANSUBSTANTIATION**, *s.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Roman church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ. *Locke.*
- TRANSUDA'TION**, *s.* [from *transude*.] The act of passing to sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*
- To TRANSU'DE**, *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Lat.] To pass through in vapour. *Harvey.*
- TRANSVE'RSAL**, *a.* [*transversal*, Fr.] Running crosswise. *Hale.*
- TRANSVE'RSALLY**, *ad.* [from *transversal*.] In a cross direction. *Wilkins.*
- To TRANSVE'RSE**, *v. a.* [*transversus*, Lat.] To change; to overturn. *Lesley.*
- TRANSVE'RSE**, *a.* [*transversus*, Lat.] Being in a cross direction. *Blackmore.*
- TRANSVE'RSELY**, *ad.* [from *transverse*.] In a cross direction. *Stillingfleet.*
- TRANSU'MPTION**, *s.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.
- TRA'NTERS**, *s.* Men who carry fish from the seacoast to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*
- TRAP**, *s.* [*trappe*, Sax. *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Ital.]
- 1 A snare set for thieves or vermin. *Taylor.*
 - 2 An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares. *Calamy.*
 - 3 A play at which a ball is driven with a stick. *King.*
- To TRAP**, *v. a.* [*trappan*, Sax.]
- 1 To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem. *Dryden.*
 - 2 [See **TRAPPING**.] To adorn; to decorate. *Spenser.*
- TRAPDO'OR**, *s.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly. *Ray.*
- To TRAPE**, *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipse*.] To run idly and sluttishly about. It is used only of women.
- TRAPES**, *s.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle slatternly woman. *Gay.*
- TRAPE'ZIUM**, *s.* [*τραπεζιον*.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *Woodward.*
- TRAPEZO'ID**, *s.* [*τραπεζιον* and *ειδος*.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.
- TRA'PPINGLY**,* *ad.* [from *trapping*.] In an insuaring manner. *Bailey.*
- TRA'PPINGS**, *s.* [*drap*, Fr. *cloth*.]
- 1 Ornaments appendant to the saddle. *Milton.*
 - 2 Ornaments; dress; embellishments. *Shakespeare.*
- TRA'PSTICK**, *s.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *Spectator.*
- TRASH**, *s.* [*tros*, Islandick; *drusen*, German.]
- Any thing worthless; dross; dregs. *Swift.*
 - 2 A worthless person. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Matter improper for food. *Garth.*
- To TRASH**, *v. a.*
- 1 To lop; to crop. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To crush; to humble. *Hammond.*
- TRA'SHY**, *a.* [from *trash*.] Worthless; vile; useless. *Dryden.*
- To TRA'VAIL**, *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.]
- 1 To labour; to toil.
 - 2 To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Isaiah.*
- To TRA'VAIL**, *v. a.* To harass; to tire. *Hayw.*
- TRA'VAIL**, *s.* [from the verb.]

TRE

- 1 Labour; toil; fatigue. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Labour in childbirth. *Bacon.*
- TRAVE**, **TRA'VEL**, or **TRA'VISE**, *s.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.
- To TRA'VEL**, *v. n.*
- 1 To make journeys. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To pass; to go; to move. *Pope.*
 - 3 To make journeys of curiosity. *Watts.*
 - 4 To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*. *Hooker.*
- To TRA'VEL**, *v. a.*
- 1 To pass; to journey over. *Milton.*
 - 2 To force to journey. *Spenser.*
- TRA'VEL**, *s.* [*travail*, Fr.]
- 1 Journey; act of passing from place to place. *Prior.*
 - 2 Journey of curiosity or instruction. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Labour; toil. This should be rather *travail*. *Milton.*
 - 4 Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.
 - 5 *Travels*. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts. *Watts.*
- TRA'VELLER**, *s.* [*travailleur*, Fr.]
- 1 One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. *Spenser.*
 - 2 One who visits foreign countries. *Locke.*
- TRA'VELTAINTED**, *a.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel. *Shakespeare.*
- TRA'VERS**, *ad.* [Fr.] Athwart; across: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- TRA'VERSE**, *ad.* [*a travers*, Fr.] Crosswise, athwart. *Hayward.*
- TRA'VERSE**, *prep.* Through; crosswise. *Milton.*
- TRA'VERSE**, *a.* [*transversus*, Lat. *trasverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart. *Wotton.*
- TRA'VERSE**, *s.*
- 1 Any thing laid or built across. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. *Dryden.*
- To TRA'VERSE**, *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr.]
- 1 To cross; to lay athwart. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles. *Arbutnot.*
 - 3 To oppose; to cross by an objection a law term. *Bacon.*
 - 4 To wander over; to cross. *Milton.*
 - 5 To survey; to examine thoroughly. *South.*
- To TRA'VERSE**, *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
- TRA'VESTY**, *a.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.
- TRA'VESTY**,* *s.* [from *travesty*.] A burlesque translation. *Mason.*
- TRAUMA'TICK**, *a.* [*τραυματικος*.] Vulnerary; useful to wounds. *Wiseman.*
- TRAY**, *s.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried. *Gay.*
- TRA'YTRIP**, *s.* A kind of play. *Shakespeare.*
- TRE'ACHEROUS**, *a.* [from *treachery*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying. *Swift.*
- TRE'ACHEROUSLY**, *ad.* Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest stratagem. *Otway.*
- TRE'ACHEROUSNESS**, *s.* [from *treacherous*.] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.
- TRE'ACHERY**, *s.* [*tricherie*, Fren.] Perfidy; breach of faith.
- TRE'ACHETOR**, } *s.* [*tricher*, *tricheur*, Fr.] A
- TRE'ACHOUR**, } traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance; not in use. *Spenser.*
- TRE'ACLE**, *s.* [*triacle*, Fr. *theriaca*, Lat.]
- 1 A medicine made up of many ingredients. *Boyle.*
 - 2 Molasses; the spume of sugar.
- To TREAD**, *v. n.* pret. *trod*; part. pass. *trodden* [*trudan*, Gothick; *tredan*, Sax. *treden*, Dutch.]
- 1 To set the foot. *Milton.*
 - 2 To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To walk with form or state. *Milton.*
 - 4 To copulate as birds. *Bacon.*
- To TREAD**, *v. a.*
- 1 To walk on; to feel under the foot. *Prior.*

TRE

- 2 To press under the foot. *Swift.*
 3 To beat; to track. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To walk on in a formal or stately manner.
 5 To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred. *Psalms.*
 6 To put in action by the feet. *Job.*
 7 To love as the male bird the female. *Dryden.*
TREAD, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Footing; step with the foot. *Milton.*
 2 Way; track; path. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The cock's part in the egg.
TREADER, s. [from *tread*.] He who treads. *Isai.*
TRE'ADING,* s. [from *tread*.] The act of setting the foot; the act of trampling under foot; the act of copulation in birds. *Ash.*
TRE'ADLE, s. [from *tread*.]
 1 A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. *Moxon.*
 2 The sperm of the cock. *Derham.*
TRE'ASON, s. [*trahison*, Fr.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth. It is divided into high treason and petit treason. High treason is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed: as, to compass or imagine treason, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench or the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money; and in such treason, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king. Petit treason is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a clerk secular or religious kills his prelate; this treason gives forfeiture to every lord within his own see: both treasons are capital. *Cowell.*
TRE'ASONABLE, } a. [from *treason*.] Having
TRE'ASONOUS, } the nature or guilt of treason. *Clarendon.*
TRE'ASURE, s. [*tresor*, Fr.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated. *Locke.*
To TRE'ASURE, v. a. [from the noun.] To hoard; to reposit; to lay up. *Rowe.*
TRE'ASUREHOUSE, s. [*treasure and house*.] Place where hoarded riches are kept. *Taylor.*
TRE'ASURER, s. [*treasure; tresoirer*, Fr.] One who has the care of money; one who has the charge of treasure. *Raleigh.*
TRE'ASURESHP, s. [from *treasure*.] Office or dignity of treasurer. *Hakewill.*
TRE'ASURY, s. [from *treasure; tresorerie*, Fr.]
 1 A place in which riches are accumulated. *Tem.*
 2 It is used by Shakespeare for *treasure*.
To TREAT, v. a. [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Lat.]
 1 To negotiate; to settle. *Dryden.*
 2 To discourse on.
 3 To use in any manner, good or bad. *Spectator.*
 4 To handle; to manage; to carry on. *Dryden.*
 5 To entertain without expense to the guest.
To TREAT, v. n. [*traiter*, Fr. *trahian*, Saxon.]
 1 To discourse; to make discussions. *Milton.*
 2 To practise negotiation. *Maccabees.*
 3 To come to terms of accommodation. *Swift.*
 4 To make gratuitous entertainments. *Prior.*
TREAT, s. [from the verb.]
 1 An entertainment given. *Collier.*
 2 Something given at an entertainment. *Dryd.*
TRE'ATABLE, a. [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent. *Hooker.*
TRE'ATISE, s. [*tractatus*, Lat.] Discourse; written tractate. *Shakespeare.*
TRE'ATMENT, s. [*traitement*, Fr.] Usage; manner of using, good or bad. *Dryden.*

TRE

- TRE'ATY, s.** [*traité*, Fr.]
 1 Negotiation; act of treating. *Spenser.*
 2 A compact of accommodation relating to public affairs. *Bacon.*
 3 [For *entreaty*.] Supplication; petition; solicitation. *Shakespeare.*
TRE'BLE, a. [*triple*, Fr. *tripulus*, *triplex*, Lat.]
 1 Threefold; triple. *Sandys.*
 2 Sharp of sound. *Bacon.*
To TRE'BLE, v. a. [*triplico*, Lat. *tripler*, Fr.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much. *Creech.*
To TRE'BLE, v. n. To become threefold. *Swift.*
TRE'BLE, s. A sharp sound. *Dryden.*
TRE'BLENESS, s. [from *treble*.] The state of being treble. *Bacon.*
TRE'BLY, ad. [from *treble*.] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity. *Ray.*
TREE, s. [*trie*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]
 1 A large vegetable, rising with one woody stem, to a considerable height. *Locke.*
 2 Any thing branched out. *Dryden.*
TREE germander, s. A plant.
TREE of life, s. [*lignum vitæ*, Lat.] An evergreen; the wood is esteemed by turners. *Mill.*
TREE primrose, s. A plant.
TREEN, s. The old plural of *tree*. *Ben Jonson.*
TREEN, a. Wooden; made of wood: obsolete. *Camden.*
TRE'FOIL, s. [*trifolium*, Lat.] A plant. *Peach.*
TRE'ILLAGE, s. [French.] A contexture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct enclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*
TRE'LLIS, s. [Fr.] A structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*
To TRE'MBLE, v. n. [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.]
 1 To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder. *Rowe.*
 2 To quiver; to totter. *Burnet.*
 3 To quaver; to shake as a sound. *Bacon.*
TRE'MBLINGLY, ad. [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver. *Pope.*
TREME'NDOUS, a. [*tremendus*, Lat.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible. *Pope.*
TRE'MOUR, s. [*tremor*, Lat.]
 1 The state of trembling. *Harvey.*
 2 Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newton.*
TRE'MULOUS, a. [*tremulus*, Lat.]
 1 Trembling; fearful. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 Quivering; vibratory. *Holder.*
TRE'MULOUSNESS, s. [from *tremulous*.] The state of quivering.
TREN, s. A fish spear. *Ainsworth.*
To TRENCH, v. a. [*trancher*, Fr.]
 1 To cut. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To cut or dig into pits or ditches. *Pope.*
 3 To fortify by earth thrown up. *Milton.*
TRENCH, s. [*tranche*, Fr.]
 1 A pit or ditch. *Mortimer.*
 2 Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *Prior.*
TRE'NCHANT, a. [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp. *Hudibras.*
TRE'NCHER, s. [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, Fr.]
 1 A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *More.*
 2 The table. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Food; pleasures of the table. *South.*
TRE'NCHERFLY, s. [*trencher and fly*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*
TRE'NCHERMAN, s. [*trencher and man*.]
 1 A cook: obsolete. *Sidney.*
 2 A feeder; an eater. *Shakespeare.*
TRE'NCHERMATE, s. [*trencher and mate*.] A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*
To TREND, v. n. To tend; to lie in any particular direction. *Dryden.*
TRE'NDLE, s. [*trendel*, Sax.] Any thing turned round: now improperly written *trundle*.
TRE'NTALS, s. [*trente*, Fr.] A number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account. *Ayliffe.*
TRE'PAN, s. [*trepan*, Fr.]
 1 An instrument by which surgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.

TRI

- 2 A snare; a stratagem by which any one is in-
snared. *Roscommon.*
- To TREPA'N, *v. a.* [from the noun.] *Arbuthnot.*
- 1 To perforate with a trepan. *South.*
- 2 To catch; to ensnare. *Wiseman.*
- TRE'PHINE, *s.* A small trepan; a smaller in-
strument of perforation managed by one hand.
- TREPIDA'TION, *s.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]
- 1 The state of trembling, or quivering. *Bacon.*
- 2 State of terrou. *Wotton.*
- 3 Hurry, confused haste.
- To TRE'SPASS, *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.]
- 1 To transgress; to offend. *Norris.*
- 2 To enter unlawfully on another's ground. *Pri.*
- TRE'SPASS, *s.* [*trespas*, Fr.]
- 1 Transgression; offence. *Milton.*
- 2 Unlawful entrance on another's ground.
- TRE'SPASSER, *s.* [from *trespass*.]
- 1 An offender; a transgressor.
- 2 One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Walton.*
- TRE'SSED, *a.* [*tresse*, Fr.] Knotted or curled. *Spenser.*
- TRE'SSES, *s.* without a singular. [*tresse*, French; *treccia*, Ital.] A knot or curl of hair. *Shak.*
- TRE'STLE, *s.* [*treteau*, Fr.]
- 1 The frame of a table.
- 2 A moveable form by which any thing is sup-
ported.
- TRET, *s.* [probably from *tritius*, Lat.] An al-
lowance made by merchants to retailers, which
is four pounds in every hundred weight, and
four pounds for waste or refuse of a commo-
dity. *Bailey.*
- TRETHINGS, *s.* [*trethingi*, low Lat. from *trethu*,
Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.
- TRE'VET, *s.* [*triefet*, Sax. *trepied*, Fr.] Any
thing that stands on three legs: as, a stool.
- TREY, *s.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards. *Shakespeare.*
- TRI'ABLE, *a.* [from *try*.]
- 1 Possible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Boyle.*
- 2 Such as may be judicially examined. *Ayliffe.*
- TRI'AD, *s.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.
- TRI'AL, *s.* [from *try*.]
- 1 Test; examination. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Experiment; act of examining by experience. *Bacon.*
- 3 Experience; experimental knowledge. *Hebr.*
- 4 Judicial examination. *Cowell.*
- 5 Temptation; test of virtue. *Rogers.*
- 6 State of being tried. *Shakespeare.*
- TRI'ANGLE, *s.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.]
- A figure of three angles. *Locke.*
- TRI'ANGULAR, *a.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having
three angles. *Ray.*
- TRI'ANGULARLY,* *ad.* [from *triangular*.] In
a triangular form.
- TRIBE, *s.* [*tribus*, Lat.]
- 1 A distinct body of the people as divided by
family or fortune, or any other characteristick. *Ben Jonson.*
- 2 It is often used in contempt. *Roscommon.*
- TRI'BLET, or TRIBOU'LET, *s.* A goldsmith's
tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*
- TRIBULA'TION, *s.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Persecu-
tion; distress; vexation; disturbance of life. *Atterbury.*
- TRIBU'NAL, *s.* [*tribunal*, Lat. and Fr.]
- The seat of a judge. *Waller.*
- 2 A court of justice. *Milton.*
- TRI'BUNE, *s.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.]
- 1 An officer of Rome chosen by the people. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 The commander of a Roman legion.
- TRI'BUNESHIP,* *s.* [from *tribune*.] The office
or dignity of a tribune. *Ash.*
- TRIBUNI'TIAL, } *a.* [*tribunitius* Lat.] Suit-
TRIBUNI'TIOUS, } ing a tribune; relating to
a tribune. *Bacon.*
- TRI'BUTARY, *a.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*,
Latin.]
- Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of sub-
mission to a master. *Dryden.*

TRI

- 2 Subject; subordinate. *Prior.*
- 3 Paid in tribute. *Concannon.*
- TRI'BUTARY, *s.* [from *tribute*.] One who pay-
a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection. *Davies.*
- TRI'BUTE, *s.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Pay-
ment in acknowledgment; subjection. *Matth.*
- TRICE, *s.* [probably from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by
pronunciation.] A short time; an instant; a
stroke. *Bentley.*
- TRICHO'TOMY, *s.* [*τροχολομew*.] Division into
three parts. *Watts.*
- TRICK, *s.* [*treck*, Dutch.]
- 1 A sly fraud. *Raleigh.*
- 2 A dexterous artifice. *Pope.*
- 3 A vitious practice. *Dryden.*
- 4 A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat
jocosely, or to divert. *Prior.*
- 5 An unexpected effect. *Shakespeare.*
- 6 A practice; a manner; a habit: not in use. *Sh.*
- 7 A number of cards laid regularly up in play.
- To TRICK, *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, Fr.]
- 1 To cheat; to impose on; to defraud. *Stephens.*
- 2 To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly, to
knot. *Sandys.*
- 3 To perform by slight of hand, or with a light
touch. *Pope.*
- To TRICK, *v. n.* To live by fraud. *Dryden.*
- TRI'CKER, *s.* [often written *trigger*.] The
catch which being pulled disengages the cock
of the gun, that it may give fire. *Boyle.*
- TRI'CKING, *s.* [from *trick*.] Dress; ornament. *Shakespeare.*
- TRI'CKISH, *a.* [from *trick*.] Knavishly; artful;
fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle. *Pope.*
- To TRI'CKLE, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to rill in
a slender stream. *Pope.*
- TRI'CKSY, *a.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. This is a
word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*
- TRICO'RPORAL, *a.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having
three bodies.
- TRIDE, *a.* [among hunters; *tride*, Fr.] Short
and ready. *Bailey.*
- TRI'DENT, *s.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A
three-forked sceptre of Neptune. *Addison.*
- TRI'DENT, *a.* Having three teeth.
- TRI'DING, *s.* [*trithinga*, Sax. rather *trithing*.]
The third part of a county or shire. This divi-
sion is used only in Yorkshire where it is cor-
rupted into *riding*.
- TRI'DUAN, *a.* [*triduum*, Lat.]
- 1 Lasting three days.
- 2 Happening every third day.
- TRIE'NNIAL, *a.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.]
- 1 Lasting three years. *King Charles.*
- 2 Happening every third year.
- TRI'ER, *s.* [from *try*.]
- 1 One who tries experimentally. *Boyle.*
- 2 One who examines judicially. *Hale.*
- 3 Test; one who brings to the test. *Shakespeare.*
- To TRI'FALLOW, *v. a.* [*tres*, Lat. and *fealga*,
Sax. a harrow.] To plow land the third time
before sowing. *Mortimer.*
- TRI'FID, *a.* (Among botanists.) Cut or divided
into three parts. *Bailey.*
- TRIFI'STULARY, *a.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Latin.]
Having three pipes. *Brown.*
- To TRI'FLE, *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To act or talk without weight or dignity; to
act with levity; to talk with folly. *Hooker.*
- 2 To mock; to play the fool. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To indulge light amusement. *Law.*
- 4 To be of no importance. *Spenser.*
- To TRI'FLE, *v. a.* To make of no importance:
not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- TRI'FLE, *s.* [from the verb.] A thing of no mo-
ment. *Drayton.*
- TRI'FLER, *s.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts
with levity, or talks with folly. *Watts.*
- TRI'FLING, *a.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth;
unimportant; wanting weight. *Rogers.*
- TRI'FLINGLY, *ad.* Without weight; without
dignity; without importance. *Locke.*
- TRIFO'LIATE, *a.* [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.] Hav-
ing three leaves. *Harte.*

TRI

TRI'FORM, *a.* [*triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple shape. *Milton.*
TRI'GGER, *s.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *intricare*, Lat.]
 1 A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.
 2 The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun. *Locke.*
TRIGINTALS, *s.* [*triginta*, Lat. thirty.] A number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by St. Gregory. *Ayliffe.*
TRI'GLYPH, *s.* (In architecture.) A member of the frieze of the Dorick order, set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*
TRI'GON, *s.* [*τρίγωνον*.] A triangle: a term in astrology. *Hale.*
TRI'GONAL, *a.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*
TRIGONOMETRY, *s.* [*τρίγωνος* and *μέτρον*.] The art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*
TRIGONOMETRICAL, *a.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.
TRI'LATERAL, *a.* [*trilateral*, Fr. *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.
TRILL, *s.* [*trillo*, Ital.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick. *Addison.*
To TRILL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering. *Thomson.*
To TRILL, *v. n.*
 1 To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To play in tremulous vibrations of sound. *Dryden.*
TRILLION, *s.* [A word invented by *Locke*.] A million of millions of millions.
TRILU'MINAR, *s.* [*triluminaris*, Lat.] Having three lights.
TRILU'MINOUS, *a.* [*triluminosus*, Lat.] Having three lights.
TRIM, *a.* [*getrymmeth*, Sax. completed.] Nice; smug: dressed up. *Dryden.*
To TRIM, *v. n.* [*trimman*, Sax. to build.]
 1 To fit out. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To dress; to decorate. *Dryden.*
 3 To shave; to clip. *Howel.*
 4 To make neat; to adjust. *Ben Jonson.*
 5 To balance a vessel. *Spectator.*
 6 It has often up emphatical. *Shakespeare.*
To TRIM, *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *South.*
TRIM, *s.* Dress; geer; ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
TRIMLY, *ad.* [from *trim*.] Nicely; neatly. *Spenser.*
TRIMMER, *s.* [from *trim*.]
 1 One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat. *Swift.*
 2 A piece of wood inserted. *Moxon.*
TRIMMING, *s.* [from *trim*.] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown. *Garth.*
TRIMNESS, *s.* [from *trim*.] Neatness; petty elegance of dress.
TRI'NAL, *a.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold. *Spenser.*
TRINE, *s.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Lat.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign. *Creech.*
To TRINE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aspect. *Dryden.*
TRI'NITY, *s.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the Three Persons in the Godhead. *Locke.*
TRI'NKET, *s.*
 1 Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration. *Swift.*
 2 Things of no great value; tackle; tools. *L'Estrange.*
TRIO'BOLAR, *a.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vile; mean; worthless. *Cheynel.*
To TRIP, *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dutch.]
 1 To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion. *Shak.*
 2 To strike from under the body. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To catch; to detect. *Shakespeare.*
To TRIP, *v. n.*
 1 To fall by losing the hold of the feet.
 2 To fail; to err; to be deficient. *Dryden.*

TRI

3 To stumble; to titubate. *Locke.*
 4 To run lightly. *Dryden.*
 5 To take a short voyage.
TRIP, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist. *Addison.*
 2 A stumble by which the foothold is lost.
 3 A failure; a mistake. *Dryden.*
 4 A short voyage or journey. *Pope.*
TRI'PARTITE, *a.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties. *Shakespeare.*
TRIBE, *s.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Ital. and Span.]
 1 The intestines; the guts. *King.*
 2 It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.
TRI'PEDAL, *a.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.
TRIBE'TALOUS, *a.* [*τρίπους* and *μεταλον*.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.
TRI'PHTHONG, *a.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. *τρίψυλον* and *φύση*.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau*; *eye*.
TRI'PLE, *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplex*, Lat.]
 1 Threefold; consisting of three conjoined. *Waller.*
 2 Treble; three times repeated. *Burnet.*
To TRI'PLE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1 To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many. *Hooker.*
 2 To make threefold. *Dryden.*
TRI'PLET, *s.* [from *triple*.]
 1 Three of a kind. *Swift.*
 2 Three verses rhiming together. *Dryden.*
TRI'PLICATE, *a.* [*triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much. *Harris.*
TRIPPLICATION, *s.* [from *triplicate*.] The act of trebling, or adding three together. *Glanville.*
TRIPLI'CITY, *s.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex* Lat.] Trebleness; state of being threefold. *Watts.*
TRI'PMADAM, *s.* An herb. *Mortimer.*
TRI'POD, *s.* [*tripodes*, Lat.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles. *Dryden.*
TRI'POLY, *s.* A sharp cutting sand. *Newton.*
TRI'POS, *s.* A tripod. *Ben Jonson.*
TRI'PPER, *s.* [from *trip*.] One who trips.
TRI'PPING, *s.* [from *trip*.] Quick; nimble. *Milton.*
TRI'PPING, *s.* [from *trip*.] Light dance. *Mil.*
TRI'PPINGLY, *ad.* [from *tripping*.] With agility; with swift motion. *Shakespeare.*
TRI'PTOTE, *s.* [*triptoton*, Lat.] A noun used but in three cases. *Clarke.*
TRIPU'DIARY, *a.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing. *Brown.*
TRIPUDIATION, *s.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.
TRI'REME, *s.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on one side.
TRISE'CTION, *s.* [*tres* and *sectio*, Lat.] Division into three equal parts.
TRI'STFUL, *a.* [*tristis*, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy: a bad word. *Shakespeare.*
TRISU'LC, *s.* [*trisulcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points. *Brown.*
TRISYLLA'BICAL, *a.* [from *trissyllable*.] Consisting of three syllables.
TRISY'LLABLE, *s.* [*trissyllaba*, Lat.] A word consisting of three syllables.
TRITE, *a.* [*tritius*, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common; not new. *Rogers.*
TRI'TENESS, *s.* [from *trite*.] Staleness; commonness.
TRI'THEISM, *s.* [*τρίθεος* and *θεός*.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.
TRI'THEISM*, *s.* [*τρίθεος* and *θεός*.] One who holds that there are three distinct gods. *Ash.*
TRI'TURABLE, *a.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *trituratione*.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted. *Brown.*
TRITURA'TION, *s.* [*trituration*, Fr.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller; levigation. *Brown.*

TRO

- TRIV'ET**, *s.* See **TREVET**. Any thing supported by three feet. *Chapman.*
- TRIVIAL**, *a.* [*trivialis*, Lat.]
- 1 Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway. *Roscommon.*
 - 2 Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. *Dryden.*
- TRIVIALLY**, *ad.* [from *trivial*.]
- 1 Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Lightly; inconsiderably.
- TRIVIALNESS**, *s.* [from *trivial*.]
- 1 Commonness; vulgarity.
 - 2 Lightness; unimportance.
- TRIUMPH**, *s.* [*triumphus*, Lat.]
- 1 Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated. *Bacon.*
 - 2 State of being victorious. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Victory; conquest. *Pope.*
 - 4 Joy for success. *Milton.*
 - 5 A conquering card, now called *trump*.
- To TRIUMPH**, *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Lat.]
- 1 To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To obtain victory. *Knolles.*
 - 3 To insult upon an advantage gained. *Shakes.*
- TRIUMPHAL**, *a.* [*triumphalis*, Lat.] Used in celebrating victory. *Swift.*
- TRIUMPHAL**, *s.* [*triumphalia*, Lat.] A token of victory: not in use. *Milton.*
- TRIUMPHANT**, *a.* [*triumphans*, Lat.]
- 1 Celebrating a victory. *South.*
 - 2 Rejoicing as for victory. *Milton.*
 - 3 Victorious; graced with conquests. *Pope.*
- TRIUMPHANTLY**, *ad.* [from *triumphant*.]
- 1 In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Glanville.*
 - 2 Victoriously; with success. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 With insolent exultation. *South.*
- TRIUMPHER**, *s.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs. *Peacham.*
- TRIUMVIRATE**, *s.* [*triumviratus*, or *triumviri*, Lat.] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Swift.*
- TRIUNE**, *a.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one. *Burnet.*
- To THROAT**, *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting-time.
- TROCAR**, *s.* [*trocac*, corrupted from *trois quart*, Fr.] A chirurgical instrument. *Sharp.*
- TROCHICAL**, *a.* [*trochaïque*, Fr. *trochaicus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.
- TROCHANTERS**, *s.* [*τροχαντήρες*.] Two processes of the thigh bone called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate.
- TROCHEE**, *s.* [*trochæus*, Lat. *τροχαιος*.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.
- TROCHILICKS**, *s.* [*τροχιλικον*.] The science of rotatory motion. *Brown.*
- TROCHINGS**, *s.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainsworth.*
- TROCHISCH**, *s.* [*τροχισκος*.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*
- TROD**, } The part. pass. of *tread*.
- TRODDEN**, }
- TRODE**. The preterit of *tread*.
- TRODE**, *s.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing. *Spenser.*
- TROGLODYTE**, *s.* [*τρογλοδυτης*.] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Arbutnot.*
- To TROLL**, *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] To move circularly; to drive about. *Ben Jonson.*
- To TROLL**, *v. n.*
- 1 To roll; to run round. *Swift.*
 - 2 To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley toward the bottom. *Gay.*
- TRO'LLOP**, *s.* A slatternly loose woman.
- TRO'NAGE**, *s.* Money paid for weighing.
- TROOP**, *s.* [*troope*, Dutch.]
- 1 A company; a number of people collected together. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 A body of soldiers. *Dryden.*
 - 3 A small body of cavalry.
- To TROOP**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- To march in a body. *Milton.*

TRO

- 2 To march in haste. *Chapman.*
 - 3 To march in company. *Shakespeare.*
- TROOPER**, *s.* [from *troop*.] A horse soldier. he fights on horseback. *Grew.*
- TROPE**, *s.* [*τροπος*.] A change of the word from its original signification: as, the clouds foretel rain, for *foreshow*. *Hudibras.*
- TROPHIED**, *a.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*
- TROPHY**, *s.* [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Lat.] Something shown or treasured up in proof of victory. *Shakespeare.*
- TROPICAL**, *a.* [from *trope*.]
- 1 Rhetorically changed from the original meaning. *South.*
 - 2 [From *tropick*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick. *Salmon.*
- TROPICK**, *s.* [*tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn. *Dryden.*
- TROPOLOGICAL**, *a.* [*τροπος* and *λογος*.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.
- TROPOLOGY**, *s.* [*τροπος* and *λογος*.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning. *Brown.*
- TROUSERS**, *s.* [*trousses*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. See **TROUSE**. *Shakespeare.*
- To TROT**, *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]
- 1 To move with a high jolting pace. *Shakesp.*
 - 2 To walk fast: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.
- TROT**, *s.* [*trot*, Fr.]
- 1 The jolting high pace of a horse. *Dryden.*
 - 2 An old woman in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- TROTH**, *s.* [*trouth*, old Eng. *treoth*, Sax.]
- 1 Belief; faith; fidelity. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Truth; verity. *Addison.*
- TROTHLESS**, *a.* [from *troth*.] Faithless; treacherous. *Fairfax.*
- TROTHPLIGHT**, *a.* [*troth* and *plight*.] Betrothed; affianced. *Shakespeare.*
- TROTTER**, *s.* [from *trot*.]
- 1 One that walks a jolting pace.
 - 2 A sheep's foot.
- To TROUBLE**, *v. n.* [*troubler*, Fr.]
- 1 To disturb; to perplex. *Locke.*
 - 2 To afflict; to grieve. *Tillotson.*
 - 3 To distress; to make uneasy. *Milton.*
 - 4 To busy; to engage overmuch. *Luke.*
 - 5 To give occasion of labour to: a word of civility or slight regard. *Locke.*
 - 6 To tease; to vex. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion. *Davies.*
 - 8 (In low language.) To sue for a debt.
- TROUBLE**, *s.* [*trouble*, Fr.]
- 1 Disturbance; perplexity. *Milton.*
 - 2 Affliction; calamity. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience. *Milton.*
 - 4 Uneasiness; vexation. *Milton.*
- TROUBLE-STATE**, *s.* [*trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate. *Dan.*
- TROUBLER**, *s.* [from *trouble*.] Disturber; confounder. *Atterbury.*
- TROUBLESOME**, *a.* [from *trouble*.]
- 1 Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 Full of molestation. *Atterbury.*
 - 3 Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome. *Pope.*
 - 4 Full of teasing business. *Sidney.*
 - 5 Slightly harassing. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning. *Spenser.*
 - 7 Importunate teasing. *Arbutnot.*
- TROUBLESOMELY**, *ad.* [from *troublesome*.]
- Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately. *Locke.*
- TROUBLESOMENESS**, *s.* [from *troublesome*.]
- 1 Vexatiousness; uneasiness. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Importunity; unseasonableness.
- TROUBLOUS**, *a.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. *Spenser.*

TRU

TROVER, *s.* [*trouver*, Fr.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them. *Cowell.*

TROUGH, *s.* [*trog*, *troh*, Sax. *troch*, Dutch.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side. *Dryden.*

To TROUL, *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See **TROLL**.

1 To move volubly. *Milton.*
2 To utter volubly. *Shakespeare.*

To TROUNCE, *v. a.* To punish by an indictment or information. *Dryden.*

TROUSE, *s.* [*trousse*, French, *truish*, Erse.]

TROUSERS, *s.* Breeches; hose. *Wise man.*

TROUT, *s.* [*truht*, Sax.]

1 A delicate spotted fish, inhabiting brooks and quick streams. *Carew.*
2 A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow. *Shakespeare.*

To TROW, *v. n.* [*treothian*, Sax. *troe*, Danish.]

1 To think; to imagine; to conceive: not used. *Sidney.*
2 To believe. *Shakespeare.*

TROW, *int.* An exclamation of inquiry. *Shak.*

TROWEL, *s.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.] A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks. *Moxon.*

TROY-WEIGHT, *s.* [*from Troies*, Fr.] A kind

TROY, *s.* of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains. The English physicians make use of *troy-weight* after the following manner; a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 8 drachms; drachm = 3 scruples; scruple = 20 grains.

TRUANT, *s.* [*truand*, old Fr. *truuant*, Dutch.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave. *More.*

TRUANT, *a.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering. *Shakespeare.*

To TRUANT, *v. n.* [*truander*, Fr. *truwanten*, old Germ.] To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy. *Shakespeare.*

TRUANTSHIP, *s.* [*from truant*.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business. *Asc.*

TRUBS, *s.* [*tuber*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TRUBTAIL, *s.* A short squat woman. *Ainsw.*

TRUCE, *s.* [*truga*, low Lat. *truie*, old Fr.]

1 A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities. *Dryden.*
2 Cessation; intermission; short quiet. *Milton.*

To TRUCIDATE, *v. a.* [*from trucidare*, Lat. to kill.] To murder; to kill. *Ash.*

TRUCIDATION, *s.* [*from trucidare*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To TRUCK, *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Ital.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

To TRUCK, *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange. *Swift.*

TRUCK, *s.* [*from the verb*.]

1 Exchange; traffick by exchange. *Dryden.*
2 [*From τροχος*.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainsworth.*

To TRUCKLE, *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep. *Cleave.*

TRUCKLEBED, or *Trundlebed*, *s.* [*properly troclebed*; from *troclea*, Lat. or *τροχος*.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed. *Shakesp.*

TRUCULENCE, *s.* [*truculentia*, Lat.]

1 Savageness of manners.
2 Terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT, *a.* [*truculentus*, Lat.]

1 Savage; barbarous. *Ray.*
2 Terrible of aspect.
3 Destructive; cruel. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE, *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Locke.*

TRUE, *a.* [*treowa*, *truwa*, Sax.]

1 Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things. *Cowley.*

TRU

2 Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3 Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious. *Proverbs.*

4 Genuine; real; not counterfeit. *Milton.*
5 Faithful; not perfidious; steady. *Pope.*
6 Honest; not fraudulent. *Shakespeare.*
7 Exact; conformable to a rule. *Prior.*
8 Rightful. *Milton.*

TRUEBORN, *a.* [*true and born*.] Having a right by birth to any title. *Shakespeare.*

TRUEBRE'D, *a.* [*true and bred*.] Of a right breed. *Dryden.*

TRUEHEARTED, *a.* [*true and heart*.] Honest; faithful. *Shakespeare.*

TRUELOVE, *s.* An herb.

TRUELOVEKNOT, *s.* [*true, love, and knot*.]

TRUELOVERSKNOT, *s.* Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection. *Hud.*

TRUENESS, *s.* [*from true*.] Sincerity; faithfulness. *Bacon.*

TRUEPENNY, *s.* [*true and penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Shakespeare.*

TRUFFLE, *s.* [*trufle*, *truffe*, Fr.] In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *tubera terræ*, is by tying a cord to a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG, *s.* A hod for mortar.

TRULL, *s.* [*trulla*, Italian.]

1 A low whore; a vagrant strumpet. *Shakespeare.*
2 A girl; a lass; a wench. *Tuberville.*

TRULY, *a.* [*from true*.]

1 According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly. *Sidney.*
2 Really; without fallacy. *Milton.*
3 Exactly; justly. *South.*
4 Indeed. *Wotton.*

TRUMP, *s.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian.]

1 A trumpet; an instrument of warlike musick. *Wesley.*
2 [*Corrupted from triumph*.] A winning oard; a card that has particular privileges in a game. *Swift.*
3 To put to or upon the trumps. To put to the last expedient. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1 To win with a trump card.
2 To trump up. [*From tromper*, Fr. to cheat.] To devise; to forge.

TRUMPERY, *s.* [*tromperie*, Fr. a cheat.]

1 Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems. *Shakespeare.*
2 Falsehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.*
3 Something of no value; trifles. *Milton.*

TRUMPET, *s.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dutch.]

1 An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath. *Roscommon.*
2 In military style, a trumpeter. *Clarendon.*
3 One who celebrates; one who praises. *Dryden.*

To TRUMPET, *v. n.* [*trompeter*, Fr.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim. *Bacon.*

TRUMPETER, *s.* [*from trumpet*.]

1 One who sounds a trumpet. *Hayward.*
2 One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. *South.*
3 [*Scolopex*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

TRUMPET-FLOWER, *s.* [*bignonia*, Latin.] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRUMPET-TONGUED, *a.* [*trumpet and tongue*.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

TRUMPLIKE, *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chap.*

To TRUNCATE, *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To maim to lop; to cut short.

TRUNCATION, *s.* [*from truncate*.] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, *s.* [*trunçon*, Fr.]

1 A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Hayward.*
2 A staff of command. *Shakespeare.*

To TRUNCHEON, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To beat with a truncheon. *Shakespeare.*

TRUNCHEONER, *s.* [*from truncheon*.] One armed with a truncheon. *Shakespeare.*

TRU

- To TRU'NDLE, v. n.** [*trendl*, Sax. a bowl.] To roll; to bowl along. *Addison.*
- TRU'NDLE, s.** [*trendl*, Sax.] Any round rolling thing.
- TRU'NDLE-TAIL, s.** Round-tail. *Shakespeare.*
- TRUNK, s.** [*truncus*, Lat. *trunc*, Fr.]
- 1 The body of a tree. *Bentley.*
 - 2 The body without the limbs of an animal. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 The main body of any thing. *Ray.*
 - 4 A chest for clothes; a small chest commonly lined with paper. *Dryden.*
 - 5 The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal. *Milton.*
 - 6 A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Bacon.*
- To TRUNK, v. a.** [*trunco*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- TRU'NKED, a.** [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk. *Howell.*
- TRUNK-HOSE, s.** [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*
- TRU'NNIONS, s.** [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*
- TRU'SION, s.** [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing. *Bentley.*
- TRUSS, s.** [*trousse*, Fr.]
- 1 A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing. *Wiseman.*
 - 2 Bundle; any thing thrust close together. *Car.*
 - 3 Trousse; breeches: obsolete.
- To TRUSS, v. a.** [*trousser*, Fr.] To pack up close together. *Spenser.*
- TRU'SSING,* s.** [from the part.] The act of packing up in a truss; the act of preparing a fowl for the spit; the act of snatching up as a bird of prey. *Ash.*
- TRUST, s.** [*traust*, Runick.]
- 1 Confidence; reliance on another. *Swift.*
 - 2 Charge received in confidence. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Confident opinion of any event. *Milton.*
 - 4 Credit given without examination. *Locke.*
 - 5 Credit on promise of payment. *Raleigh.*
 - 6 Something committed to one's faith. *Kettlew.*
 - 7 Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given. *Swift.*
 - 8 Confidence in supposed honesty. *Tobit.*
 - 9 State of him to whom something is intrusted. *Clarendon.*
- To TRUST, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To place confidence in; to confide in. *Ben Jon.*
 - 2 To believe; to credit. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To admit in confidence to the power over any thing. *Taylor.*
 - 4 To commit with confidence. *Dryden.*
 - 5 To venture confidently. *Milton.*
 - 6 To sell upon credit.
- To TRUST, v. n.**
- 1 To be confident of something future. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. *Isaiah.*
 - 3 To be credulous; to be won to confidence. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To expect. *I' Estrange.*
- TRUSTE'E, s.** [from *trust*.]
- 1 One intrusted with any thing. *Taylor.*
 - 2 One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another. *Dryden.*
- TRU'STER, s.** [from *trust*.] One who trusts. *Shakespeare.*
- TRU'STILY,* ad.** [from *trusty*.] Faithfully. *Mason.*
- TRU'STINESS, s.** [from *trusty*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness. *Grew.*
- TRU'STLESS, a.** [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. *Spenser.*
- TRU'STY, a.** [from *trust*.]
- 1 Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted. *Add.*
 - 2 Strong; stout; such as will not fail. *Dryden.*
- TRUTH, s.** [*treowtha*, Sax.]
- 1 Contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things. *Locke.*
 - 2 Conformity of words to thoughts. *Milton.*
 - 3 Purity from falsehood. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Right opinion. *Harte.*

TUI

- 5 Fidelity; constancy.
 - 6 Honesty; virtue. *Shakespeare*
 - 7 It is used sometimes by way of concession. *Matthew*
 - 8 Exactness; conformity to rule. *Mortimer*
 - 9 Reality; real state of things. *Hooker.*
 - 10 Of a truth, or in truth. In reality; certainly. *Kings.*
- TRUTINA'TION, s.** [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale. *Brown.*
- To TRY, v. a.** [*trier*, Fr.]
- 1 To examine; to make experiment of. *Shak.*
 - 2 To experience; to essay; to have knowledge or experience of. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To examine as a judge.
 - 4 To bring before a judicial tribunal.
 - 5 To bring to a decision. *Dryden.*
 - 6 To act on as a test. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 To bring as to a test. *Milton.*
 - 8 To essay; to attempt. *Milton.*
 - 9 To purify; to refine. *Milton.*
 - 10 To use as means. *Swift.*
- To TRY, v. n.** To endeavour; to attempt; to make essay. *Wotton*
- TUB, s.** [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]
- 1 A large open vessel of wood. *Milton.*
 - 2 A state of salivation; so called, because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub. *Shak.*
- TUBE, s.** [*tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon; a long hollow body. *Roscommon.*
- TU'BERCLE, s.** [*tuberculum*, Latin.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. *Harvey.*
- TU'BEROSE, s.** A flower. *Mortimer.*
- TU'BEROUS, a.** [*tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or excrescences. *Woodward.*
- TU'BULAR, a.** [from *tubus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular. *Grew.*
- TU'BULATED, a.** [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Fistular
- TU'BULOUS, }** longitudinally hollow. *Der.*
- TU'BULE, s.** [Lat.] A small pipe, or fistular body. *Woodward.*
- TUCK, s.** [*tweca*, Welsh, a knife; *estoc* Fr. *stocco*, Italian.]
- 1 A long narrow sword. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 A kind of net. *Carew.*
- To TUCK, v. n.** [from *trucken*, German, to press, *Skinner.*]
- 1 To gather into a narrower compass; to crush together; to hinder from spreading. *Addison.*
 - 2 To enclose, by tucking clothes round. *Locke.*
- To TUCK, v. a.** To contract. *Sharp.*
- TU'CKER, s.** A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women. *Addison.*
- TU'CKETSONANCE, s.** The sound of the tucket; an ancient instrument of musick. *Shakesp.*
- TU'EL, s.** [*tuyeau*, Fr.] The anus. *Skinner.*
- TU'ESDAY, s.** [*tuesday*, Sax. *tuy*, Sax. is Mars.] The third day of the week.
- TUFT, s.** [*tuffe*, Fr.]
- 1 A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves or any small bodies joined together. *Dryden*
 - 2 A cluster; a plump. *Milton*
- To TUFT, v. a.** To adorn with a tuft. *Thomson.*
- TUFTA'FFETY, s.** [*tufted* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of silk. *Donne.*
- TU'FTED, a.** [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or clusters. *Milton.*
- TU'FTY, a.** [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. *Thomson.*
- To TUG, v. a.** [*teogan*, Sax.]
- 1 To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw. *Roscommon.*
 - 2 To pull; to pluck. *Hudibras.*
- To TUG, v. n.**
- 1 To pull; to draw. *Sandys.*
 - 2 To labour; to contend; to struggle. *Shak.*
- TUG, s.** [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort. *Dryden.*
- TU'GGER, s.** [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.
- TUITION, s.** [*tuition*, from *tueor*, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor. *Locke.*

TUN

- TU'LIP**, *s.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower. *Hakewill.*
- TU'LIP TREE**, *s.* A tree.
- To TU'MBLE**, *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dut. *tombolare*, Italian.]
- 1 To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To fall in great quantities tumultuously. *Bac.*
 - 3 To roll about. *Sidney.*
 - 4 To play tricks by various librations of the body. *Rowe.*
- To TU'MBLE**, *v. a.*
- 1 To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. *Collier.*
 - 2 To throw by chance or violence. *Locke.*
 - 3 To throw down. *Dryden.*
- TU'MBLE**, *s.* [from the verb.] A fall. *L'Est.*
- TU'MBLER**, *s.* [from *tumble*.]
- 1 One who shows postures by contortions of the body, or feats of activity. *Wilkins.*
 - 2 A large drinking glass.
- TU'MBREL**, *s.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] A dung-cart. *Congreve.*
- TUMEFACTION**, *s.* [*tumefactio*, Lat.] Swelling. *Arbuthnot.*
- To TU'MEFY**, *v. a.* [*tumefaceo*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell. *Sharp.*
- TU'MID**, *a.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]
- 1 Swelling; puffed up.
 - 2 Protuberant; raised above the level. *Milton.*
 - 3 Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime. *Boyle.*
- TU'MOROUS**, *a.* [from *tumour*.]
- 1 Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.*
 - 2 Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent. *Ben Jonson.*
- TU'MOUR**, *s.* [*tumor*, Lat.]
- 1 A morbid swelling. *Wiseman.*
 - 2 Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness. *L'Estrange.*
- To TUMP**, *v. a.* [Among gardeners.] To fence trees about with earth.
- To TU'MULATE**, *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Lat.] To swell. *Boyle.*
- TU'MULOSE**, *a.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*
- TUMULO'SITY**, *s.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness. *Bailey.*
- TU MULT**, *s.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Lat.]
- 1 A promiscuous commotion in a multitude. *Pope.*
 - 2 A multitude put into wild commotion.
 - 3 A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. *Addison.*
- TUMU'LTUARILY**, *ad.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.
- TUMU'LTUARINESS**, *s.* [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions. *King Charles.*
- TUMU'LTUARY**, *a.* [*tumultuaire*, French; from *tumult*.]
- 1 Disorderly; promiscuous; confused. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Restless; put into irregular commotion. *Atterbury.*
- To TUMU'LTUATE**, *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.
- TUMULTUATION**, *s.* [from *tumultuate*.] Irregular and confused agitation. *Boyle.*
- TUMU'LTUOUS**, *a.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, Fr.]
- 1 Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated. *Addison.*
 - 3 Turbulent; violent. *Knolles.*
 - 4 Full of tumults. *Sidney.*
- TUMU'LTUOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *tumultuous*.] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence. *Bacon.*
- TUN**, *s.* [*tunne*, Sax. *tonne*, Dutch.]
- 1 A large cask. *Milton.*
 - 2 The measure of four hogsheads.
 - 3 Any large quantity proverbially. *Shakesp.*
 - 4 A drunkard, in burlesque. *Dryden.*
 - 5 The weight of two thousand pounds

TUR

- 6 A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.
- To TUN**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel. *Bacon.*
- TU'NABLE**, *a.* [from *tune*.] Harmonious; musical. *Holder.*
- TU'NABLENESS**, *s.* [from *tunable*.] Harmony; melodiousness.
- TU'NABLY**, *ad.* [from *tunable*.] Harmoniously; melodiously.
- TU'NBELLIED**, ** s.* [from *tunbelly*.] Having a large belly; having a belly resembling a tun. *As*
- TU'NBELLY**, ** s.* [*tun* and *belly*.] One who has a belly remarkably prominent. *Ash.*
- TUNE**, *s.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]
- 1 Tune is a diversity of notes put together. *Bac.*
 - 2 Sound; note. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Harmony; order; concert of parts. *King C.*
 - 4 State of giving the due sounds. as, the fiddle is in tune, or out of tune.
 - 5 Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humour. *Locke.*
 - 6 State of any thing with respect to order. *Shak.*
- To TUNE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To sing harmoniously. *Pope.*
 - 3 To put into order so as to produce the proper effect.
- To TUNE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To form one sound to another. *Milton.*
 - 2 To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.
- TU'NEFUL**, *a.* [*tune* and *full*.] Musical; harmonious. *Dryden.*
- TUNE'LESS**, *a.* [from *tune*.] Unharmonious; unmusical. *Cowley.*
- TU'NER**, *s.* [from *tune*.] One who tunes. *Shak.*
- TU'NICK**, *s.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]
- 1 Part of the Roman dress. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 Natural covering; integument; tunic. *Der.*
- TU'NICLE**, *s.* [from *tunick*.] Natural cover; integument. *Bentley*
- TU'NNAGE**, *s.* [from *tun*.]
- 1 Content of a vessel measured by the tun. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 2 Tax laid by the tun. as, to levy *tunnage* and poundage.
- TU'NNEL**, *s.*
- 1 The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke. *Wotton.*
 - 2 A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels. *Bacon.*
 - 3 A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.
- To TU'NNEL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To form like a tunnel. *Derham.*
 - 2 To catch in a net.
- TU'NNY**, *s.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea fish. *Carew.*
- TUP**, *s.* A ram: this word is yet used in several provinces.
- To TUP**, *v. n.* To butt like a ram.
- TU'RBAN**, *s.* [a Turkish word.] The cove worn by the Turks on the heads. *Bacon.*
- TU'RBANT**, *s.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban. *Shakespeare.*
- TU'RBARY**, *s.* [*turbaria*, low Lat.] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*
- TU'RBID**, *a.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear. *Philips.*
- TU'RBIDNESS**, *s.* [from *turbid*.] Muddiness; thickness.
- To TU'RBINATE**, ** v. a.* [*turbo*, Lat. a top.] To form like a top; to form to a point. *Ash.*
- TU'RBINATED**, *a.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.]
- 1 Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider. *Bentley.*
 - 2 Among botanists, plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of, a conical figure.
- TURBINATION**, *s.* [from *turbinated*.] The act of spinning like a top.
- TU'RBITH**, *s.* [*turpethus*, Lat.] Yellow mercury precipitate. *Wiseman*

TUR

- TU'RBOT**, *s.* [*turbot*, Fr. and Dut.] A delicate fish. *Peacham.*
- TU'RBULENCE**, *s.* [*turbulence*, Fr. *turbulentia*, Lat.]
- TU'RBULENCY**, *s.* [Lat.]
- 1 Tumult; confusion. *Milton.*
 - 2 Disorder of passions. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion. *Sw.*
- TU'RBULENT**, *a.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.]
- 1 Raising agitation; producing commotion. *Milton.*
 - 2 Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation. *Milton.*
 - 3 Tumultuous; violent. *Bentley.*
- TU'RBULENTLY**, *ad.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuously; violently.
- TURD**, *s.* [*turd*, Sax.] Excrement.
- TURF**, *s.* [*tyrf*, Sax. *torf*, Dut.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground. *Addison.*
- To TURF**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs. *Mortimer.*
- TU'RFINESS**, *s.* [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with turfs.
- TU'RFY**, *a.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.
- TU'RGENT**, *a.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid. *Thomson.*
- TURGE'SCENCE**, *s.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]
- TURGE'SCENCY**, *s.* [Lat.]
- 1 The act of swelling; the state of being swollen. *Brown.*
 - 2 Empty magnificence.
- TU'RGID**, *a.* [*turgidus*, Lat.]
- 1 Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before. *Philips.*
 - 2 Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent. *Watts.*
- TURGI'DITY**, *s.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen. *Arbuthnot.*
- TU'RKEY**, *s.* [*gallina turcica*, Lat.] A large domestick fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey. *Gay.*
- TU'RKOIS**, *s.* [*turquoise*, Fr. from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles. *Woodward.*
- TU'RKSCAP**, *s.* [*mar tagon*.] An herb. *Ainsw.*
- TURM**, *s.* [*turmæ*, Lat.] A troop: not in use. *Milton.*
- TU'RMERICK**, *s.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.
- TU'RMOIL**, *s.* [from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. *Shakespeare.*
- To TURMOIL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To harass with commotion. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To weary; to keep in inquietness. *Milton.*
- To TURN**, *v. a.* [*turnan*, Sax. *tourner*, Fr. from *torno*, Lat.]
- 1 To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve. *Milton.*
 - 2 To put the upper side downward; to shift with regard to the sides. *Addison.*
 - 3 To change with respect to position. *Milton.*
 - 4 To change the state of the balance. *Shak.*
 - 5 To bring the inside out. *Milton.*
 - 6 To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look. *Pope.*
 - 7 To form on a lathe by moving round. *Moxon.*
 - 8 To form; to shape. *Tatler.*
 - 9 To change; to transform; to metamorphose; to transmute. *Taylor.*
 - 10 To make of another colour. *Floyer.*
 - 11 To change; to alter. *Shakespeare.*
 - 12 To make a reverse of fortune. *Dryden.*
 - 13 To translate. *Pope.*
 - 14 To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert. *Lev.*
 - 15 To change with regard to inclination or temper. *Psalms.*
 - 16 To alter from one effect or purpose to another. *Tillotson.*
 - 17 To betake. *Temple.*
 - 18 To transfer. *Chronicles.*
 - 19 To fall upon by some change. *Bacon.*
 - 20 To make to nauseate. *Fell.*
 - 21 To make giddy. *Pope.*

TUR

- 22 To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain. *Dryden.*
 - 23 To change direction to, or from, any point. *Locke.*
 - 24 To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propension. *Addison.*
 - 25 To double in. *Swift.*
 - 26 To revolve; to agitate in the mind. *Watts.*
 - 27 To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt. *Ascham.*
 - 28 To drive by violence; to expel. *Knolles.*
 - 29 To apply by a change of use. *Temple.*
 - 30 To reverse; to repeal. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 31 To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick. *Collier.*
 - 32 To adapt the mind. *Addison.*
 - 33 To put toward another. *Exodus.*
 - 34 To retort; to throw back. *Atterbury.*
 - 35 To turn away. To dismiss from service; to discard. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 36 To turn away. To avert. *Duty of Man.*
 - 37 To turn back. To turn to the hand from which it was received. *Shakespeare.*
 - 38 To turn off. To dismiss contemptuously. *Sha.*
 - 39 To turn off. To give over; to resign. *D. of Pie.*
 - 40 To turn off. To deflect. *Addison.*
 - 41 To be turned off. To advance to an age beyond. *Addison.*
 - 42 To turn over. To transfer. *Sidney.*
 - 43 To turn over. To refer. *Dryden.*
 - 44 To turn over. To examine one leaf of a book after another. *Swift.*
 - 45 To turn over. To throw off the ladder. *Butler.*
 - 46 To turn to. To have recourse to. *Grew.*
- To TURN**, *v. n.*
- 1 To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 2 To show regard or anger, by directing the look toward any thing. *Locke.*
 - 3 To move the body round. *Milton.*
 - 4 To move from its place. *Wiseman.*
 - 5 To change posture. *Cine.*
 - 6 To have a tendency or direction. *Philips.*
 - 7 To move the face to another quarter. *Dryden.*
 - 8 To depart from the way, to deviate. *Dryden.*
 - 9 To alter; to be changed, to be transformed.
 - 10 To become by a change. *Boyle.*
 - 11 To change sides. *Swift.*
 - 12 To change the mind, conduct, or determination. *Milton.*
 - 13 To change to acid. *Bacon.*
 - 14 To be brought eventually. *Addison.*
 - 15 To depend on, as the chief point. *Pope.*
 - 16 To grow giddy. *Shakespeare.*
 - 17 To have an unexpected consequence or tendency. *Wake.*
 - 18 To turn away. To deviate from a proper course. *Proverbs.*
 - 19 To return; to recoil. *Milton.*
 - 20 To be directed to or from any point: as, the needle turns to the pole.
 - 21 To change attention or practice. *Milton.*
 - 22 To turn off. To divert one's course. *Norris.*
- TURN**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 The act of turning; gyration.
 - 2 Meander; winding way. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Winding or flexuous course. *Addison.*
 - 4 A walk to and fro. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Change; vicissitude; alteration. *Hooker.*
 - 6 Successive course. *Bacon.*
 - 7 Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance. *Swift.*
 - 8 Chance; hap. *Collier.*
 - 9 Occasion; incidental opportunity. *L'Est.*
 - 10 Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. *Denham.*
 - 11 Actions of kindness or malice. *South.*
 - 12 Reigning inclination. *Swift.*
 - 13 A step of the ladder at the gallows. *Butler.*
 - 14 Convenience; use; purpose; exigence. *Clar.*
 - 15 The form; cast; shape; manner. *Watts.*
 - 16 The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. *Addison.*
 - 17 New position of things: as, something troublesome happens at every turn.
 - 18 By turns One after another; alternately. *Pri.*

TWA

TU'RN BENCH, *s.* [*turn* and *bench*.] A small iron lathe. *Moxon.*
TU'RN COAT, *s.* [*turn* and *coat*.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shakespeare.*
TU'RN ER, *s.* [*from turn*.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe. *Dryden.*
TU'RN ING, *s.* [*from turn*.] Flexure; winding; meander. *Milton.*
TU'RN ING NESS, *s.* [*from turning*.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge. *Sidney.*
TU'RN IP, *s.* A white esculent root. *Miller.*
TU'RN PI KE, *s.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique*.]
 1 A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.
 2 Any gate by which the way is obstructed. *Arb.*
TU'RN SICK, *a.* [*turn* and *sick*.] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon.*
TU'RN SO'L, *s.* [*heliotropium*.] A plant. *Miller.*
TU'RN SPIT, *s.* [*turn* and *spit*.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit. *Swift.*
TU'RN STILE, *s.* [*turn* and *stile*.] A turnpike in a footpath. *Gay.*
TU'RP ENTINE, *s.* [*turpentina*, Ital. *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Peacham.*
TU'RP ITUDE, *s.* [*turpitude*, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness. *South.*
TU'R QUOISE, *s.* See **TURKOIS**. *Shakespeare.*
TU'R RET, *s.* [*turris*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. *Fairfax.*
TU'R RETED, *a.* [*from turret*.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower. *Bacon.*
TU'RTLE, *s.* (In ichthyology.) A tortoise; the sea tortoise. *Ash.*
TU'RTLE, *s.* [*turtle*, Sax. *turtur*, Lat.]
TU'RTLE DOVE, *s.* [*turtle*, Sax. *turtur*, Lat.]
 1 A species of dove. *Shakespeare.*
 2 It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.
TUSH, *interj.* An expression of contempt. *Psal.*
TUSK, *s.* [*tyraf*, Sax. *tosken*, old Frisick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. *Dryden.*
TU'SKED, *a.* [*from tusk*.] Furnished with tusks. *Grew.*
TU'SKY, *s.* tusks.
TU'SSUCK, *s.* [diminutive of *tuz*.] A tuft of grass or twigs. *Grew.*
TUT, *interj.* A particle noting contempt. *Shak.*
TU'TANAG, *s.* The Chinese name for spelter. *Woodward.*
TU'TELAGE, *s.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian. *Drummond.*
TU'TELAR, *a.* [*tutela*, Latin.] Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian. *Temple.*
TU'TOR, *s.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor. *Butler.*
To TU'TOR, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1 To instruct; to teach; to document. *Shakesp.*
 2 To treat with superiority or severity. *Addison.*
TU'TORAGE, *s.* [*from tutor*.] The authority or solemnity of a tutor. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
TU'TORESS, *s.* [*from tutor*.] Directress; instructress; governess. *Moore.*
TU'TTY, *s.* [*tutia*, low Lat. *tuthie*, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.
TU'TSAN, or *parkleaves*, *s.* A plant.
TUZ, *s.* [probably a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*
TWAIN, [*turgen*, *batia*, both, *twain*, Sax.] Two. *Dryden.*
To TWANG, *v. n.* [formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise. *Pope.*
To TWANG, *v. a.* To make to sound sharply. *Shakespeare.*
TWANG, *s.* [*from the verb*.]

TWI

1 A sharp quick sound. *Butler.*
 2 An affected modulation of the voice. *Arbuth.*
TWANG, *interj.* A word marking a quick action accompanied with a sharp sound. *Prior.*
TWANGLING, *a.* [*from twang*.] Contemptibly noisy. *Shakespeare.*
To TWANK, *v. n.* [corrupted from *twang*.] To make to sound. *Addison.*
TWAS. Contracted from *it was*. *Dryden.*
To TWA'TTLE, *v. n.* [*schwatzen*, Ger.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Estrange.*
TWAY. For **TWAIN**. *Spenser.*
TWA'YBLADE, *s.* [*ophris*, Lat.] A polypetalous flower. *Miller.*
To TWEAG, *v. a.* [*tracker*, Ger.] To pinch; to squeeze between the fingers. *Butler.*
TWEAGUE, *s.* [*from the verb*.] Perplexity; ludicrous distress. *Arbuthnot.*
To TWE'EDLE, *v. a.* To handle lightly; used of awkward fiddling. *Addison.*
TWE'EZERS, *s.* [*etuy*, Fr.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs. *Pope.*
TWELFTH, *a.* [*twelfta*, Sax.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.
TWE'LFTH TIDE, *s.* The twelfth day after Christmas. *Tusser.*
TWELVE, *a.* [*twelf*, Sax.] Two and ten; twice six.
TWE'LVEMONTH, *s.* [*twelve* and *month*.] A year, as consisting of twelve months. *Shakes.*
TWE'LVEPENCE, *s.* [*twelve* and *pence*.] A shilling.
TWE'LVEPENNY, *a.* [*twelve* and *penny*.] Sold for a shilling. *Dryden.*
TWE'LVESCORE, *s.* [*twelve* and *score*.] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. *Dry.*
TWE'NTIETH, *a.* [*twenteogotha*, Sax.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.
TWE'NTY, *a.* [*twentig*, Sax.]
 1 Twice ten.
 2 A proverbial or indefinite number. *Bacon.*
TWI'BIL, *s.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill*.] A halbert. *Ainsworth.*
TWICE, *ad.* [*twigith*, Sax. *twées*, Dutch.]
 1 Two times. *Spenser.*
 2 Doubly. *Dryden.*
To TWI'DLE, *v. a.* [commonly written *twiddle*.] To touch lightly. *Wiceman.*
TWIG, *s.* [*twig*, *twigga*, Sax. *twyg*, Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long. *Sandys.*
TWI'GGEN, *a.* [*from twig*.] Made of twigs; wicker. *Grew.*
TWI'GGY, *a.* [*from twig*.] Full of twigs.
TWI'LIGHT, *s.* [*twelicht*, Dut. *tweneleocht*, Sax.]
 1 The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light. *Donne.*
 2 Uncertain view. *Cleveland.*
TWI'LIGHT, *a.*
 1 Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded. *Pope.*
 2 Seen or done by twilight. *Milton.*
TWIN, *s.* [*twinn*, Sax. *twelingen*, Dutch.]
 1 One of two children born at a birth. It is seldom used in the singular. *Cleveland.*
 2 Gemini, the sign of the zodiack. *Creech.*
To TWIN, *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]
 1 To be born at the same birth. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To bring two at once. *Tusser.*
 3 To be paired; to be suited. *Sandys.*
TWINBO'RN, *a.* [*twin* and *born*.] Born at the same birth. *Shakespeare.*
To TWINE, *v. a.* [*twinan*, Sax. *twynan*, Dutch.]
 1 To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more. *Ex.*
 2 To unite itself. *Crashaw.*
To TWINE, *v. n.*
 1 To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about. *Pope.*
 2 To unite by interposition of parts. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To wind; to make flexures. *Swift.*
 4 To turn round. *Chapman.*
TWINE, *s.* [*from the verb*.]
 1 A twisted thread. *Dryden.*
 2 Twist; convolution. *Milton.*
 3 Embrace; act of convolving itself round. *Phi.*

TYM

To TWINGE, *v. a.* [*twingen*, Ger.]
 1 To torment with sudden and short pain. *L'Est.*
 2 To pinch; to tweak. *Hudibras.*
TWINGE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Short sudden sharp pain. *Dryden.*
 2 A tweak; a pinch. *L'Estrange.*
TWINK, *s.* See **TWINKLE**. The motion of an eye; a moment: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
To TWINKLE, *v. n.* [*twinclian*, Sax.]
 1 To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine faintly; to quiver. *Newton.*
 2 To open and shut the eye by turns. *L'Estran.*
 3 To play irregularly. *Donne.*
TWINKLE, *s.* [from the verb.]
TWINKLING, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 A sparkling intermitting light.
 2 A motion of the eye. *Spenser.*
 3 A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye. *Dryden.*
TWINLING, *s.* [diminutive of *twin*.] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tus.*
TWINNER, *s.* [from *twin*.] A breeder of twins. *Tusser.*
To TWIRL, *v. a.* [from *whirl*.] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation. *Bacon.*
To TWIRL, *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.
TWIRL, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Rotation; circular motion.
 2 Twist; convolution. *Woodward.*
To TWIST, *v. a.* [*getwisan*, Sax. *twisten*, Dutch.]
 1 To form by complication; to form by convolution. *Taylor.*
 2 To contort; to writhe. *Pope.*
 3 To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about. *Burnet.*
 4 To form; to weave. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To unite by intertexture of parts. *Waller.*
 6 To unite; to insinuate. *Decay of Piety.*
To TWIST, *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved. *Pope.*
TWIST, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together. *Addison.*
 2 A single string of a cord. *Moxon.*
 3 A cord; a string. *Dryden.*
 4 Contortion; writhe. *Addiscn.*
 5 The manner of twisting. *Arbutnot.*
TWISTER, *s.* [from *twist*.]
 1 One who twists; a ropemaker.
 2 The instrument of twisting. *Wallis.*
To TWIT, *v. a.* [*edwitan*, Saxon.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach. *Tillotson.*
To TWITCH, *v. a.* [*twiccian*, Sax.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch. *Dry.*
TWITCH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Quick pull; a sudden vellication. *Hudibras.*
 2 A contraction of the fibres. *Blackmore.*
TWITCHGRASS, *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
To TWITTER, *v. n.*
 1 To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise. *Dryden.*
 2 To be suddenly moved with any inclination: a low word. *L'Estrange.*
TWITTER, *s.*
 1 Any motion or disorder of passion. *Hudibras.*
 2 An upbraider.
TWITTLETWATTLE, *s.* Tattle; gabble: a vile word. *L'Estrange.*
TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*. *Milton.*
TWO, *a.* [*twai*, Gothick; *twu*, Sax.] One and one. *Shakespeare.*
TWO'EDGED, *a.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either side. *Pope.*
TWO'FOLD, *a.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double; two of the same kind. *Prior.*
TWO'FOLD, *ad.* Doubly. *Matthew.*
TWO'HANDED, *a.* [*two* and *hand*.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude. *Dryden.*
TWO'PENCE, *s.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny. *Shakespeare.*
TYE, *s.* See **TIE**. A knot; a bond or obligation. *Po.*
TY'GER, *s.* See **TIGER**.
TYKE, *s.* See **TIKE**. A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog. *Shakespeare.*
TY'MBAL, *s.* *tymbal* Fr.] A kind of kettle-drum. *Prior*

UBI

TYMPANI'TES, [*τυμπαντης*.] A sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum.
TY'MPANUM, *s.* A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum. *Wise.*
TY'MPANY, *s.* [*tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy. *Arbutnot*
TY'NY, *a.* Small. *Shakespeare*
TYPE, *s.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. *τυπος*.]
 1 Emblem; mark of something. *Prior.*
 2 That by which something future is prefigured.
 3 A stamp; a mark: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
 4 A printing letter.
To TYPE, *v. a.* To prefigure. *White.*
TY'PICAL, *a.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.] Emblematical; figurative of something else. *Atterbury.*
TY'PICK, *s.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner. *Norris.*
TY'PICALNESS, *s.* [from *typical*.] The state of being typical.
To TY'PIFY, *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to show in emblem. *Hammond.*
TYPO'GRAPHER, *s.* [*τυπος* and *γραφω*.] A printer
TYPOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* [from *typography*.]
 1 Emblematical; figurative.
 2 Belonging to the printer's art.
TYPOGRA'PHICALLY, *ad.*
 1 Emblematically; figuratively.
 2 After the manner of printers.
TYPO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*typographie*, Fr. *typographia*, Lat.]
 1 Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation. *Brown.*
 2 The art of printing.
TY'RANNESS, *s.* [from *tyrant*.] A she tyrant. *Sp.*
TYRA'NNICAL, *a.* [*tyrannus*, Lat. *τυραννος*.]
TYRA'NNICK, *s.* Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious. *Pope.*
TYRA'NNICALLY, *ad.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a tyrant.
TYRA'NNICIDE, *s.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Lat.] The act of killing a tyrant.
To TY'RANNISE, *v. n.* [*tyranniser*, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness. *Hooker.*
TY'RANNOUS, *a.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious: not in use. *Sidney.*
TY'RANNOUSLY, ** ad.* [from *tyrannous*.] Unmercifully. *Mason*
TY'RANNY, *s.* [*tyrannis*, Lat. *τυραννις*.]
 1 Absolute monarchy imperiously administered. *Milton.*
 2 Unresisted and cruel power. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Cruel government; rigorous command. *Bacon.*
 4 Severity; rigour; inclemency. *Shakespeare.*
TY'RANT, *s.* [*τυραννος*; *tyrannus*, Lat.]
 1 An absolute monarch governing imperiously.
 2 A cruel, despotick, and severe master; an oppressor. *Sidney.*
TYRE, *s.* See **TIRE**. *Hakewill.*
TY'RO, *s.* [properly *tiro*, as in the Lat.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. *Garth.*

U, The vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obtus*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtund*.
To U'BERATE, ** v. n.* [*uber*, Lat. an udder.] To make plenty. *Cole.*
U'BEROUS, ** a.* [*uber*, Lat. an udder.] Plentiful; abounding. *Cole.*
U'BERTY, *s.* [*ubertas*, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness.
UBICA'TION, *s.* [*ubi*, Latin.] Local relation;
UBI'ETY, *s.* whereness. *Glanville.*
UBI'QUITARY, *a.* [*ubique*, Lat.] Existing every where. *Howel.*
UBI'QUITARY, *s.* [*ubique*, Lat.] One that exists every where. *Faill.*
UBI'QUITY, *s.* [*ubique*, Lat.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places. *Hook*

UMP

U'DDER, *s.* [*uder*, Sax.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal. *Prior.*
U'DDERED, *a.* [from *udder*.] Furnished with udders. *Gay.*
U'GLILY, *ad.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity.
U'GLINESS, *s.* [from *ugly*.]
 1 Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Dryden.*
 2 Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity. *South.*
U'GLY, *a.* Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful. *Milton.*
U'LCER, *s.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Lat.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound. *Sandys.*
To U'LCERATE, *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.
To U'LCERATE, *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Lat.] To disease with sores. *Arbuthnot.*
ULCERATION, *s.* [*ulceratio*, Lat.]
 1 The act of breaking into ulcers.
 2 Ulcer; sore. *Arbuthnot.*
U'LCERED, *a.* [from *ulcer*.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer. *Temple.*
U'LCEROUS, *a.* [*ulcerosus*, Lat.] Afflicted with old sores. *Shakespeare.*
U'LCEROUSNESS, *s.* [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being ulcerous.
UL'GINOUS, *a.* [*uliginosus*, L.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward.*
ULTE'RIOR, *a.* [Latin.] Lying on the farther side; situate on the other side. *Ash.*
U'LTIMATE, *a.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the last resort. *Rogers.*
U'LTIMATELY, *ad.* [from *ultimate*.] In the last consequence. *Atterbury.*
ULTI'MITY, *s.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] The last stage; the last consequence. *Bacon.*
U'LTRAMARINE, *s.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Latin.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*
U'LTRAMARINE, *a.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*
ULTRAMO'NTANE, *a.* [*ultra montanus*, Latin.] Being beyond the mountains.
ULTRAMU'NDANE, *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Being beyond the world.
UITRO'NEOUS, *a.* [*ultro*, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.
U'MBEL, *s.* In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone.
U'MBELLATED, *a.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.
UMBELLI'FEROUS, *a.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Latin.] Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks.
U'MBER, *s.*
 1 A colour.
 2 A fish; the grayling. *Walton.*
U'MBERED, *a.* [*umber* or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded. *Shakespeare.*
UMBI'LICAL, *a.* [*umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel. *Ray.*
U'MBLES, *s.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails.
U'MBO, *s.* [Lat.] The pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*
U'MBRAGE, *s.* [*ombrage*, Fr.]
 1 Shade; screen of trees. *Philips.*
 2 Shadow; appearance. *Bramhall.*
 3 Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury. *Ba.*
UMBRA'GEOUS, *a.* [*umbragieux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade. *Harvey.*
UMBRA'GEOUSNESS, *s.* [from *umbrageous*.] Shadiness. *Raleigh.*
UMBRA'TILE, *a.* [*umbratilis*, Lat.] Being in the shade.
UMBRE'L, *s.* [*umbra*, Lat.] A skreen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain. *Gay.*
UMBRI'E'RE, *s.* The visor of the helmet. *Spen.*
UMBRO'SITY, *s.* [*umbrosus*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of light. *Brown.*
U'MPIRAGE, *s.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.
U'MPIRE, *a.* [*un pere*, Fr. a father, *Minshew.*]

UNA

An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes. *Boyle.*
UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latin, and *a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be inserted; but I have collected a number sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient, to explain it.
UNABA'SHED, *a.* Not shamed; not confused by modesty. *Pope.*
UNA'BLE, *a.*
 1 Not having ability. *Rogers.*
 2 Weak; impotent. *Shakespeare.*
UNABO'LISHED, *a.* Not repealed; remaining in force. *Hooker.*
UNACCE'PTABLE, *a.* Not pleasing; not such as is well received. *Rogers.*
UNACCE'PTABLENESS, *s.* State of not pleasing. *Collier.*
UNACCE'PTED, *a.* Not accepted. *Prior.*
UNACCE'SSIBLENESS, *s.* State of not being to be attained or approached. *Hale.*
UNACCO'MMODATED, *a.* Unfurnished with external convenience. *Shakespeare.*
UNACCO'MPANIED, *a.* Not attended.
UNACCO'MPLISHED, *a.* Unfinished; incomplete. *Dryden.*
UNACCO'UNTABLE, *a.*
 1 Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule. *Glanville.*
 2 Not subject; not controlled.
UNACCO'UNTABLY, *ad.* Strangely. *Addison.*
UNA'CCURATE, *a.* Not exact. *Boyle.*
UNACCU'STOMED, *a.*
 1 Not used; not habituated. *Boyle.*
 2 New; not usual. *Philips.*
UNACKNO'WLEDGED, *a.* Not owned. *Clarendon.*
UNACQUA'INTANCE, *s.* Want of familiarity; want of knowledge. *South.*
UNACQUA'INTED, *a.*
 1 Not known; unusual; not familiarly known. *Spenser.*
 2 Not having familiar knowledge. *Walc.*
UNA'CTIVE, *a.*
 1 Not brisk; not lively. *Locke.*
 2 Having no employment. *Milton.*
 3 Not busy; not diligent. *South.*
 4 Having no efficacy. *Milton.*
UNADMI'RED, *a.* Not regarded with honour. *Pope.*
UNADO'RED, *a.* Not worshipped. *Milton.*
UNADO'RNED, *a.* Not decorated; not embellished. *Addison.*
UNADVI'SED, *a.*
 1 Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Done without due thought; rash. *Hayward.*
UNADVI'SEDLY, *ad.* Rashly; imprudently; indiscreetly. *Hooker.*
UNADU'LTERATED, *a.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures. *Addison.*
UNAFFE'CTED, *a.*
 1 Real; not hypocritical. *Dryden.*
 2 Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere. *Addison.*
 3 Not formed by too rigid observation of rules. *Milton.*
 4 Not moved; not touched.
UNAFFE'CTING, *a.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions.
UNAI'DABLE, *a.* Not to be helped. *Shakesp.*
UNAI'DED, *a.* Not assisted; not helped.
UNALLI'ED, *a.*
 1 Having no powerful relation.
 2 Having no common nature; not congenial. *Collier.*
UNA'ALTERABLE, *a.* Unchangeable; immutable. *Atterbury.*
UNAMBI'TIOUS, *a.* Free from ambition.
UNANE'LED, *a.* [*un* and *knell*.] Without the bell rung. This sense I doubt. *Shakespeare.*
UNANI'MITY, *s.* Agreement in design or opinion. *Addison.*
UNA'NIMOUS, *a.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion. *Dryden.*

UNB

UNA'NIMOUSLY, *ad.* With one mind.
UNANO'INTED, *a.*
 1 Not anointed.
 2 Not prepared for death by extreme unction. *Shakespeare.*
UNA'NSWERABLE, *a.* Not to be refuted.
UNA'NSWERABLY, *ad.* Beyond confutation.
UNA'NSWERED, *a.*
 1 Not opposed by a reply. *Milton.*
 2 Not confuted. *Hooker.*
 3 Not suitably returned. *Dryden.*
UNAPPA'LL'ED, *a.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear. *Sidney.*
UNAPPA'RENT, *a.* Obscure; not visible.
UNAPPE'ASABLE, *a.* Not to be pacified; implacable. *Milton.*
UNAPPREHE'NSIVE, *a.*
 1 Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *Sou.*
 2 Not suspecting.
UNAPPRO'ACHED, *a.* Inaccessible. *Milton.*
UNAPPRO'VED, *a.* Not approved. *Milton.*
UNA'PT, *a.*
 1 Dull; not apprehensive.
 2 Not ready; not propense. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Unfit; not qualified. *Taylor.*
 4 Improper; unfit; unsuitable.
UNA'PTNESS, *s.*
 1 Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Spenser.*
 2 Dulness; want of apprehension. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension. *Locke.*
UNARGUED, *a.*
 1 Not disputed. *Milton.*
 2 Not censured. *Ben Jonson.*
UNARMED, *a.* Having no armour; having no weapons. *Grew.*
UNA'RTFUL, *a.*
 1 Having no art or cunning. *Dryden.*
 2 Wanting skill. *Cheyne.*
UNASKED, *a.*
 1 Not courted by solicitation. *Denham.*
 2 Not sought by entreaty or care. *Dryden.*
UNASPI'RING, *a.* Not ambitious. *Rogers.*
UNASSA'ILED, *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted. *Shakespeare.*
UNASSI'STED, *a.* Not helped. *Rogers.*
UNASSI'STING, *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*
UNASSU'MING, *a.* Not arrogant. *Thomson.*
UNASSU'RED, *a.*
 1 Not confident. *Glanville.*
 2 Not to be trusted. *Spenser.*
UNATTAI'NABLE, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach. *Dryden.*
UNATTAI'NABLENESS, *s.* State of being out of reach. *Locke.*
UNATTE'MPTED, *a.* Untried; not assayed. *Mi.*
UNATTE'NDED, *a.* Having no retinue or attendants. *Dryden.*
UNATTE'NTIVE, *a.* Careless; heedless.
UNAVA'ILABLE, *a.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose. *Hooker.*
UNAVA'ILING, *a.* Useless; vain. *Dryden.*
UNAVOI'DABLE, *a.*
 1 Inevitable; not to be shunned. *Rogers.*
 2 Not to be missed in ratiocination. *Tillotson.*
UNAVO'IDED, *a.* Inevitable. *Shakespeare.*
UNAU'THORIZED, *a.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned. *Dryden.*
UNAWA'RE, *ad.* [from *aware*, or *wary*.]
UNAWA'RES, *ad.*
 1 Without thought; without previous meditation. *Milton.*
 2 Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly. *Wake.*
UNAWED, *a.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence. *Clarendon.*
UNBA'CKED, *a.*
 1 Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider. *Suck.*
 2 Not countenanced; not aided. *Daniel.*
UNBA'LLAST, *a.* Not kept steady by ballast; unsteady.
UNBA'LLASTED, *a.* last; unsteady.
To UNBA'R, *v. a.* To open by removing the bars; to unboil. *Denham.*
UNBA'RKED, *a.* Decorticated; stripped of bark. *Bacon.*
UNBA'TTERED, *a.* Not injured by blows.

UNB

To UNBA'Y, *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Norris.*
UNBEA'TEN, *a.*
 1 Not treated with blows. *Corbet.*
 2 Not trodden. *Roscommon.*
UNBECO'MING, *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous. *Dryden.*
To UNBE'D, *v. a.* To raise from a bed. *Walton.*
UNBEFITTING, *a.* Not becoming; not suitable. *Milton.*
UNBEGO'T, *a.*
UNBEGO'TTEN, *a.*
 1 Eternal; without generation. *Stillington.*
 2 Not yet generated. *Milton.*
 3 Not attaining existence. *South.*
UNBELIE'F, *s.*
 1 Incredulity. *Dryden.*
 2 Infidelity; irreligion. *Hooker.*
To UNBELIE'VE, *v. a.*
 1 To discredit; not to trust. *Wotton.*
 3 Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*
UNBELIE'VER, *s.* An infidel; one who believes not the scripture of God. *Hooker.*
To UNBE'ND, *v. a.*
 1 To free from flexure. *Taylor.*
 2 To relax; to remit; to set at ease for a time. *Dryden.*
UNBE'NDING, *a.*
 1 Not suffering flexure. *Pope.*
 2 Resolute; not yielding. *Rowe.*
UNBE'NEFICED, *a.* Not preferred to a benefice. *Dryden.*
UNBENE'VOLENT, *a.* Not kind. *Rogers.*
UNBENI'GHTED, *a.* Never visited by darkness. *Milton.*
UNBENI'GN, *a.* Malignant; malevolent.
UNBE'NT, *a.*
 1 Not strained by the string. *Dryden.*
 2 Having the bow unstrung. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Not crushed; not subdued. *Dryden.*
 4 Relaxed; not intent. *Denham.*
UNBESEE'MING, *a.* Unbecoming. *Thomson.*
UNBESO'UGHT, *a.* Not entreated. *Milton.*
UNBESTO'WED, *a.* Not given; not disposed of. *Bacon.*
UNBEWA'ILED, *a.* Not lamented. *Shakespeare.*
To UNBI'ASS, *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice. *Pope.*
UNBI'D, *a.*
UNBI'DDEN, *a.*
 1 Uninvited. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Uncommanded; spontaneous. *Milton.*
UNBI'GOTTED, *a.* Free from bigotry. *Addison.*
To UNBI'ND, *v. a.* To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*
To UNBI'SHOP, *v. a.* To deprive of episcopal orders. *South.*
UNBI'TTED, *a.* Unbridled; unrestrained. *Shak.*
UNBLA'MABLE, *a.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault. *Dryden.*
UNBLE'MISHED, *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach. *Addison.*
UNBLE'NCHED, *a.* Not disgraced; not injured by any soil. *Milton.*
UNBLE'ST, *a.*
 1 Accursed; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.*
 2 Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*
UNBLOO'DIED, *a.* Not stained with blood.
UNBLO'WN, *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded. *Shakespeare.*
UNBLU'NTED, *a.* Not made obtuse. *Cowley.*
UNBO'DIED, *a.*
 1 Incorporeal; immaterial. *Watts.*
 2 Freed from the body. *Dryden.*
To UNBO'LT, *v. a.* To set open; to unbar.
UNBO'LTED, *a.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flour by bolting or sifting. *Shakespeare.*
UNBO'NNETTED, *a.* Wanting a hat or bonnet. *Shakespeare.*
UNBOO'KISH, *a.*
 1 Not studious of books.
 2 Not cultivated by erudition. *Shakespeare.*
UNBO'RN, *a.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come. *Dryden.*
UNBO'RROWED, *a.* Genuine; native; one's own. *Locke.*
To UNBO'SOM, *v. a.*

UNC

1 To reveal in confidence. *Milton.*
 2 To open; to disclose. *Milton.*
UNBOTTOMED, *a.*
 1 Without bottom; bottomless. *Milton.*
 2 Having no solid foundation. *Hammond.*
UNBOUGHT, *a.*
 1 Obtained without money. *Dryden.*
 2 Not finding any purchaser. *Locke.*
UNBOUND, *a.*
 1 Loose; not tied. *Locke.*
 2 Wanting a cover. *Locke.*
UNBOUNDED, *a.*
 1 Infinite; interminable. *Milton.*
 2 Unlimited; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*
UNBOUNDEDLY, *ad.* Without bounds; without limits. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNBOUNDEDNESS, *s.* Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*
UNBOWED, *a.* Not bent. *Shakespeare.*
To UNBOWEL, *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviscerate. *Hakewill.*
To UNBRAVE, *v. a.*
 1 To loose; to relax. *Spenser.*
 2 To make the clothes loose. *Shakespeare.*
UNBREATHED, *a.* Not exercised. *Shakesp.*
UNBREATHING, *a.* Unanimated. *Shakespeare.*
UNBRED, *a.*
 1 Not instructed in civility; ill educated. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2 Not taught. *Dryden.*
UNBREECHED, *a.* Having no breeches.
UNBRIED, *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*
UNBRIEDED, *a.* Licentious; not restrained.
UNBROKE, *a.*
UNBROKEN, *a.*
 1 Not violated. *Taylor.*
 2 Not subdued; not weakened. *Dryden.*
 3 Not tamed. *Addison.*
UNBROTHERLIKE, *a.* Ill suiting with the character of a brother. *Decay of Piety.*
UNBROTHERLY, *a.*
UNBUCKLE, *v. a.* To loose from buckles. *Pope.*
To UNBUILD, *v. a.* To raze; to destroy. *Shak.*
UNBUILT, *a.* Not yet erected. *Dryden.*
UNBURIED, *a.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral. *Pope.*
UNBURIED, *a.*
UNBURNT, *a.*
 1 Not consumed; not wasted; not injured by fire. *Dryden.*
 2 Not heated with fire. *Bacon.*
UNBURNING, *a.* Not consuming by heat.
To UNBURDEN, *v. a.*
 1 To rid of a load. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To throw off. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To disclose what lies heavy on the mind. *Shakespeare.*
To UNBUTTON, *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned. *Addison.*
UNCALCINED, *a.* Free from calcination.
UNCALLED, *a.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded. *Milton.*
To UNCALM, *v. a.* To disturb. *Dryden.*
UNCANCELLED, *a.* Not erased; not abrogated. *Dryden.*
UNCANONICAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons.
UNCAPABLE, *a.* [*incapable*, Fr. *incapax*, Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible. *Hammond.*
UNCARED FOR, *a.* Not regarded; not attended to.
UNCARNATE, *a.* Not fleshly. *Brown.*
To UNCASE, *v. a.*
 1 To disengage from any covering. *Addison.*
 2 To flay; to strip. *Spenser.*
UNCAUGHT, *a.* Not yet caught. *Gay.*
UNCAUSED, *a.* Having no precedent cause.
UNCAUTIOUS, *a.* Not wary; heedless.
UNCELEBRATED, *a.* Not solemnized.
UNCENSURED, *a.* Exempt from publick reproach. *Pope.*
UNCERTAIN, *a.* [*incertain*, Fr. *incertus*, Lat.]
 1 Doubtful; not certainly known. *Denham.*
 2 Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. *Till.*
 3 Not sure in consequence. *Pope.*

UNC

4 Not exact; not sure. *Dryden.*
 5 Unsettled; unregular. *Hooker.*
UNCERTAINTY, *s.*
 1 Dubiousness; want of knowledge. *Denham.*
 2 Inaccuracy. *Locke.*
 3 Contingency; want of certainty. *South.*
 4 Something unknown. *L'Estrange.*
To UNCHAIN, *v. a.* To free from chains. *Prior.*
UNCHANGABLE, *a.* Immutab^{le}; not subject to variation. *Hooker.*
UNCHANGABLENESS, *s.* Immutability. *New.*
UNCHANGABLY, *ad.* Immutably; without change. *South.*
UNCHANGED, *a.*
 1 Not altered. *Taylor.*
 2 Not alterable. *Pope.*
UNCHANGING, *a.* Suffering no alteration.
To UNCHARGE, *v. a.* To retract an accusation. *Shakespeare.*
UNCHARITABLE, *a.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity. *Addison.*
UNCHARITABLENESS, *s.* Want of charity. *Atterbury.*
UNCHARITABLY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity. *Sprat.*
UNCHARY, *a.* Not wary; not cautious.
UNCHASTE, *a.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not pure. *Taylor.*
UNCHASTITY, *s.* Lewdness; incontinence. *Arb.*
UNCHECKED, *a.* Unrestrained; not contradicted. *Milton.*
UNCHEERFULNESS, *s.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper. *Addison.*
UNCHEWED, *a.* Not masticated. *Dryden.*
To UNCHILD, *v. a.* To deprive of children. *Sha.*
UNCHRISTIAN, *a.*
 1 Contrary to the laws of christianity. *South.*
 2 Unconverted; infidel. *Hooker.*
UNCHRISTIANNESS, *s.* Contrariety to christianity. *King Charles.*
UNCIRCUMCISED, *a.* Not circumcised; not a Jew. *Cowley.*
UNCIRCUMCISION, *s.* Omission of circumcision. *Hammond.*
UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Addison.*
UNCIRCUMSPECT, *a.* Not cautious; not vigilant. *Hayward.*
UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, *a.* Unimportant.
UNCIVIL, *a.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to the rules of elegance or complaisance. *Whitgift.*
UNCIVILIZED, *a.*
 1 Not reclaimed from barbarity. *Pope.*
 2 Coarse; indecent. *Addison.*
UNCIVILLY, *ad.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly. *Brown.*
UNCLARIFIED, *a.* Not purged; not purified. *Brown.*
To UNCLASP, *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps. *Taylor.*
UNCLASSICK, *a.* Not classick. *Pope.*
UNCLE, *s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother. *Shakespeare.*
UNCLEAN, *s.*
 1 Foul; dirty; filthy. *Dryden.*
 2 Not purified by ritual practices. *Rogers.*
 3 Foul with sin. *Milton.*
 4 Lewd; unchaste. *Milton.*
UNCLEANLINESS, *s.* Want of cleanliness; dirtiness. *Milton.*
UNCLEANLY, *a.*
 1 Foul; filthy; nasty. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Indecent; unchaste. *Watts.*
UNCLEANNESS
 1 Lewdness; incontinence. *Grant.*
 2 Want of cleanliness; nastiness. *Taylor.*
 3 Sin; wickedness.
 4 Want of ritual purity.
UNCLEANSED, *a.* Not cleansed. *Bacon.*
To UNCLEW, *v. a.* [*from clew*.] To undo any thing complicated. *Shakespeare.*
To UNCLENCH, *v. a.* To open the closed hand. *Gart.*
UNCLIPPED, *a.* Whole; not cut. *Locke.*

UNC

To UNCLO'THE, *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.
Watts.

To UNCLO'G, *v. a.*

1 To disencumber; to exonerate. *Shakespeare.*

2 To set at liberty. *Dryden.*

To UNCLO'ISTER, *v. n.* To set at large. *Nor.*

To UNCLO'SE, *v. a.* To open. *Pope.*

UNCLO'SED, *a.* Not separated by enclosures.
Clarendon.

UNCLO'UDED, *a.* Free from clouds; clear from
obscurity; not darkened. *Roscommon.*

UNCLO'UDEDNESS, *s.* Openness; freedom
from gloom. *Boyle.*

UNCLO'UDY, *a.* Free from a cloud. *Gay.*

To UNCLU'TCH, *v. a.* To open. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCO'IF, *v. a.* To pull the cap off. *Arbuth.*

To UNCO'IL, *v. a.* [from *coil.*] To open from
being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.
Derham.

UNCO'INED, *a.* Not coined. *Locke.*

UNCOLLE'CTED, *a.* Not collected; not recol-
lected. *Prior.*

UNCO'LOURED, *a.* Not stained with any colour
or die. *Bacon.*

UNCO'MBED, *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the
comb. *Crashaw.*

UNCO'MELINESS, *s.* Want of grace; want of
beauty. *Locke.*

UNCO'MELY, *a.* Not comely; wanting grace.
Clarendon.

UNCO'MFORTABLE, *a.*
1 Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; mis-
erable. *Wake.*

2 Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS, *s.* Want of cheer-
fulness. *Taylor.*

UNCOMMA'NDED, *a.* Not commanded.

UMCO'MMON, *a.* Not frequent; not often found
or known. *Addison.*

UNCO'MMONNESS, *s.* Infrequency. *Addison.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED, *a.* Not communicated.
Hooker.

UNCOMPA'CT, *a.* Not compact; not closely
cohering. *Addison.*

UNCO'MPANIED, *a.* Having no companion.

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE, *a.* Having no pity.

UNCOMPE'LLED, *a.* Free from compulsion. *Po.*

UNCOMPLAISANT, *a.* Not civil. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLE'TE, *a.* Not perfect; not finished.
Pope.

UNCOMPO'UNDED, *a.*
1 Simple; not mixed. *Newton.*

2 Simple; intricate. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE, *a.* Unable to compre-
hend.

UNCOMPRESSED, *a.* Free from compression.
Boyle.

UNCONCE'IVABLE, *a.* Not to be understood;
not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCE'IVABLENESS, *s.* Incomprehensi-
bility. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVED, *a.* Not thought; not imagin-
ed. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN, *s.* Negligence; want of interest;
freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturba-
tion. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED, *a.*
1 Having no interest. *Taylor.*

2 Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. *Den.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY, *ad.* Without interest or
affection; without anxiety. *Bentley.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS, *s.* Freedom from anx-
iety or perturbation. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING, *a.* Not interesting; not
affecting; not belonging to one. *Addison.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT, *s.* The state of having
no share. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT, } *a.* Not decisive; infer-
UNCONCLU'DING, } ring no plan or certain
conclusion or consequence. *Locke.*

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS, *s.* Quality of being
unconcluding. *Boyle.*

UNCONCO'CTED, *a.* Not digested; not ma-
tured. *Brown.*

UNCONDI'TIONAL, *a.* Absolute; not limited
by any terms. *Dryden.*

UNC

UNCONFI'NABLE, *a.* Unbounded. *Shakespeare.*

UNCONFI'NED, *a.*

1 Free from restraint. *Pope.*

2 Having no limits; unbounded. *Spectator.*

UNCONFI'RMED, *a.*

1 Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened;
raw; weak. *Daniel.*

2 Not strengthened by additional testimony.
Milton.

3 Not settled in the church by the right of con-
firmation.

UNCONFO'RM, *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not an-
alogous. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE, *a.* Inconsistent; not con-
forming. *Watts.*

UNCONFO'RMITY, *s.* Incongruity; inconsis-
tency. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED, *a.* Distinct; free from con-
fusion. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY, *ad.* Without confusion.

UNCONFU'TABLE, *a.* Irrefragable; not to be
convicted of error. *Sprat.*

UNCONGE'ALED, *a.* Not concreted by cold.

UNCO'NJUGAL, *a.* Not consistent with matri-
monial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.
Milton.

UNCONNE'CTED, *a.* Not coherent; not joined
by proper transitions or dependence of parts;
lax; loose; vague. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING, *a.* Not forbearing penal no-
tice. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE, *a.* Not to be subdued,
insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.
Pope.

UNCO'NQUERABLY, *ad.* Invincibly; insuper-
ably. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED, *a.*

1 Not subdued; not overcome. *Derham.*

2 Insuperable; invincible. *Sidney.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE, *a.*

1 Exceeding the limits of any just claim or ex-
pectation. *L'Estrange.*

2 Forming unreasonable expectation. *Dryden.*

3 Enormous; vast; a low word. *Milton.*

4 Not guided or influenced by conscience. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLY, *ad.* Unreasonably.

UNCO'NSCIOUS, *a.*

1 Having no mental perception. *Blackmore.*

2 Unacquainted; unknowing. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED, *a.* Not dedicated; not de-
voted. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED, *a.* Not yielded. *Wake.*

UNCONSI'DERED, *a.* Not considered; not at-
tended to. *Brown.*

UNCO'NSONANT, *a.* Incongruous; unfit; in-
consistent. *Hooker.*

UNCO'NSTANT, *a.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*,
Lat.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mu-
table. *May.*

UNCONSTRA'INED, *a.* Free from compulsion.
Raleigh.

UNCONSTRA'INT, *s.* Freedom from constraint;
ease. *Felton.*

UNCONSU'LTING, *a.* [*inconsultus*, L.] Heady;
rash; improvident; imprudent. *Sidney.*

UNCONSU'MED, *a.* Not wasted; not destroyed
by any wasting power. *Milton.*

UNCONSU'MMATE, *a.* Not consummated.

UNCONTE'MNED, *a.* Not despised. *Shakesp.*

UNCONTE'NTED, *a.* Not contented; not satis-
fied. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTEDNESS, *s.* Want of power to
satisfy. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE, *a.* Indisputable; not con-
trovertible. *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED, *a.* Not disputable; evident.
Blackmore.

UNCONTRI'TE, *a.* Not religiously penitent.
Hammond.

UNCONTRO'LLABLE, *a.*

1 Resistless; powerful beyond opposition. *Mil.*

2 Indisputable; irrefragable. *Howard.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLY, *ad.*

1 Without possibility in opposition.

2 Without danger of refutation. *Brown.*

UNCONTRO'LLED, *a.*

UNC

- 1 Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled. *Philips.*
 2 Not convinced; not refuted. *Howard.*
UNCONTRO'LEDLY, *ad.* Without controul; without opposition. *Decay of Piety.*
UNCONTROVE'RTED, *a.* Not disputed; not liable to debate. *Glanville.*
UNCONVE'RSABLE, *a.* Not suitable to conversation; not social. *Rogers.*
UNCONVE'RTED, *a.*
 1 Not persuaded of the truth of christianity. *Rogers.*
 2 Not religious; not yet reduced to live a holy life.
To UNCO'RD, *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.
UNCORRE'CTED, *a.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness. *Dryden.*
UNCORRU'PT, *a.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest. *Hooker.*
UNCORRU'PTED, *a.* Not vitiated; not depraved. *Locke.*
To UNCOVER, *v. a.*
 1 To divest of a covering. *Locke.*
 2 To deprive of clothes. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To strip of the root. *Prior.*
 4 To show openly; to strip of a veil, or concealment. *Milton.*
 5 To bare the head, as in the presence of a superior. *Shakespeare.*
UNCO'UNSELLABLE, *a.* Not to be advised.
UNCO'UNTABLE, *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*
UNCO'UNTERFEIT, *a.* Genuine; not spurious. *Sprat.*
To UNCO'UPLE, *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples. *Dryden.*
UNCO'URTEOUS, *a.* Uncivil; unpolite.
UNCO'URTLINESS, *s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court. *Addison.*
UNCO'URTLY, *a.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil. *Swift.*
UNCO'UTH, *a.* [*uncuth*, Sax.] Odd; strange; unusual. *Fairfax.*
UNCO'UTHNESS, *s.* Oddness; strangeness.
To UNCREATE, *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence. *Pope.*
UNCREA'TED, *a.*
 1 Not yet created. *Milton.*
 2 [From *incrée*, Fr.] Not produced by creation. *Blackmore.*
UNCRE'DITABLENESS, *s.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*
UNCRO'PPED, *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*
UNCRO'SSED, *a.* Uncancelled. *Shakespeare.*
UNCRO'WDED, *a.* Not straitened by want of room. *Addison.*
To UNCRO'WN, *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty. *Dryden.*
U'NCTION, *s.* [*unction*, Fr.]
 1 The act of anointing. *Hooker.*
 2 Unguent; ointment. *Drayton.*
 3 The act of anointing medically. *Arbutnot.*
 4 Any thing softening or lenitive. *Shakespeare.*
 5 The rite of anointing in the last hours. *Ham.*
 6 Any thing that excites piety and devotion.
UNCTUO'SITY, *s.* Fatness; oiliness.
U'NCTUOUS, *a.* Fat; clammy; oily. *Shak.*
U'NCTUOUSNESS, *s.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness. *Boyle.*
UNCU'LLED, *a.* Not gathered. *Milton.*
UNCU'LPABLE, *a.* Not blamable. *Hooker.*
UNCU'LTIVATED, *a.* [*incultus*, Lat.]
 1 Not cultivated; not improved by tillage. *Loc.*
 2 Not instructed; not civilized. *Roscommon.*
UNCU'MBERED, *a.* Not burdened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*
UNCU'RBABLE, *a.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Shakespeare.*
UNCU'RBED, *a.* Licentious; not restrained.
To UNC'URL, *v. a.* To loose from ringlets or convolutions. *Dryden.*
To UNC'URL, *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.
UNCU'RRENT, *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shakespeare.*

UND

- To UNCU'RSE**, *v. a.* To free from any execration. *Shakespeare.*
UNCU'T, *a.* Not cut. *Waller.*
To UNDA'M, *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Dryden.*
UNDA'MAGED, *a.* Not made worse; not impaired. *Philips.*
UNDA'UNTED, *a.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed. *Dryden.*
UNDA'UNTEDLY, *ad.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear. *South.*
UNDA'ZZLED, *a.* Not dimmed or confused by splendour. *Boyle.*
To UNDE'AF, *v. a.* To free from deafness. *Sha.*
UNDEBA'UCHED, *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden.*
UNDE'CAGON, *s.* [*undecim*, Lat. and *γυνα.*] A figure of eleven angles or sides.
UNDECA'YED, *a.* Not liable to be diminished. *Pope.*
UNDECA'YING, *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension. *Blackmore.*
To UNDECE'IVE, *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy. *Roscommon.*
UNDECE'IVABLE, *a.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived. *Holder.*
UNDECE'IVED, *a.* Not cheated; not imposed on. *Dryden.*
UNDECI'DED, *a.* Not determined; not settled. *Roscommon.*
UNDECI'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive. *Glanville.*
To UNDE'CK, *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments. *Sh.*
UNDE'CKED, *a.* Not adorned; not embellished. *Milton.*
UNDECLI'NED, *a.*
 1 Not grammatically varied by termination.
 2 Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*
UNDE'DICA'TED, *a.*
 1 Not consecrated; not devoted.
 2 Not inscribed to a patron. *Boyle.*
UNDEE'DED, *a.* Not signalized by action. *Sha.*
UNDEFA'CED, *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured. *Glanville.*
UNDEFE'ASIBLE, *a.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.
UNDEFI'ED, *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged. *Dryden.*
UNDEFI'LED, *a.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted. *Milton.*
UNDEFI'NABLE, *a.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition. *Locke.*
UNDEFI'NED, *a.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition. *Locke.*
UNDEFO'RMED, *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured. *Pope.*
UNDELI'BERATED, *a.* Not carefully considered. *Clarendon.*
UNDELI'GHTE, *a.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure. *Milton.*
UNDELI'GHTFUL, *a.* Not giving pleasure. *Cl.*
UNDEMO'LISHED, *a.* Not raised; not thrown down. *Philips.*
UNDEMO'NSTRABLE, *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*
UNDENI'ABLE, *a.* Such as cannot be gainsaid. *Sidney.*
UNDENI'ABLY, *ad.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction. *Brown.*
UNDEPLO'RED, *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*
UNDEPRA'VED, *a.* Not corrupted. *Glanville.*
UNDEPRI'VED, *a.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession. *Dryden.*
U'NDER, *prep.* [*undar*, Goth. *under*, Sax. *onder*, Dutch.]
 1 In a state of subjection: we are all *under* the king. *Dryden.*
 2 In a state of pupilage to: I studied *under* one Wentworth. *Denham.*
 3 Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden: his dagger was *under* his cloak. *Dryden.*
 4 Below in place; not above: the parlour is *under* the chamber. *Bacon.*
 5 In a less degree than: he acted *under* his natural strength. *Dryden.*

UND

- 6 For less than : it was sold *under* the price.
 7 Less than ; below : nothing *under* royalty contented him. *Collier.*
 8 By the show of : he escaped *under* the appearance of a messenger. *Baker.*
 9 With less than : he would not speak *under* ten pounds. *Swift.*
 10 In the state of inferiority to ; noting rank or order of precedence : a viscount is *under* an earl. *Addison.*
 11 In a state of being loaded with : he faints *under* his load. *Shakespeare.*
 12 In a state of oppression by, or subjection to : the criminal was *under* the lash. *Addison.*
 13 In a state in which one is seized or overborne : I was *under* great anxiety. *Pope.*
 14 In a state of being liable to, or limited by : he acts *under* legal restraints. *Locke.*
 15 In a state of depression or dejection by : he sunk *under* his father's influence. *Shakespeare.*
 16 In the state of being distinguished : he was known *under* another name. *Locke.*
 17 In the state of : he may do well *under* his present disposition. *Swift.*
 18 Not having reached or arrived to ; noting time : he is *under* fifteen. *Spenser.*
 19 Represented by : it appeared *under* a fair form. *Addison.*
 20 In a state of protection : *under* your direction I am safe. *Collier.*
 21 With respect to : it is mentioned *under* two heads. *Felton.*
 22 Attested by : I gave it *under* my hand.
 23 Subjected to ; being the subject of : all this was *under* consideration. *Addison.*
 24 In the next stage of subordination : their hopes were in him *under* the general. *Locke.*
 25 In a state of relation that claims protection : he was *under* his uncle's care.
UNDER, ad.
 1 In a state of subjection. *Chronicles.*
 2 Below ; not above.
 3 Less ; opposed to *over* or *more*. *Addison.*
 4 It has a signification resembling that of an adjective ; lower in place ; inferior ; subject ; subordinate. *Shakespeare.*
 5 It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.
UNDERA'CTION, s. Subordinate action ; action not essential to the main story. *Dryden.*
To UNDERBEAR, v. a. [*under* and *bear*.]
 1 To support ; to endure. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To line ; to guard : out of use. *Shakespeare.*
UNDERBEARER, s. [*under* and *bearer*.] In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.
To UNDERBID, v. a. [*under* and *bid*.] To offer for any thing less than its worth.
UNDERCLERK, s. [*under* and *clerk*.] A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk. *Swift.*
To UNDERDO, v. n. [*under* and *do*.]
 1 To act below one's abilities. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 To do less than is requisite. *Grew.*
UNDERFACTION, s. Subordinate faction ; subdivision of a faction. *Decay of Piety.*
UNDERFELLOW, s. [*under* and *fellow*.] A mean man ; a sorry wretch. *Sidney.*
UNDERFILLING, s. [*under* and *fill*.] Lower part of an edifice. *Wotton.*
UNDERFONG, v. a. [*under* and *fangan*, Sax.] To take in hand. *Spenser.*
UNDERFURNISH, v. a. [*under* and *furnish*.] To supply with less than enough. *Collier.*
To UNDERGIRD, v. a. [*under* and *gird*.] To bind round the bottom. *Acts.*
To UNDERGO, v. a. [*under* and *go*.]
 1 To suffer ; to sustain ; to endure evil. *Dryden.*
 2 To support ; to hazard : not used. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To sustain ; to be the bearer of ; to possess : not used. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To sustain ; to endure without fainting. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To pass through. *Arbuthnot.*
 6 To be subject to. *Shakespeare.*

UND

- UNDERGRO'UND, s.** [*under* and *ground*.] Subterraneous space. *Milton.*
UNDERGRO'WTH, s. [*under* and *growth*.] That which grows under the tall wood. *Milton.*
UNDERHAND, ad. [*under* and *hand*.]
 1 By means not apparent ; secretly. *Hooker.*
 2 Clandestinely ; with fraudulent secrecy. *Swift.*
UNDERIVED, a. [*from derived*.] Not borrowed. *Locke.*
UNDERLABOURER, s. [*under* and *labour*.] A subordinate workman. *Wilkins.*
To UNDERLAY, v. a. [*under* and *lay*.] To strengthen by something laid under.
UNDERLEAF, s. [*under* and *leaf*.] A species of apple. *Mortimer.*
To UNDERLINE, v. a. [*under* and *line*.]
 1 To mark with lines below the words.
 2 To influence secretly. *Wotton.*
UNDERLING, s. [*from under*.] An inferior agent ; a sorry, mean fellow. *Sidney.*
To UNDERMINE, v. a. [*under* and *mine*.]
 1 To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up ; to sap. *Pope.*
 2 To excavate under. *Addison.*
 3 To injure by clandestine means. *Locke.*
UNDERMINER, s. [*from undermine*.]
 1 He that saps ; he that digs away the supports.
 2 A clandestine enemy. *South.*
UNDERMOST, a.
 1 Lowest in place. *Boyle.*
 2 Lowest in state or condition. *Atterbury.*
UNDERNEATH, ad. [*compounded from under* and *neath*, of which we still retain the comparative *nether*.] In the lower place ; below ; under ; beneath. *Addison.*
UNDERNEATH, prep. Under. *Sandys.*
UNDEROFFICER, s. [*under* and *officer*.] An inferior officer ; one in subordinate authority. *Ayliffe.*
UNDEROGATORY, a. Not derogatory. *Boyle.*
UNDERPART, s. [*under* and *part*.] Subordinate, or unessential part. *Dryden.*
UNDERPETTICOAT, s. The petticoat worn next the body. *Spectator.*
To UNDERPIN, v. a. [*under* and *pin*.] To prop ; to support. *Hale.*
UNDERPLOT, s. [*under* and *plot*.]
 1 A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it. *Dryden.*
 2 A clandestine scheme. *Addison.*
To UNDERPRAISE, v. a. [*under* and *praise*.] To praise below desert. *Dryden.*
To UNDERPRIZE, v. a. [*under* and *prize*.] To value at less than the worth. *Shakespeare.*
To UNDERPROP, v. n. [*under* and *prop*.] To support ; to sustain. *Fenton.*
UNDERPROPORTIONED, a. [*under* and *proportion*.] Having too little proportion. *Collier.*
UNDERPULLER, s. [*under* and *puller*.] Inferior or subordinate puller. *Collier.*
To UNDERRATE, v. a. [*under* and *rate*.] To rate too low.
UNDERRATE, s. [*from the verb*.] A price less than is usual. *Dryden.*
To UNDERSAY, v. n. [*under* and *say*.] To say by way of derogation : obsolete. *Spenser.*
UNDERSECRETARY, s. An inferior or subordinate secretary. *Bacon.*
To UNDERSELL, v. n. [*under* and *sell*.] To defeat, by selling for less ; to sell cheaper than another. *Child.*
UNDERSERVANT, s. [*under* and *servant*.] A servant of the lower class. *Grew.*
To UNDERSET, v. a. [*under* and *set*.] To prop ; to support. *Bacon.*
UNDERSETTER, s. [*from underset*.] Prop ; pedestal to support. *Kings.*
UNDERSETTING, s. [*from underset*.] Lower part ; pedestal. *Wotton.*
UNDERSHERIFF, s. [*under* and *sheriff*.] The deputy of the sheriff. *Cleveland.*
UNDERSHERIFFRY, s. The business or office of an undersheriff. *Bacon.*
UNDERSHOT, part. a. [*under* and *shot*.] Moved by water passing under it. *Carew.*

UND

UNDERSO'NG, *s.* [*under and song.*] Chorus; burden of a song. *Dryden.*
To UNDERSTA'ND, *v. a.* pret. *understood.* [*understandan, Sax.*]
 1 To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend. *Addison.*
 2 To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret. *Milton.*
 3 To suppose to mean. *Locke.*
 4 To know by experience. *Milton.*
 5 To know by instinct. *Milton.*
 6 To interpret at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning. *Stillington.*
 7 To know another's meaning. *Milton.*
 8 To hold in opinion with conviction. *Milton.*
 9 To mean without expressing. *Milton.*
 10 To know what is not expressed. *Milton.*
To UNDERSTA'ND, *v. n.*
 1 To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent conscious being. *Chronicles.*
 2 To be informed by another. *Nehemiah.*
 3 To have learned. *Milton.*
UNDERSTA'NDING, *s.* [*from understand.*]
 1 Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment. *Du.*
 2 Skill; exact comprehension. *Swift.*
 3 Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clar.*
UNDERSTA'NDING, *a.* Knowing; skilful.
UNDERSTA'NDINGLY, *ad.* With knowledge. *Milton.*
UNDERSTRA'PPER, *s.* [*under and strap.*] A petty fellow; an inferior agent. *Swift.*
To UNDERTA'KE, *v. a.* pret. *undertook*; part. pass. *undertaken.* [*underfangen, German.*]
 1 To attempt; to engage in. *Roscommon.*
 2 To assume a character; not used. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To engage with; to attack. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To have the charge of. *Shakespeare.*
To UNDERTA'KE, *v. n.*
 1 To assume any business or province. *Milton.*
 2 To venture; to hazard. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To promise; to stand bound to some condition. *Woodward.*
UNDERTA'KER, *s.* [*from undertake.*]
 1 One who engages in projects and affairs. *Clar.*
 2 One who engages to build for another at a certain price. *Swift.*
 3 One who manages funerals. *Young.*
UNDERTA'KING, *s.* [*from undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement. *Raleigh.*
UNDERTE'NANT, *s.* A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner. *Davies.*
UNDervaluation, *s.* [*under and value.*] Rate not equal to the worth. *Wotton.*
To UNDERVA'LUe, *v. a.* [*under and value.*]
 1 To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as if little worth. *Atterbury.*
 2 To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise. *Addison.*
UNDervalue, *s.* [*from the verb.*] Low rate; vile price. *Temple.*
UNDervaluer, *s.* [*from undervalue.*] One who esteems lightly. *Walton.*
UNDERWOOD, *s.* [*under and wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber. *Mortimer.*
UNDERWORK, *s.* [*under and work.*] Subordinate business; petty affairs. *Addison.*
To UNDERWORK, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *underworked* or *underwrought.*
 1 To destroy by clandestine measures. *Shak.*
 2 To labour less than enough. *Dryden.*
 3 To work at a price below the common.
UNDERWO'RKMAN, *s.* [*under and workman.*] An inferior or subordinate labourer. *Swift.*
To UNDERWRITE, *v. a.* [*under and write.*] To write under something else. *Sidney.*
UNDERWRI'TER, *s.* [*from underwrite.*] An insurer, so called from writing his name under the conditions.
UNDESCRIBED, *ad.* Not described. *Collier.*
UNDESCRIBED, *a.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.
UNDESE'RVED, *a.*
 1 Not merited; not obtained by merit. *Sidney.*
 2 Not incurred by fault. *Addison.*

UND

UNDESE'RVEDLY, *ad.* Without desert, whether of good or ill. *Dryden.*
UNDESE'RVING, *s.* One of no merit. *Shakesp.*
UNDESE'RVING, *a.*
 1 Not having merit; not having any worth. *Att.*
 2 Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. *Pope.*
UNDESI'GNE, *a.* Not intended; not purposed. *Blackmore.*
UNDESI'GNING, *a.*
 1 Not acting with any set purpose. *Blackmore.*
 2 Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere. *South.*
UNDESI'RABLE, *a.* Not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton.*
UNDESI'RING, *a.* Negligent; not wishing.
UNDESTROYABLE, *a.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction; not in use. *Boyle.*
UNDETE'RMINABLE, *a.* Impossible to be decided. *Wotton.*
UNDETE'RMINATE, *a.*
 1 Not settled; not decided; contingent; regularly indeterminate. *South.*
 2 Not fixed. *Moore.*
UNDETE'RMINATENESS, *s.* [*from undetermined.*]
UNDETERMINATION, *s.* [*from undetermined.*]
 1 Uncertainty; indecision. *Hale.*
 2 The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed. *More.*
UNDETE'RMINED, *a.*
 1 Unsettled; undecided. *Milton.*
 2 Not limited; not regulated. *Hale.*
UNDIA'PHANOUS, *a.* Not pellucid; not transparent. *Boyle.*
UNDIGE'STED, *a.* Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach. *Denham.*
UNDI'GHT, *pret.* Put off. *Spenser.*
UNDIMINISHED, *a.* Not impaired; not lessened. *Addison.*
UNDIPPED, *a.* Not dipped; not plunged. *Dry.*
UNDIRE'CTED, *a.* Not directed. *Blackmore.*
UNDISCE'RNED, *a.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried. *Dryden.*
UNDISCE'RNEDLY, *ad.* So as to be undiscovered. *Boyle.*
UNDISCE'RNIBLE, *a.* Not to be discerned; invisible. *Rogers.*
UNDISCE'RNIBLY, *ad.* Invisibly; imperceptibly. *South.*
UNDISCE'RNING, *a.* Injudicious; incapable of making a distinction. *Donne.*
UNDISCIPLINED, *a.*
 1 Not subdued to regularity and order. *Taylor.*
 2 Untaught; uninstructed. *King Charles.*
UNDISCO'RDING, *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in musick. *Milton.*
UNDISCO'VEABLE, *a.* Not to be found out. *Rogers.*
UNDISCO'VERED, *a.* Not seen; not descried; not found out. *Dryden.*
UNDISCREET, *a.* Not wise; imprudent.
UNDISGUI'SED, *a.* Open; artless; plain. *Dry.*
UNDISHO'NOURED, *a.* Not dishonoured. *Sha.*
UNDISMA'YED, *a.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear. *Milton.*
UNDISOBLI'GING, *a.* Inoffensive. *Broome.*
UNDISPO'SED, *a.* Not bestowed. *Swift.*
UNDISPUTED, *a.* Incontrovertible; evident.
UNDISSE'MBLED, *a.*
 1 Openly declared.
 2 Honest; not feigned. *Atterbury.*
UNDI'SSIPATED, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed. *Boyle.*
UNDISSO'LVI'NG, *a.* Never melting. *Addison.*
UNDISTE'MPERED, *a.*
 1 Free from disease. *Temple.*
 2 Free from perturbation.
UNDISTINGUISHABLE, *a.*
 1 Not to be distinctly seen. *Rogers.*
 2 Not to be known by any peculiar property. *Locke.*
UNDISTINGUISHED, *a.*
 1 Not marked out so as to be known from each other. *Locke.*
 2 Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separated and plainly descried. *Dryden.*

UNE

- 3 Not plainly discerned. *Swift.*
 4 Admitting nothing between; having no intervening space. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Not marked by any particular property.
 6 Not treated with any particular respect.
UNDISTINGUISHING, a. Making no difference. *Addison.*
UNDISTRACTED, a. Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRACTEDLY, a. Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRACTEDNESS, s. Freedom from interruption by different thoughts. *Boyle.*
UNDISTURBED, a.
 1 Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid. *Atterbury.*
 2 Not interrupted by any hinderance or molestation. *Dryden.*
 3 Not agitated. *Dryden.*
UNDISTURBEDLY, ad. Calmly; peacefully.
UNDIVIDABLE, a. Not separable; not susceptible of division. *Shakespeare.*
UNDIVIDED, a. Unbroken; whole; not parted. *Taylor.*
UNDIVULGED, a. Secret; not promulgated. *Shakespeare.*
To UNDO, v. a. pret. *undid*; part. pass. *undone*.
 1 To ruin; to bring to destruction. *Hayward.*
 2 To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel. *Sidney.*
 3 To change any thing done to its former state; to recall or annul any action. *Hooker.*
UNDOING, a. Ruining; destructive. *South.*
UNDOING, s. Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief. *Rowe.*
UNDO'NE, a.
 1 Not done; not performed. *Clarendon.*
 2 Ruined; brought to destruction. *Glanville.*
UNDOUBTED, a. Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable. *Waller.*
UNDOUBTEDLY, ad. Indubitably; without question; without doubt. *Tillotson.*
UNDOUBTING, a. Admitting no doubt.
UNDREADED, a. Not feared. *Milton.*
UNDREAMED, a. Not thought on. *Shakesp.*
To UNDRESS, v. a. [from *dress*.]
 1 To divest of clothes; to strip. *Suckling.*
 2 To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation. *Prior.*
UNDRESS, s. A loose or negligent dress. *Dry.*
UNDRESSED, a.
 1 Not regulated. *Dryden.*
 2 Not prepared for use. *Arbuthnot.*
UNDROSSY, a. Free from recrement. *Philips.*
UNDUBITABLE, a. Not admitting doubt; unquestionable. *Locke.*
UNDUE, a. [*induë*, Fr.]
 1 Not right; not legal. *Bacon.*
 2 Not agreeable to duty. *Atterbury.*
UNDULARY, a. [*undulo*, Lat.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions. *Brown.*
To UNDULATE, v. a. [*undulo*, Lat.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. *Holder.*
To UNDULATE, v. n. To play as waves in curls. *Pope.*
UNDULATION, s. [from *undulate*.] Waving motion. *Holder.*
UNDULATORY, s. [from *undulate*.] Moving in the manner of waves. *Arbuthnot.*
UNDULY, ad. Not properly; not according to duty. *Sprat.*
UNDUTEOUS, a. Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient. *Shakespeare.*
UNDUTIFUL, a. Not obedient; not reverent. *Tillotson.*
UNDUTIFULLY, a. Not according to duty. *Dry.*
UNDUTIFULNESS, s. Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience. *Spenser.*
UNDYING, a. Not destroyed; not perishing. *Milton.*
UNEARNED, a. Not obtained by labour or merit. *Philips.*
UNEARTHED, a. Driven from the den in the ground. *Thomson.*
UNEASILY, ad. Not without pain. *Tillotson.*

UNE

- UNEASINESS, s.** Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet. *Rogers.*
UNEASY, a.
 1 Painful; giving disturbance. *Taylor.*
 2 Disturbed; not at ease. *Tillotson.*
 3 Constraining; cramping. *Roscommon.*
 4 Constrained; not disengaged; stiff. *Locke.*
 5 Peevish; difficult to please. *Addison.*
 6 Difficult: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
UNEATH, ad. [*earth*, Sax. *easy*.]
 1 Not easily: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
 2 It seems in Spenser to signify the same as *beneath*. Under; below.
UNE'DIFYING, a. Not improving in good life. *Atterbury.*
UNE'LIGIBLE, a. Not proper to be chosen.
UNEMPLOYED, a.
 1 Not busy; at leisure; idle. *Milton.*
 2 Not engaged in any particular work. *Dryden.*
UNENDOWED, a. Not invested; not graced. *Clarendon.*
UNENGAGED, a. Not engaged; not appropriated. *Swift.*
UNENJOYED, a. Not obtained; not possessed. *Dryden.*
UNENJOYING, a. Not using; having no fruition. *Creech.*
UNENLARGED, a. Not enlarged; narrow; contracted. *Watts.*
UNENLIGHTENED, a. Not illuminated. *Att.*
UNENSLAVED, a. Free; not enthralled. *Add.*
UNENTERTAINING, a. Giving no delight; giving no entertainment. *Pope.*
UNENTOMBED, a. Unburied. *Dryden.*
UNENVIED, a. Exempt from envy. *Bacon.*
UNEQUABLE, a. Different from itself; diverse. *Bentley.*
UNEQUAL, a. [*inæqualis*, Lat.]
 1 Not even. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not equal; inferior. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages. *Denham.*
 4 [From *inegal*, French.] Disproportionate; ill matched. *Pope.*
 5 Not regular; not uniform. *Dryden.*
UNEQUALABLE, a. Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*
UNEQUALLED, a. Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence. *Roscommon.*
UNEQUALLY, ad. In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other. *Pope.*
UNEQUALNESS, s. Inequality; state of being unequal.
UNEQUITABLE, a. Not impartial; not just.
UNERRABLENESS, s. Incapacity of error. *Decay of Piety.*
UN'ERRING, a. [*inerrans*, Lat.]
 1 Committing no mistake. *Rogers.*
 2 Incapable of failure; certain. *Denham.*
UN'ERRINGLY, ad. Without mistake.
UNESCHEWABLE, a. Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped: not in use. *Carew.*
UNESPIED, a. Not seen; undiscovered; undescried. *Hooker.*
UNESSENTIAL, a.
 1 Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence. *Addison.*
 2 Void of real being. *Milton.*
UNESTABLISHED, a. Not established.
UNEVEN, a.
 1 Not even; not level. *Knolles.*
 2 Not suiting each other; not equal.
UNEVENESS, s.
 1 Surface not level; inequality of surface. *New.*
 2 Turbulence; changeable state. *Hale.*
 3 Not smoothness. *Burnet.*
UNEVITABLE, a. [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] Inevitable; not to be escaped. *Sidney.*
UNEXACTED, a. Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*
UNEXAMINED, a. Not inquired; not tried; not discussed. *Ben Jonson.*
UNEXAMPLED, a. Not known by any precedent or example. *Philips.*
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, a. Not liable to any objection. *Atterbury.*

UNF

UNEXCISED, *a.* Not subject to the payment of excise. *Broken.*
UNEXCOGITABLE, *a.* Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*
UNEXECUTED, *a.* Not performed; not done. *Shakespeare.*
UNEXEMPLIFIED, *a.* Not made known by instance or example. *Southwell.*
UNEXEMPT, *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*
UNEXERCISED, *a.* Not practised; not experienced. *Locke.*
UNEXHAUSTED, *a.* [inexhaustus, Lat.] Not spent, not drained to the bottom. *Addison.*
UNEXPANDED, *a.* Not spread out. *Blackm.*
UNEXPECTED, *a.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against. *Swift.*
UNEXPECTEDLY, *ad.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of. *Wake.*
UNEXPECTEDNESS, *s.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner. *Watts.*
UNEXPEDIENT, *a.* Inconvenient; not fit.
UNEXPERIENCED, *a.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Wilkins.*
UNEXPERT, *a.* [inexpertus, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge. *Prior.*
UNEXPLODED, *a.*
 1 Not searched out.
 2 Not tried; not known. *Dryden.*
UNEXPOSED, *a.* Not laid open to censure. *Watts.*
UNEXPRESSIBLE, *a.* Ineffable; not to be uttered. *Tillotson.*
UNEXPRESSIVE, *a.*
 1 Not having the power of uttering or expressing.
 2 Unutterable; ineffable; improper. *Milton.*
UNEXTENDED, *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions. *Locke.*
UNEXTINGUISHABLE, *a.* Unquenchable; not to be put out. *Bentley.*
UNEXTINGUISHED, *a.* [inextinctus, Lat.]
 1 Not quenched; not put out. *Lyttelton.*
 2 Not extinguishable. *Dryden.*
UNFADDED, *a.* Not withered. *Dryden.*
UNFADING, *a.* Not liable to wither. *Pope.*
UNFAILING, *a.* Certain; not missing. *Dry.*
UNFAIR, *a.* Disingenuous; subdolous; not honest. *Swift.*
UNFAITHFUL, *a.*
 1 Perfidious; treacherous.
 2 Impious; infidel. *Milton.*
UNFAITHFULLY, *ad.* Treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon.*
UNFAITHFULNESS, *s.* Treachery; perfidiousness. *Boyle.*
UNFAMILIAR, *a.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common. *Hooker.*
UNFASHIONABLE, *a.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom. *Watts.*
UNFASHIONABLENESS, *s.* Deviation from the mode. *Locke.*
UNFASHIONABLY, *ad.*
 1 Not according to the fashion. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Unartfully.
UNFASHIONED, *a.*
 1 Not modified by art. *Dryden.*
 2 Having no regular form. *Dryden.*
To UNFASTEN, *v. a.* To loose; to unfix. *Sidn.*
UNFATHERED, *a.* Fatherless; having no father. *Shakespeare.*
UNFATHOMABLE, *a.*
 1 Not to be sounded by a line. *Addison.*
 2 That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*
UNFATHOMABLY, *ad.* So as not to be sounded. *Thomson.*
UNFATHOMED, *a.* Not to be sounded. *Dryd.*
UNFATIGUED, *a.* Unwearied; untired. *Phil.*
UNFAVOURABLE, *a.* Not kind.
UNFAVOURABLY, *ad.*
 1 Unkindly; unpropitiously.
 2 So as not to countenance or support. *Claren.*
UNFEARED, *a.*
 1 Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified: not in use. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 Not dreaded; not regarded with terror.

UNF

UNFEASIBLE, *a.* Impracticable.
UNFEATHERED, *a.* Implumous; naked feathers. *Dryden.*
UNFEATURED, *a.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*
UNFED, *a.* Not supplied with food. *Roscom.*
UNFEE'D, *a.* Unpaid. *Shakespeare.*
UNFEELING, *a.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility. *Pope.*
UNFEIGNED, *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere. *Sprat.*
UNFEIGNEDLY, *ad.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy. *Common Prayer.*
UNFELT, *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shak.*
UNFENCED, *a.*
 1 Naked of fortification. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not surrounded by any enclosure.
UNFERMENTED, *a.* Not fermented. *Arb.*
UNFERTILE, *a.* Not fruitful; not prolific. *Decay of Piety.*
To UNFETTER, *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles. *Thomson.*
UNFIGURED, *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wotton.*
UNFILLED, *a.* Not filled; not supplied. *Tayl.*
UNFILIAL, *a.* Unsuitable to a son. *Boyle.*
UNFINISHED, *a.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand. *Swift.*
UNFIRM, *a.*
 1 Weak; feeble. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not stable. *Dryden.*
UNFIT, *a.*
 1 Improper; unsuitable. *Hooker.*
 2 Unqualified. *Watts.*
To UNFIT, *v. a.* To disqualify. *G. of the Ton.*
UNFITLY, *ad.* Not properly; not suitably. *Hooker.*
UNFITNESS, *s.*
 1 Want of qualifications. *Hooker.*
 2 Want of propriety.
UNFITTING, *a.* Not proper. *Camden.*
To UNFIX, *v. a.*
 1 To loosen; to make less fast. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To make fluid. *Dryden.*
UNFIXED, *a.*
 1 Wandering; erratick; inconstant; vagrant. *Pope.*
 2 Not determined. *Dryden.*
UNFLEDGED, *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth. *Shak.*
UNFLESHED, *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw. *Cowley.*
UNFOILED, *a.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst. *Temple.*
To UNFOLD, *v. a.*
 1 To expand; to spread; to open. *Milton.*
 2 To tell; to declare. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To discover; to reveal. *Newton.*
 4 To display; to set in view. *Burnet.*
 5 To release or dismiss from a fold. *Shakespeare.*
To UNFOLD, *v. a.* To restore from folly. *Shak.*
UNFORBID, *a.* Not prohibited. *Milton.*
UNFORBIDDEN, *a.*
UNFORBIDDENNESS, *s.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*
UNFORCED, *a.*
 1 Not compelled; not constrained. *Dryden.*
 2 Not impelled. *Donne.*
 3 Not feigned. *Hayward.*
 4 Not violent; easy; gradual. *Denham.*
 5 Not contrary to ease. *Dryden.*
UNFORCIBLE, *a.* Wanting strength. *Hooker.*
UNFOREBODING, *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*
UNFOREKNOWN, *a.* Not foreseen by prescience. *Milton.*
UNFORESEEN, *a.* Not known before it happened. *Dryden.*
UNFORESKI'NNED, *a.* Circumcised. *Milton.*
UNFORFEITED, *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*
UNFORGIVING, *a.* Relentless; implacable. *Dr.*
UNFORGOTTEN, *a.* Not lost to memory.
UNFORMED, *a.* Not modified into regular shape. *Spectator.*
UNFORSAKEN, *a.* Not deserted. *Harvard.*

UNG

UNFO'RTIFIED, a.
 1 Not secured by walls or bulwarks. *Pope.*
 2 Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. *Sh.*
 3 Wanting securities. *Collier.*
UNFO'RTUNATE, a. Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy. *Taylor.*
UNFO'RTUNATELY, ad. Unhappily; without good luck. *Wilkins.*
UNFO'RTUNATENESS, s. Ill luck. *Sidney.*
UNFO'UGHT, a. Not fought. *Knolles.*
UNFOU'LED, a. Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled. *More.*
UNFRA'MED, a. Not formed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*
UNFRE'QUENT, a. Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown.*
To UNFREQUE'NT, v. a. To leave; to cease to frequent. A bad word. *Philips.*
UNFREQUE'NTED, a. Rarely visited; rarely entered. *Roscommon.*
UNFRE'QUENTLY, ad. Not commonly.
UNFRIE'NDED, a. Wanting friends; uncoun-tenanced; unsupported. *Shakespeare.*
UNFRIE'NDLINESS, s. [from unfriendly.] Want of kindness; want of favour. *Boyle.*
UNFRIE'NDLY, ad. Not benevolent; not kind. *Rogers.*
UNFRO'ZEN, a. Not congealed to ice. *Boyle.*
UNFRU'ITFUL, a.
 1 Not prolific. *Pope.*
 2 Not fructiferous. *Waller.*
 3 Not fertile. *Mortimer.*
 4 Not producing good effects.
To UNFU'RL, v. a. To expand; to unfold; to open. *Addison.*
To UNFU'RNISH, v. a.
 1 To deprive; to strip; to divest. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To leave naked. *Shakespeare.*
UNFU'RNISHED, a.
 1 Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments. *Locke.*
 2 Unsupplied.
UNGA'IN, } a. [ungeng, Sax.] Awkward;
UNGA'INLY, } uncouth. *Swift.*
UNGA'LLED, a. Unhurt; unwounded. *Shak.*
UNGA'RTERED, a. Being without garters.
UNGA'THERED, a. Not cropped; not picked. *Dryden.*
UNGE'NERATED, a. Unbegotten; having no beginning. *Raleigh.*
UNGE'NERATIVE, a. Begetting nothing. *Sh.*
UNGE'NEROUS, a.
 1 Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal. *Pope.*
 2 Ignominious. *Addison.*
UNGE'NIAL, a. Not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift.*
UNGE'NTLE, a. Harsh; rude; rugged. *Shak.*
UNGE'NTLEMANLY, ad. Illiberal; not be-coming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*
UNGE'NTLENESS, s.
 1 Harshness; rudeness; severity. *Tusser.*
 2 Unkindness; incivility. *Shakespeare.*
UNGE'NTLY, ad. Harshly; rudely. *Shakesp.*
UNGEOMET'RICAL, a. Not agreeable to the laws of geometry. *Cheyne.*
UNGI'LDED, a. Not overlaid with gold. *Dr.*
To UNGI'RD, v. a. To loose any thing bound with a girdle. *Genesis.*
UNGI'RT, a. Loosely dressed. *Waller.*
UNGI'VING, a. Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*
UNGLO'RIFIED, a. Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration. *Hooker.*
UNGLO'VED, a. Having the hand naked.
To UNGLU'E, v. a. To loose any thing cemented. *Harvey.*
To UNGO'D, v. a. To divest of divinity. *Dryd.*
UNGO'DLILY, ad. Impiously; wickedly. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNGO'DLINESS, s. Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God. *Tillotson.*
UNGO'DLY, a.
 1 Wicked; negligent of God and his laws. *Rog.*
 2 Polluted by wickedness. *Shakespeare.*
UNGO'RED, a. Unwounded; unhurt. *Shakesp.*
UNGO'RGED, a. Not filled; not sated. *Dryd.*
UNGO'T, a.

UNH

1 Not gained; not acquired.
 2 Not begotten. *Waller.*
UNGO'VERNABLE, a.
 1 Not to be ruled; not to be restrained. *Glanv.*
 2 Licentious; wild; unbridled. *Atterbury.*
UNGO'VERNED, a.
 1 Being without government. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not regulated; unbridled; licentious. *Dryd.*
UNGRA'CEFUL, a. Wanting elegance; wanting beauty. *Addison.*
UNGRA'CEFULNESS, s. Inelegance; awkwardness. *Locke.*
UNGRA'CIOUS, a.
 1 Wicked; odious; hateful. *Spenser.*
 2 Offensive; unpleasing. *Dryden.*
 3 Unacceptable; not favoured. *Clarendon.*
UNGRAMMA'TICAL, a. Not according to gram-mar.
UNGRA'NTED, a. Not given; not yielded; not bestowed. *Dryden.*
UNGRA'TEFUL, a.
 1 Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness. *South.*
 2 Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.*
 3 Unpleasing; unacceptable. *Atterbury.*
UNGRA'TEFULLY, ad.
 1 With ingratitude. *Grawville.*
 2 Unacceptably; unpleasingly.
UNGRA'TEFULNESS, s.
 1 Ingratitude; ill return for good. *Sidney.*
 2 Unacceptable; unpleasing quality.
UNGRA'VELY, ad. Without seriousness. *Shak.*
UNGROU'NDED, a. Having no foundation.
UNGRU'DGINGLY, ad. Without ill-will; wil-lingly; heartily; cheerfully. *Donne.*
UNGUA'RDED, a.
 1 Undefended. *Dryden.*
 2 Careless; negligent. *Prior.*
U'NGUENT, s. [unguentum, Lat.] Ointment. *Pope.*
To UNHA'LLow, v. a. To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate. *South.*
UNHA'LLowed, a. Unholy; profane. *Pope.*
To UNHA'ND, v. a. To loose from the hand. *Denham.*
UNHA'NDLED, a. Not handled; not touched. *Shakespeare.*
UNHA'NDSOME, a.
 1 Ungraceful; not beautiful. *Sidney.*
 2 Illiberal; disingenuous.
UNHA'NDSOMELY, ad.
 1 Inelegantly; ungracefully. *Spenser.*
 2 Disingenuously; illiberally. *Dryden.*
UNHA'NDSOMENESS, s.
 1 Want of beauty. *Sidney.*
 2 Want of elegance. *Taylor.*
 3 Illiberalness; disingenuity.
UNHA'NDY, a. Awkward; not dexterous.
To UNHA'NG, v. a. To divest of hangings.
UNHA'NGED, a. Not put to death by the gal-lows. *Shakespeare.*
UNHA'P, s. Misluck; ill fortune.
UNHA'PPILY, ad. Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously. *Tillotson.*
UNHA'PPINESS, s.
 1 Misery; infelicity. *Tillotson.*
 2 Misfortune; ill-luck. *Burnet.*
 3 Mischievous prank. *Shakespeare.*
UNHA'PPY, a. Wretched; miserable; unfor-tunate; calamitous; distressed. *Milton.*
To UNHA'RBOUR, v. a. To drive from shelter.
UNHA'RMED, a. Unhurt; not injured. *Locke.*
UNHA'RMFUL, a. Innoxious; innocent. *Dry.*
UNHARMO'NIOUS, a.
 1 Not symmetrical; disproportionate. *Milton.*
 2 Unmusical; ill sounding. *Swift.*
To UNHA'RNESS, v. a.
 1 To loose from the traces. *Dryden.*
 2 To disarm; to divest of armour
UNHA'TCHED, a.
 1 Not disclosed from the eggs.
 2 Not brought to light. *Shakespeare.*
UNHA'ZARDED, a. Not adventured; not put in danger. *Milton.*
UNHEA'LTHFUL, a. Morbid; unwholesome. *Greent.*

UNI

UNHEALTHY, *a.* Sickly; wanting health. *Loc.*
UNHEARD, *a.*

- 1 Not perceived by the ear. *Milton.*
- 2 Not vouchsafed an audience. *Dryden.*
- 3 Unknown in celebration. *Milton.*
- 4 Unheard of. Obscure; not known by fame. *Grouville.*

5 Unheard of. Unprecedented. *Swift.*
To UNHEART, *v. a.* To discourage; to depress. *Shakespeare.*

UNHEATED, *a.* Not made hot. *Boyle.*
UNHEEDED, *a.* Disregarded; not thought

worthy of notice; escaping notice. *Boyle.*
UNHEEDING, *a.* Negligent; careless. *Dryd.*

UNHEEDY, *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser.*
To UNHELE, *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to

view. *Spenser.*
UNHELPED, *a.* Unassisted; having no aux-

iliary; unsupported. *Dryden.*
UNHELPFUL, *a.* Giving no assistance. *Shak.*

UNHEWN, *part. a.* Rough; not hewn. *Dryd.*
UNHIDEBOUND, *a.* Lax of maw; capacious.

Milton.
To UNHINGE, *v. a.*

- 1 To throw from the hinges.
- 2 To displace by violence. *Blackmore.*
- 3 To disorder; to confuse. *Waller.*

UNHOLINESS, *s.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness. *Raleigh.*

UNHOLY, *a.*

- 1 Profane; not hallowed. *Hooker.*
- 2 Impious; wicked. *Pope.*

UNHONOURED, *a.*

- 1 Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden.*
- 2 Not treated with respect. *Pope.*

To UNHOOP, *v. a.* To divest of hoops. *Addis.*
UNHOPE, *a.* Not expected; greater

UNHOPE *for*, *j.* than hope has promised.
UNHOPEFUL, *a.* Such as leaves no room to

hope. *Shakespeare.*
To UNHORSE, *v. a.* To beat from a horse; to

throw from the saddle. *Knolles.*
UNHOSPITABLE, *a.* [*inhospitalis*, Lat.] Af-

fording no kindness or entertainment to stran-
gers; cruel; barbarous. *Dryden.*

UNHOSTILE, *a.* Not belonging to an enemy.
To UNHOUSE, *v. a.* To drive from the habit-

ation. *Donne.*
UNHOUSED, *a.*

- 1 Homeless; wanting a house. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Having no settled habitation. *Southern.*

UNHOUSELLED, *a.* Having not the sacra-
ment. *Shakespeare.*

UNHUMBLED, *a.* Not humbled; not touched

with shame or confusion. *Milton.*
UNHURT, *a.* Free from harm. *Bacon.*

UNHURTFUL, *a.* Innoxious; harmless; doing

no harm. *Blackmore.*
U'NICORN, *s.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Lat.]

- 1 A beast whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn. *Sandys.*
- 2 A bird. *Grew.*

U'NIFORM, *a.* [*unus* and *forma*, Lat.]

- 1 Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.
- 2 Conforming to one rule. *Hooker.*

UNIFORMITY, *s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.]

- 1 Resemblance to itself; even tenour. *Dryden.*
- 2 Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another. *Hooker.*

UNIFORMLY, *ad.* [from *uniform*.]

- 1 Without variation; in an even tenour.
- 2 Without diversity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE, *a.* Not to be imagined by

the fancy; not to be conceived. *Milton.*
UNIMAGINABLY, *ad.* To a degree not to be

imagined. *Boyle.*
UNIMITABLE, *a.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated. *Burnet.*

UNIMPAIRABLE, *a.* Not liable to waste or

diminution. *Hakewill.*
UNIMPAIRED, *a.* Not diminished; not worn

out. *Addison.*
UNIMPORTANT, *a.*

- 1 Not momentous. *Pope.*

UNI

UNIMPORTUNED, *a.* Not solicited; not teased

to compliance. *Donne.*
UNIMPROVABLE, *a.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPROVABLENESS, *s.* Quality of not

being improvable. *Hammond*
UNIMPROVED, *a.*

- 1 Not made better.
- 2 Not made more knowing. *Pope.*
- 3 Not taught; not meliorated by instruction. *Glanville.*

UNINCREASEABLE, *a.* Admitting no increase.

Boyle.
UNINDIFFERENT, *a.* Partial; leaning to a

side. *Hooker.*
UNINFLAMMABLE, *a.* Not capable of being

set on fire. *Boyle.*
UNINFORMED, *a.*

- 1 Untaught; uninstructed. *Pope.*
- 2 Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGENUOUS, *a.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

Decay of Piety.
UNINHABITABLE, *a.* Unfit to be inhabited.

Raleigh.
UNINHABITABLENESS, *s.* Incapacity of being

inhabited. *Boyle.*
UNINHABITED, *a.* Having no dwellers.

UNINJURED, *a.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

UNINSCRIBED, *a.* Having no inscription.

UNINSPIRED, *a.* Not having received any

supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*

UNINSTRUCTED, *a.* Not taught; not helped

by instruction. *Locke.*
UNINSTRUCTIVE, *a.* Not conferring any im-

provement. *Addison.*
UNINTELLIGENT, *c.* Not knowing; not skil-

ful. *Blackmore.*
UNINTELLIGIBILITY, *s.* Quality of not being

intelligible. *Burnet.*
UNINTELLIGIBLE, *a.* Not such as can be un-

derstood. *Rogers.*
UNINTELLIGIBLY, *ad.* In a manner not to

be understood. *Locke.*
UNINTENTIONAL, *a.* Not designed; happen-

ing without design. *Boyle.*
UNINTERESTED, *a.* Not having interest.

UNINTERESTED, *a.* *Dryden.*
UNINTERMITTED, *a.* Continued; not inter-

rupted. *Hale.*
UNINTERRUPTED, *a.* Not broken; not inter-

rupted. *Roscommon.*
UNINTERRUPTEDLY, *ad.* Without interrup-

tion. *Locke.*
UNINVESTIGABLE, *a.* Not to be searched out.

Ray.
UNINVITED, *a.* Not asked. *Philips.*

UNJOINTED, *a.*

- 1 Disjoined; separated. *Milton.*
- 2 Having no articulation. *Grew.*

U'NION, *s.* [*unio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one. *Milton.*
- 2 Concord; conjunction of mind or interests. *Taylor.*
- 3 A pearl: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 (In law.) Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. *Cowell.*

UNI'PAROUS, *a.* [*unus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bring-

ing one at a birth. *Brown.*
U'NISON, *a.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] Sounding

alone. *Milton.*
U'NISON, *s.*

- 1 A string that has the same sound with another. *Glanville.*
- 2 A single unvaried note. *Pope.*

U'NIT, *s.* [*unus*, *unitas*, Lat.] One; the least

number, or the root of numbers. *Watts*
To UNITE, *v. a.* [*unitas*, Lat.]

- 1 To join two or more into one. *Spenser.*
- 2 To make to agree. *Clarendon.*
- 3 To make to adhere. *Wiseman.*
- 4 To join. *Dryden.*
- 5 To join in interest. *Ganeus.*

To UNITE, *v. a.*

UNK

- To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shakespeare.*
2 To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.
3 To grow into one.
UNITEDLY, *ad.* With union; so as to join. *Dr.*
UNITER, *s.* The person or thing that unites. *Glanville.*
UNITION, *s.* [*union*, *Fr.*] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. *Wiseman.*
UNITIVE, *a.* [*from unite.*] Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*
UNITY, *s.* [*unitas*, *Lat.*]
1 The state of being one. *Hammona.*
2 Concord; conjunction. *Sprat.*
3 Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker.*
4 Principle of dramattick writing, by which the tenor of the story, and propriety of representation, is preserved. *Dryden.*
UNJUDGED, *a.* Not judicially determined. *Pri.*
1 General; extending to all. *South.*
2 Total; whole. *Dryden.*
3 Not particular; comprising all particulars. *Arbutnot.*
UNIVERSAL, *s.* The whole; the general system of the universe: not in use. *Raleigh.*
UNIVERSALITY, *s.* [*universalitas*, *school Lat.*] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole. *Woodward.*
UNIVERSALLY, *ad.* Throughout the whole; without exception. *Hooker.*
UNIVERSE, *s.* [*univers*, *Fr.* *universum*, *Latin.*] The general system of things. *Prior.*
UNIVERSITY, *s.* [*universitas*, *Lat.*] A school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied. *Clarendon.*
UNIVOCAL, *a.* [*univocus*, *Latin.*]
1 Having one meaning. *Watts.*
2 Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour. *Brown.*
UNIVOCALLY, *ad.*
1 In one term; in one sense. *Hall.*
2 In one tenour. *Ray.*
UNIVERSAL, *a.* [*universalis*, *Lat.*]
UNJOYOUS, *a.* Not gay; not cheerful.
UNJUST, *a.* [*injuste*, *Fr.* *injustus*, *Lat.*] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. *King Charles.*
UNJUSTIFIABLE, *a.* Not to be defended; not to be justified. *Addison.*
UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, *s.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*
UNJUSTIFIABLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.
UNJUSTLY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to right. *Denham.*
UNKE'MPT, *a.* Not combed: obsolete. *Spenser.*
UNKE'NNEL, *v. a.*
1 To drive from his hole. *Dryden.*
2 To rouse from its secrecy or retreat. *Shak.*
UNKE'NT, *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown: obsolete. *Spenser.*
UNKE'PT, *a.*
1 Not kept; not retained
2 Unobserved; unbeyed. *Hooker.*
UNKIND, *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent.
UNKINDLY, *a.*
1 Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenser.*
2 Malignant; unfavourable. *Milton.*
UNKINDLY, *ad.*
1 Without kindness, or affection. *Denham.*
2 Contrarily to nature. *Milton.*
UNKINDNESS, *s.* Malignity; ill will; want of affection. *Clarendon.*
UNKNING, *v. a.* To deprive of royalty. *Shak.*
UNKLE, *s.* See **UNCLE**. The brother of one's father or mother. *Dryden.*
UNKNIGHTLY, *a.* Unbecoming a knight.
UNKNIT, *v. a.*
1 To unweave; to unseparate. *Shakespeare.*
2 To open. *Shakespeare.*
UNKNOW, *v. a.* To cease to know. *Smith.*
UNKNOWABLE, *a.* Not to be known. *Watts.*
UNKNOWING, *a.*
1 Ignorant; not knowing. *Decay of Piety.*
2 Not practised; not qualified. *Pope.*

UNL

- UNKNOWINGLY**, *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge. *Addison.*
UNKNO'WN, *a.*
1 Not known. *Roscommon.*
2 Greater than is imagined. *Bacon.*
3 Not having cohabitation. *Shakespeare.*
4 Not having communication. *Addison.*
UNLA'BOURED, *a.*
1 Not produced by labour. *Dryden.*
2 Not cultivated by labour. *Blackmore.*
3 Spontaneous; voluntary. *Tickel.*
UNLA'CE, *v. a.*
1 To loose any thing fastened with strings.
2 To loose a woman's dress. *Donne.*
3 To divest of ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
UNLA'DE, *v. a.*
1 To remove from the vessel which carries.
2 To exonerate that which carries. *Dryden.*
3 To put out: used of a vessel. *Acts.*
UNLA'ID, *a.*
1 Not placed; not fixed. *Hooker.*
2 Not pacified; not stilled. *Milton.*
UNLAME'NTED, *a.* Not deplored. *Clarendon.*
UNLA'TCH, *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch. *Dryden.*
UNLA'WFUL, *a.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law. *South.*
UNLA'WFULLY, *ad.*
1 In a manner contrary to law or right.
2 Illegitimately; not by marriage. *Addison.*
UNLA'WFULNESS, *s.*
1 Contrariety to law. *Hooker.*
2 Illegitimacy.
UNLE'ARN, *v. a.* To forget, or disuse, what has been learned.
UNLE'ARNED, *a.*
1 Ignorant; not informed; not instructed
2 Not gained by study; not known. *Milton.*
3 Not suitable to a learned man. *Shakespeare.*
UNLE'ARNEDLY, *ad.* Ignorantly; grossly. *Brown.*
UNLEA'VENED, *a.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter. *Exodus.*
UNLE'ISUREDNESS, *s.* Business; want of time; want of leisure; not in use. *Boyle.*
UNLE'SS, *con.* Except; if not; supposing that not. *Swift.*
UNLE'SSONED, *a.* Not taught. *Shakespeare.*
UNLE'TTERED, *a.* Unlearned; untaught. *Hooker.*
UNLE'VELLED, *a.* Not laid even. *Tickel.*
UNLIBIDI'NOUS, *a.* Not lustful; pure from carnality. *Milton.*
UNLI'CENSED, *a.* Having no regular permission. *Milton.*
UNLI'CKED, *a.* Shapeless; not formed; from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape. *Shakespeare.*
UNLI'GHTED, *a.* Not kindled; not set on fire. *Prior.*
UNLI'KE, *a.*
1 Dissimilar; having no resemblance. *Pope.*
2 Improbable; unlikely; not likely. *Bacon.*
UNLI'KELIHOOD, *s.* [*from unlikely.*] Improbability. *South.*
UNLI'KELINESS, *s.* bability.
UNLI'KELY, *a.*
1 Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected. *Sidney.*
2 Not promising any particular event. *Swift.*
UNLI'KELY, *ad.* Improbably. *Pope.*
UNLI'KENESS, *s.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance. *Dryden.*
UNLI'MITABLE, *a.* Admitting no bounds.
UNLI'MITED, *a.*
1 Having no bounds, or limits. *Tillotson.*
2 Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions. *Hooker.*
3 Unconfined; not restrained. *Rogers.*
UNLI'MITEDLY, *ad.* Boundlessly; without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*
UNLI'NEAL, *a.* Not coming in the order of succession. *Shakespeare.*
UNLI'NK, *v. a.* To untwist; to open. *Sh.*
UNLI'QUIFIED, *a.* Unmelted; undissolved. *Addison.*
UNLOAD, *v. a.*

UNM

- To disburden; to exonerate; to free from load. *Creech.*
 2 To put off any thing burdensome. *Shakes.*
 To UNLOCK, v. a.
 1 To open what is shut with a lock. *Shakesp.*
 2 To open in general. *Milton.*
 UNLOOKED, } a. Unexpected; not foreseen.
 UNLOOKED for, } *Shakespeare.*
 To UNLOOSE, v. a. To loose. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; so that to *unloose*, is properly to bind. *Shakespeare.*
 To UNLOOSE, v. n. To fall in pieces; to lose all union and connexion. *Collier.*
 UNLO'SABLE, a. Not to be lost. *Boyle.*
 UNLOVELINESS, s. Unamiableness; inability to create love. *Sidney.*
 UNLOVELY, a. That cannot excite love.
 UNLOVING, a. Unkind; not fond. *Shakesp.*
 UNLUCKILY, ad. Unfortunately; by ill luck. *Addison.*
 UNLUCKY, a.
 1 Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. *Boyle.*
 2 Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenser.*
 3 Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish. *Tusser.*
 4 Ill-omened; inauspicious. *Dryden.*
 UNLUSTROUS, a. Wanting splendour; wanting lustre. *Shakespeare.*
 To UNLUTE, v. a. To separate vessels closed with chymical cement. *Boyle.*
 UNMA'DE, a.
 1 Not yet formed; not created. *Spenser.*
 2 Deprived of form or qualities. *Woodward.*
 3 Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*
 UNMA'IMED, a. Not deprived of any essential part. *Pope.*
 UNMA'KABLE, a. Not possible to be made. *Grew.*
 To UNMA'KE, v. a. To deprive of former qualities before possessed; to deprive of form or being. *Dryden.*
 To UNMA'N, v. a.
 1 To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason. *South.*
 2 To emasculate.
 3 To break into irresolution; to deject. *Dryden.*
 UNMA'NAGEABLE, a.
 1 Not manageable; not easily governed. *Glanv.*
 2 Not easily wielded.
 UNMA'NAGED, a.
 1 Not broken by horsemanship. *Taylor.*
 2 Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*
 UNMA'NLIKE, } a.
 UNMA'NLY, }
 1 Unbecoming a human being. *Collier.*
 2 Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. *Addison.*
 UNMA'NNERED, a. Rude; brutal; uncivil. *Ben Jonson.*
 UNMA'NNERLINESS, s. Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Locke.*
 UNMA'NNERLY, a. Ill-bred; not civil; not complaisant. *Swift.*
 UNMA'NNERLY, ad. Uncivilly. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMA'NNERED, a. Not cultivated. *Spenser.*
 UNMA'RKED, a. Not observed; not regarded. *Pope.*
 UNMA'RRIED, a. Having no husband, or no wife. *Bacon.*
 To UNMA'SK, v. a.
 1 To strip of a mask.
 2 To strip of any disguise. *Roscommon.*
 To UNMA'SK, v. n. To put off the mask. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMASKED, a. Naked; open to the view. *Dryden.*
 UNMASTERABLE, a. Unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Brown.*
 UNMA'STERED, a.
 1 Not subdued.
 2 Not conquerable. *Dryden.*
 UNMA'TCHABLE, a. Unparallel; unequalled. *Hooker.*
 UNMATCHED, a. Matchless; having no match or equal. *Dryden.*

UNN

- UNMEANING, a. Expressing no meaning, having no meaning. *Pope.*
 UNME'ANT, a. Not intended. *Dryden.*
 UNME'ASURABLE, a. Boundless; unbounded. *Shakespeare.*
 UNME'ASURED.
 1 Immense; infinite. *Blackmore.*
 2 Not measured; plentiful beyond measure. *Milton.*
 UNME'DITATED, a. Not formed by previous thought. *Milton.*
 UNME'ET, a. Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Shakespeare.*
 UNME'LOWED, a. Not fully ripened. *Shak.*
 UNMENTIONED, a. Not told; not named. *Cl.*
 UNME'RCHANTABLE, a. Unsaleable; not vendible. *Carew.*
 UNME'RCIFUL, a.
 1 Cruel; severe; inclement. *Rogers.*
 2 Unconscionable; exorbitant. *Pope.*
 UNME'RCIFULLY, ad. Without mercy; without tenderness. *Addison.*
 UNME'RCIFULNESS, s. Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness. *Taylor.*
 UNME'RITED, a. Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour. *Milton.*
 UNME'RITEDNESS, s. State of being undeserved. *Boyle.*
 UNMI'NDED, a. Not heeded; not regarded. *Milton.*
 UNMI'NDFUL, a. Not needful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive. *Swift.*
 To UNMI'NGLE, v. a. To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*
 UNMI'NGLED, a. Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled. *Pope.*
 UNMI'RY, a. Not fouled with dirt. *Gay.*
 UNMI'TIGATED, a. Not softened. *Shakesp.*
 UNMI'XED, } a. Not mingled with any thing;
 UNMI'XT, } pure; not corrupted by additions. *Bacon.*
 UNMO'ANED, a. Not lamented. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMO'IST, a. Not wet. *Philips.*
 UNMO'ISTENED, a. Not made wet. *Boyle.*
 UNMOLE'STED, a. Free from disturbance; free from external trouble. *Rogers.*
 To UNMO'OR, v. a. To loose from land by taking up the anchors. *Pope.*
 UNMO'RALIZED, a. Untutored by morality. *Norris.*
 UNMORTIFIED, a. Not subdued by sorrow and severities. *Rogers.*
 UNMO'VEABLE, a. Such as cannot be removed or altered. *Locke.*
 UNMO'VED, a.
 1 Not put out of one place into another. *May.*
 2 Not changed in resolution. *Milton.*
 3 Not affected; not touched with any passion. *Pope.*
 4 Unaltered by passion. *Dryden.*
 UNMOVING, a.
 1 Having no motion. *Cheyne.*
 2 Having no power to raise the passions; unaffected.
 UNMO'URNED, a. Not lamented; not deplored. *Southern.*
 To UNMO'ULD, v. a. To change as to the form. *Milton.*
 To UNMU'FFLE, v. a. To put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*
 UNMU'SICAL, a. Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound. *Ben Jonson.*
 To UNMU'ZZLE, v. a. To loose from a muzzle. *Shakespeare.*
 UNNA'MED, a. Not mentioned. *Milton.*
 UNNA'TURAL, a.
 1 Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts. *L'Estrange.*
 2 Acting without the affections implanted by nature. *Denham.*
 3 Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things. *Addison.*
 UNNA'TURALLY, ad. In opposition to nature. *Tillotson.*
 UNNA'TURALNESS, s. Contrariety to nature. *Sidney.*

UNP

UNNA'VIGABLE, *a.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated. *Cowley.*
 UNNE'CESSARILY, *ad.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly. *Broome.*
 UNNE'CESSARINESS, *s.* Needlessness. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNNE'CESSARY, *a.* Needless; not wanted; useless. *Hooker.*
 UNNE'IGHBOURLY, *a.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour. *Garth.*
 UNNE'IGHBOURLY, *ad.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief. *Shakespeare.*
 To UNNE'RVE, *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Addison.*
 UNNE'RVED, *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shakespeare.*
 UNN'ETH, *ad.* [This is from *un* and *eath*,
 UNN'ETHES, *s.* Sax. *easy*; and ought therefore to be written *uneath*.] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 UNNO'BLE, *a.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.
 UNNO'TED, *a.*
 1 Not observed; not regarded. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not honoured. *Pope.*
 UNNU'MBERED, *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*
 UNO'BECTED, *a.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary to argument. *Atterbury.*
 UNO'BNO'XIOUS, *a.* Not liable; not opposed to any hurt. *Donne.*
 UNO'BSE'QUIOUSNESS, *s.* Incompliance; disobedience. *Brown.*
 UNO'BSE'RVABLE, *a.* Not to be observed; not discoverable. *Boyle.*
 UNO'BSE'RVANT, *a.*
 1 Not obsequious.
 2 Not attentive. *Glanville.*
 UNO'BSE'RVED, *a.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded. *Atterbury.*
 UNO'BSE'RVING, *a.* Inattentive; not heedful. *Dryden.*
 UNO'BSTRU'CTED, *a.* Not hindered; not stopped. *Blackmore.*
 UNO'BSTRU'CTIVE, *a.* Not raising any obstacle. *Blackmore.*
 UNO'BTA'INED, *a.* Not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*
 UNO'BVIOUS, *a.* Not readily occurring. *Boyle.*
 UNO'CCUPIED, *a.* Unpossessed. *Grew.*
 UNOFFENDING, *a.*
 1 Harmless; innocent. *Dryden.*
 2 Sinless; pure from fault. *Rogers.*
 UNO'FFERED, *a.* Not proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*
 To UNO'IL, *v. a.* To free from oil. *Dryden.*
 UNO'PENING, *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*
 UNO'PERATIVE, *a.* Producing no effects. *Sou.*
 UNOPPO'SED, *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction. *Dryden.*
 UNO'RDERLY, *a.* Disordered; irregular. *Sanderson.*
 UNO'RDINARY, *a.* Uncommon; unusual: not used. *Locke.*
 UNO'RGANIZED, *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest. *Grew.*
 UNO'RIGINAL, *a.* Having no birth; un-generated. *Milton.*
 UNO'RTHODOX, *a.* Not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNO'WED, *a.*
 UNO'WNED, *a.* Having no owner. *Shak.*
 1 Having no owner.
 2 Not acknowledged; not claimed. *Milton.*
 To UNPA'CK, *v. a.*
 1 To disburden; to exonerate. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To open any thing bound together. *Boyle.*
 UNPA'CKED, *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*
 UNPA'ID, *a.*
 1 Not discharged. *Milton.*
 2 Not having dues or debts. *Pope.*
 3 Unpaid for. That for which the price is not yet given. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPA'INED, *a.* Suffering no pain. *Milton.*
 UNPA'ATABLE, *a.* Nauseous disgusting. *Dryden.*

UNP

UNPA'RAGONED, *a.* Unequalled; unmatched. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPA'RALLELED, *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Addison.*
 UNPA'RDONABLE, *a.* [impardonable, Fr.] Irremissible. *Hooker.*
 UNPA'RDONABLY, *ad.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury.*
 UNPA'RDONED, *a.*
 1 Not forgiven. *Rogers.*
 2 Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon. *Raleigh.*
 UNPA'RDONING, *a.* Not forgiving. *Dryden.*
 UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS, *s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament. *Clar.*
 UNPA'RLIAMENTARY, *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift.*
 UNPA'RTED, *a.* Undivided; not separated. *Prior.*
 UNPA'RTIAL, *a.* Equal; honest. *Sanderson.*
 UNPA'RTIALLY, *ad.* Equally; indifferently. *Hooker.*
 UNPA'SSABLE, *a.*
 1 Admitting no passage. *Watts.*
 2 Not current; not suffered to pass. *Locke.*
 UNPA'SSIONATE, *a.* Free from passion;
 UNPA'SSIONATED, *a.* calm; impartial. *Glan.*
 UNPA'SSIONATELY, *ad.* Without passion. *King Charles.*
 UNPA'THED, *a.* Untracked; unmarked by passage. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPA'WNED, *a.* Not given to pledge. *Pope.*
 To UNPA'Y, *v. a.* To undo. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPE'ACEABLE, *a.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others. *Tillotson.*
 To UNPE'G, *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPE'NSIONED, *a.* Not kept in dependance by a pension. *Pope.*
 To UNPE'OPLE, *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants. *Addison.*
 UNPERCE'IVED, *a.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known. *Dryden.*
 UNPERCE'IVEDLY, *ad.* So as not to be perceived. *Boyle.*
 UNPE'RFECT, *a.* [imparfait, Fr. imperfectus, Lat.] Incomplete. *Peacham.*
 UNPE'RFECTNESS, *s.* Imperfection; incompleteness. *Ascham.*
 UNPERFO'RMED, *a.* Undone; not done. *Tay.*
 UNPE'RISHABLE, *a.* Lasting to perpetuity; exempt from decay. *Hammond.*
 UNPERPLE'XED, *a.* Disentangled; not embarrassed. *Locke.*
 UNPERSPI'RABLE, *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbutnot.*
 UNPERSUA'DABLE, *a.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded. *Sidney.*
 UNPE'TRIFIED, *a.* Not turned to stone. *Brown.*
 UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *a.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason. *Collier.*
 UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason. *South.*
 UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, *s.* Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris.*
 UNPI'RCED, *a.* Not penetrated; not pierced. *Gay.*
 UNPI'LLARED, *a.* Deprived of pillars. *Pope.*
 UNPI'LOWED, *a.* Wanting a pillow. *Milton.*
 To UNPI'N, *v. a.* To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin. *Herbert.*
 UNPI'NKED, *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPI'TIED, *a.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetical sorrow. *Roscom.*
 UNPI'TIFULLY, *ad.* Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPI'TYING, *a.* Having no compassion. *Gran.*
 UNPLA'CED, *a.* Having no place of dependance. *Pope.*
 UNPLA'GUED, *a.* Not tormented. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPLA'NTED, *a.* Not planted; spontaneous. *Waller.*
 UNPLA'USIBLE, *a.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon.*
 UNPLA'USIVE, *a.* Not approving. *Shakespeare.*

UNP

UNR

UNPLEA'SANT, *a.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy. *Woodward.*
 UNPLEA'SANTLY, *ad.* Not delightfully; uneasily. *Pope.*
 UNPLEASANTNESS, *s.* Want of qualities to give delight. *Hooker.*
 UNPLEA'SED, *a.* Not pleased; not delighted. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPLEA'SING, *a.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight. *Milton.*
 UNPLIANT, *a.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will. *Wotton.*
 To UNPLU'ME, *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade. *Glanville.*
 UNPOETICAL, *a.* Not such as becomes a poet. *Bishop Corbet.*
 UNPOETICK, *a.* Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition. *Stillington.*
 2 Not civilized; not refined. *Dryden.*
 UNPOLITE, *a.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil. *Watts.*
 UNPOLLUTED, *a.* [*impollutus*, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled. *Milton.*
 UNPO'PULAR, *a.* Not fitted to please the people. *Addison.*
 UNPO'RTABLE, *a.* Not to be carried. *Raleigh.*
 UNPOSSE'SSED, *a.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed. *Prior.*
 UNPOSSE'SSING, *a.* Having no possession. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPRA'CTICABLE, *a.* Not feasible. *Boyle.*
 UNPRA'CTISED, *a.* 1 Not skilful by use and experience. *Milton.*
 2 Not known; not familiar by use. *Prior.*
 UNPRECA'RIOUS, *a.* Not dependant on another. *Blackmore.*
 UNPRE'CEDENTED, *a.* Not justifiable by any example. *Swift.*
 To UNPREDI'CT, *v. a.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*
 UNPREFE'RRRED, *a.* Not advanced. *Collier.*
 UNPRE'GNANT, *a.* Not prolific; not quick of wit. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPREJU'DICATE, *a.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions. *Taylor.*
 UNPREJUDICED, *a.* Free from prejudice; void of preconceived notions. *Tillotson.*
 UNPREL'ATICAL, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*
 UNPREME'DITATED, *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand. *Milton.*
 UNPREPA'RED, *a.* 1 Not fitted by previous measures. *Milton.*
 2 Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPREPA'REDNESS, *s.* State of being unprepared. *King Charles.*
 UNPREPOSSE'SSED, *a.* Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions. *South.*
 UNPRE'SSED, *a.* 1 Not pressed. *Tickel.*
 2 Not enforced. *Clarendon.*
 UNPRETE'NDING, *a.* Not claiming any distinctions. *Pope.*
 UNPREVA'ILING, *a.* Being of no force. *Shak.*
 UNPREVE'NTED, *a.* 1 Not previously hindered. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not preceded by any thing. *Milton.*
 UNPRI'NCELY, *a.* Unsuitable to a prince.
 UNPRI'NCIPLED, *a.* Not settled in tenets or opinions. *Milton.*
 UNPRI'SABLE, *a.* Not valued; not of estimation. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPRI'SONED, *a.* Set free from confinement. *Donne.*
 UNPRI'ZED, *a.* Not valued. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPROCLA'IMED, *a.* Not notified by a public declaration. *Milton.*
 UNPROFA'NED, *a.* Not violated. *Dryden.*
 UNPRO'FITABLE, *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Hooker.*
 UNPRO'FITABLENESS, *s.* Uselessness. *Addi.*
 UNPRO'FITABLY, *ad.* Uselessly; without advantage. *Ben Jonson.*
 UNPRO'FITED, *a.* Having no gain. *Shakesp.*

UNPROLI'FICK, *a.* Barren; not productive. *Hale.*
 UNPRO'MISING, *a.* Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value. *Ben.*
 UNPRO'PER, *a.* 1 Not peculiar. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Unfit; not right.
 UNPRO'PERLY, *ad.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPRO'PITIOUS, *a.* Not favourable; inauspicious. *Pope.*
 UNPROPO'RTIONED, *a.* Not suited to something else. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPROPO'SED, *a.* Not proposed. *Dryden.*
 UNPRO'PPED, *a.* Not supported; not upheld. *Milton.*
 UNPRO'SPEROUS, *a.* [*improsper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous. *Clarendon.*
 UNPRO'SPEROUSLY, *ad.* Unsuccessfully. *Tag.*
 UNPROTE'CTED, *a.* Not protected; not supported; not defended. *Hooker.*
 UNPRO'VED, *a.* 1 Not tried; not known by trial. *Spenser.*
 2 Not evinced by argument. *Boyle.*
 To UNPROVI'DE, *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications. *Southern.*
 UNPROVI'DED, *a.* 1 Not secured or qualified by previous measures. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not furnished. *Sprat.*
 UNPROVO'KED, *a.* Not provoked. *Dryden.*
 UNPU'BISHED, *a.* 1 Secret; unknown. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not given to the publick. *Pope.*
 UNPU'NISHED, *a.* [*impunis*, Fr.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity. *L'Est.*
 UNPU'RCHASED, *a.* Unbought. *Denham.*
 UNPU'RIFIED, *a.* 1 Not freed from recrement. *Decay of Piety.*
 2 Not cleansed from sin. *Arbuthnot.*
 UNPU'TREFIED, *a.* Not corrupted by rottenness. *Arbuthnot.*
 To UNQUA'LIFY, *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification. *Atterbury.*
 UNQUA'RRELABLE, *a.* Such as cannot be impugned. *Brown.*
 To UNQUE'EN, *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen. *Shakespeare.*
 UNQUE'NCHABLE, *a.* Unextinguishable. *Mil.*
 UNQUE'NCHABLENESS, *s.* Unextinguishableness. *Hakewill.*
 UNQUE'NCHED, *a.* 1 Not extinguished. *Bacon.*
 2 Not extinguishable. *Arbuthnot.*
 UNQUE'STIONABLE, *a.* 1 Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Wotton.*
 2 Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience. *Shakespeare.*
 UNQUE'STIONABLY, *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt. *Sprat.*
 UNQUE'STIONED, *a.* 1 Not doubted; passed without doubt. *Brown.*
 2 Indisputable; not to be opposed. *Ben Jonson.*
 3 Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryden.*
 UNQUI'CK, *a.* Motionless; not alive. *Daniel.*
 UNQUI'CKENED, *a.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality. *Blackmore.*
 UNQUI'ET, *a.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Lat.] 1 Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm not still. *Milton.*
 2 Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Restless; unsatisfied. *Pope.*
 UNQUI'ETLY, *ad.* Without rest. *Shakespeare.*
 UNQUI'ETNESS, *s.* 1 Want of tranquillity. *Denham.*
 2 Want of peace. *Spenser.*
 3 Restlessness; turbulence. *Dryden.*
 4 Perturbation; uneasiness. *Taylor.*
 UNRA'CKED, *a.* Not poured from the lees. *Rac.*
 UNRA'KED, *a.* Not thrown together and covered: used only of fires. *Shakespeare.*
 UNRA'NSACKED, *a.* Not pillaged. *Knolles.*
 UNRA'NSOMED, *a.* Not set free by payment for liberty. *Pope.*
 To UNRA'VEL, *v. a.*

UNR

disentangle; to extricate; to clear. *Arbuth.*
 disorder; to throw out of the present order. *Dryden.*
 3 To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope.*
 UNRA'ZORED, *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*
 UNREACHED, *a.* Not attained. *Dryden.*
 UNRE'AD, *a.*
 1 Not read; not publicly pronounced. *Hooker.*
 2 Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*
 UNRE'ADINESS, *s.*
 1 Want of readiness; want of promptness. *Hook.*
 2 Want of preparation. *Taylor.*
 UNRE'ADY, *a.*
 1 Not prepared; not fit. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.*
 3 Awkward; ungain. *Bacon.*
 UNRE'AL, *a.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 UNRE'ASONABLE, *a.*
 1 Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.*
 2 Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. *Dryden.*
 3 Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Atterbury.*
 UNRE'ASONABLENESS, *s.*
 1 Inconsistency with reason. *Hammond.*
 2 Exorbitance; excessive demand. *Addison.*
 UNRE'ASONABLY, *ad.*
 1 In a manner contrary to reason. *Shakespeare.*
 2 More than enough. *Spenser.*
 To UNRE'AVE, *v. a.* To unravel. *Hakewill.*
 UNREBA'TED, *a.* Not blunted. *Timothy.*
 UNREBU'KABLE, *a.* Obnoxious to no censure. *Hooker.*
 UNRECE'IVED, *a.* Not received. *Shakespeare.*
 UNRECLAI'MED, *a.*
 1 Not tamed. *Rogers.*
 2 Not reformed. *Shakespeare.*
 UNRECONCI'LEABLE, *a.*
 Not to be appeased; implacable. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not to be made consistent with. *Hammond.*
 UNRE'CONCILED, *a.* Not reconciled. *Shak.*
 UNRECO'RDED, *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments. *Pope.*
 UNRECO'UNTED, *a.* Not told; not related. *Shakespeare.*
 UNRECRU'ITABLE, *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*
 UNRECU'RING, *a.* Irremediable. *Shakespeare.*
 UNREFO'RMABLE, *a.* Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond.*
 UNREFO'RMED, *a.*
 1 Not amended; not corrected. *Davies.*
 2 Not brought to newness of life. *Hammond.*
 UNREFRE'SHED, *a.* Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbuthnot.*
 UNREGA'RDED, *a.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected. *Suckling.*
 UNREGE'NERATE, *a.* Not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*
 UNRE'GISTERED, *c.* Not recorded. *Shakesp.*
 UNRE'INED, *a.* Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*
 UNRELE'NTING, *a.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity. *Smith.*
 UNRELIE'VABLE, *a.* Admitting no succour. *Dryden.*
 UNRELI'EVED, *a.*
 1 Not succoured. *Boyle.*
 2 Not eased. *Boyle.*
 UNREMA'RKABLE, *a.*
 1 Not capable of being observed. *Digby.*
 2 Not worthy of notice. *Digby.*
 UNREME'DIABLE, *a.* Admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*
 UNREME'MBERED, *a.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected. *Wotton.*
 UNREME'MBERING, *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden.*
 UNREME'MBRANCE, *s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. *Watts.*
 UNREMO'VEABLE, *a.* Not to be taken away. *Sidney.*
 UNREMO'VEABLY, *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal. *Shakespeare.*
 UNREMO'VED, *a.*
 1 Not taken away. *Hammond.*
 2 Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*

UNR

UNREPA'ID, *a.* Not recompensed; not compensated. *Dryden.*
 UNREPE'AIED, *a.* Not revoked; not abrogated. *Blackmore.*
 UNREPE'NTANT, } *a.* Not repenting; not penitent; not sorrowful for sin. *Roscommon.*
 UNREPE'NTING, } *a.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow. *Hooker.*
 UNREPE'NTED, *a.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow. *Hooker.*
 UNREPI'NING, *a.* Not peevishly complaining. *Rowe.*
 UNREPLE'NISHED, *a.* Not filled. *Boyle.*
 UNREPRI'E'VABLE, *a.* Not to be respited from penal death. *Shakespeare.*
 UNREPRO'ACHED, *a.* Not upbraided; not censured. *King Charles.*
 UNREPRO'VABLE, *a.* Not liable to blame. *Col.*
 UNREPRO'VED, *a.*
 1 Not censured. *Sandys.*
 2 Not liable to censure. *Milton.*
 UNREPU'GNANT, *a.* Not opposite. *Hooker.*
 UNRE'PUTABLE, *a.* Not creditable. *Rogers.*
 UNREQUI'TABLE, *a.* Not to be retaliated. *Rogers.*
 UNRESE'NTED, *a.* Not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*
 UNRESE'RVED, *a.*
 1 Not limited by any private convenience. *Rog.*
 2 Open; frank; concealing nothing. *Rog.*
 UNRESE'RVEDLY, *ad.*
 1 Without limitation. *Boyle.*
 2 Without concealment; openly. *Pope.*
 UNRESE'RVEDNESS, *s.*
 1 Unlimitedness; largeness. *Boyle.*
 2 Openness; frankness. *Pope.*
 UNRESI'STED, *a.*
 1 Not opposed. *Bentley.*
 2 Resistless; that cannot be opposed. *Pope.*
 UNRESI'STING, *a.* Not opposing; not making resistance. *Bentley.*
 UNRESO'LVABLE, *a.* Not to be solved; insoluble. *South.*
 UNRESO'LVED, *a.*
 1 Not determined; having made no resolution. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*
 UNRESO'LVING, *a.* Not resolving; not determined. *Dryden.*
 UNRESPE'CTIVE, *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shakespeare.*
 UNRE'ST, *s.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness; not in use. *Wotton.*
 UNRESTO'RED, *a.*
 1 Not restored. *Collier.*
 2 Not cleared from an attainder. *Collier.*
 UNRESTRA'INED, *a.*
 1 Not confined; not hindered. *Dryden.*
 2 Licentious; loose. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Not limited. *Brown.*
 UNRETRA'CTED, *a.* Not revoked; not recalled. *Collier.*
 UNREVE'AIED, *a.* Not told; not discovered. *Spenser.*
 UNREVE'NGED, *a.* Not revenged. *Fairfax.*
 UNRE'VEREND, *a.* Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shakespeare.*
 UNRE'VERENTLY, *ad.* Disrespectfully. *B. Jon.*
 UNREVE'RSSED, *a.* Not revoked; not repealed. *Shakespeare.*
 UNREVO'KED, *a.* Not recalled. *Milton.*
 UNREWA'RDED, *a.* Not rewarded; not recompensed. *L' Estrange.*
 To UNRI'DDLE, *r. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling.*
 To UNRI'G, *v. a.* To strip of the tackle. *Dryden.*
 UNRI'GHT, *a.* Wrong. *Wisdom.*
 UNRI'GHTEOUS, *a.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad. *Isaiah.*
 UNRI'GHTEOUSLY, *ad.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Collier.*
 UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS, *s.* Wickedness; injustice. *Hall.*
 UNRI'GHTFUL, *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shak.*
 To UNRI'NG, *v. a.* To deprive of a ring. *Hud.*
 To UNRI'P, *v. a.* [an improper word.] To rip to cut open. *Taylor.*
 UNRI'PE, *a.*

UNS

1 Immature; not fully concocted. *Waller.*
 2 Not seasonable; not yet proper. *Dryden.*
 3 Too early. *Sidney.*
UNRI'PENED, *a.* Not matured. *Addison.*
UNRI'PENESS, *s.* Immaturity; want of ripeness. *Bacon.*
UNRI'VALLED, *a.*
 1 Having no competitor. *Pope.*
 2 Having no peer or equal.
To UNRO'LE, *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden.*
UNROMA'NTICK, *a.* Contrary to romance. *Shak.*
To UNROO'P, *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses. *Shakespeare.*
UNROO'STED, *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shak.*
To UNROOT, *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate. *Dryden.*
UNRO'UGH, *a.* Smooth. *Shakespeare.*
UNRO'UNDED, *a.* Not shaped; not cut to a round. *Donne.*
UNRO'YAL, *a.* Unprincely; not royal. *Sidney.*
To UNRU'FFLE, *v. a.* To cease from commotion or agitation. *Dryden.*
UNRU'FFLED, *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous. *Addison.*
UNRU'LED, *a.* Not directed by any superiour power. *Spenser.*
UNRU'LINESS, *s.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness. *South.*
UNRU'LY, *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious. *Spenser.*
UNSA'FE, *a.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous. *Hooker.*
UNSA'FELY, *ad.* Not securely; dangerously. *Dryden.*
UNSA'ID, *a.* Not uttered; not mentioned. *Fel.*
UNSA'LTED, *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt. *Arbuthnot.*
UNSA'NCTIFIED, *a.* Unholy; not consecrated; not pious. *Shakespeare.*
UNSA'TIABLE, *a.* [insatiabilis, Lat.] Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds. *Raleigh.*
UNSATISFACTORINESS, *s.* Failure of giving satisfaction. *Boyle.*
UNSATISFA'CTORY, *a.*
 1 Not giving satisfaction.
 2 Not clearing the difficulty. *Stillington.*
UNSA'TISFIED, *a.*
 1 Not contented; not pleased. *Bacon.*
 2 Not settled in opinion. *Boyle.*
 3 Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shaksp.*
UNSA'TISFIEDNESS, *s.* [from *unsatisfied*.] The state of being not satisfied. *Boyle.*
UNSA'TISFYING, *a.* Unable to gratify to the full. *Addison.*
UNSA'VOURINESS, *s.* [from *unsavoury*.]
 1 Bad taste.
 2 Bad smell. *Brown.*
UNSA'VOURY, *a.*
 1 Tasteless. *Job.*
 2 Having a bad taste. *Milton.*
 3 Having an ill smell; fetid. *Brown.*
 4 Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker.*
To UNSA'Y, *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said. *Milton.*
UNSCA'LY, *a.* Having no scales. *Gay.*
UNSCA'RRED, *a.* Not marked with wounds. *Shak.*
UNSCHOLA'STICK, *a.* Not bred to literature. *Locke.*
UNSCHO'OLED, *a.* Uneducated; not learned. *Hooker.*
UNSCO'RCHED, *a.* Not touched by fire. *Shak.*
UNSCRE'ENED, *a.* Not covered; not protected. *Boyle.*
UNSCRIPTURAL, *a.* Not defensible by scripture. *Atterbury.*
To UNSE'AL, *v. a.* To open any thing sealed. *Dry.*
UNSE'ALD, *a.*
 1 Wanting a seal. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Having the seal broken.
To UNSE'AM, *v. a.* To rip; to cut open. *Shak.*
UNSEA'RCHABLE, *a.* Inscrutable; not to be explored. *Milton.*
UNSEA'RCHABLENESS, *s.* Impossibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*
UNSEA'SONABLE, *a.*

UNS

Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill timed. *Clarendon.*
 2 Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Shak.*
 3 Late: as, unseasonable time of night.
UNSE'ASONABLENESS, *s.* Disagreement with time or place. *Halt.*
UNSE'ASONABLY, *ad.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion. *Hooker.*
UNSE'ASONED, *a.*
 1 Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. out of use. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Unformed; not qualified by use. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Irregular; inordinate. *Haywood.*
 4 Not kept till fit for use.
 5 Not salted: as, unseasoned meat
UNSE'CONDED, *a.*
 1 Not supported. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Not exemplified a second time. *Brown.*
To UNSE'CRET, *v. a.* To disclose, to divulge. *Bacon.*
UNSE'CRET, *a.* Not close; not trusty. *Shak.*
UNSECURE, *a.* Not safe. *Denham.*
UNSEDUCED, *a.* Not drawn to ill. *Shakespeare.*
UNSEE'ING, *a.* Wanting the power of vision. *Shakespeare.*
UNSEE'MLINESS, *s.* Indecency; indecorum uncomeliness. *Hooker.*
UNSEE'MLY, *a.* Indecent; uncomely, unbecoming. *Hooker.*
UNSEE'MLY, *ad.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *Corinthians.*
UNSEE'N, *a.*
 1 Not seen; not discovered. *Bacon.*
 2 Invisible; undiscoverable. *Milton.*
 3 Unskilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon.*
UNSE'LFISH, *a.* Not addicted to private interest. *Spectator.*
UNSE'NT, *a.*
 1 Not sent.
 2 *Unsent for.* Not called by letter or messenger. *Taylor.*
UNSE'PARABLE, *a.* Not to be parted; not to be divided. *Shakespeare.*
UNSE'PARATED, *a.* Not parted. *Pope.*
UNSE'RVICEABLE, *a.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience. *Bentley.*
UNSE'RVICEABLY, *ad.* Without use; without advantage. *Woodward.*
UNSE'T, *a.* Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*
To UNSE'TTLE, *v. a.*
 1 To make uncertain. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To move from a place. *L'Estrange.*
 3 To overthrow.
UNSE'TTLED, *a.*
 1 Not fixed in resolution; not diminished; not steady. *South.*
 2 Unequable; not regular; changeable. *Bentley.*
 3 Not established. *Dryden.*
 4 Not fixed in a place of abode. *Hooker.*
UNSE'TTLEDNESS, *s.*
 1 Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.
 2 Uncertainty; fluctuation. *Dryden.*
 3 Want of fixity. *South.*
To UNSE'X, *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHA'DOWED, *a.* Not clouded; not darkened. *Glanville.*
UNSHA'KEABLE, *a.* Not subject to concussion. not in use. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHA'KEN, *a.*
 1 Not agitated; not moved. *Boyle.*
 2 Not subject to concussion.
 3 Not weakened in resolution; not moved. *Sprat.*
To UNSHA'CKLE, *v. a.* To loose from bonds. *Addison.*
UNSHA'MED, *a.* Not shamed. *Dryden.*
UNSHA'PED, *a.* Mishapen; deformed. *Burn.*
UNSHA'RED, *a.* Not partaken; not had in common. *Milton.*
To UNSHE'ATH, *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard. *Denham.*
UNSHE'D, *a.* Not spilt. *Milton.*
UNSHE'LTED, *a.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection. *Decay of Piety.*
UNSHIELDED, *a.* Not guarded by the shield. *Dryden.*

UNS

To UNSHIP, v. a. To take out of a ship. *Swift.*
UNSHO'CKED, a. Not disgusted; not offended. *Tickel.*
UNSHO'D, a. [from *unshoed*.] Having no shoes. *Clarendon.*
UNSHOO'K, part. a. Not shaken. *Pope.*
UNSHO'RN, a. Not clipped. *Milton.*
UNSHO'T, part. a. Not hit by shot. *Weller.*
To UNSHO'UT, v. a. To retract a shout. *Shakes.*
UNSHOWERED, a. Not watered by showers. *Milton.*
UNSHRI'NKING, a. Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHU'NNABLE, a. Inevitable. *Shakespeare.*
UNSI'FTED, a.
 1 Not parted by a sieve. *May.*
 2 Not tried; not known by experience. *Shak.*
UNSI'GHT, a. Not seeing. *Hudibras.*
UNSI'GHTED, a. Invisible; not seen. *Suckling.*
UNSI'GHTLINESS, s. Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye. *Wiseman.*
UNSI'GHTLY, a. Disagreeable to the sight. *Mil.*
UNSINCE'RE, a. [*insincerus*, Lat.]
 1 Not hearty; not faithful.
 2 Not genuine; impure; adulterated. *Boyle.*
 3 Not sound; not solid. *Dryden.*
JNSINCE'RITY, s. Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession. *Boyle.*
To UNSI'NEW, v. a. To deprive of strength. *Denham.*
UNSI'NEWED, a. Nerveless; weak. *Shakesp.*
UNSP'NGED, a. Not scorched; not touched by fire. *Stephens.*
UNSP'NNING, a. Impeccable. *Rogers.*
UNSKA'NNED, a. Not measured; not computed. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKI'LFUL, a. Wanting art; wanting knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKI'LFULLY, ad. Without knowledge; without art. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKI'LFULNESS, s. Want of art; want of knowledge. *Taylor.*
UNSKI'LLED, a. Wanting skill; wanting knowledge. *Dryden.*
UNSLA'IN, a. Not killed. *Sidney.*
UNSLA'KED, a. Not quenched. *Dryden.*
UNSL'EE'PING, a. Ever wakeful. *Milton.*
UNSLI'PPING, a. Not liable to slip; fast. *Shak.*
UNSMI'RCHED, a. Unpolluted; not stained. *Shakespeare.*
UNSMO'KED, a. Not smoked. *Swift.*
UNSO'CIABLE, a. [*insociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society. *Raleigh.*
UNSO'CIABLY, ad. Not kindly; without good-nature. *L'Estrange.*
UNSO'ILED, a. Not polluted; not tainted; not stained. *Ray.*
UNSO'LD, a. Not exchanged for money. *Pope.*
UNSO'LDIERLIKE, a. Unbecoming a soldier. *Broome.*
UNSO'LID, a. Fluid; not coherent. *Locke.*
UNSO'LVED, a. Not explicated. *Watts.*
UNSOO'T, for unsweet. *Spenser.*
UNSOPHI'STICATED, a. Not adulterated; not counterfeit. *More.*
UNSORTED, a. Not distributed by proper separation. *Watts.*
UNSO'UGHT, a.
 1 Had without seeking. *Fenton.*
 2 Not searched; not explored. *Shakespeare.*
UNSO'UND, a.
 1 Sickly; wanting health. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Not free from cracks.
 3 Rotten; corrupted.
 4 Not orthodox. *Hooker.*
 5 Not honest; not upright. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Not true; not certain. *Spenser.*
 7 Not fast; not calm. *Daniel.*
 8 Not close; not compact. *Mortimer.*
 9 Not sincere; not faithful. *Gay.*
 10 Not solid; not material. *Spenser.*
 11 Erroneous; wrong. *Milton.*
 12 Not fast under foot.
UNSO'UNDED, a. Not tried by the plummet. *Shakespeare.*

UNS

UNSO'UNDNESS, s.
 1 Erroneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.*
 2 Corruptness of any kind. *Hooker.*
 3 Want of strength; want of solidity. *Addison.*
UNSO'URED, a.
 1 Not made sour. *Bacon.*
 2 Not made morose. *Dryden.*
UNSO'WN, a. Not propagated by scattering seed. *Bacon.*
UNSPA'RED, a. Not spared. *Milton.*
UNSPA'RING, a.
 1 Not parsimonious. *Milton.*
 2 Not merciful.
To UNSPE'AK, v. a. To retract; to recant. *Shakespeare.*
UNSP'AKABLE, a. Not to be expressed; ineffable; unutterable. *Hooker.*
UNSP'AKABLY, ad. Inexpressibly; ineffably. *Spectator.*
UNSP'ECIFIED, a. Not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*
UNSP'ECULATIVE, a. Not theoretical.
UNSP'E'D, a. Not dispatched; not performed. *Garth.*
UNSP'ENT, a. Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted. *Bacon.*
To UNSPHE'RE, v. a. To remove from its orb. *Shakespeare.*
UNSP'IED, a.
 1 Not searched; not explored. *Milton.*
 2 Not seen; not discovered. *Tickel.*
UNSP'ILT, a.
 1 Not shed. *Denham.*
 2 Not spoiled; not marred. *Tusser.*
To UNSP'IRIT, v. a. To dispirit; to depress; to deject. *Norris.*
UNSPO'ILED, a.
 1 Not plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden.*
 2 Not marred; not hurt. *Pope.*
UNSPO'TTED, a.
 1 Not marked with any stain. *Dryden.*
 2 Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Shakesp.*
UNSTQUA'RED, a. Not formed; irregular. *Shak.*
UNSTA'BLE, a. [*instabilis*, Lat.]
 1 Not fixed; not fast. *Temple.*
 2 Inconstant; irresolute. *James.*
UNSTA'ID, a. Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable. *Sandys.*
UNSTA'IDNESS, s.
 1 Indiscretion; volatile mind.
 2 Uncertain motion. *Sidney.*
UNSTA'INED, a. Not stained; not died; not discoloured; not dishonoured. *Roscommon.*
To UNSTA'TE, v. a. To put out of dignity. *Sha.*
UNSTA'TUTABLE, a. Contrary to statute. *Sw.*
UNSTA'UNCHED, a. Not stopped; not stayed. *Shakespeare.*
UNSTE'ADFAST, a. Not fixed; not fast; not resolute. *Shakespeare.*
UNSTE'ADILY, ad.
 1 Without any certainty.
 2 Inconstantly; not consistently. *Locke.*
UNSTE'ADINESS, s. Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability. *Swift.*
UNSTE'ADY, a.
 1 Inconstant; irresolute. *Rowe.*
 2 Mutable; variable; changeable. *Locke.*
 3 Not fixed; not settled.
UNSTEE'PED, a. Not soaked. *Bacon.*
To UNST'ING, v. a. To disarm of a sting. *South.*
UNSTI'NTED, a. Not limited. *Skelton.*
UNSTI'RRED, a. Not stirred; not agitated. *Boy.*
To UNSTI'TCH, v. a. To open by picking the stitches. *Collier.*
UNSTO'OPING, a. Not bending; not yielding. *Shakespeare.*
To UNSTO'P, v. a. To free from stop or obstruction; to open. *Boyle.*
UNSTO'PPED, a. Meeting no resistance. *Dry.*
UNSTRA'INED, a. Easy; not forced. *Hebrews.*
UNSTRA'ITENED, a. Not contracted. *Glenn.*
UNSTRE'NGTHENED, a. Not supported; not assisted. *Hooker.*
To UNSTRI'NG, v. a.

UNT

1 To relax any thing strung; to decompose of strings. *Smith.*
 2 To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*
UNSTRU'CK, *a.* Not moved; not affected. *Phil.*
UNSTU'DIED, *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured. *Dryden.*
UNSTU'FFED, *a.* Unfilled; unfurnished. *Shak.*
UNSUBSTA'NTIAL, *a.*
 1 Not solid; not palpable. *Milton.*
 2 Not real. *Addison.*
UNSUCCE'SSFUL, *a.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate. *Cleveland.*
UNSUCCE'SSFULLY, *ad.* Unfortunately; without success. *South.*
UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS, *s.* Want of success; event contrary to wish. *Hammond.*
UNSUCCE'SSIVE, *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts. *Brown.*
UNSU'CKED, *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*
UNSU'FFERABLE, *a.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured. *Milton.*
UNSUFFI'CIENCE, *a.* [*insuffisance*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed. *Hooker.*
UNSUFFI'CIENT, *a.* [*insuffisant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate. *Locke.*
UNSU'GARED, *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon.*
UNSU'ITABLE, *a.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate. *Tillotson.*
UNSU'ITABLENESS, *s.* Incongruity; unfitness. *South.*
UNSU'ITING, *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Dryden.*
UNSU'LLIED, *a.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure. *Sprat.*
UNSU'NG, *a.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Milton.*
UNSU'NNED, *a.* Not exposed to the sun. *Sha.*
UNSUPE'RFLUOUS, *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton.*
UNSUPPLA'NTED, *a.*
 1 Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it. *Philips.*
 2 Not defeated by stratagem.
UNSUPPO'RTABLE, *a.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured. *Boyle.*
UNSUPPO'RTED, *a.*
 1 Not sustained; not held up. *Milton.*
 2 Not assisted. *Brown.*
UNSU'RE, *a.* Not fixed; not certain. *Pope.*
UNSURMO'UNTABLE, *a.* [*insurmountable*, Fr.] Insurmountable; not to be overcome. *Locke.*
UNSUSCE'PTIBLE, *a.* Incapable; not liable to admit. *Swift.*
UNSUSPE'CT, } *a.* Not considered as likely
UNSUSPE'CTED, } to do or mean ill. *Milton.*
UNSUSPE'CTING, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed. *Pope.*
UNSUSPI'CIOUS, *a.* Having no suspicion. *Mil.*
UNUSTA'INED, *a.* Not supported; not held up. *Pope.*
To UNSWA'THE, *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage. *Addison.*
UNSWA'YABLE, *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shakespeare.*
UNSWA'YED, *a.* Not wielded; not held in the hand. *Shakespeare.*
To UNSWE'AR, *v. a.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn. *Spenser.*
To UNSWE'AT, *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise. *Milton.*
UNSWO'RN, *a.* Not bound by an oath. *Shak.*
UNTA'INTED, *a.*
 1 Not sullied; not polluted. *Roscommon.*
 2 Not charged with any crime. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith.*
UNTA'KEN, *a.*
 1 Not taken. *Hayward.*
 2 Untaken up. Not filled. *Boyle.*
UNTA'LKED of, *a.* Not mentioned in the world. *Dryden.*
UNTA'MEABLE, *a.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued. *Grew.*
UNTA'MED, *a.* Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture. *Spenser.*

UNT

To UNTA'NGLE, *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution. *Prior.*
UNTA'STED, *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate. *Waller.*
UNTA'STING, *a.*
 1 Not perceiving any taste. *Smith.*
 2 Not trying by the palate.
UNTA'UGHT, *a.*
 1 Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. *Young.*
 2 Debarred from instruction. *Locke.*
 3 Unskilled; new; not having use or practice. *Shakespeare.*
To UNTE'ACH, *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown.*
UNTE'MPERED, *a.* Not tempered. *Ezekiel.*
UNTE'MPTED, *a.*
 1 Not embarrassed by temptation. *Taylor.*
 2 Not invited by any thing alluring. *Cotton.*
UNTE'NABLE, *a.*
 1 Not to be held in possession. *Clarendon.*
 2 Not capable of defence.
UNTE'NANTED, *a.* Having no tenant. *Temple.*
UNTE'NDER, *a.* Wanting softness; wanting affection. *Shakespeare.*
UNTE'NDERED, *a.* Not offered. *Shakespeare.*
To UNTE'NT, *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. *Sha.*
UNTE'NTED, *a.* [*from tent*.] Having no medicaments applied. *Shakespeare.*
UNTE'RRIFIED, *a.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear. *Milton.*
UNTHA'NKED, *a.*
 1 Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindness. *Milton.*
 2 Not received with thankfulness. *Dryden.*
UNTHA'NKFUL, *a.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment. *Taylor.*
UNTHA'NKFULLY, *ad.* Without thanks; without gratitude. *Boyle.*
UNTHA'NKFULNESS, *s.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of sense of benefits; ingratitude. *Hayward.*
To UNTHI'NK, *v. a.* To recall or dismiss a thought. *Shakespeare.*
UNTHI'NKING, *a.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection. *Locke.*
UNTHO'RNY, *a.* Not obstructed by prickles. *Brown.*
UNTHO'UGHT of, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Shakespeare.*
To UNTHRE'AD, *v. a.* To loose. *Milton.*
UNTHRE'ATENED, *a.* Not menaced. *K. Char.*
UNTHRIFT, *s.* An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakespeare.*
UNTHRIFT, *a.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant. *Shakespeare.*
UNTHRIFTILY, *ad.* Without frugality. *Collier.*
UNTHRIFTINESS, *s.* Waste; prodigality; profusion. *Hayward.*
UNTHRIFTY, *a.*
 1 Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful. *Sidney.*
 2 Not in a state of improvement. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Not easily made to thrive or fatten. *Mortimer.*
UNTHRIVING, *a.* Not thriving; not prospering. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
To UNTHRO'NE, *v. a.* To pull down from a throne. *Milton.*
To UNTIE, *v. a.*
 1 To unbind; to free from bonds. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To loosen; to unfasten. *Waller.*
 3 To loosen from convolution or knot. *Pope.*
 4 To set free from any obstruction. *Taylor.*
 5 To resolve; to clear. *Denham.*
UNTI'ED, *a.*
 1 Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Prior.*
 2 Not fastened by any binding or knot. *Shak.*
 3 Not fast.
 4 Not held by any tie or band.
UNTIL, *ad.*
 1 To the time that. *Denham.*
 2 To the place that. *Dryden.*
 3 To the degree that. *Chronicles.*
UNTIL, *prep.* To. *Judges.*
UNTILLED, *a.* Not cultivated. *Blackmore.*
UNTI'MBERED, *a.* Not furnished with timber; weak. *Shakespeare.*

UNT

UNTI'MELY, a. Happening before the natural time. *Pope.*
UNTI'MELY, ad. Before the natural time. *Wal.*
UNTINGED, a.
 1 Not stained; not discoloured. *Boyle.*
 2 Not infected. *Swift.*
UNTI'RABLE, a. Indefatigable; unwearied. *Sha.*
UNTI'RED, a. Not made weary. *Dryden.*
UNTI'TLED, a. Having no title. *Shakespeare.*
UNTO, prep. [It was the old word for *to*: now obsolete.] *To. See TO. Hooker.*
UNTO'LD, a.
 1 Not related. *Waller.*
 2 Not revealed. *Dryden.*
UNTO'UCHED, a.
 1 Not touched; not reached. *Stephens.*
 2 Not moved; not affected. *Sidney.*
 3 Not meddled with. *Dryden.*
UNTO'WARD, a.
 1 Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided or taught. *Woodward.*
 2 Awkward; ungraceful. *Creech.*
 3 Inconvenient; troublesome. *Hudibras.*
UNTO'WARDLY, ad. Awkward; perverse; froward. *Locke.*
UNTO'WARDLY, ad. Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely. *Tillotson.*
UNTRA'CEABLE, a. Not to be traced. *South.*
UNTRA'CED, a. Not marked by any footsteps. *Denham.*
UNTRA'CTABLE, a. [*intractabilis*, Lat.]
 1 Not yielding to common measures and management; stubborn. *Hayward.*
 2 Rough; difficult. *Milton.*
UNTRA'CTABLENESS, s. Unwillingness or unfitness to be regulated or managed. *Locke.*
UNTRA'INED, a.
 1 Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined. *Hayward.*
 2 Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert.*
UNTRANSFE'RRABLE, a. Incapable of being given from one to another. *Hewel.*
UNTRANSPA'RENT, a. Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle.*
UNTRA'VELLED, a.
 1 Never trodden by passengers. *Brown.*
 2 Having never seen foreign countries. *Addison.*
To UNTRE'AD, v. a. To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shakespeare.*
UNTRE'ASURED, a. Not laid up; not deposited. *Shakespeare.*
UNTR'EATABLE, a. Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Piety.*
UNTRI'ED, a.
 1 Not yet attempted. *Milton.*
 2 Not yet experienced. *Collier.*
 3 Not having passed trial. *Milton.*
UNTRI'UMPHABLE, a. Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras.*
UNTRO'D, } a. Not passed; not marked
UNTRO'DDEN, } by the foot. Waller.
UNTRO'LLED, a. Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden.*
UNTRO'UBLED, a.
 1 Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt. *Shak.*
 2 Not agitated; not confused; free from passion. *Milton.*
 3 Not interrupted in the natural course. *Spenser.*
 4 Transparent; clear; not muddled. *Bacon.*
UNTRU'E, a.
 1 False; contrary to reality. *Hooker.*
 2 False; not faithful. *Suckling.*
UNTRU'LY, ad. Falsely; not according to truth. *Raleigh.*
UNTRU'STINESS, s. Unfaithfulness. *Hayw.*
UNTRU'TH, s.
 1 Falsehood; contrariety to reality.
 2 Moral falsehood; not veracity. *Sandys.*
 3 Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shakespeare.*
 4 False assertion. *Atterbury.*
UNTU'NABLE, a. Unharmonious; not musical. *Bacon.*
To UNTU'NE, v. a.
 1 To make incapable of harmony. *Prior.*
 2 To disorder. *Shakespeare.*
UNTU'RNED, a. Not turned. *Woodward.*

UNW

UNTU'TORED, a. Uninstructed; untaught. *Sha.*
To UNTWI'NE, v. a.
 1 To open what is held together by convolution. *Waller.*
 2 To open what is wrapped on itself. *Bacon.*
 3 To separate that which clasps round any thing. *Ascham.*
To UNTWI'ST, v. a. To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves. *Taylor.*
To UNVA'IL, v. a. To uncover; to strip of a vail. *Denham.*
UNVA'LUABLE, a. Inestimable; being above price. *Atterbury.*
UNVA'LUED, a.
 1 Not prized; neglected. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Inestimable; above price. *Shakespeare.*
UNVA'NQUISHED, a. Not conquered; not overcome. *Milton.*
UNVA'RIABLE, a. [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable. *Norris.*
UNVA'RIED, a. Not changed; not diversified. *Locke.*
UNVA'RNISHED, a.
 1 Not overlaid with varnish.
 2 Not adorned; not decorated. *Shakespeare.*
UNVA'RYING, a. Not liable to change. *Locke.*
To UNVE'IL, v. a.
 1 To uncover; to divest of a veil. *Pope.*
 2 To disclose; to show. *Shakespeare.*
UNVE'ILEDLY, ad. Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle.*
UNVE'NTILATED, a. Not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore.*
UNVE'RITABLE, a. Not true. *Brown.*
UNVE'RSED, a. Unacquainted; unskilled. *Bla.*
UNVE'XED, a. Untroubled; undisturbed. *Sha.*
UNVI'OLATED, a. Not injured; not broken. *Cl.*
UNVI'RTUOUS, a. Wanting virtue. *Shak.*
UNVI'SITED, a. Not resorted to. *Milton.*
UNU'NIFORM, a. Wanting uniformity. *Decay of Piety.*
UNVO'YAGEABLE, a. Not to be passed over or voyaged. *Milton.*
UNU'RGED, a. Not incited; not pressed. *Shak.*
UNU'SED, a.
 1 Not put to use; unemployed. *Sidney.*
 2 Not accustomed. *Dryden.*
UN'USEFUL, a. Useless; serving no purpose. *Glanville.*
UNU'SUAL, a. Not common; not frequent; rare. *Felton.*
UNU'SUALNESS, s. Uncommonness; infrequency. *Broome.*
UNU'TTERABLE, a. Ineffable; inexpressible. *Smith.*
UNVU'LNERABLE, a. Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakespeare.*
UNWA'KENED, a. Not roused from sleep. *Mil.*
UNWA'LLED, a. Having no walls. *Knolles.*
UNWA'RES, ad. Unexpectedly; before any caution or expectation. *Fairfax.*
UNWA'RILY, ad. Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly. *Digby.*
UNWA'RINESS, s. [*from unwary*.] Want of caution; carelessness. *Spectator.*
UNWA'RLIKE, a. Not fit for war; not used to war; not military. *Dryden.*
UNWA'RNED, a. Not cautioned; not made wary. *Locke.*
UNWA'RRANTABLE, a. Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed. *South.*
UNWA'RRANTABLY, ad. Not justifiably; not defensibly. *Wake.*
UNWA'RRANTED, a. Not ascertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*
UNWA'RY, a.
 1 Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate. *Milton.*
 2 Unexpected; obsolete. *Spenser.*
UNWA'SHED, } a. Not washed; not cleansed
UNWA'SHEN, } by washing. Duppe.
UNWA'STED, a. Not consumed; not diminished. *Blackmore.*
UNWA'STING, a. Not growing less; not decaying. *Pope.*

UNW

UNWA'YED, *a.* Not used to travel; not seasoned to the road. *Suckling.*
 UNWE'AKENED, *a.* Not weakened. *Boyle.*
 UNWE'APONED, *a.* Not furnished with offensive arms. *Raleigh.*
 UNWE'ARIABLE, *a.* Not to be tired; indefatigable. *Hooker.*
 UNWE'ARIED, *a.*
 1 Not tired; not fatigued. *Waller.*
 2 Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue. *Denham.*
 To UNWE'ARY, *v. a.* To refresh after weariness. *Temple.*
 UNWE'D, *a.* Unmarried. *Shakespeare.*
 UNWE'DGEABLE, *a.* Not to be cloven. *Shak.*
 UNWEE'DED, *a.* Not cleared from weeds. *Sha.*
 UNWEE'PED, *a.* Not lamented: now unwept. *Milton.*
 UNWEETING, *a.* Ignorant; unknowing. *Spen.*
 UNWE'IGHED, *a.*
 1 Not examined by the balance. *Kings.*
 2 Not considerate; negligent. *Shakespeare.*
 UNWE'IGHING, *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.
 UNWE'LCOME, *a.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received. *Denham.*
 UNWE'LI, *a.* Slightly indisposed; not quite well.
 UNWE'PI, *a.* Not lamented; not bemoaned. *Dr.*
 UNWET, *a.* Not moist. *Dryden.*
 UNWHIPT, *a.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod. *Shakespeare.*
 UNWHO'LEsome, *a.*
 1 Insalubrious; mischievous to health. *Arb.*
 2 Corrupt; tainted. *Shakespeare.*
 UNW'ELDILY, *ad.* Heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden.*
 UNW'ELDINESS, *s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved. *Glanville.*
 UNW'ELDY, *a.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous. *Clarendon.*
 UNW'ILLING, *a.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination. *Hook.*
 UNW'ILLINGLY, *ad.* Not with good-will; not without loathness.
 UNW'ILLINGNESS, *s.* Loathness; disinclination. *Raleigh.*
 To UNW'IND, *v. a.*
 1 To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine. *Sidney.*
 2 To disentangle; to loose from entanglement. *Hooker.*
 To UNW'IND, *v. a.* To admit evolution. *Mor.*
 UNW'IPED, *a.* Not cleaned. *Shakespeare.*
 UNW'ISE, *a.* Weak; defective in wisdom. *Til.*
 UNW'ISELY, *ad.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely. *Sidney.*
 To UNW'ISH, *v. a.* To wish that which is not to be. *Shakespeare.*
 UNW'ISHED, *a.* Not sought; not desired. *Shak.*
 UNW'IST, *a.* Unthought of; not known. *Spen.*
 To UNW'IT, *v. a.* To deprive of understanding: not used. *Shakespeare.*
 UNWITHDRA'WING, *a.* Continually liberal. *Milton.*
 UNWITHSTOO'D, *a.* Not opposed. *Philips.*
 UNWITNESSED, *a.* Wanting testimony; wanting notice. *Hooker.*
 UNWITTINGLY, *ad.* [properly *unweetingly*, from *unweet*.] Without knowledge; without consciousness. *Sidney.*
 UNW'ONTED, *a.*
 1 Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent. *Glan.*
 2 Unaccustomed; unusual. *May.*
 UNWORKING, *a.* Living without labour. *Loc.*
 UNWORTHILY, *ad.* Not according to desert.
 UNWORTHINESS, *s.* Want of worth; want of merit. *Wake.*
 UNWORTHY, *a.*
 1 Not deserving. *Hooker.*
 2 Wanting merit. *Whitgift.*
 3 Mean; worthless. *Sidney.*
 4 Not suitable; not adequate. *Swift.*
 5 Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden.*
 UNWOUNDED, *a.*
 1 Not wounded. *Milton.*
 2 Not hurt. *Pope.*

UPH

To UNWRAP, *v. a.* To open what is folded.
 To UNWRE'ATH, *v. a.* To untwine. *Boyle.*
 UNWRITING, *a.* Not assuming the character of an author. *Arbutnot.*
 UNWRITTEN, *a.*
 1 Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. *Hale.*
 2 Not containing writing. *South.*
 UNWROUGHT, *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fairfax.*
 UNWRU'NG, *a.* Not pinched. *Shakespeare.*
 UNY'ELDED, *a.* Not given up. *Dryden.*
 To UNYO'KE, *v. a.*
 1 To loose from the yoke. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To part; to disjoin. *Shakespeare.*
 UNYO'KED, *a.*
 1 Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden.*
 2 Licentious; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*
 UNZONED, *a.* Not bound with a girdle. *Prior.*
 UP, *ad.* [*up*, Sax. *op*, Dutch and Danish.]
 1 Aloft; on high; not down. *Knolles.*
 2 Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest. *Wotton.*
 3 In the state of being risen from a seat. *Add.*
 4 From a state of decumbiture or concealment.
 5 In a state of being built. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Above the horizon. *Judges.*
 7 To a state of proficiency: he is getting up in reputation. *Atterbury.*
 8 In a state of exaltation: the favourite is now up as high as he wishes. *Spenser.*
 9 In a state of climbing: he is coming up.
 10 In a state of insurrection: the people are up in Wales. *Shakespeare.*
 11 In a state of being increased, or raised: the price is getting up. *Dryden.*
 12 From a remoter place, coming to any person or place: our servant who follows us will soon be up with us. *L'Estrange.*
 13 Into order: as, he drew up his regiment.
 14 From younger to elder years. *Psalms.*
 15 Up and down. Dispersedly; here and there. *Ad.*
 16 Up and down. Backward and forward.
 17 Up to. To an equal height with. *Addison.*
 18 Up with. Adequately to. *Rogers.*
 19 Up with. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow. *Sidney.*
 UP, *int.*
 1 A word exhorting to rise from bed. *Pope.*
 2 A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action: up and try. *Spenser.*
 UP, *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down: go up the hill. *Bacon.*
 To UPBEAR, *v. a.* pret. *upbore*; part. pass. *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.]
 1 To sustain aloft; to support in elevation. *Mil.*
 2 To raise aloft. *Pope.*
 3 To support from falling. *Spenser.*
 To UPBRAID, *v. a.* [*upgebredan*, Sax.]
 1 To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. *Blackmore.*
 2 To object as matter of reproach. *Sprot.*
 3 To urge with reproach. *Decay of Piety.*
 4 To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To bring reproach upon; to show faults by being in a state of comparison. *Sidney.*
 6 To treat with contempt. *Spenser.*
 UPBRAIDER, *s.* [from *upbraid*.] One that reproaches.
 UPBRAIDINGLY, *ad.* By way of reproach. *Ben Jonson.*
 To UPBRA'Y, *v. a.* To shame. *Spenser.*
 UPBROUGHT, part. pass. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured. *Spenser.*
 UPHAND, *a.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand. *Moxon.*
 UPCA'AST, *a.* Thrown upward. *Dryden.*
 UPCA'AST, *s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast. *Shakespeare.*
 To UPGATHER, *v. n.* [*up* and *gather*.] To contract. *Spenser.*
 UPHELD, pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained. *Milton.*
 UPHILL, *a.* [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult: like the labour of climbing a hill. *Clarissa.*

UPR

- To UPHOA'RD**, *v. a.* [*up and hoard.*] **To treasure**; to store; to accumulate in private places. *Spenser.*
- To UPHO'LD**, *v. a.* pret. *upheld*; part. pass. *upheld* or *upholden*. [*up and hold.*]
- 1 To lift on high. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To support; to sustain; to keep from falling. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To keep from declension. *Bacon.*
 - 4 To support in any state of life. *Raleigh.*
 - 5 To continue; to keep from defeat. *Hooker.*
 - 6 To keep from being lost. *Shakespeare.*
 - 7 To continue without failing. *Holder.*
 - 8 To continue in being. *Hakewill.*
- UPHO'LDER**, *s.* [*from uphold.*]
- 1 A supporter. *Swift.*
 - 2 A sustainer in being. *Hale.*
 - 3 An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Gay.*
- UPHO'LSTERER**, *s.* [*a corruption of upholder.*]
One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture. *Pope.*
- U'PLAND**, *s.* [*up and land.*] Higher ground. *Bur.*
- U'PLAND**, *a.* Higher in situation. *Carew.*
- UPLA'NDISH**, *a.* [*from upland.*] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains. *Chapman.*
- To UPLA'Y**, *v. a.* [*up and lay.*] **To hoard**; to lay up. *Donne.*
- To UPLI'FT**, *v. a.* [*up and lift.*] **To raise aloft**. *Ad.*
- U'PMOST**, *a.* [*an irregular superlative formed from up.*] Highest; topmost. *Dryden.*
- UPO'N**, *prep.* [*up and on.*]
- 1 Not under; noting being on the top. *Shak.*
 - 2 Not within; being on the outside. *Bible.*
 - 3 Thrown over the body as clothes. *Shakesp.*
 - 4 By way of imprecation or infliction: mischief upon him. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 It expresses obtestation, or protestation: upon my honour. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 It is used to express any hardship or mischief: it brought evil upon them. *Burnet.*
 - 7 In consequence of: he valued himself upon his birth. *Clarendon.*
 - 8 In immediate consequence of: upon one kind word he was reconciled. *Tillotson.*
 - 9 In a state of view: it appears upon history. *Temple.*
 - 10 Supposing a thing granted: upon these terms it is admitted. *Burnet.*
 - 11 Relating to a subject: Locke wrote upon government. *Temple.*
 - 12 With respect to: I was silent upon questions which I did not understand. *Dryden.*
 - 13 In consideration of: he surrendered upon splendid promises. *Pope.*
 - 14 In noting a particular day: Cæsar died upon the ides of March. *Addison.*
 - 15 Noting reliance or trust: I do it upon your word. *Shakespeare.*
 - 16 Near to; noting situation: Fontarabia is upon the edge of France. *Clarendon.*
 - 17 On pain of: hence! upon your lives. *Sidney.*
 - 18 On occasion of: the king, upon this news, marched. *Swift.*
 - 19 By inference from: upon your promises nothing will follow. *Locke.*
 - 20 Noting attention: I was upon my work when the fright happened. *Locke.*
 - 21 Noting particular pace: he came on upon a gallop. *Dryden.*
 - 22 Exactly; according to: they are near upon ten thousand. *Shakespeare.*
 - 23 By; noting the means of support: he lives upon his annuity. *Woodward.*
 - 24 Upon is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*. See *ON*.
- UPPER**, *a.* [*a comparative from up.*]
- 1 Superiour in place; higher. *Peacham.*
 - 2 Higher in power or dignity. *Hooker.*
- UPPERMOST**, *a.* [*superlative from upper.*]
- 1 Highest in place. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Highest in power or authority. *Glanville.*
 - 3 Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*
- U'PPISH**, *a.* [*from up.*] Proud; arrogant.
- To UPRA'ISE**, *v. a.* [*up and raise.*] **To raise up**; to exalt. *Milton.*

URG

- To UPRE'AR**, *v. a.* [*up and rear.*] **To rear on high**. *Gay.*
- U'PRIGHT**, *a.* [*up and right.*]
- 1 Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Erected; pricked up. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Honest; not declining from the right. *Milton.*
- U'PRIGHT**, *s.* Elevation; orthography. *Mox.*
- U'PRIGHTLY**, *ad.* [*from upright.*]
- 1 Perpendicularly to the horizon.
 - 2 Honestly; without deviation from the right. *Taylor.*
- U'PRIGHTNESS**, *s.* [*from upright.*]
- 1 Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*
 - 2 Honesty; integrity. *Atterbury.*
- To UPRI'SE**, *v. n.* [*up and rise.*]
- 1 To rise from decumbiture. *Psalm.*
 - 2 To rise from below the horizon. *Cowley.*
 - 3 To rise with acclivity. *Shakespeare.*
- UPRI'SE**, *s.* Appearance above the horizon. *Shakespeare.*
- U'PROAR**, *s.* [*oproer, Dutch.*] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. *Raleigh.*
- To U'PROAR**, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] **To throw into confusion**: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- To UPROO'T**, *v. a.* [*up and root.*] **To tear up by the root**. *Dryden.*
- To UPROU'SE**, *v. a.* [*up and rouse.*] **To waken from sleep**; to excite to action. *Shakespeare.*
- U'PSHOT**, *s.* [*up and shot.*] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event. *Pope.*
- U'PSIDE down**. [*an adverbial form of speech.*]
- 1 With the lower part above the higher. *Heylin.*
 - 2 In confusion; in complete disorder. *Raleigh.*
- U'PSPRING**, *s.* A man suddenly exalted; an upstart; not used. *Shakespeare.*
- To UPSTA'ND**, *v. n.* [*up and stand.*] **To be erected**. *May.*
- To UPSTA'RT**, *v. n.* [*up and start.*] **To spring up suddenly**. *Dryden.*
- U'PSTART**, *s.* One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears. *Milton.*
- To UPSTA'Y**, *v. a.* [*up and stay.*] **To sustain**; to support. *Milton.*
- To UPSWA'RM**, *v. a.* [*up and swarm.*] **To raise in a swarm**: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
- To UPTA'KE**, *v. a.* [*up and take.*] **To take into the hands**. *Spenser.*
- To UPTRA'IN**, *v. a.* [*up and train.*] **To bring up**; to educate: not used. *Spenser.*
- To UPTU'RN**, *v. a.* [*up and turn.*] **To throw up**; to furrow. *Milton.*
- U'PWARD**, *a.* [*up and weard, Sax.*] Directed to a higher part. *Dryden.*
- U'PWARD**, *s.* The top: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
- U'PWARD**, *ad.* [*up and weard, Sax.*]
- U'PWARDS**, *ad.* [*up and weard, Sax.*]
- 1 Toward a higher place. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Toward heaven and God. *Hooker.*
 - 3 With respect to the higher part. *Milton.*
 - 4 More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. *Hooker.*
 - 5 Toward the source. *Pope.*
- To UPWI'ND**, *v. a.* pret. and pass. *unwound*. [*up and wind.*] **To convolve**. *Spenser.*
- URBA'NITY**, *s.* [*urbanité, Fr. urbanitas, Lat.*] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness. *Dryden.*
- U'RCHIN**, *s.* [*heureuchin, Armorick.*]
- 1 A hedge-hog. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 A name of slight anger to a child. *Prior.*
- URE**, *s.* Practice; use; obsolete. *Hooker.*
- U'RETER**, *s.* [*ureter, Gr.*] Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side, which carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Wiseman.*
- U'RETHRA**, *s.* [*urethra, Gr.*] The passage of the urine. *Wiseman.*
- To URGE**, *v. a.* [*urgeo, Lat.*]
- 1 To incite; to push; to press by motives. *Til.*
 - 2 To provoke; to exasperate. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To follow close, so as to impel. *Pope.*
 - 4 To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness or violence. *Pope.*
 - 5 To press; to enforce. *Dryden.*
 - 6 To press as an argument. *Shakespeare.*

USE

- 7 To importune; to solicit. *Spenser.*
 8 To press in opposition, by way of objection. *Tillotson.*
 To URGE, *v. n.* To press forward. *Donne.*
 URGENT, *s.* [from *urgent*.] Pressure of difficulty or necessity. *Swift.*
 URGENT, *a.* [from *urgens*, Lat.]
 1 Cogent; pressing; violent. *Raleigh.*
 2 Importunate; vehement in solicitation. *Exod.*
 URGENTLY, *ad.* Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately. *Harvey.*
 URGER, *s.* [from *urge*.] One who presses; importuner. *Swift.*
 URGEWONDER, *s.* A sort of grain. *Mort.*
 URINAL, *s.* [from *urinal*, Fr.] A bottle in which water is kept for inspection. *Shakespeare.*
 URINARY, *a.* [from *urine*.] Relating to the urine. *Brown.*
 URINATIVE, *a.* Working by urine; provoking urine. *Bacon.*
 URINATOR, *s.* [from *urinator*, Lat.] A diver. *Ray.*
 URINE, *s.* [from *urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Animal water. *Brown.*
 To URINE, *v. n.* [from *urine*, Fr.] To make water.
 URINOUS, *a.* [from *urine*.] Partaking of urine. *Arbuthnot.*
 URN, *s.* [from *urna*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.]
 1 Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Dryden.*
 2 A water-pot. *Creech.*
 3 The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins.*
 UROSCOPY, *s.* [from *uro* and *scopia*.] Inspection of urine. *Brown.*
 URRY, *s.* A mineral. A blue or black clay that lies near the coal, which is an unripe coal, and proper for hot lands. *Mortimer.*
 US. The oblique case of *we*.
 USAGE, *s.* [from *usage*, Fr.]
 1 Treatment. *Dryden.*
 2 Custom; practice long continued. *Hooker.*
 3 Manners; behaviour: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 USAGER, *s.* [from *usager*, Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*
 USANCE, *s.* [from *usance*, Fr.]
 1 Use; proper employment. *Spenser.*
 2 Usury; interest paid for money. *Shakespeare.*
 USE, *s.* [from *usus*, Lat.]
 1 The act of employing any thing to any purpose. *Locke.*
 2 Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose. *Temple.*
 3 Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed. *Philips.*
 4 Advantage received; power of receiving advantage. *Dryden.*
 5 Convenience; help; usefulness. *Locke.*
 6 Usage; customary act. *Locke.*
 7 Practice; habit. *Waller.*
 8 Custom; common occurrence. *Shakespeare.*
 9 Interest; money paid for the use of money. *South.*
 To USE, *v. a.* [from *user*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.]
 1 To employ to any purpose. *Chronicles.*
 2 To accustom; to habituate. *Roscommon.*
 3 To treat. *Addison.*
 4 To practise. *1 Peter.*
 5 To behave: out of use. *Shakespeare.*
 To USE, *v. n.*
 1 To be accustomed; to practise customarily. *Sp.*
 2 To be customarily in any manner; to be wont. *Bacon.*
 3 To frequent; to inhabit: obsolete. *May.*
 USEFUL, *a.* [from *use* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose. *Swift.*
 USEFULLY, *ad.* In such a manner as to help forward some end. *Bentley.*
 USEFULNESS, *s.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end. *Addison.*
 USELESS, *a.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose; having no end. *Boyle.*
 USELESSLY, *ad.* Without the quality of answering any purpose. *Locke.*
 USELESSNESS, *s.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end. *L'Estrange.*

UTT

- USER, *s.* [from *use*.] One who uses. *Wotton.*
 USHER, *s.* [from *usher*, Fr.]
 1 One whose business it is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. *Shak.*
 2 An under teacher; one who introduces young scholars to high learning. *Dryden.*
 To USHER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. *Mil.*
 USQUEBAUGH, *s.* [an Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics. The Highland sort, by corruption, they call *whiskey*.
 USTION, *s.* [from *ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.
 USTORIOUS, *a.* [from *ustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*
 USUAL, *a.* [from *usual*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary. *Hooker.*
 USUALLY, *ad.* Commonly; frequently; customarily. *Swift.*
 USUALNESS, *s.* [from *usual*.] Commonness; frequency.
 USUCAPTION, *s.* [from *usus* and *captio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing by possession thereof for a certain term of years.
 USUFRUCT, *s.* [from *usufruit*, Fr.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. *Ayliffe.*
 USUFRUCTUARY, *s.* [from *usufructuarius*, Latin.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing. *Ayliffe.*
 To USURE, *v. a.* [from *usura*, Lat.] To practise usury; to take interest for money. *Shakespeare.*
 USURER, *s.* [from *usurier*, Fr.] One who puts money out at interest: commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest. *Shakespeare.*
 USURIOUS, *s.* [from *usuaire*, Fr.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne.*
 To USURP, *v. a.* [from *usurpo*, Lat.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize or possess without right. *Ben Jonson.*
 USURPATION, *s.* [from *usurp*.] forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession. *Dryden.*
 USURPER, *s.* [from *usurp*.] One who seizes, or possesses that to which he has no right. *Sp.*
 USURPINGLY, *ad.* [from *usurp*.] Without just claim. *Shakespeare.*
 USURY, *s.* [from *usur*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.]
 1 Money paid for the use of money; interest. *Watson.*
 2 The practice of taking interest. *Bacon.*
 UTENSIL, *s.* [from *utensile*, low Lat.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade. *South.*
 UTERINE, *a.* [from *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb. *Ray.*
 UTERUS, *s.* [Lat.] The womb.
 UTILITY, *s.* [from *utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness. *Bacon.*
 UTMOST, *a.* [from *utmost*, from *utter*, Sax.]
 1 Extreme; placed at the extremity. *Milton.*
 2 Being in the highest degree. *Shakespeare.*
 UTMOST, *s.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort. *South.*
 UTTER, *a.* [from *utter*, Sax.]
 1 Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre. *Milton.*
 2 Placed beyond any compass; out of any place. *Milton.*
 3 Extreme; excessive; utmost. *Milton.*
 4 Complete; total. *Clarendon.*
 5 Peremptory. *Clarendon.*
 6 Perfect; mere. *Atterbury.*
 To UTTER, *v. a.*
 1 To speak; to pronounce; to express. *Shak.*
 2 To disclose; to discover; to publish. *Raleigh.*
 3 To sell; to vend. *Carver.*
 4 To disperse; to emit at large. *Swift.*
 UTTERABLE, *a.* [from *utter*.] Expressible; such as may be uttered.
 UTTERANCE, *s.* [from *utter*.]

VAC

- 1 Pronunciation; manner of speaking. *Spenser.*
- 2 [From *outrance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility out of use. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Vocal expression; emission from the mouth. *Holder.*

UTTERER, *s.* [from *utter*.]

- 1 One who pronounces. *Spenser.*
- 2 A divulger; a discloser.
- 3 A seller; a vender.

UTTERLY, *ad.* [from *utter*.] Fully; completely; perfectly. *Clarendon.*

UTTERMOST, *a.* [from *utter*.]

- 1 Extreme; being in the highest degree. *Milton.*
- 2 Most remote. *Abbot.*

UTTERMOST, *s.* The greatest. *Hooker.*

UVEOUS, *a.* [*uva*, Lat.] The uveous coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muscous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*

UVULA, *s.* [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis. *Wiseman.*

UXORIOUS, *a.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage. *Milton.*

UXORIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *uxorious*.] With fond submission to a wife. *Dryden.*

UXORIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *uxorious*.] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

V HAS two powers, expressed, in modern English, by two characters, *v* consonant, and *u* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters. *V*, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*; and it is never mute.

V, *s.* *Ve*; it is a consonant, and properly makes the twenty-second letter in the English alphabet; as a numeral it stands for five. *Ash.*

VACANCY, *s.* [from *vacant*.]

- 1 Empty space; vacuity. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Chasm; space unfilled. *Watts.*
- 3 State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied. *Ayliffe.*
- 4 Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged. *Watts.*
- 5 Listlessness; emptiness of thought. *Wotton.*

VACANT, *a.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.]

- 1 Empty; unfilled; void. *Boyle.*
- 2 Free; unencumbered; uncrowded. *More.*
- 3 Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor. *Swi.*
- 4 Being at leisure; disengaged. *Clarendon.*
- 5 Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy. *Wotton.*

To VACATE, *v. n.* [*vacare*, Lat.]

- 1 To annul; to make void; to make of no authority. *Nelson.*
- 2 To make vacant; to quit possession of.
- 3 To defeat; to put an end to. *Dryden.*

VACATION, *s.* [*vacatio*, Lat.]

- 1 Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employment; recess of courts or senates. *Cowell.*
- 2 Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*

VACCARY, *s.* [*vacca*, Lat.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*

To VACCINATE, ** v. a.* [*vacca*, Lat. a cow.] To inoculate with vaccine matter. *Entick.*

VACCINATION, ** s.* [from *vaccinate*.] The act of inserting vaccine matter; inoculation for the cow-pox. *Entick.*

VACCINE, ** a.* Belonging to a cow. *Entick.*

VACILLANCY, *s.* [*vacillans*, Lat.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *More.*

VACILLATION, *s.* [*vacillatio*, Lat.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. *Derham.*

VACUATION, *s.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

VACUIST, *s.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum. *Boyle.*

VACUITY, *s.* [*vacuitas*, Lat.]

- 1 Emptiness; state of being unfilled. *Arbuthnot.*

VAL

- 2 Space unfilled; space unoccupied. *Rogers.*
- 3 Inanity; want of reality. *Glanville.*

VACUOUS, *a.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacué*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*

VACUUM, *s.* [Lat.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*

To VADE, *v. n.* [*vado*, Lat.] To vanish; to pass away. *Wotton.*

VAGABOND, *a.* [*vagabond*, Fr.]

- 1 Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home. *Ayliffe.*
- 2 Wandering; vagrant. *Shakespeare.*

VAGABOND, *s.* [from the adjective.]

- 1 A vagrant; a wanderer: commonly in a sense of reproach. *Raleigh.*
- 2 One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation. *Watts.*

VAGARY, *s.* [*vagus*, Lat.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick. *Locke.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS, *a.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VAGOUS, *a.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled: not in use. *Ayliffe.*

VAGRANCY, *s.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

VAGRANT, *a.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place. *Prior.*

VAGRANT, *s.* [*vagant*, Fr.] A vagabond: a man unsettled in habitation. *Prior.*

VAGUE, *a.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Lat.]

- 1 Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Hayward.*
- 2 Unsettled; undetermined. *Locke.*

VAIL, *s.* [*voile*, Fr.]

- 1 A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. *Wisdom.*
- 2 A part of female dress, by which the face is concealed. See **VEIL**.
- 3 Money given to servants. See **VALE**.

To VAIL, *v. a.* To cover. See **VEIL**.

To VAIL, *v. a.* [*avaler le bonet*, Fr.]

- 1 To let fall; to suffer to descend. *Carew.*
- 2 To let fall in token of respect. *Knolles.*
- 3 To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest. *Shakespeare.*

To VAIL, *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to show respect by yielding. *South.*

VAIN, *a.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Lat.]

- 1 Fruitless; ineffectual. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Empty; unreal; shadowy. *Dryden.*
- 3 Meanly; proud; proud of petty things. *Swift.*
- 4 Showy; ostentatious. *Pope.*
- 5 Idle; worthless; unimportant. *Denham.*
- 6 False; not true.
- 7 *In vain*. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect. *Addison.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS, *a.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Lat.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert. *Milton.*

VAINGLO'RIOUSLY, ** ad.* [from *vainglorious*.] In a vainglorious manner. *Ash.*

VAINGLO'RY, *s.* [*vana gloria*, Lat.] Pride above merit; empty pride. *Taylor.*

VAINLY, *ad.* [from *vain*.]

- 1 Without effect; to no purpose; in vain. *Dry.*
- 2 Proudly; arrogantly. *Delany.*
- 3 Idly; foolishly. *Grew.*

VAINNESS, *s.* [from *vain*.] The state of being vain; pride; emptiness. *Shakespeare.*

VAIVODE, *s.* [*vaivoda*, a governor, Slavonian.]

- 1 A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, *s.* [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came.] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed. *Swift.*

To VALANCE, *v. a.* To decorate with drapery: not in use. *Shakespeare.*

VALE, *s.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.]

- 1 A low ground; a valley. *Dryden.*
- 2 [From *avail*, profit, or *vale*, farewell.] Money given to servants. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION, *s.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewell. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY, *a.* [*valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewell.

VA'LENTINE, *s.* A sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day. *Wotton.*

VAN

VALE'RIAN, *s.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.
VA'LET, *s.* [Fr.] A waiting-servant. *Addison.*
VALETUDINA'RIAN, *s.* [*valetudinaire*, Fr.]
VALETUDINARY, *s.* [*valetudo*, Lat.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health. *Derham.*
VA'LIANCE, *s.* [*vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; personal puissance; bravery. *Spenser.*
VA'LIANT, *a.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. *Nelson.*
VA'LIANTLY, *ad.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with personal strength. *Knolles.*
VA'LIANTNESS, *s.* [from *valiant*.] Valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness. *Knolles.*
VA'LID, *a.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Lat.]
 1 Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Mil.*
 2 Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive. *Stephens.*
VALI'DITY, *s.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid*.]
 1 Force to convince; certainty. *Pope.*
 2 Value: a sense not used. *Shakespeare.*
VA'LLANCY, *s.* [from *valance*.] A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden.*
VA'LLLEY, *s.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] A low ground; a hollow between hills. *Milton.*
VA'LOROUS, *a.* [from *valour*.] Brave; stout; valiant. *Spenser.*
VA'LOROUSLY, *ad.* In a brave manner.
VA'LOUR, *s.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness. *Temple.*
VA'LUABLE, *a.* [*valuable*, Fr.]
 1 Precious; being of great price.
 2 Worthy; deserving regard. *Atterbury.*
VALUATION, *s.* [from *value*.]
 1 The act of setting a value; appraisement. *Ray.*
 2 Value set upon any thing. *Bacon.*
VALUATOR, *s.* [from *value*.] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. *Swift.*
VA'LU, *s.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.]
 1 Price; worth. *Job.*
 2 High rate. *Addison.*
 3 Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought. *Dryden.*
To VA'LU, *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr.]
 1 To rate at a certain price. *Spenser.*
 2 To rate highly; to have in high esteem. *Att.*
 3 To appraise; to estimate. *Leviticus.*
 4 To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shak.*
 5 To take account of. *Bacon.*
 6 To reckon at, with respect to number or power. *Shakespeare.*
 7 To consider with respect to importance; to hold important. *Clarendon.*
 8 To compare with respect to price, or excellence. *Job.*
 9 To raise to estimation; not in use. *Sidney.*
VA'LULESS, *a.* Being of no value. *Shakesp.*
VA'LUER, *s.* He that values. *Felton.*
VALVE, *s.* [*valva*, Lat.]
 1 A folding door. *Pope.*
 2 Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel. *Boyle.*
 3 (In anatomy.) A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress. *Arbuthnot.*
VA'LVULE, *s.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.
VAMP, *s.* The upper leather of a shoe. *Ainslie.*
To VAMP, *v. a.* To piece an old thing with some new part. *Bentley.*
VA'MPER, *s.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.
VAMPI'RE, *s.* An unclean spirit; a demon.
VAN, *s.* 1 The front of an army; the first line.
 2 [From *van*, Fr.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan. *Broome.*
 3 A wing with which the air is beaten. *Milton.*
To VAN, *v. a.* [*vannus*, Lat.] To fan; to winnow: not in use. *Bacon.*
VA'NCOURIER, *s.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] A har-binger; a precursor.
VANE, *s.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shakespeare.*
VA'NGUARD, *s.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] The front, or first line of the army. *Milton.*

VAR

VANI'LLA, *s.* [*vanille*, Fr.] A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Mil.*
To VA'NISH, *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Lat.]
 1 To lose perceptible existence. *Sidney.*
 2 To pass away from the sight; to disappear. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To pass away; to be lost. *Atterbury.*
VA'NITY, *s.* [*vanitas*, Lat.]
 1 Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity. *Eccles.*
 2 Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour. *Sidney.*
 3 Trifling labour. *Raleigh.*
 4 Falsehood; untruth. *Darves.*
 5 Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment. *Pope.*
 6 Ostentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*
 7 Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds. *Swift.*
To VA'NQUISH, *v. a.* [*vanicre*, Fr.]
 1 To conquer; to overcome. *Clarendon.*
 2 To confute. *Atterbury.*
VA'NQUISHER, *s.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer. *Shakespeare.*
VA'NTAGE, *s.* [from *advantage*.]
 1 Gain; profit. *Sidney.*
 2 Superiority; state in which one hath better means of action than another. *South.*
 3 Opportunity; convenience. *Shakespeare.*
To VA'NTAGE, *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit: not in use. *Spenser.*
VA'NTBRASS, *s.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm. *Milton.*
VA'PID, *a.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; mawkish; flat. *Arbuthnot.*
VA'PIDNESS, *s.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless; mawkishness.
VAPORATION, *s.* [*vaporatio*, Lat.] The act of escaping in vapours.
VA'PORED, *s.* [from *vapour*.] A boaster; a braggart. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
VA'PORISH, *a.* [from *vapour*.]
 1 Vaporous; full of vapours. *Sandys.*
 2 Splenetick; humorsome; peevish. *Pope.*
VA'POROUS, *a.* [*vaporeux*, Fr.]
 1 Full of exhalation; fummy. *Derham.*
 2 Windy; flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*
VA'POUR, *s.* [*vapor*, Lat.]
 1 Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air. *Milton.*
 2 Fume; steam. *Newton.*
 3 Wind; flatulence. *Bacon.*
 4 Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal. *Hammond.*
 5 (In the plural.) Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen. *Addison.*
To VA'POUR, *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Lat.]
 1 To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporation. *Donne.*
 2 To emit fumes. *Bacon.*
 3 To bully; to brag. *Glanville.*
To VA'POUR, *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour. *Donne.*
VA'RIBLE, *a.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant. *Shakesp.*
VA'RIBLENESS, *s.* [from *variable*.]
 1 Changeableness; mutability. *Addison.*
 2 Levity; inconstancy. *Clarissa.*
VA'RIBLY, *ad.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.
VA'RIANCE, *s.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissention. *Sprat.*
VA'RIATION, *s.* [*variatio*, Lat.]
 1 Change; mutation; difference from itself. *Bentley.*
 2 Difference; change from one to another. *Wood.*
 3 Successive change. *Shakespeare.*
 4 (In grammar.) Change of termination of nouns. *Watts.*
 5 Change in natural phenomena. *Wotton.*
 6 Deviation. *Dryden.*
 7 Variation of the compass Deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.
VA'RICOUS, *a.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] Diseased with dilatation. *Sharp.*

VAS

- To VARIEGATE**, *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Lat.]
To diversify; to stain with different colours. *Woodward.*
- VARIEGATION**, *s.* [from *variegate*.] Diversity of colours. *Evelyn.*
- VARIETY**, *s.* [*variété*, Fr. *varietas*, Lat.]
1 Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another. *Newt.*
2 One thing of many by which *variety* is made. *Raleigh.*
3 Difference; dissimilitude. *Atterbury.*
4 Variation; deviation; change from a former state. *Hale.*
5 Many and different kinds. *Law.*
- VARIOUS**, *a.* [*varius*, Lat.]
1 Different; several; manifold. *Milton.*
2 Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself. *Locke.*
3 Unlike each other. *Dryden.*
4 Variegated; diversified. *Milton.*
- VARIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *various*.] In a various manner. *Bacon.*
- VARIX**, *s.* [Lat. *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein. *Sharp.*
- VARLET**, *s.* [*varlet*, old Fr. now *valet*.]
1 Anciently a servant or footman. *Spenser.*
2 A scoundrel; a rascal. *Dryden.*
- VARLETRY**, *s.* [from *varlet*.] Rabble; crowd; populace. *Shakespeare.*
- VARNISH**, *s.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Lat.]
1 A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine. *Bacon.*
2 Cover; palliation.
- To VARNISH**, *v. a.* [*vernisser*, Fr.]
1 To cover with something shining. *Shakesp.*
2 To cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental. *Dryden.*
3 To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric. *Denham.*
- VARNISHER**, *s.* [from *varnish*.]
1 One whose trade is to varnish. *Boyle.*
2 A disguiser; an adorer. *Pope.*
- VARVELS**, *s.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.
- To VARY**, *v. a.* [*varior*, Lat.]
1 To change; to make unlike itself. *Milton.*
2 To change to something else. *Walter.*
3 To make of different kinds. *Brown.*
4 To diversify; to variegate. *Milton.*
- To VARY**, *v. n.*
1 To be changeable; to appear in different forms. *Milton.*
2 To be unlike each other. *Collier.*
3 To alter; to become unlike itself. *Pope.*
4 To deviate; to depart. *Locke.*
5 To succeed each other. *Addison.*
6 To disagree; to be at variance. *Davies.*
7 To shift colours. *Pope.*
- VARY**, *s.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration; not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- VASCULAR**, *a.* [from *vasculum*, Lat.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels. *Arbuthnot.*
- VASCULIFEROUS**, *a.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Lat.] Such plants as have, beside the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells. *Quincy.*
- VASE**, *s.* [*vase*, Fr. *vasa*, Lat.]
1 A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use. *Pope.*
2 It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.
- VASSAL**, *s.* [*vassal*, Fr. *vassallo*, Ital.]
1 One who holds by the will of a superiour lord. *Addison.*
2 A subject; a dependant. *Raleigh.*
3 A servant; one who acts by the will of another. *Shakespeare.*
4 A slave; a low wretch. *Shakespeare.*
- VASSALAGE**, *s.* [*vasselage*, Fr.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance. *Dryden.*
- VAST**, *a.* [*vaste*, Fr. *vastus*, Lat.]
1 Large; great. *Clarendon.*
2 Viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious. *Milton.*

VEG

- VAST**, *s.* [*vastum*, Latin.] An empty waste. *Milton.*
- VASTATION**, *s.* [*vastatio*, Lat.] Waste; depopulation. *Decay of Piety.*
- VA'STEL**,* *s.* [from the Sax.] The vessel or bowl in which the Saxons drank healths at their publick entertainments. *Ash.*
- VASTIDITY**, *s.* [*vastitas*, Lat.] Wideness; immensity; a barbarous word. *Shakespeare.*
- VA'STLY**, *ad.* [from *vast*.] Greatly; to a great degree. *South.*
- VA'STNESS**, *s.* [from *vast*.] Immensity; enormous greatness. *Bentley.*
- VA'STY**, *a.* [from *vast*.] Large; enormously great. *Shakespeare.*
- VAT**, *s.* [*vat*, Dutch, *fat*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state. *Philips.*
- VA'TICIDE**, *s.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] A murderer of prophets.
- To VATI'CINATE**, *v. n.* [*raticinor*, Lat.] To prophesy; to practise prediction. *Howel.*
- VA'UDEVIL**, *s.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar; a ballad; a trivial strain.
- VAULT**, *s.* [*voulte*, Fr. *volta*, Ital.]
1 A continued arch. *Burnet.*
2 A cellar. *Shakespeare.*
3 A cave; a cavern. *Sandys.*
4 A repository for the dead. *Shakespeare.*
- To VAULT**, *v. n.* [*vouter*, Fr.]
1 To arch; to shape as a vault. *Shakespeare.*
2 To cover with an arch. *Milton.*
- To VAULT**, *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr.]
1 To leap; to jump. *Addison.*
2 To play the tumbler, or posturemaster.
- VAULT**, *s.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.
- VA'ULTAGE**, *s.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar; not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- VA'ULTED**, *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. *Pope.*
- VA'ULTER**, *s.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.
- VA'ULTY**, *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. a bad word. *Shakespeare.*
- To VAUNT**, *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation. *Spenser.*
- To VAUNT**, *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to boast. *Granville.*
- VAUNT**, *s.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation. *Granville.*
- VAUNT**, *s.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The first part; not used. *Shakespeare.*
- VA'UNTER**, *s.* [*vanteur*, Fr.] Boaster; braggart. *Dryden.*
- VA'UNTFUL**, *a.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boastful; ostentatious. *Spenser.*
- VA'UNTINGLY**, *ad.* [from *vaunting*.] Boastfully; ostentatiously. *Shakespeare.*
- VA'UNTMURE**, *s.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A false wall. *Knowles.*
- VA'VASOUR**, *s.* [*varasseur*, Fr.] One who himself holding of a superiour lord, has others holding under him. *Cumden.*
- VA'WARD**, *s.* [*van* and *ward*.] Forepart. *Shakespeare.*
- VEAL**, *s.* [*veel*, a calf, old Fr.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table. *Gay.*
- VECTA'RIOUS**,* *a.* [*vectarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a carriage. *Ash.*
- VE'CTION**, } *s.* [*rectio*, *rectito*, Lat.] The
VECTITA'TION, } act of carrying, or being carried. *Arbuthnot.*
- VE'CTURE**, *s.* [*vectura*, Lat.] Carriage. *Bacon.*
- To VEER**, *v. n.* [*virer*, Fr.] To turn about. *Roscommon.*
- To VEER**, *v. a.*
1 To let out. *Ben Jonson.*
2 To turn; to change. *Brown.*
- VEGETAB'LITY**, *s.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation. *Brown.*
- VE'GETABLE**, *s.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants. *Watts.*
- VE'GETABLE**, *s.* [*vegetabilis*, Lat.]

VEN

VEN

1 Belonging to a plant. *Prior.*
 2 Having the nature of plants. *Milton.*
TO VE'GETATE, v. n. [*vegeto*, Lat.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation. *Woodward.*
VEGETATION, s. [from *vegeto*, Lat.]
 1 The power of producing the growth of plants. *Woodward.*
 2 The power of growth without sensation. *Hook.*
VE'GETATIVE, s. [*vegetatif*, Fr.]
 1 Having the quality of growing without life. *Raleigh.*
 2 Having the power to produce growth in plants. *Broome.*
VE'GETATIVENESS, s. [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.
VEGETÉ, a. [*vegetus*, Lat.] Vigorous; active; sprightly. *South.*
VE'GETIVE, a. [from *vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants. *Tusser.*
VE'GETIVE, s. A vegetable. *Dryden.*
VE'HEMENCE, } s. [*vehementia*, Lat.]
VE'HEMENCY, }
 1 Violence; force. *Milton.*
 2 Ardour; mental violence; fervour. *Addison.*
VE'HEMENT, a. [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.]
 1 Violent; forcible. *Grew.*
 2 Ardent; eager; fervent. *Milton.*
VE'HEMENTLY, ad. [from *vehement*.]
 1 Forcibly.
 2 Pathetically; urgently. *Tillotson.*
VE'HICLE, s. [*vehiculum*, Lat.]
 1 That in which any thing is carried. *Addison.*
 2 That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable. *Brown.*
 3 That by means of which any thing is conveyed. *L'Estrange.*
TO VEIL, v. n. [*velo*, Lat.] See **VAIL**.
 1 To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. *Boyle.*
 2 To cover; to invest. *Milton.*
 3 To hide; to conceal. *Pope.*
VEIL, s. [*velum*, Lat.]
 1 A cover to conceal the face. *Waller.*
 2 A cover; a disguise. *Dryden.*
VEIN, s. [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Lat.]
 1 The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again toward the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins. *Quincy.*
 2 Hollow; cavity. *Newton.*
 3 Course of metal in the mine. *Swift.*
 4 Tendency or turn of the mind or genius. *Dryden.*
 5 Favourable moment. *Wotton.*
 6 Humour; temper. *Bacon.*
 7 Continued disposition. *Temple.*
 8 Current; continued production. *Swift.*
 9 Strain; quality. *Oldham.*
 10 Streak; variegation: as, the veins of the marble.
VE'INED, } a. [*veineux*, Fr. from *vetn*.]
VE'INY, }
 1 Full of veins.
 2 Streaked; variegated. *Thomson.*
VELLE'ITY, s. [*velleitas*, from *velle*, Lat.] The lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*
TO VE'LLICATE, v. a. [*vellico*, Lat.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation. *Bacon.*
VE'LLICATION, s. [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation. *Watts.*
VE'LLUM, s. [*velin*, Fr.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer. *Wiseman.*
VELO'ACITY, s. [*velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion. *Bentley.*
VE'LVET, s. [*veluto*, Ital. *villus*, Lat.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it. *Locke.*
VE'LVET, a.
 1 Made of velvety. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Soft; delicate. *Young.*
TO VE'LVET, v. n. To paint on velvet. *Peach.*
VE'LURE, s. [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. *Shakesp.*
VE'NAL, a. [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Lat.]
 1 Mercenary; prostitute. *Pope.*
 2 [From *vein*.] Contained in the veins. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY, s. [from *venal*.] Mercenariness, prostitution.
VENA'TICK, a. [*venaticus*, Lat.] Used in hunting.
VENA'TION, s. [*venatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*
TO VEND, v. a. [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale. *Boyle.*
VENDE'E, s. [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is sold. *Ayliffe.*
VE'NDER, s. [*vendeur*, Fr.] A seller. *Grew.*
VE'NDIBLE, a. [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable, marketable. *Carew.*
VE'NDIBLENESS, s. [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.
VE'NDIBLY, ad. In a saleable manner.
VENDITATION, s. [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Lat.] Boastful display. *Ben Jonson.*
VENDITION, s. [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale; act of selling.
TO VENE'ER, v. a. [among cabinet makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work. *Bailey.*
VE'NEFICK,* } a. [from *venenum*, venom, Lat.]
VE'NEFICAL,* } and *facio*, to make.] Venomous; poisonous; bewitching. *Ash.*
VE'NEFICE, s. [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.
VE'NEFICIAL, a. [from *veneficium*, Lat.] Acting by poison; bewitching. *Brown.*
VE'NEFICIOUS,* a. [from *venefice*.] Poisoning; bewitching. *Ash.*
VE'NEFICIOUSLY, ad. [*veneficium*, Lat.] By poison or witchcraft. *Brown.*
VE'NEMOUS, a. [*venin*, Fr.] Poisonous: commonly *venomous*. *Acts.*
TO VE'NENATE, v. a. [*veneno*, Lat.] To poison; to infect with poison. *Woodward.*
VENENATION, s. [from *venenate*.] Poison; venom. *Brown.*
VE'NE'NE, } a. [*veneneux*, Fr.] Poisonous;
VE'NE'NOSE, } venomous. *Harvey.*
VE'NERABLE, a. [*venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence. *Fairfax.*
VE'NERABLY, ad. [from *venerable*.] In a manner that excites reverence. *Addison.*
TO VE'NERATE, v. a. [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe. *Herber.*
VENERATION, s. [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect. *Addison.*
VENERATOR, s. [from *venerate*.] Reverencer. *Hale.*
VE'NE'REAL, a. [*venereus*, Lat.]
 1 Relating to love. *Addison.*
 2 Consisting of copper, called *Venus* by chymists. *Boyle.*
VE'NE'REOUS, a. [from *venery*.] Libidinous; lustful. *Denham.*
VE'NERY, s. [*venerie* from *vener*, Fr.]
 1 The sport of hunting. *Howel.*
 2 The pleasures of the bed. *Grew.*
VE'NESE'CTION, s. [*vena* and *sectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy. *Wiseman.*
VE'NEY, s. [*venez*, Fr.] A bout: a turn at fencing. *Shakespeare.*
TO VENGE, v. a. [*venger*, Fr.] To avenge; to punish. *Shakespeare.*
VE'NGEABLE, a. [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious. *Spenser.*
VE'NGEANCE, s. [*vengeance*, Fr.]
 1 Punishment; penal retribution; avengement. *King Charles.*
 2 It is used in familiar language. To do with a vengeance, is to do with vehemence.
VE'NGEFUL, a. [*vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive. *Prior.*
VE'NGEFULLY,* ad. [from *vengeful*.] Revengefully; vindictively. *Prior.*
VE'NIABLE, } a. [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Lat.]
VE'NIAL, }
 1 Pardonable; excuseable. *Roscommon.*
 2 Permitted; allowed. *Milton.*

VEN

VE'NIALNESS, *s.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.

VE'NISON, *s.* [*venaison*, Fr.] Game; beast of chaste; the flesh of deer. *Shakespeare.*

VE'NOM, *s.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poison. *Dryden.*

To VE'NOM, *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom.

VE'NOMOUS, *a.* [from *venom*.]

- 1 Poisonous. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 Malignant; mischievous. *Addison.*

VE'NOMOUSLY, *ad.* Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS, *s.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT, *s.* [*fente*, Fr.]

- 1 A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out. *Milton.*
- 2 Passage out of secrecy to public notice. *Wotton.*
- 3 The act of opening. *Philips.*
- 4 Emission; passage. *Addison.*
- 5 Discharge; means of discharge. *Mortimer.*
- 6 [*Vente*, Fr.] Sale. *Pope.*

To VENT, *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr. from the noun.]

- 1 To let out at a small aperture. *Denham.*
- 2 To let out; to give way to. *Stephens.*
- 3 To utter; to report. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To emit; to pour out. *Ruleigh.*
- 5 To publish. *Carew.*
- 6 To sell; to let go to sale. *Spenser.*

To VENT, *v. n.* To snuff: as, he *venteth* in the air.

VE'NTAIL, *s.* [from *cantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up.

VENTA'NNA, *s.* [Span.] A window. *Dryden.*

VE'NTER, *s.* [Lat.]

- 1 Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*.
- 2 Womb; mother. *Hale.*

VE'NTHOLE, *s.* [*vent* and *hole*.] A small aperture to let out air; a spiracle; a hole to let out the wind. *Ash.*

VE'NTIDUCT, *s.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the wind. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE, *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.]

- 1 To fan with wind. *Woodward.*
- 2 To winnow; to fan.
- 3 To examine; to discuss. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION, *s.* [*ventilatio*, Lat.]

- 1 The act of fanning; the state of being fanned. *Addison.*
- 2 Vent; utterance: not in use. *Wotton.*
- 3 Refrigeration. *H. rvey.*

VENTILA'TOR, *s.* [from *ventilate*.] An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VE'NTRICLE, *s.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Lat.]

- 1 The stomach. *Hale.*
- 2 Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart. *Donne.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST, *s.* [*ventriloque*, Fr.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VE'NTURE, *s.* [*avanture*, Fr.]

- 1 A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. *Locke.*
- 2 Chance; hap. *Bacon.*
- 3 The thing put to hazard; a stake. *Shakesp.*
- 4 *At a venture.* At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance. *Spenser.*

To VE'NTURE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

- 1 To dare. *Addison.*
- 2 To run hazard. *Dryden.*
- 3 *To venture at.* } To engage in; or make
- 4 *To venture on or upon.* } attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope. *Bacon.*

To VE'NTURE, *v. a.*

- 1 To expose to hazard. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 To put or send on a venture. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER, *s.* He who ventures.

VE'NTURESOME, *a.* [from *venture*.] Bold; daring.

VE'NTURESOMELY, *ad.* In a bold daring manner.

VER

VE'NTUROUS, *a.* [from *venture*.] Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards. *Pope.*

VE'NTUROUSLY, *ad.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS, *s.* [from *venturous*.] Boldness; willingness to hazard. *Boyle.*

VE'NUS' basin,
VENUS' comb,
VENUS' hair,
VE'NUS' looking-glass,
VE'NUS' navel-wort, } *s.* Plants.

VERA'CIOUS, *a.* [*verax*, Lat.] Observant of truth.

VERA'CITY, *s.* [*verax*, Lat.]

- 1 Moral truth; honesty of report.
- 2 Physical truth; consistency of report with facts. *Addison.*

VERB, *s.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. *Clarke.*

VE'RBAL, *a.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.]

- 1 Spoken; not written.
- 2 Oral; uttered by mouth. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 Consisting in mere words. *Glanville.*
- 4 Verbose; full of words. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 Minutely exact in words. *Pope.*
- 6 Literal; having word answering to word. *Denham.*
- 7 (In grammar.) A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA'LITY, *s.* [from *verbal*.] Mere words; bare literal expression. *Brown.*

VE'RBALLY, *ad.* [from *verbal*.]

- 1 In words; orally. *South.*
- 2 Word for word. *Dryden.*

VERBA'TIM, *ad.* Word for word. *Shakesp.*

To VE'RBERATE, *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] To beat; to strike.

VERBERA'TION, *s.* [from *verberate*.] Blows, beating. *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE, *a.* [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Prior.*

VERBO'SITY, *s.* [from *verbose*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Broome.*

VER'DANT, *a.* [*verdoiant*, Fr.] Green. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER, *s.* [*verdier*, Fr.] An officer in the forest.

VE'RDICT, *s.* [*verum dictum*, Lat.]

- 1 The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenser.*
- 2 Declaration; decision; judgment. *South.*

VE'RDIGRISE, *s.* The rust of brass. *Peach.*

VE'RDITURE, *s.* Chalk made green. *Peacham.*

VE'RDURE, *s.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour. *Milton.*

VE'RDUROUS, *a.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered, or decked with green. *Milton.*

VERECU'ND, *a.* [*verecundus*, Lat.] Modest; bashful.

VERGE, *s.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Lat.]

- 1 A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean. *Swift.*
- 2 [From *vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 In law, *verge* is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household. *Cowell.*

To VERGE, *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downward. *Pope.*

VE'RGER, *s.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean. *Farquhar.*

VERI'DICAL, *a.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth.

VERIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*

VE'RIFIER, *s.* [from *verify*.] One who assures a thing to be true.

To VE'RIFY, *v. n.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true. *Hooker.*

VE'RILY, *ad.* [from *very*.]

- 1 In truth; certainly. *Shakespeare.*
- 2 With great confidence. *Swift.*

VERISI'MILAR, *a.* [*verisimilis*, Lat.] Probable; likely. *White.*

VERISI'MILOUS, *a.* bable; likely. *White.*

VER

- VERISIMILITUDE**, } *s.* [*verisimilitudo*, Latin.]
VERISIMILITY, } Probability; likelihood;
 resemblance of truth. *Dryden.*
VE'RITABLE, *a.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agree-
 able to fact. *Brown.*
VE'RITABLY, *ad.* In a true manner.
VE'RITY, *s.* [*verité*, Fr. *veritas*, Lat.]
 1 Truth; consonance to the reality of things. *South.*
 2 A true assertion; a true tenet. *Davies.*
 3 Moral truth; agreement of the words with the
 thoughts.
VE'RJUICE, *s.* [*verjus*, Fr.] Acid liquor ex-
 pressed from crab-apples. *Dryden.*
VERVIGE'LLI, *s.* [Ital.] A paste rolled and
 broken in the form of worms. *Prior.*
VERMI'CLAR, *a.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] Acting
 like a worm; continued from one part to
 another of the same body. *Cheyne.*
To VERMI'CLATE, *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Lat.]
 To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces
 of divers colours. *Bailey.*
VERMICULA'TION, *s.* [from *vermiculate*.] Con-
 tinuation of motion from one part to another.
Hale.
VE'RMICULE, *s.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Lat.] A
 little grub, worm. *Derham.*
VERMI'CULOUS, *a.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of
 grubs; resembling grubs.
VE'RMIFORM, *a.* [*vermis* and *forma*, Lat.] Hav-
 ing the shape of a worm.
VE'RMIFUGE, *s.* [*vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any
 medicine that destroys or expels worms.
VE'RMIL, } *s.* [*vermeil*, *vermilion*, Fr.]
VERMI'LION, }
 1 The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.
 2 Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed
 with mercury. *Peacham.*
 3 Any beautiful red colour. *Spenser.*
To VERMI'LION, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die
 red. *Granville.*
VE'RMIN, *s.* [*vermin*, Fr. *vermis*, Lat.] Any
 noxious animal. Used commonly for small
 creatures. *Taylor.*
To VE'RMINATE, *v. n.* [from *vermin*.] To breed
 vermin.
VERMINA'TION, *s.* [from *verminate*.] Genera-
 tion of vermin. *Derham.*
VE'RMINOUS, *a.* [from *vermin*.] Tending to
 vermin; disposed to breed vermin. *Harvey.*
VERMI'PAROUS, *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.]
 Producing worms. *Brown.*
VERNA'CLAR, *a.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Native;
 of one's own country. *Addison.*
VE'RNAL, *a.* [*vernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the
 spring. *Milton.*
VE'RNANT, *s.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in
 the spring. *Milton.*
VERNI'LITY, *s.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage;
 the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave.
Bailey.
VERSABI'LITY, } *s.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] Aptness
VE'RSABLENESS, } to be turned or wound any
 way.
VE'RSAL, *a.* (a cant word for *universal*.) Total;
 whole. *Hudibras.*
VE'RSATILE, *a.* [*versatilis*, Lat.]
 1 That may be turned round. *Harte.*
 2 Changeable; variable. *Granville.*
 3 Easily applied to a new task.
VE'RSATILENESS, } *s.* [from *versatile*.] The
VERSATI'LITY, } quality of being versatile.
VERSE, *s.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Lat.]
 1 A line consisting of a certain succession of
 sounds, and number of syllables. *Shakespeare.*
 2 [From *verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a
 book. *Burnet.*
 3 Poetry; lays; metrical language. *Prior.*
 4 A piece of poetry. *Pope.*
To VERSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in
 verse; to relate poetically. *Shakespeare.*
To be VERSED, *v. n.* [*versor*, Lat.] To be skilled
 in; to be acquainted with. *Dryden.*
VE'RSEMAN, *s.* [*verse* and *man*.] A poet; a
 writer in verse. *Prior.*
VE'RSICLE, *s.* [*versiculus*, Lat.] A little verse.

VES

- VERSIFICA'TION**, *s.* [*versification*, Fr. from
versify.] The art or practice of making verses.
Granville.
VERSIFICA'TOR, } *s.* [*versificateur*, Fr. *versifi-*
VERSI'FIER, } *cator*, Lat.] A versifier; a
 maker of verses, with or without the spirit of
 poetry. *Watts.*
To VE'RSIFY, *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr. *versificor*, Lat.]
 To make verses. *Dryden.*
To VE'RSIFY, *v. a.* To relate in verse. *Dan.*
VE'RSION, *s.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Lat.]
 1 Change; transformation. *Bacon.*
 2 Change of direction. *Bacon.*
 3 Translation. *Dryden.*
 4 The act of translating.
VERT, *s.* [*vert*, Fr.] Every thing that grows, and
 bears a green leaf within the forest, that may
 cover and hide a deer. *Cowell.*
VE'RTEBRAL, *a.* [*vertebra*, Lat.] Relating to
 the joints of the spine. *Ray.*
VE'RTEBRE, *s.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Lat.] A
 joint of the back. *Ray.*
VE'RTTEX, *s.* [Lat.]
 1 Zenith; the point overhead. *Cresch.*
 2 The top of a hill; the top of any thing.
Derham.
VE'RTICAL, *a.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex*.]
 1 Placed in the zenith. *Thomson.*
 2 Placed in a direction perpendicular to the
 horizon. *Cheyne.*
VERTICA'LITY, *s.* [from *vertical*.] The state of
 being in the zenith. *Brown.*
VE'RTICALLY, *ad.* [from *vertical*.] In the
 zenith. *Brown.*
VERTICI'LLATE, *a.* *Verticillate* plants are such
 as have their flowers intermixed with small
 leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the
 joints of a stalk. *Quincy.*
VERTI'CITY, *s.* [from *vertex*.] The power of
 turning; circumvolution; rotation. *Granville.*
VERTI'GINOUS, *a.* [*vertiginosus*, Lat.]
 1 Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley.*
 2 Giddy. *Woodward.*
VE'RTIGO, *s.* [Lat.] A giddiness; a sense of
 turning in the head. *Arbutnot.*
VE'RVAIN, } *s.* [*verbena*, Lat.] A plant. *Dray.*
VE'RVINE, }
VE'RVAIN mallow, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
VE'ERVELES, *s.* [*vervele*, Fr.] Labels tied to a
 hawk. *Ainsworth.*
VE'RY, *a.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, Fr.]
 1 True; real. *Dryden.*
 2 Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an
 eminent degree: a *very* villain. *Davies.*
 3 To note things emphatically, or eminently:
 the *very* bottom. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Same: the *very* man. *Sprat.*
VE'RY, *ad.* In a great degree; in an eminent
 degree. *Addison.*
To VE'SICATE, *v. a.* [*vesica*, Lat.] To blister.
Wiseman.
VESICA'TION, *s.* [from *vesicate*.] Blistering;
 separation of the cuticle. *Wiseman.*
VESI'CATORY, *s.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Lat.]
 A blistering application.
VE'SICLE, *s.* [*vesicula*, Latin.] A small cuticle
 filled or inflated. *Ray.*
VESI'CLAR, *a.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of
 small interstices. *Cheyne.*
VE'SPER, *s.* [Latin.] The evening star; the
 evening. *Shakespeare.*
VE'SPERS, *s.* [without the singular, from *respe-*
rus, Lat.] The evening service of the Romish
 church.
VE'SPERTINE, *a.* [*vespertinus*, Lat.] Happening
 or coming in the evening.
VE'SSEL, *s.* [*vasselle*, Fr.]
 1 Any thing in which liquids, or other things,
 are put. *Burnet.*
 2 The containing parts of an animal body.
Arbutnot.
 3 Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried
 on water. *Raleigh.*
 4 Any capacity; any thing containing. *Milton.*
To VE'SSEL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into
 a vessel; to barrel. *Bacon.*

VIC

- VE'SSETS**, *s.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*
- VE'SSICNON**, *s.* (Among horsemen.) A windgall.
- VEST**, *s.* [*vestis*, Lat.] An outer garment. *Smith.*
- To VEST**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To dress; to deck; to enrobe. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To dress in a long garment. *Milton.*
 - 3 To make possessor of; to invest with. *Prior.*
 - 4 To place in possession. *Clarendon.*
- VE'STAL**, *s.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] A virgin consecrated to Vesta; a pure virgin. *Pope.*
- VE'STAL**, *a.* Denoting pure virginity. *Shakesp.*
- VE'STIBULE**, *s.* [*vestibulum*, Lat.] The porch or first entrance of a house.
- VE'STIGE**, *s.* [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing. *Harvey.*
- VE'STMENT**, *s.* [*vestimentum*, Lat.] Garment; part of dress. *Waller.*
- VE'STRY**, *s.* [*vestiarium*, Lat.]
- 1 A room appendant to the church in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are repositied. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry. *Clarendon.*
- VE'STURE**, *s.* [*vesture*, old Fr.]
- 1 Garment; robe. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Dress; habit; external form. *Bentley.*
- VETCH**, *s.* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower. *Dryden.*
- VE'TCHY**, *a.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches. *Spenser.*
- VE'TERAN**, *s.* [*veteranus*, Lat.] An old soldier; a man long practised. *Addison.*
- VE'TERAN**, *a.* Long practised in war; long experienced. *Bacon.*
- VETÉRINA'RIAN**, *s.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle. *Brown.*
- VETERINA'RY**, ** a.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the diseases of cattle. *Robinson.*
- To VEX**, *v. a.* [*vero*, Lat.]
- 1 To plague; to torment; to harass. *Prior.*
 - 2 To disturb; to disquiet. *Pope.*
 - 3 To trouble with slight provocations.
- To VEX**, *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenter; to be uneasy. *Chapman.*
- VE'XATION**, *s.* [from *vex*.]
- 1 The act of troubling. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow. *Temple.*
 - 3 The cause of trouble or uneasiness. *Shakesp.*
 - 4 An act of harassing by law. *Bacon.*
 - 5 A slight teasing trouble.
- VE'XATIOUS**, *a.* [from *vexation*.]
- 1 Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble. *South.*
 - 2 Full of trouble, or uneasiness. *Digby.*
 - 3 Teasing; slightly troublesome.
- VE'XATIOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomely; uneasily.
- VE'XATIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomeness; uneasiness.
- VE'XER**, *s.* [from *vex*.] He who vexes.
- VI'AL**, *s.* [*φιάλη*.] A small bottle. *Addison.*
- To VI'AL**, *v. a.* To enclose in a vial. *Milton.*
- VI'AND**, *s.* [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dressed. *Shakespeare.*
- VI'ATICUM**, *s.* [Lat.]
- 1 Provision for a journey.
 - 2 The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.
- To VI'BRATE**, *v. a.* [*vibro*, Lat.]
- 1 To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.
 - 2 To make to quiver. *Holder.*
- To VI'BRATE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To play up and down, or to and fro. *Boyle.*
 - 2 To quiver. *Pope.*
- VIBRA'TION**, *s.* [*vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving, or state of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering. *Newton.*
- VI'CAR**, *s.* [*vicarius*, Lat.]
- 1 The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. *Swift.*
 - 2 One who performs the functions of another, a substitute. *Ayliffe.*

VIC

- VI'CARAGE**, *s.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar. *Swift.*
- VICA'RIOUS**, *a.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another. *Norris.*
- VI'CARSHIP**, *s.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.
- VICE**, *s.* [*vitium*, Lat.]
- 1 The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life. *Law.*
 - 2 A fault; an offence. *Milton.*
 - 3 The fool, or punchinello of old shows. *Shak.*
 - 4 [From *vijs*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen. *Arbuthnot.*
 - 5 Gripe; grasp. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 [From *vice*, Lat.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command: as, a *viceroi*, *vicechancellor*.
- To VICE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw by a kind of violence. *Shakespeare.*
- VICEA'DMIRAL**, *s.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]
- 1 The second commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*
 - 2 A naval officer of the second rank.
- VICEA'DMIRALTY**, *s.* [from *viceadmiral*.] The office of a viceadmiral. *Carew.*
- VI'CEAGENT**, *s.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*
- VICECHA'MBERLAIN**, ** s.* [*vice*, Lat. *chambre*, Fr.] A great officer under the lord chamberlain. *Ash.*
- VICECHA'NCELLOR**, *s.* [*vicecancellarius*, Lat.] The second magistrate of the universities.
- VI'CED**, *a.* [from *vice*.] Vitious; corrupt; not used. *Shakespeare.*
- VICEGE'RENCY**, *s.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenant; deputed power. *South.*
- VICEGE'RENT**, *s.* [*vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour. *Sprat.*
- VICEGE'RENT**, *a.* [*vicegerens*, Lat.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution. *Mil.*
- VI'CENARY**, *a.* [*vicenarius*, Lat.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*
- VI'CEROY**, *s.* [*viceroi*, Fr.] He who governs in place of a king with regal authority. *Swift.*
- VI'CEROYALTY**, *s.* [from *viceroi*.] Dignity of a viceroi. *Addison.*
- VI'CETY**, *s.* Nicety; exactness. *Ben Jonson.*
- VI'CE VE'RSA**, ** ad.* [*vice* and *verto*, Lat.] On the contrary; with inversion. *Ash.*
- VI'CINAGE**, *s.* [*vicinia*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.
- VICI'NAL**, *a.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near; neighbour.
- VICI'NE**, *ing.* *Glanville.*
- VICI'NITY**, *s.* [*vicinus*, Lat.]
- 1 Nearness; state of being near. *Hale.*
 - 2 Neighbourhood. *Rogers.*
- VI'CIOUS**, *a.* [from *vice*.] See **VITIOUS**. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue. *Milton.*
- VICI'SSITUDE**, *s.* [*vicissitudo*, Lat.]
- 1 Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession. *Newton.*
 - 2 Revolution; change. *Atterbury.*
- VI'CTIM**, *s.* [*victima*, Lat.]
- 1 A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice. *Den.*
 - 2 Something destroyed. *Prior.*
- VI'CTOR**, *s.* [*victor*, Latin.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Sidney.*
- VICTO'RIOUS**, *a.* [*victorieux*, Fr.]
- 1 Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest. *Milton.*
 - 2 Producing conquest. *Pope.*
 - 3 Betokening conquest. *Shakespeare.*
- VICTO'RIOUSLY**, *ad.* With conquest; successfully; triumphantly. *Hammond.*
- VICTO'RIOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *victorious*.] The state or quality of being victorious.
- VI'CTORY**, *s.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph. *Taylor.*
- VI'CTRESS**, *s.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- VI'CTUAL**, *s.* [*victuailles*, Fr.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat. *Shakespeare.*

VIL

To VI'CTUAL, v. a. [from the noun.] To store with provision for food. *Shakespeare.*
VI'CTUALLER, s. [from victuals.]
 1 One who provides victuals. *Hayward.*
 2 One who keeps a house of entertainment.
VIDE'LICET, ad. [Lat.] To wit; that is: generally written viz.
To VIÊ, v. a. To show or practise in competition. *L'Estrange.*
To VIE, v. n. To contest; to contend. *Swift.*
To VIEW, v. a. [veu, Fr.]
 1 To survey; to look on by way of examination. *Prior.*
 2 To see; to perceive by the eye. *Milton.*
VIEW, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Prospect. *Wotton.*
 2 Sight; power of beholding. *Locke.*
 3 Intellectual sight; mental ken. *Milton.*
 4 Act of seeing. *Denham.*
 5 Sight; eye. *Locke.*
 6 Survey; examination by the eye. *Dryden.*
 7 Intellectual survey. *Locke.*
 8 Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight. *Dryden.*
 9 Appearance; show. *Waller.*
 10 Display; exhibition to the sight or mind. *Loc.*
 11 Prospect of interest. *Locke.*
 12 Intention; design. *Arbutnot.*
VIEWER, s. [from view.] One who views.
VIEWLESS, a. [from view.] Unseen; not discernible by the sight. *Pope.*
VIGESIMA'TION, s. [vigésimus, Lat.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bai.*
VI'GIL, s. [vigilia, Lat.]
 1 Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest. *Pope.*
 2 A fast kept before a holiday. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Service used on the night before a holiday. *Stillingfleet.*
 4 Watch: forbearance of sleep. *Waller.*
VI'GILANCE, } s. [vigilance, French; vigilantia,
VI'GILANCY } Lat.]
 1 Forbearance of sleep. *Broome.*
 2 Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care. *Wotton.*
 3 Guard; watch. *Milton.*
VI'GILANT, a. [vigilans, Lat.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive. *Hooker.*
VI'GILANTLY, ad. Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly. *Hayward.*
VIGOROUS, a. [vigor, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life. *Atter.*
VIGOROUSLY, ad. With force; forcibly; without weakness. *South.*
VIGOROUSNESS, s. [from vigour.] Force; strength. *Taylor.*
VI'GOUR, s. [vigor, Lat.]
 1 Force; strength. *Milton.*
 2 Mental force; intellectual ability. *Blackmore.*
 3 Energy; efficacy.
VILE, a. [vil, Fr. vilis, Lat.]
 1 Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Morally impure; wicked. *Milton.*
VI'LED, a. [from vile; whence revile.] Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory. *Hayward.*
VI'LELY, ad. [from vile.] Basely; meanly; shamefully. *Shakespeare.*
VI'LENESS, s. [from vile.]
 1 Baseness; meanness; despicableness; worthlessness. *Drayton.*
 2 Moral or intellectual baseness. *Prior.*
VILIFI'ER, s. One that vilifies.
To VI'LI'FY, v. a. [from vile.]
 1 To debase; to degrade. *Milton.*
 2 To defame; to make contemptible. *Addison.*
VILL, s. [ville, Fr. villa, Lat.] A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale.*
VI'LLA, s. [villa, Lat.] A country seat. *Pope.*
VI'LLAGE, s. [village, Fr.] A small collection of houses, less than a town. *Pope.*
VI'LLAGER, s. [from village.] An inhabitant of a village. *Locke.*
VI'LLAGERY, s. [from village.] District of villages. *Shakespeare.*
VI'LLAIN, s. [vilain, Fr. villanus, low Lat.]

VIO

1 One who held by a base tenure. *Darles.*
 2 A wicked wretch. *Clarendon.*
VI'LLANAGE, s. [from villain.]
 1 The state of a villain; base servitude. *Darles.*
 2 Baseness; infamy. *Dryden.*
To VI'LLANIZE, v. a. [from villain.] To debase; to degrade; to defame. *Bentley.*
VI'LLANOUS, a. [from villain.]
 1 Base; vile; wicked. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Sorry; worthless.
VI'LLANOUSLY, ad. [from villanous.] Wickedly; basely. *Knolles.*
VI'LLANOUSNESS, s. [from villanous.] Baseness; wickedness.
VI'LLANY, s. [from villain.]
 1 Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness. *Shakespeare.*
 2 A wicked action; a crime. *Dryden.*
VILLA'TICK, a. [villaticus, Lat.] Belonging to villages. *Milton.*
VI'LLA, s. [Lat.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag, with which some trees do abound. *Quincy.*
VI'LLOUS, a. [villosus, Lat.] Shaggy; rough; furry. *Arbutnot.*
VI'MINAL, } a. [vimineus, Latin.] Made of
VIM'NEOUS, } twigs. *Prior.*
VINA'CEOUS,* a. [vinacea, Lat.] Belonging to a vine; having taste, or likeness to wine. *Ash.*
VI'NCIBLE, a. [vinco, Lat.] Conquerable; superable. *Norris.*
VI'NCIBLENESS, s. [from vincible.] Liableness to be overcome.
VI'NCTURE, s. [vinctura, Lat.] A binding.
VINDE'MIAL, a. [vindemia, Lat.] Belonging to a vintage.
To VINDE'MIATE, v. n. [vindemia, Lat.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*
VINDEMIAT'ION, s. [vindemia, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*
To VI'NDICATE, v. a. [vindico, Lat.]
 1 To justify; to maintain. *Watts.*
 2 To revenge; to avenge. *Pearson.*
 3 To assert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryden.*
 4 To clear; to protect from censure. *Milton.*
VINDICA'TION, s. [vindication, Fr. from vindicate.] Defence; assertion; justification. *Broo.*
VINDI'CATIVE, a. [from vindicate.] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Sprat.*
VINDICA'TOR, s. [from vindicate.] One who vindicates; an assertor. *Dryden.*
VI'NDICATORY, a. [from vindicator.]
 1 Punitory; performing the office of vengeance. *Bramhall.*
 2 Defensory; justificatory.
VINDI'CTIVE, a. [vindicta, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful. *Dryden.*
VINDI'CTIVELY,* ad. [from vindictive.] Revengefully. *Ash.*
VINE, s. [vinea, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape. *Pope.*
VINEFRETTER, s. [vine and fret.] A worm that eats vine leaves.
VI'NEGAR, s. [vinaigre, Fr.]
 1 Wine grown sour; eager wine. *Bacon.*
 2 Any thing really or metaphorically sour. *Shak.*
VI'NEYARD, s. [wingard, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines. *Shakespeare.*
VI'NNEWED, or *Finney*, a. Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*
VI'NOUS, a. [vinum, Lat.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine. *Philips.*
VI'NTAGE, s. [vinage, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Bacon.*
VI'NTAGER, s. [from vintage.] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainsworth.*
VI'NTNER, s. [vinum, Lat.] One who sells wine. *Hovel.*
VI'NTRY, s. The place where wine is sold. *Ain.*
VI'OL, s. [violle, Fr. viola, Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick. *Milton.*
VI'OLABLE, a. [violabilis, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.
VIOLA'CEOUS, a. [viola, Latin.] Resembling violets.

VIR

- To VI'OLATE, v. a.** [*violo*, Lat.]
 1 To injure; to hurt. *Pope.*
 2 To infringe; to break any thing venerable. *Hooker.*
 3 To injure by irreverence. *Brown.*
 4 To ravish; to deflour. *Prior.*
- VIOLA'TION, s.** [*violatio*, Lat.]
 1 Infringement of injury of something sacred or venerable. *Addison.*
 2 Rape; the act of deflouring. *Shakespeare.*
- VIOLA'TOR, s.** [*violator*, Lat.]
 1 One who injures or infringes something sacred. *South.*
 2 A ravisher. *Shakespeare.*
- VI'OLENCE, s.** [*violentia*, Lat.]
 1 Force; strength applied to any purpose. *Mil.*
 2 An attack; an assault; a murder. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Outrage; unjust force. *Milton.*
 4 Eagerness; vehemence. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Injury; infringement. *Burnet.*
 6 Forcible defloration.
- VI'OLENT, a.** [*violentus*, Lat.]
 1 Forcible; acting with strength. *Milton.*
 2 Produced, or continued by force. *Burnet.*
 3 Not natural, but brought by force. *Milton.*
 4 Assailant; acting by force. *Milton.*
 5 Unseasonably vehement. *Hooker.*
 6 Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton.*
- VI'OLENTLY, ad.** [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently. *Taylor.*
- VI'OLET, s.** [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.] A flower. *Locke.*
- VI'OLIN, s.** [*violon*, Fr. from *viol*.] A fiddle; a stringed instrument of musick. *Sandys.*
- VI'OLIST, s.** [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.
- VIOLONCE'LLO, s.** [Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick.
- VI'PER, s.** [*vipera*, Lat.]
 1 A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of which many are poisonous. *Sandys.*
 2 Any thing mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
- VI'PERINE, a.** [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.
- VI'PEROUS, a.** [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper*.] Having the qualities of a viper. *Daniel.*
- VI'PER's bugloss, s.** [*echium*, Lat.] A plant.
- VI'PER's grass, s.** [*scorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.
- VIRA'GO, s.** [Lat.]
 1 A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man. *Peacham.*
 2 It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent turbulent woman.
- VI'RELAY, s.** [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses, with stops. *Dryden.*
- VI'RENT, a.** [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded. *Brown.*
- VIRGE, s.** [*virga*, Lat. better *verge*, from *verge*, Fr.] A dean's mace. *Swift.*
- VIRGIN, s.** [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.]
 1 A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. *Genesis.*
 2 A woman not a mother. *Milton.*
 3 Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure. *Derham.*
 4 The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August. *Milton.*
- VIRGIN, a.** Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly. *Cowley.*
- To VIRGIN, v. n.** (a cant word.) To play the virgin. *Shakespeare.*
- VIRGINAL, a.** [from *virgin*.] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin. *Hammond.*
- To VIRGINAL, v. n.** To pat; to strike as on the virginal: a cant word. *Shakespeare.*
- VIRGINAL, s.** [more usually *virginals*.] A musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies. *Bacon.*
- VIRGI'NITY, s.** [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man. *Taylor.*
- VI'RILE, a.** [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.
- VIRI'LITY, s.** [*virilitas*, Lat.]
 1 Manhood character of man. *Rambler.*
 2 Power of procreation. *Brown.*

VIS

- VIRMI'LION, s.** [properly *vermilion*.] A red colour. *Roscommon.*
- VI'ROSE,* a.** [from *vir*, Lat. a man.] Desirous of a husband; manly; robust. *Ash.*
- VI'RTUAL, a.** [*virtuel*, Fr. from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part. *Stillingfleet.*
- VIRTUA'LITY, s.** [from *virtual*.] Efficacy. *Bro.*
- VI'RTUALLY, ad.** [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not materially. *Hammond.*
- To VI'RTUATE, v. a.** [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious: not used. *Harvey.*
- VI'RTUE, s.** [*virtus*, Lat.]
 1 Moral goodness: opposed to vice. *Pope.*
 2 A particular moral excellence. *Addison.*
 3 Medicinal quality. *Bacon.*
 4 Medicinal efficacy. *Addison.*
 5 Efficacy; power. *Atterbury.*
 6 Acting power. *Mark.*
 7 Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action. *Davies.*
 8 Bravery; valour. *Raleigh.*
 9 Excellence; that which gives excellence. *Ben Jonson.*
 10 One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Tickel.*
- VI'RTUELESS, a.** [from *virtue*.]
 1 Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.
 2 Not having efficacy; without operating qualities. *Hakewill.*
- VIRTUO'SO, s. pl.** *Virtuosi*. [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. *Dryden.*
- VIR'TUOUS, a.** [from *virtue*.]
 1 Morally good. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Done in consequence of moral goodness. *Dry.*
 4 Efficacious; powerful. *Milton.*
 5 Having wonderful or eminent properties. *Spenser.*
 6 Having medicinal qualities. *Bacon.*
- VIR'TUOUSLY, ad.** [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner. *Denham.*
- VIR'TUOUSNESS, s.** [from *virtuous*.] The state or character of being virtuous. *Spenser.*
- VI'RULENCE, } s.** [from *virulent*.] Mental poi-
- VI'RULENCY, } son; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness. *Swift.***
- VI'RULENT, a.** [*virulentus*, Lat.]
 1 Poisonous; venomous.
 2 Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.
- VI'RULENTLY, ad.** [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; bitterness.
- VI'SAGE, s.** [*visage*, Fr.] Face; countenance; look. *Waller.*
- To VI'SCERATE, v. a.** [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exenterate.
- VISCERA'TION,* s.** [*viscera*, Lat.] The act of embowelling. *Ash.*
- VI'SCID, a.** [*viscidus*, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.
- VISCI'DITY, s.** [from *viscid*.]
 1 Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*
- VISCO'SITY, s.** [*viscosité*, Fr.]
 1 Glutinousness; tenacity. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 A glutinous substance. *Brown.*
- VI'SCOUNT, s.** [*vicecomes*, Lat.] Viscount signifies as much as sheriff. Viscount also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl. *Cowell.*
- VI'SCOUNTESS, s.** The lady of a viscount.
- VI'SCOUS, a.** [*viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious. *Bacon.*
- VISI'BLITY, s.** [*visibilité*, Fr. from *visible*.]
 1 The state or quality of being perceptible to the eye. *Boyle.*
 2 State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness. *Rogers.*
- VI'SIBLE, s.** Perceptibility by the eye. *Bacon.*
- VI'SIBLE, a.** [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.]
 1 Perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*
 2 Discovered to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Apparent; open; conspicuous. *Clarendon.*
- VI'SIBLENESS, s.** [from *visible*.] State or quality of being visible.

VIT

VISIBLY, *ad.* [from *visible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*
VISION, *s.* [*vision*, *Fr.* *visio*, *Lat.*]
 1 Sight; the faculty of seeing. *Newton.*
 2 The act of seeing. *Hammond.*
 3 A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom. *Milton.*
 4 A dream; something shown in a dream. *Loc.*
VISIONARY, *a.* [*visionnaire*, *Fr.*]
 1 Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. *Pope.*
 2 Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only. *Swift.*
VISIONARY, *s.* [*visionnaire*, *Fr.*] One whose imagination is disturbed. *Turner.*
To VISIT, *v. a.* [*visiter*, *Fr.* *visito*, *Lat.*]
 1 To go to see. *Pope.*
 2 To send good or evil judicially. *Isaiah.*
 3 To salute with a present. *Judges.*
 4 To come to a survey, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe.*
To VISIT, *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other. *Law.*
VISIT, *s.* [*visite*, *Fr.* from the verb.] The act of going to see another. *Watts.*
VISITABLE, *a.* [from *visit*.] Liable to be visited. *Ayliffe.*
VISITANT, *s.* [from *visit*.] One who goes to see another. *South.*
VISITATION, *s.* [*visito*, *Lat.*]
 1 The act of visiting. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Objects of visits. *Milton.*
 3 Judicial visit or perambulation. *Ayliffe.*
 4 Judicial evil sent by God. *Taylor.*
 5 Communication of divine love. *Hooker.*
VISITATORIAL, *a.* [from *visitor*.] Belonging to a judicial visitor. *Ayliffe.*
VISITER, *s.* [from *visit*.]
 1 One who comes to see another. *Swift.*
 2 An occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society. *Garth.*
VISIVE, *a.* [*visif*, *Fr.*] Formed in the act of seeing. *Broome.*
VISNOMY, *s.* [corrupted from *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance; not in use. *Spenser.*
VISOR, *s.* [*visus*, *Lat.* *visiere*, *Fr.*] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. *Shakespeare.*
VISORED, *a.* [from *visor*.] Masked. *Milton.*
VISTA, *s.* [*Ital.*] View; prospect through an avenue. *Addison.*
VISUAL, *a.* [*visuel*, *Fr.*] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight. *Milton.*
VITAL, *a.* [*vitalis*, *Lat.*]
 1 Contributing to life; necessary to life.
 2 Relating to life. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Containing life. *Milton.*
 4 Being the seat of life. *Pope.*
 5 So disposed as to live. *Brown.*
 6 Essential; chiefly necessary. *Corbet.*
VITALITY, *s.* [from *vital*.] Power of subsisting in life. *Raleigh.*
VITALLY, *ad.* [from *vital*.] In such a manner as to give life. *Bentley.*
VITALS, *s.* [without the singular.] Parts essential to life. *Philips.*
VITELLARY, *s.* [*vitellus*, *Lat.*] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white. *Brown.*
VITELLINE, *a.* [*vitellus*, *Lat.*] Consisting of yolk; belonging to the yolk; like the yolk of an egg. *Ash.*
To VITIATE, *v. a.* [*vitio*, *Lat.*] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure. *Evelyn.*
VITIATION, *s.* [from *vitiat*.] Depravation; corruption. *Harvey.*
To VITILITIGATE, *v. n.* [*vitiosus* and *litigo*, *L.*] To contend in law cavillously.
VITILITIGATION, *s.* [from *vitiligitate*.] Contention; cavillation. *Hudibras.*
VITIOSITY, *s.* [*vitiosus*, *Lat.*] Depravity; corruption. *South.*
VITIOUS, *a.* [*vitiosus*, *Lat.*]
 1 Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. *Mil.*
 2 Corrupt; having physical ill qualities. *B. Jon.*

VIZ

VITIOUSLY, *ad.* Not virtuously; corruptly.
VITIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *vitious*.] Corruptness; state of being vitious. *South.*
VITREAL, *a.* [*vitreus*, *Lat.*] Consisting of
VITREAN, *a.* } glass; like glass. *Ash.*
VITREOUS, *a.* [*vitreus*, *Lat.*] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass. *Ray.*
VITREOUSNESS, *s.* [from *vitreous*.] Resemblance of glass.
VITRIFICABLE, *a.* [from *vitricate*.] Convertible into glass.
To VITRIFICATE, *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, *Lat.*] To change into glass. *Bacon.*
VITRIFICATION, *s.* [*vitrication*, *Fr.* from *vitricate*.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass. *Boyle.*
To VITRIFY, *v. a.* [*vitriser*, *Fr.*] To change into glass. *Bacon.*
To VITRIFY, *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass. *Arbutnot.*
VITRIOL, *s.* [*vitriolum*, *Lat.*] *Vitriol* is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*
VITRIOLATE, *a.* [*vitriolé*, *Fr.* from *vitricate*.]
VITRIOLATED, *a.* [*vitriolé*, *Fr.* from *vitricate*.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol. *Boyle.*
VITRIOLICK, *a.* [*vitriolique*, *Fr.* from *vitricate*.]
VITRIOLOUS, *a.* [*vitriolique*, *Fr.* from *vitricate*.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Floyer.*
VITULINE, *a.* [*vitulinus*, *Lat.*] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*
VITUPERABLE, *a.* [*vituperabilis*, *Lat.*] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth.*
To VITUPERATE, *v. a.* [*vituperer*, *Fr.* *vitupero*, *Lat.*] To blame; to censure.
VITUPERATION, *s.* [*vituperatio*, *Lat.*] Blame; censure. *Ayliffe.*
VIVACIOUS, *a.* [*vivax*, *Lat.*]
 1 Longlived. *Bentley.*
 2 Sprightly; gay; active; lively.
VIVACIOUSNESS, *s.* [*vivacité*, *Fr.* from *viva*.]
VIVACITY, *s.* [*vivacité*, *Fr.* from *viva*.]
 1 Liveliness; sprightliness. *Boyle.*
 2 Longevity; length of life. *Brown.*
VIVARY, *s.* [*vivarium*, *Lat.*] A warren.
VIVA VOICE, *a.* [*viva* and *vox*, *Lat.*] By word of mouth. *Ash.*
VIVE, *a.* [*vif*, *Fr.* *vivus*, *Lat.*] Lively; forcible, pressing. *Bacon.*
VIVENCY, *s.* [*vivo*, *Lat.*] Manner of supporting or continuing life. *Brown.*
VIVES, *s.* A distemper among horses, much like the strangles. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
VIVID, *a.* [*vividus*, *Lat.*]
 1 Lively; quick; striking. *Pope.*
 2 Sprightly; active. *Watts.*
VIVIDLY, *ad.* [from *vivid*.] With life; with quickness; with strength. *Boyle.*
VIVIDNESS, *s.* [from *vivid*.] Life; vigour; quickness.
VIVIFICAL, *a.* [*vivificus*, *Lat.*] Giving life. *Bai.*
To VIVIFICATE, *v. n.* [*vivifico*, *Lat.*]
 1 To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.
 2 To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties.
VIVIFICATION, *s.* [from *vivificate*.] The act of giving life. *Bacon.*
VIVIFICATIVE, *a.* [from *vivificate*.] Making alive; animating. *Ash.*
VIVIFICK, *a.* [*vivificus*, *Lat.*] Giving life; making alive. *Ray.*
To VIVIFY, *v. a.* [*vivifier*, *Fr.* *vivus* and *facio*, *Lat.*] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life. *Bacon.*
VIVIPAROUS, *a.* [*vivus* and *pario*, *Lat.*] Bringing the young alive; opposed to *oviparous*. *Ray.*
VIXEN, *s.* *Vixen* is the name of a she-fox; and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she-fox. *Shakespeare.*
To VPXEN, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rave; to bawl; to scold. *Ash.*
VIZ, *ad.* [*videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. *Hudibras.*
VIZARD, *s.* [*visiere*, *Fr.*] A mask used for disguise; a visor. *Boscommon.*

VOL

To VI'ZARD, v. a. [from the noun.] To mask. *Shakespeare.*
VI'ZIER, s. [properly *Wazir*.] The prime minister of the Turkish empire. *Knolles.*
VOCA'BULARY, s. [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book. *Brown.*
VO'CAL, a. [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.]
 1 Having a voice. *Crashaw.*
 2 Uttered or modulated by the voice. *Hooker.*
VOCA'LITY, s. [*vocalitas*, Lat.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*
To VO'CALIZE, v. a. [from *vocal*.] To form into voice. *Holder.*
VO'CALLY, ad. [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately. *Hale.*
VOCA'TION, s. [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.]
 1 Calling by the will of God. *Hooker.*
 2 Summons. *Dryden.*
 3 Trade; employment; calling. *Sidney.*
VO'CATIVE, a. [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.
VOCIFERA'TION, s. [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry. *Arbuthnot.*
VOCIFEROUS, a. [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy. *Pope.*
VOGUE, s. [*vogue*, Fr.] Fashion; mode; popular reception. *Roscommon.*
VOICE, s. [*voix*, Fr. *vox*, *vocis*, Lat.]
 1 Sound emitted by the mouth. *Chapman.*
 2 Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth. *Bacon.*
 3 Any sound made by breath. *Addison.*
 4 Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed. *Knolles.*
 5 Language; words; expression. *Fell.*
To VOICE, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To rumour; to report: not used. *Bacon.*
 2 To vote: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
To VOICE, v. n. To clamour; to make outcries: obsolete. *South.*
VOI'CED, a. [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice. *Denham.*
VOID, a. [*vide*, Fr.]
 1 Empty; vacant. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Swift.*
 3 Unsupplied; unoccupied. *Camden.*
 4 Wanting; unfurnished; empty. *Whitgift.*
 5 Unsubstantial; unreal. *Pope.*
VOID, s. [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope.*
To VOID, v. a. [from the adjective; *vuider*, Fr.]
 1 To quit; to leave empty. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To emit; to pour out. *Wilkins.*
 3 To emit as excrement. *Bacon.*
 4 To vacate; to nullify; to annul. *Clarendon.*
To VOID, v. n.
 1 To be emitted. *Wiseman.*
 2 To receive what is emitted. *Shakespeare.*
VOI'DABLE, a. [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled. *Ayliffe.*
VOI'DANCE, s. [from *void*.]
 1 The act of emptying.
 2 Ejection from a benefice.
VOI'DER, s. [from *void*.] A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleaveland.*
VOI'DNESS, s. [from *void*.]
 1 Emptiness; vacuity.
 2 Nullity; inefficacy.
 3 Want of substantiality. *Hakewill.*
VO'ITURE, s. [Fr.] Carriage. *Arbuthnot.*
VO'LANT, a. [*volans*, Lat. *volant*, Fr.]
 1 Flying; passing through the air. *Wilkins.*
 2 Nimble; active. *Philips.*
VO'LATILE, a. [*volatilis*, Lat.]
 1 Flying; passing through the air. *Bacon.*
 2 [From *volatile*, Fr.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation. *Milton.*
 3 Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy. *Swift.*
VO'LATILE, s. [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal. *Brown.*
VO'LATILENESS, } s. [*volatilité*, Fr. from *volatilité*, }
VO'LATILITY, } s. } *ilic.* }

VOL

1 The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. *Bacon.*
 2 Mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness.
VOLATILIZA'TION, s. [from *volatilize*.] The act of making volatile. *Boyle.*
VO'LATILIZE, v. a. [*volatiliser*, Fr.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree. *Newton.*
VOLCA'NO, s. [Ital. from *Vulcan*.] A burning mountain. *Bentley.*
VOLE, s. [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks. *Swift.*
VO'LERY, s. [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds. *Loc.*
VOLITA'TION, s. [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying. *Brown.*
VOLI'TION, s. [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted. *Locke.*
VO'LITIVE, a. Having the power to will. *Hale.*
VO'LLY, s. [*volée*, Fr.]
 1 A flight of shot. *Raleigh.*
 2 A burst; an emission of many at once. *Shak.*
To VO'LLY, v. n. To throw out. *Shakespeare.*
VO'LLIED, a. [from *volley*.] Disploded; discharged with a volley. *Philips.*
VOLT, s. [*rolte*, Fr.] A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going side-wise round a centre.
VOLUBI'LITY, s. [*volubilitas*, Lat.]
 1 The act or power of rolling. *Watts.*
 2 Activity of tongue; fluency of speech. *Claren.*
 3 Mutability; liableness to revolution. *L'Estr.*
VO'LUBLE, a. [*volubilis*, Lat.]
 1 Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion. *Hammond.*
 2 Rolling; having quick motion. *Milton.*
 3 Nimble; active. *Watts.*
 4 Fluent of words. *Shakespeare.*
VO'LUBLY,* ad. [from *voluble*.] In a rolling easy manner; with volubility. *Ash.*
VO'LUME, s. [*volumen*, Lat.]
 1 Something rolled or convolved.
 2 As much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water. *Dryden.*
 3 A book; so called because books were anciently rolled on a staff. *Spenser.*
VOLU'MINOUS, a. [from *volume*.]
 1 Consisting of many complications. *Milton.*
 2 Consisting of many volumes, or books. *Milton.*
 3 Copious, diffusive. *Clarendon.*
VOLU'MINOUSLY, ad. [from *voluminous*.] In many volumes or books. *Glanville.*
VO'LUNTARILY, ad. [from *voluntary*.] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion. *Hooker.*
VO'LUNTARY, a. [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Lat.]
 1 Acting without compulsion; acting by choice. *Hooker.*
 2 Willing; acting with willingness. *Pope.*
 3 Done by design; purposed. *Perkins.*
 4 Done without compulsion. *Seed.*
 5 Acting of his own accord; spontaneous. *Mil.*
VO'LUNTARY, s. [from the adjective.]
 1 A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord. *Davies.*
 2 A piece of musick played at will, without any settled rule. *Cleaveland.*
VOLUNTEE'R, s. [*volontaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord. *Col.*
To VOLUNTEE'R, v. n. To go for a soldier: a cant word. *Dryden.*
VOLU'PTUARY, s. [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury. *Atterburg.*
VOLU'PTUOUS, a. [*voluptuosus*, Lat.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious. *Bentley.*
VOLU'PTUOUSLY, ad. Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure. *South.*
VOLU'PTUOUSNESS, s. [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriousness, addictedness to excess of pleasure. *Donne.*
VOLUTA'TION, s. [*volutatio*, Lat.] Wallowing rolling.
VOLU'TE, s. [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, supposed to re

VOY

- present the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines. *Harris.*
VO'MICA, *s.* [Lat.] An encysted tumour in the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
VO'MICK NUT, *s.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the snakewood of the shops. *Hill.*
To VO'MIT, *v. n.* [vomo, Lat.] To cast up the contents of the stomach. *More.*
To VO'MIT, *v. a.* [vomir, Fr.]
 1 To throw up from the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To throw up with violence from any hollow.
VO'MIT, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 The matter thrown up from the stomach. *Saw.*
 2 An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomits. *Arbuthnot.*
VOMITION, *s.* [vomo, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*
VO'MITIVE, *a.* [vomitif, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits. *Brown.*
VO'MITORY, *a.* [vomitoire, Fr. vomitorium, Lat.] Procuring vomits, emetick. *Harvey.*
VORA'CIOUS, *a.* [vorace, Fr. vorax, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious. *Gou. of the Tongue.*
VORA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* [from voracious.] Greedily; ravenously.
VORA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [voracit  , Fr. voracitas, Lat.] Greediness; ravenousness. *Sandys.*
VO RTEX, *s.* In the plural vortices. [Latin.] Any thing whirled round. *Newton.*
VO'RTICAL, *a.* [from vortex.] Having a whirling motion. *Newton.*
VO'TARIST, *s.* [devotus, Lat.] One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship. *Milton.*
VO'TARY, *s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life. *Swift.*
VO'TARY, *a.* Consequent to a vow. *Bacon.*
VO'TARESS, *s.* [female of votary.] A woman devoted to any worship or state. *Pope.*
VOTE, *s.* [votum, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered. *Roscommon.*
To VOTE, *v. a.*
 1 To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage. *Bacon.*
 2 To give by vote. *Swift.*
VO'TER, *s.* [from vote.] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage. *Swift.*
VO'TIVE, *a.* [votivus, Lat.] Given by vow. *Prior.*
To VOUCH, *v. a.* [voucher, Norman Fr.]
 1 To call to witness; to obtest. *Dryden.*
 2 To attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations. *Atterbury.*
To VOUCH, *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony. *Swift.*
VOUCH, *s.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation. *Shakespeare.*
VOU'CHER, *s.* [from vouch.]
 1 One who gives witness to any thing. *Pope.*
 2 Testimony. *Locke.*
To VOUCHSA'FE, *v. a.* [vouch and safe.]
 1 To permit any thing to be done without danger.
 2 To condescend; to grant. *Shakespeare.*
VOUCHSA'FE, *v. n.* To design; to condescend; to yield. *Dryden.*
VOUCHSA'FEMENT, *s.* [from vouchsafe.] Grant; condescension. *Boyle.*
VOW, *s.* [vœu, Fr. votum, Lat.]
 1 Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion. *Hammond.*
 2 A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony. *Dryden.*
To VOW, *v. a.* [vouer, Fr. voveo, Lat.]
 1 To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power. *Spelman.*
 2 To devote; a ceremonial phrase. *Spenser.*
To VOW, *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises. *Suckling.*
VO'WEL, *s.* [voyelle, Fr. vocalis, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself. *Holder.*
VOWFE'LLOW, *s.* [vow and fellow.] One bound by the same vow. *Shakespeare.*
VO'YAGE, *s.* [voyage, Fr.]
 1 A travel by sea. *Prior.*

WAF

- 2 Course; attempt; undertaking. *Shakespeare.*
 3 The practice of travelling. *Bacon.*
To VO'YAGE, *v. n.* [voyager, Fr.] To travel by sea. *Pope.*
To VO'YAGE, *v. a.* To travel; to pass over. *Mil.*
VO'YAGER, *s.* [voyageur, Fr.] One who travels by sea. *Pope.*
VULCA'NO, *s.* [Italian.] A burning mountain commonly volcano. *Arbuthnot.*
VU'LGAR, *a.* [vulgaire, Fr. vulgaris, Lat.]
 1 Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people. *Addison.*
 2 Vernacular; national. *Fell.*
 3 Mean; low; being of the common rate. *Brook.*
 4 Publick; commonly bruited. *Shakespeare.*
VU'LGAR, *s.* [vulgaire, Fr.] The common people. *King Charles.*
VU'LGARISM, *s.* [from vulgar.] Grossness; meanness; vulgarity. *Reynolds.*
VULGA'RITY, *s.* [from vulgar.]
 1 Meanness; state of the lowest people. *Brown.*
 2 Mean or gross mode. *Dryden.*
VU'LGARLY, *ad.* [from vulgar.] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people. *Hammond.*
VU'LNERABLE, *a.* [vulnerabilis, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries. *Shakespeare.*
VU'LNERARY, *a.* [vulnerarius, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds. *Wiseman.*
To VU'LNERATE, *v. a.* [vulnero, Lat.] To wound; to hurt. *Glanville.*
VU'LPINE, *a.* [vulpinus, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.
VU'LTURE, *s.* [vultur, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity. *Shakespeare.*
VU'LTURINE, *a.* [vulturinus, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

W IS a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages. *W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel for *u*; *view*, *strew*: the sound of *w* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.

To WA'BBLE, *v. n.* [a low barbarous word.] To move from side to side; to change direction. *Moxon.*

WAD, *s.* [weod, hay, Saxon.]

1 A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together.

2 *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward.*

WA'DDING, *s.* [from wad, rad, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WA'DDLE, *v. n.* [wagghelen, Dutch.] To shake, in walking, from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line. *Pope.*

WA'DDLING, *s.* [from waddle.] The act of moving from side to side in walking. *Ash.*

WA'DDLINGLY, *ad.* [from waddling.] With a motion from side to side. *Ash.*

To WADE, *v. n.* [radum, Lat.]

1 To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming. *More.*

2 To pass difficultly and laboriously. *Addison.*

WA'FER, *s.* [wafel, Dutch.]

1 A thin cake. *Pope.*

2 The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists. *Hall.*

3 Paste made to close letters.

To WAFT, *v. a.* [probably from wave, Sax.]

1 To carry through the air, or on the water. *Po.*

2 To buoy; to make float; to hinder from sinking. *Brown.*

3 To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

To WAFT, *v. n.* To float. *Dryden.*

WAFT, *s.* [from the verb.]

1 A floating body. *Thomson.*

2 Motion of a streamer.

WA'FTAGE, *s.* [from waft.] Carriage by water or air; not in use. *Shakespeare.*

WAI

WAFTER, s. [from *waft*.] A passage boat. *Ains.*
WAFTURE, s. [from *waft*.] The act of waving: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
To WAG, v. a. [*wagian*, Sax. *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly. *Swift.*
To WAG, v. n.
 1 To be in quick or ludicrous motion. *Shak.*
 2 To go; to pack off. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To be moved. *Dryden.*
WAG, s. [*wægen*, Sax. to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll. *Addis.*
WAGE, s. the plural *wages* is now only used. [*wagen*, Germ.]
 1 Pay given for service. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth.*
To WAGE, v. a. [*waegen*, Germ. to attempt any thing dangerous.]
 1 To attempt; to venture. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To make; to carry on. *Dryden.*
 3 [From *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire; not in use.
 4 To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay: obsolete. *Davies.*
 5 (In law.) When an action of debt is brought against any one, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law. *Blount.*
WA'GER, s. [from *wage*, to venture.]
 1 A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance. *Bentley.*
 2 Subject on which bets are laid. *Sidney.*
 3 (In law.) An offer to make oath.
To WA'GER, v. a. [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett. *Shakespeare.*
WA'GES. See **WAGE**.
WA'GGERY, s. [from *wag*.] Mischievous merri-ment; roguish trick; sarcastical gayety. *Locke.*
WA'GGISH, a. [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome. *L'Estr.*
WA'GGISHNESS, s. [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief. *Bacon.*
To WA'GGLE, v. n. [*wagghelen*, Germ.] To waddle; to move from side to side. *Sidney.*
WA'GON, s. [*wægen*, Sax. *whaeghens*, Dutch; *vagn*, Islandick.]
 1 A heavy carriage for burdens. *Knolles.*
 2 A chariot: not in use. *Spenser.*
WA'GONNER, s. [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon. *Dryden.*
WA'GTAIL, s. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
WAID, a. Crushed. *Shakespeare.*
WAIF, s. [*waivium*, law Lat.] Goods found, but claimed by nobody. *Ainsworth.*
To WAIL, v. a. [*gualare*, Ital.] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Pope.*
To WAIL, v. n. To grieve audibly; to express sorrow. *Ezekiel.*
WAIL, s. Audible sorrow. *Thomson.*
WAILING, s. [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow. *Knolles.*
WAI'LFUL, a. [from *wail* and *full*.] Sorrowful; mournful. *Shakespeare.*
WAIN, s. [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage.
WA'INROPE, s. [*wain* and *rope*.] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon; cartrope. *Shakespeare.*
WA'INSCOT, s. [*wageshot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall. *Arbuthnot.*
To WA'INSCOT, v. a. [*waegenschotten*, Dutch.]
 1 To line walls with boards. *Bacon.*
 2 To line buildings with different materials. *Gr.*
WAIR, s. A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*
WAIST, s. [*gwase*, Welsh.]
 1 The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs. *Milton.*
 2 The middle deck, or floor of a ship. *Dryden.*
WAISTCOAT, s. [*waist* and *coat*.] An inner coat; a coat close to the body. *Richard.*
To WAIT, v. a. [*wachten*, Dutch.]
 1 To expect; to stay for. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To attend; to accompany with submission or respect. *Dryden.*
 3 To attend as a consequence of something. *Ro.*
 4 To watch as an enemy. *Job.*

WAL

To WAIT, v. n.
 1 To expect; to stay in expectation. *Job.*
 2 To pay servile or submissive attendance. *Den.*
 3 To attend. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To stay; not to depart from. *South.*
 5 To stay by reason of some hinderance.
 6 To look watchfully. *Bacon.*
 7 To lie in ambush as an enemy. *Milton.*
 8 To follow as a consequence. *D. of Piety.*
WAIT, s. Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. *Numbers.*
WA'ITER, s. [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.
WAITES, * s. [from *wait*.] A kind of music; a set of musicians who attend at the doors, or go about the streets on particular occasions. *Ash.*
WA'ITING gentlewoman, } s. [from *wait*.] An upper servant who attends on a lady in her chamber. *Swift.*
WA'ITING muid, }
WA'ITING woman, }
To WAKE, v. n. [*wakan*, Goth. *wacian*, Saxon, *waecken*, Dutch.]
 1 To watch; not to sleep. *Locke.*
 2 To be roused from sleep. *Milton.*
 3 To cease to sleep. *Denham.*
 4 To be quick; to be alive. *Dryden.*
 5 To be put in action; to be excited. *Milton.*
To WAKE, v. a. [*weccian*, Sax. *wecken*, Dutch.]
 1 To rouse from sleep. *Dryden.*
 2 To excite; to be put in motion or action. *Pr.*
 3 To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death. *Milton.*
WAKE, s. [from the verb.]
 1 The feast of the dedication of the church formerly kept by watching all night. *King.*
 2 Vigils; state of forbearing sleep. *Milton.*
WA'KEFUL, a. [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant. *Crashaw.*
WA'KEFULNESS, s. [from *wakeful*.]
 1 Want of sleep. *Bacon.*
 2 Forbearance of sleep.
To WA'KEN, v. n. [from *wake*.] To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep. *Dryden.*
To WA'KEN, v. a.
 1 To rouse from sleep. *Spenser.*
 2 To excite to action. *Roscommon.*
 3 To produce; to excite. *Milton.*
WA'KEROBIN, s. A plant. *Miller.*
WALE, s. [*wel*, Sax. a web.] A rising part in the surface of cloth.
To WALK, v. a. [*walen*, Germ. *weulcan*, Saxon, to roll.]
 1 To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up. *Claren.*
 2 It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation; for *come* or *go*. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To move for exercise or amusement. *Shak.*
 4 To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse.
 5 To appear as a spectre. *Davies.*
 6 To act on any occasion. *Ben Jonson.*
 7 To be in motion. *Spenser.*
 8 To act in sleep. *Shakespeare.*
 9 To range; to be stirring. *Shakespeare.*
 10 To move off; to depart. *Spenser.*
 11 To act in any particular manner: as, to walk uprightly. *Micah.*
 12 To travel. *Deuteronomy.*
To WALK, v. a.
 1 To pass through. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To lead out for the sake of air or exercise.
WALK, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Act of walking for air or exercise. *Pope.*
 2 Gait; step; manner of moving. *Dryden.*
 3 A length of space or circuit, through which one walks. *Milton.*
 4 An avenue set with trees. *Milton.*
 5 Way; road; range; place of wandering. *San.*
 6 Region; space. *Reynolds.*
 7 [From *turbo*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*
 8 *Walk* is the lowest or least raised pace or going of a horse. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
WA'LKER, s. One that walks. *Swift.*
WALKINGSTAFF, s. A stick which a man holds to support him in walking. *Glanville.*

WAN

- WALL, s.** [*wal*, Welsh; *vallum*, Lat. *wall*, Sax. *walle*, Dutch.]
 1 A series of brick or stone carried upward, and cemented with mortar; the side of a building. *Wotton.*
 2 Fortification; works built for defence; commonly in the plural. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To take the wall. To take the upper place; not to give place. *Prior.*
To WALL, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To enclose with walls. *Dryden.*
 2 To defend by walls. *Bacon.*
WALLCREEPER, s. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
WA'LLET, s. [*weallian*, to travel, Sax.]
 1 A bag, in which the necessities of a traveller are put; a knapsack. *Addison.*
 2 Any thing protuberant and swagging. *Shak.*
WALLEY'ED, a. [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes. *Shakespeare.*
WALLFLOWER, s. A species of stockgilliflower.
WALLFRUIT, s. Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall. *Mortimer.*
To WA'LLOP, v. n. [*wealan*, to boil, Sax.] To boil.
WALLOUSE, s. [*cimer*, Lat.] An insect; a bug. *Ainsworth.*
To WA'LOW, v. n. [*walugaw*, Goth. *walnian*, Saxon.]
 1 To move heavily and clumsily. *Milton.*
 2 To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy. *Knolles.*
 3 To live in any state of filth or gross vice. *Sou.*
WA'LOW, s. [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk. *Dryden.*
WALLRU'E, s. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
WA'LLWORT, s. A plant, the same with dwarf elder, or danewort.
WA'LNUT, s. [*walh hnuta*, Sax.] A tree and fruit. The species are ten. *Miller.*
WA'LTRON, s. The seahorse. *Woodward.*
To WA'MBLE, v. n. [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and sickness. *L'Estrange.*
WA'MBLING, s. [from *wamble*.] The rolling of the stomach with a nausea. *Ash.*
WAN, a. [*wann*, Sax.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look. *Suckling.*
WAN, for won, the old pret. of win. *Spenser.*
WAND, s. [*vaand*, Dan.]
 1 A small stick or twig; a long rod. *Bacon.*
 2 Any staff of authority, or use. *Sidney.*
 3 A charming rod. *Milton.*
To WA'NDER, v. n. [*wandrian*, Sax. *wandelen*, Dutch.]
 1 To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain course. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To deviate; to go astray. *Psalms.*
To WA'NDER, v. a. To travel over, without a certain course. *Milton.*
WA'NDERER, s. [from *wander*.] Rover; rambler. *Ben Jonson.*
WA'NDERING, s. [from *wander*.]
 1 Uncertain peregrination. *Addison.*
 2 Aberration; mistaken way. *D. of Piety.*
 3 Uncertainty; want of being fixed. *Law.*
To WANE, v. n. [*wanian*, to grow less, Sax.]
 1 To grow less; to decrease. *Hakewill.*
 2 To decline; to sink. *Rowe.*
WANE, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Decrease of the moon. *Bacon.*
 2 Decline; diminution; declension. *South.*
WA'NNED, a. [from *wan*.] Turned pale and faint-coloured. *Shakespeare.*
WA'NNESS, s. [from *wan*.] Paleness; languor.
To WANT, v. a. [*wana*, Sax.]
 1 To be without something fit or necessary.
 2 To be defective in something. *Milton.*
 3 To fall short of; not to contain. *Milton.*
 4 To be without; not to have. *Dryden.*
 5 To need; to have need of; to lack. *Holder.*
 To wish; to long; to desire. *Shakespeare.*
WANT, v. n.
 1 To be wanted; to be improperly absent. *Den.*
 2 To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.*
 3 To be missed; to be not had, *Dryden.*
WANT, s.
 1 Need. *Milton.*

WAR

- 2 Deficiency. *Addison.*
 3 The state of not having. *Pope.*
 4 Poverty; penury; indigence. *Swift.*
 5 [From *wand*, Sax.] A mole. *Heylin.*
WA'NTON, a.
 1 Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful. *Milton.*
 2 Licentious; dissolute. *Roscommon.*
 3 Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy. *Shakesp.*
 4 Loose; unrestrained. *Addison.*
 5 Quick and irregular of motion. *Milton.*
 6 Luxuriant; superfluous. *Milton.*
 7 Not regular; turned fortuitously. *Milton.*
WA'NTON, s.
 1 A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whore-monger. *South.*
 2 A trifler; an insignificant flatterer. *Shak.*
 3 A word of slight endearment. *Ben Jonson.*
To WA'NTON, v. n. [from the noun.]
 1 To play lasciviously. *Prior.*
 2 To revel; to play. *Fenton.*
 3 To move nimbly and irregularly.
WA'NTONLY, ad. [from *wanton*.] Lasciviously; frolicsomely; gayly; sportively; carelessly. *Dryden.*
WA'NTONNESS, s. [from *wanton*.]
 1 Lasciviousness; lechery. *South.*
 2 Sportiveness; frolick; humour. *Pope.*
 3 Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. *K. Ch.*
WA'NTWIT, s. [from *want* and *wit*.] A fool; an idiot. *Shakespeare.*
WA'NTY, s. A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingle. *Tusser.*
WA'PED, a. Dejected; crushed by misery. *Sh.*
WA'PENTAKE, s. [*wæpun*, Sax. and *take*.]
Wapentake, is all one with what we call a hundred; as, upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowell.*
WAR, s. [*werre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.]
 1 The exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders. *Raleigh.*
 2 The instruments of war, in poetical language. *Prior.*
 3 Forces; army: poetically. *Milton.*
 4 The profession of arms. *Wisdom.*
 5 Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition. *Shakespeare.*
To WAR, v. n. [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility. *Timothy.*
To WAR, v. a. To make war upon: not used. *Daniel.*
To WA'RBLE, v. a. [*werben*, old Teutonic; *wervelen*, Germ. to twirl.]
 1 To quaver any sound. *Milton.*
 2 To cause to quaver. *Milton.*
 3 To utter musically. *Milton.*
To WA'RBLE, v. n.
 1 To be quavered. *Gay.*
 2 To be uttered melodiously. *Sidney.*
 3 To sing. *Milton.*
WA'RBLER, s. [from *warble*.] A singer; a songster. *Tickel.*
WARD, s. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from *weard*, Saxon: it notes tendency to or from. *Sidney.*
To WARD, v. a. [*weardian*, Sax. *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, Fr.]
 1 To guard; to watch. *Spenser.*
 2 To defend; to protect. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To fence off; to obstruct or turn aside any thing mischievous. *Fairfax.*
To WARD, v. n.
 1 To be vigilant; to keep guard.
 2 To act upon the defensive with a weapon. *Dr.*
WARD, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Watch; act of guarding. *Dryden.*
 2 Garrison; those who are entrusted to keep a place. *Spenser.*
 3 Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Shak.*
 4 Fortress; strong hold. *Shakespeare.*
 5 District of a town. *Dryden.*
 6 Custody; confinement. *Hooker.*
 7 The part of a lock, which, corresponding to

WAR

- the proper key, hinders any other from opening it. *Crew.*
- 8 One in the hands of a guardian. *Otway.*
- 9 The state of a child under a guardian. *Bacon.*
- 10 Guardianship; right over orphans. *Spenser.*
- WARDEN, *s.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]
- 1 A keeper; a guardian.
- 2 A head officer. *Garth.*
- 3 Warden of the cinque ports. A magistrate of those havens in the east of England, called the cinque ports, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. *Cowell.*
- 4 A large pear. *May.*
- WARDER, *s.* [from *ward*.]
- 1 A keeper; a guard. *Dryden.*
- 2 A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shakespeare.*
- WARDMOTE, *s.* [*weard and mote*, or *gemot*, Sax.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London, for the direction of their affairs.
- WARDROBE, *s.* [*garderobe*, Fr.] A room where clothes are kept. *Addison.*
- WARDSHIP, *s.* [from *ward*.]
- 1 Guardianship. *Bacon.*
- 2 Pupilage; state of being under ward. *K. Ch.*
- WARE. The pret. of *wear*, more frequently *wore*. *Luke.*
- WARE, *a.* [we commonly say *aware*.]
- 1 Being in expectation of; being provided against. *Matthews.*
- 2 Cautious; wary. *Spenser.*
- To WARE, *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware. *Dry.*
- WARE, *s.* [*warn*, Sax. *waere*, Dutch; *wara*, Swedish.] Commonly something to be sold. *Ben Jonson.*
- WAREFUL, *a.* [*ware and full*.] Cautious; timorously prudent.
- WAREFULNESS, *s.* [from *wareful*.] Cautiousness; obsolete. *Sidney.*
- WAREHOUSE, *s.* [*ware and house*.] A storehouse of merchandise. *Addison.*
- WARELESS, *a.* [from *ware*.] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenser.*
- WARELY, *ad.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiously; timorously. *Spenser.*
- WARFARE, *s.* [*war and fare*.] Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude. *Rogers.*
- To WARFARE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life. *Camden.*
- WARHABLE, *a.* [*war and habile*, Lat.] Military; fit for war. *Spenser.*
- WARILY, *ad.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought. *Hooker.*
- WARINESS, *s.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness. *Sprat.*
- WARK, *s.* [anciently used for *work*; whence *bulwark*.] Building. *Spenser.*
- WARLIKE, *a.* [*war and like*.]
- 1 Fit for war; disposed to war. *Philips.*
- 2 Military; relating to war. *Milton.*
- WARLING, *s.* [from *war*.] One often quarrelled with. *Camden.*
- WARLOCK, } *s.* [*vardlookr*, Islandick, a charm; *werlog*, Sax. an evil spirit.] A male witch; a wizzard. *Dryden.*
- WARLUCK, }
- WARM, *a.* [*warm*, Goth. *wearm*, Sax. *warm*, Dut.]
- 1 Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree. *Milton.*
- 2 Zealous; ardent. *Pope.*
- 3 Habitually passionate; ardent; keen.
- 4 Violent; furious; vehement. *Dryden.*
- 5 Busy in action; heated with action. *Dryden.*
- 6 Fanciful; enthusiastick. *Locke.*
- 7 Vigorous; sprightly. *Pope.*
- To WARM, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
- 1 To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. *Isaiah.*
- 2 To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryd.*
- To WARM, *v. n.* To grow less cold. *Isaiah.*
- WARMINGPAN, *s.* [*warm and pan*.] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.
- WARMINGSTONE, *s.* [*warm and stone*.] A

WAR

- stone dug in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and has been found to give ease in the internal hemorrhoids. *Ray.*
- WA'RMLY, *ad.* [from *warm*.]
- 1 With gentle heat. *Milton.*
- 2 Eagerly; ardently. *Pope.*
- WA'RMNESS, } *s.* [from *warm*.]
- WARMTH, }
- 1 Gentle heat. *Addison.*
- 2 Zeal; passion; fervour of mind. *Sprat.*
- 3 Fancifulness; enthusiasm. *Temple.*
- To WARN, *v. a.* [*warnian*, Sax. *waernan*, Dutch; *warna*, Swedish.]
- 1 To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill. *South.*
- 2 To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken. *Acts.*
- 3 To inform previously of good or bad. *Dryden.*
- WA'RNING, *s.* [from *warn*.]
- 1 Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill. *Wake.*
- 2 Previous notice: in a sense indifferent. *Duty of Man.*
- WARP, *s.* [*wearp*, Sax. *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof. *Bacon.*
- To WARP, *v. n.* [*wearpan*, Sax. *werpen*, Dut. to throw; whence we sometimes say *the work casts*.]
- 1 To change from the true situation of intestine motion; to change the position from one part to another. *Moxon.*
- 2 To lose its proper course of direction. *Shak.*
- 3 To turn. *Milton.*
- To WARP, *v. a.*
- 1 To contract; to shrivel.
- 2 To turn aside from the true direction. *Watts.*
- 3 It is used by Shakespeare to express the effect of frost.
- To WA'RRANT, *v. n.* [*garantir*, Fr.]
- 1 To support or maintain; to attest. *Locke.*
- 2 To give authority. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 To justify. *South.*
- 4 To exempt; to privilege; to secure. *Sidney.*
- 5 To declare upon surety. *L'Estrange.*
- WA KRANT, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 A writ conferring some right or authority. *Cla.*
- 2 A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption. *Dryden.*
- 3 A secure inviolable grant. *Hooker.*
- 4 A justificatory commission. *Kettlevell.*
- 5 Attestation. *South.*
- 6 Right; regality: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- WA'RRANTABLE, *a.* [from *warrant*.] Justifiable; defensible. *South.*
- WA'RRANTABLENESS, *s.* [from *warrantable*.] Justifiableness. *Sidney.*
- WA'RRANTABLY, *ad.* [from *warrantable*.] Justifiably. *Wake.*
- WA'RRANTER, *s.* [from *warrant*.]
- 1 One who gives authority.
- 2 One who gives security.
- WARRANTISE, *s.* [*warrantiso*, law Latin.] Authority; security. *Shakespeare.*
- WA'RRANTY, *s.* [*warrantia*, law Lat. *garantie*, *garant*, Fr.]
- 1 (In the common law.) A promise made in a deed by one man unto another, for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowell.*
- 2 Authority; justificatory mandate. *Taylor.*
- 3 Security. *Locke.*
- To WARRA'Y, *v. a.* [from *war*.] To make war upon: obsolete. *Fairfax.*
- WARRE, *a.* [*wærr*, Sax.] Worse: obsolete. *Spen.*
- WA'RREN, *s.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerrenne*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits. *L'Estrange.*
- WA'RRENER, *s.* [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.
- WA'RRIOUR, *s.* [from *war*.] A soldier; a military man. *Young.*
- WART, *s.* [*weart*, Sax. *werte*, Dutch.]
- 1 A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh. *Bacon.*
- 2 A protuberance of trees. *Ray.*

WAS

WARTWORT, *s.* [*wart* and *wort*; *verrucaria*, Lat.] Spurge. *Ainsworth.*
WARTY, *a.* [from *wart*.] Grown over with warts.
WARWORN, *a.* [*war* and *worn*.] Worn with war. *Shakespeare.*
WARY, *a.* [*wær*, Sax.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent. *Addison.*
WAS. The pret. of *To BE*.
To WASH, *v. a.* [*wascan*, Sax. *wasschen*, Dutch.]
 1 To cleanse by ablution. *L'Estrange.*
 2 To moisten; to wet: as, the rain washes the flowers.
 3 To affect by ablution. *Watts.*
 4 To colour by washing. *Collier.*
To WASH, *v. n.*
 1 To perform the act of ablution. *Pope.*
 2 To cleanse clothes. *Shakespeare.*
WASH, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Alluvion; any thing collected by water. *Mor.*
 2 A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire. *Shak.*
 3 A medical or cosmetick lotion. *Swift.*
 4 A superficial stain or colour. *Collier.*
 5 The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes. *Shakespeare.*
 6 The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.
WASHBALL, *s.* [*wash* and *ball*.] A ball made of soap. *Swift.*
WASHER, *s.* [from *wash*.] One that washes. *Shakespeare.*
WASHING, *s.* [from *wash*.] The act of cleansing by ablution; the act of giving a superficial stain or colour. *Ash.*
WASHPOT, *s.* [*wash* and *pot*.] A vessel in which any thing is washed. *Cowley.*
WASHY, *a.* [from *wash*.]
 1 Watery; damp. *Milton.*
 2 Weak; not solid. *Wotton.*
WASP, *s.* [*wasp*, Sax. *vespa*, Lat. *guespe*, Fr.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee. *Shakespeare.*
WASPIISH, *a.* [from *wasp*.] Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible. *Stillingsfleet.*
WASPISHLY, *ad.* Peevishly.
WASPISHNESS, *s.* [from *waspiish*.] Peevishness; irritability.
WASSAIL, *s.* [*was*, *hail*, your health, Sax.]
 1 A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good fellows.
 2 A drunken bout. *Shakespeare.*
 3 A merry song. *Ainsworth.*
WASSAILER, *s.* [from *wassail*.] A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*
WAST. The second person of *was*, from *To BE*.
To WASTE, *v. a.* [*awestan*, Sax. *woesten*, Dutch; *guastare*, Ital. *vastare*, Lat.]
 1 To diminish. *Temple.*
 2 To destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander. *Hooker.*
 3 To destroy; to desolate. *Dryden.*
 4 To wear out. *Milton.*
 5 To spend; to consume. *Milton.*
To WASTE, *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption. *Dryden.*
WASTE, *a.* [from the verb.]
 1 Destroyed; ruined. *Prior.*
 2 Desolate; uncultivated. *Abbot.*
 3 Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers. *Milton.*
 4 Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made: as, waste wood.
 5 That of which no account is taken, or value found. *Dryden.*
WASTE, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering. *Watts.*
 2 Consumption; loss. *Ray.*
 3 Useless expense. *Watts.*
 4 Desolate or uncultivated ground. *Locke.*
 5 Ground, place, or space unoccupied. *Waller.*
 6 Region ruined and deserted. *Dryden.*
 7 Mischief; destruction. *Shakespeare.*
 8 (A law term.) Destruction of wood or other products of land. *Shadwell.*
WASTEFUL, *a.* [*waste* and *full*.]

WAT

1 Destructive; ruinous. *Milton.*
 2 Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive. *Bacon.*
 3 Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal. *Add.*
 4 Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied. *Spenser.*
WASTEFULLY, *ad.* [from *wasteful*.] With vain and dissolute consumption. *Dryden.*
WASTEFULNESS, *s.* [from *wasteful*.] Prodigality.
WASTENESS, *s.* [from *waste*.] Desolation; solitude. *Spenser.*
WASTER, *s.* [from *waste*.] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer. *Ben Jonson.*
WASTREL, *s.* [from *waste*.] Common. *Carew.*
WATCH, *s.* [*wæcce*, Sax.]
 1 Forbearance of sleep.
 2 Attendance without sleep. *Addison.*
 3 Attention; close observation. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Guard; vigilant keep. *Spenser.*
 5 Watchmen; men set to guard. *Milton.*
 6 Place where a guard is set. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Post or office of a watchman. *Shakespeare.*
 8 A period of the night. *Dryden.*
 9 A pocket clock; a small clock moved by a spring. *Hale.*
To WATCH, *v. n.* [*wacian*, Sax.]
 1 Not to sleep; to wake. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To keep guard. *Milton.*
 3 To look with expectation. *Psalm.*
 4 To be attentive; to be vigilant. *Timothy.*
 5 To be cautiously observant. *Taylor.*
 6 To be insidiously attentive. *Milton.*
To WATCH, *v. a.*
 1 To guard; to have in keep. *Milton.*
 2 To observe in ambush. *Walton.*
 3 To tend. *Brown.*
 4 To observe, in order to detect or prevent.
WATCHER, *s.* [from *watch*.]
 1 One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Diligent overlooker or observer. *Mor.*
WATCHET, *a.* [*wæced*, Sax.] Blue; pale blue. *Dryden.*
WATCHFUL, *a.* [*watch* and *full*.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. *Shak.*
WATCHFULLY, *ad.* Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully. *Boyle.*
WATCHFULNESS, *s.* [from *watchful*.]
 1 Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation. *Watts.*
 2 Inability to sleep. *Arbuthnot.*
WATCHHOUSE, *s.* [*watch* and *house*.] Place where the watch is set. *Gay.*
WATCHING, *s.* [from *watch*.] Inability to sleep. *Wiseman.*
WATCHMAKER, *s.* [*watch* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks. *Moxon.*
WATCHMAN, *s.* [*watch* and *man*.] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward. *Taylor.*
WATCHTOWER, *s.* [*watch* and *tower*.] Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect. *Donne.*
WATCHWORD, *s.* [*watch* and *word*.] The word given to the sentinels to know their friends. *Sandys.*
WATER, *s.* [*waeter*, Dutch; *water*, Sax.]
 1 Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all savour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their friction in sliding over one another is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much

WAT

- space as matter in it; for water is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*
- 2 The sez. *Common Prayer.*
- 3 Urine. *Shakespeare.*
- 4 To hold water. To be sound; to be tight. *L'Estrange.*
- 5 It is used for the lustre of a diamond. *Shak.*
- 6 Water is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water: as, water-spaniel, water-flood, water-course, water-pot, water-fox, water-snake, water-god, water-newt.
- To WATER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To irrigate; to supply with moisture. *Temple.*
- 2 To supply with water for drink. *Knolles.*
- 3 To fertilize or accommodate with streams. *Ad.*
- 4 To diversify as with waves. *Locke.*
- To WATER, *v. n.*
- 1 To shed moisture. *South.*
- 2 To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Knolles.*
- 3 The mouth waters. The man longs; there is a vehement desire. *Camden.*
- WATERCOLOURS, *s.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water; those they call watercolours. *Boyle.*
- WATERCRESSES, *s.* [*sisymbrium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- WATERER, *s.* [from water.] One who waters. *Carew.*
- WATERFALL, *s.* [water and fall.] Cataract; cascade. *Raleigh.*
- WATERFLAG, *s.* [*iris aquatica*, Lat.] Water flower-de-luce.
- WATERFOWL, *s.* Fowl that live or get their food in water. *Hale.*
- WATERGRUEL, *s.* [water and gruel.] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water. *Arbuthnot.*
- WATERHEN, *s.* [*fulica*, Lat.] A coot; a waterfowl.
- WATERINESS, *s.* [from watery.] Humidity; moisture. *Arbuthnot.*
- WATERISH, *a.* [from water.]
- 1 Resembling water. *Dryden.*
- 2 Moist; boggy. *Hale.*
- WATERISHNESS, *s.* [from waterish.] Thinness; resemblance of water. *Floyer.*
- WATERLEAF, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- WATERLILY, *s.* [*nymphaea*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- WATERMAN, *s.* [water and man.] A ferryman; a boatman. *Addison.*
- WATERMARK, *s.* [water and mark.] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. *Dryden.*
- WATERMELON, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- WATERMILL, *s.* A mill turned by water. *Spenser.*
- WATERMINT, *s.* A plant.
- WATERRADISH, *s.* A species of water-cresses.
- WATERRAT, *s.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Walton.*
- WATERROCKET, *s.*
- 1 A species of watercresses.
- 2 A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.
- WATERVIOLET, *s.* [*hottonia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- WATERSAPPHIRE, *s.* The occidental sapphire, which is neither so bright a blue, nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*
- WATERWILLOW, *s.* [*lysimachia*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- WATERWITH, *s.* [water and with.] A plant of Jamaica, growing on dry hills in the woods, where no water is to be met with: its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords, plentifully, water or sap to the drougthy traveller. *Derham.*
- WATERWORK, *s.* [water and work.] A play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulick performance. *Addison.*
- WATERY, *a.* [from water.]
- 1 Thin; liquid; like water. *Arbuthnot.*
- 2 Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless. *Shak.*
- 3 Wet; abounding with water. *Prior.*

WAY

- 4 Relating to the water. *Dryden.*
- 5 Consisting of water. *Milton.*
- WA'TTLE, *s.* [*waghelen*, to shake, German.]
- 1 The barbs, or loose red flesh, that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.*
- 2 A hurdle. *Ainsworth.*
- To WA'TTLE, *v. a.* [*watelas*, Sax. twigs.] To bind with twigs; to form by plating twigs one within another. *Milton.*
- WA'TTLING, *s.* [from wattle.] The act of plating twigs; the act of making wattles. *Ash.*
- WAVE, *s.* [*wæge*, Sax. *waegh*, Dutch.]
- 1 Water raised above the level of the surface; billow. *Wotton.*
- 2 Unevenness; inequality. *Newton.*
- To WAVE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To play loosely; to float. *Dryden.*
- 2 To be moved as a signal. *Ben Jonson.*
- 3 To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver. *Hooker.*
- To WAVE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To raise into inequalities of surface. *Shak.*
- 2 To move loosely. *Milton.*
- 3 To waft; to remove any thing floating. *Brown.*
- 4 To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- 5 To put off; to quit. *Wotton.*
- 6 To put aside for the present. *Dryden.*
- To WA'VE, *v. a.* [*wafian*, Sax.]
- 1 To play to and fro; to move loosely. *Boyle.*
- 2 To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate. *Atterbury.*
- WA'VE, *s.* [from wave.] One unsettled and irresolute. *Shakespeare.*
- WA'VY, *a.* [from wave.]
- 1 Rising in waves. *Dryden.*
- 2 Playing to and fro, as in undulations. *Philips.*
- WAWES, or waes, *s.* for waves: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- To WAWL, *v. n.* [*wa*, grief, Sax.] To cry; to howl. *Shakespeare.*
- WAX, *s.* [*wæxe*, Sax. *wex*, Dan. *wacks*, Dutch.]
- 1 The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey. *Roscommon.*
- 2 Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters. *More.*
- 3 A kind of concretion in the flesh. *Wiseman.*
- To WAX, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear; to join with wax. *Dryden.*
- To WAX, *v. n.* pret. *wax*, *waxed*; part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [*wexan*, Sax. *wachsen*, Germ.]
- 1 To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. *Hakewill.*
- 2 To pass into any state; to become; to grow. *Hooker.*
- WA'XCHANDLER, *s.* [*wax* and *chandler*.] A maker of wax candles.
- WA'XEN, *a.* [from wax.] Made of wax.
- WAY, *s.* [*wæg*, Sax.]
- 1 The road on which one travels. *Prior.*
- 2 Road made for passengers. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 A length of space. *L'Estrange.*
- 4 Course; direction of motion; local tendency. *Locke.*
- 5 Advance in life. *Spectator.*
- 6 Passage; power of progression made or given. *Temple.*
- 7 Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession. *Swift.*
- 8 Course; regular progression. *Dryden.*
- 9 Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered: company comes in my way when I should write. *Duppa.*
- 10 Tendency to any meaning, or act: his opinions tend the wrong way. *Atterbury.*
- 11 Access; means of admittance: he made his way to the judge. *Raleigh.*
- 12 Sphere of observation: there have fallen in my way many learned men. *Temple.*
- 13 Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step: which way will you prove it? *Tillotson.*
- 14 Method; scheme of management: his way was to interest his friends in his success. *Dan.*
- 15 Private determination; particular will or humour: he follows his own way without hearing others. *Ben Jonson.*

WEA

- 6 Manner; mode: this is the present way of dress. *Addison.*
 17 Method; manner of practice: his way is to rise early. *Sidney.*
 18 Method or plan of life, conduct, or action: he is very careful of his ways. *Milton.*
 19 Process of things good or ill: his affairs are in a prosperous way. *Heylin.*
 20 Right method to act or know: this is the way to be wise. *Locke.*
 21 General scheme of acting: he went out of his way to effect this. *Clarissa.*
 22 *By the way.* Without any necessary connexion with the main design. *Bacon.*
 23 To go or come one's way or ways. To come along or depart. *L'Estrange.*
 24 Way and ways are now often used corruptly for wise: he was no ways a match for him. *Sw.*
 WAY'BREAD, *s.* [*plantago.*] A plant. *Ainslie.*
 WAYFA'NER, *s.* [*way and fare, to go.*] A passenger; a traveller. *Carew.*
 WAYFA'RING, *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey. *Hammond.*
 WAYFA'RINGTREE, *s.* [*triburnum, Latin.*] A plant. *Miller.*
 To WAYLA'Y, *v. n.* [*way and lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush. *Dryden.*
 WAYLA'YER, *s.* [*from waylay.*] One who waits in ambush for another.
 WAY'LESS, *a.* [*from way.*] Pathless; untracked. *Drayton.*
 WAY'MARK, *s.* [*way and mark.*] A mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiah.*
 To WAY'MEET, *v. a.* [*wea, Sax.*] To lament, or grieve: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 WAY'WARD, *a.* [*wea, woe, and weard, Saxon.*] Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way. *Fairfax.*
 WAY'WARDLY, *ad.* Frowardly; perversely.
 WAY'WARDNESS, *s.* [*from wayward.*] Frowardness; peevishness. *Wotton.*
 WE, *pron.* The plural of *I*. See 1.
 WEAK, *a.* [*weac, Sax. week, Dutch.*]
 1 Feeble; not strong. *Locke.*
 2 Infirm; not healthy. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Soft; pliant; not stiff.
 4 Low of sound. *Ascham.*
 5 Feeble of mind; wanting spirit. *Swift.*
 6 Not much impregnated with any ingredient; as, a weak tincture; weak beer.
 7 Not powerful; not potent. *Swift.*
 8 Not well supported by argument. *Hooker.*
 9 Unfortified. *Addison.*
 To WEAKEN, *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength. *Ray.*
 WEAKLING, *s.* [*from weak.*] A feeble creature. *Shakespeare.*
 WEAKLY, *ad.* [*from weak.*]
 1 Feebly; faintly; without strength.
 2 With want of efficacy. *Bacon.*
 3 Indiscreetly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind. *Milton.*
 WEAKLY, *a.* [*from weak.*] Not strong; not healthy. *Raleigh.*
 WEAKNESS, *s.* [*from weak.*]
 1 Want of strength; want of force; feebleness. *Dryden.*
 2 Want of sprightliness. *Pope.*
 3 Want of steadiness. *Rogers.*
 4 Infirmity; unhealthiness. *Temple.*
 5 Want of cogency. *Tillotson.*
 6 Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind. *Milton.*
 7 Defect failing. *Bacon.*
 WEAKSIDE, *s.* [*weak and side.*] Foible; deficiency; infirmity. *Temple.*
 WEAL, *s.* [*welan, Sax. wealust, Dutch.*]
 1 Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state. *Tem.*
 2 Republick; state; publick interest. *Pope.*
 WEAL, *s.* [*walan, Sax.*] The mark of a stripe. *Donne.*
 WEAL away, *interj.* Alas: obsolete. *Spenser.*
 WEALD, *Wald, Walt.* Whether singly or jointly, signify a wood or grove, from the Sax. *wæld.* *Gibson.*

WEA

- WEALTH, *s.* [*waeth, rich, Sax.*]
 1 Prosperity; external happiness. *C. Prayer.*
 2 Riches; money, or precious goods. *Dryden.*
 WEALTHILY, *ad.* [*from wealthy.*] Richly. *Sha.*
 WEALTHINESS, *s.* [*from wealthy.*] Richness.
 WEALTHY, *a.* [*from wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant. *Spenser.*
 To WEAN, *v. a.* [*wenan, Sax.*]
 1 To put from the breast; to ablactate. *Shak.*
 2 To withdraw from any habit or desire. *Stilling.*
 WEAN'EL, } *s.* [*from wean.*]
 WEANLING, }
 1 An animal newly weaned. *Spenser.*
 2 A child newly weaned. *Milton.*
 WEAPON, *s.* [*weapon, Sax.*] An instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another. *Shakespeare.*
 WEAPONED, *a.* [*from weapon.*] Armed for offence; furnished with arms. *Hayward.*
 WEAPONLESS, *a.* [*from weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed. *Milton.*
 WEAPON-SALVE, *s.* A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle.*
 To WEAR, *v. a.* *pret. wore; part. worn.* [*weran, Sax.*]
 1 To waste with use and time. *Peacham.*
 2 To consume tediously. *Carew.*
 3 To carry appendant to the body. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden.*
 5 To affect by degrees. *Locke.*
 6 To wear out. To harass. *Daniel.*
 7 To wear out. To waste or destroy by degrees. *Dryden.*
 To WEAR, *v. n.*
 1 To be wasted with use or time. *Exodus.*
 2 To be tediously spent. *Milton.*
 3 To pass by degrees. *Rogers.*
 WEAR, *s.* [*from the verb.*]
 1 The act of wearing; the thing worn. *Hudibras.*
 2 [*From war, Sax. a fen, war, Germ. a mound.*] A dam to shut up and raise the water: often written *weir* or *wier*. *Walton.*
 WEARD, *s.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *weardan*, to ward or keep. *Gibson.*
 WEAREK, *s.* [*from wear.*]
 1 One who has any thing appendant to his person. *Addison.*
 2 That which wastes or diminishes. *Law.*
 WEARINESS, *s.* [*from weary.*]
 1 Lassitude; state of being spent with labour. *Hale.*
 2 Fatigue; cause of lassitude. *Clarendon.*
 3 Impatience of any thing.
 4 Tediousness.
 WEARING, *s.* [*from wear.*] Clothes. *Shak.*
 WEARISH, *a.* [*wea, Sax. a quagmire.*]
 1 Boggy; watery.
 2 Weak; washy. *Carew.*
 WEARISOME, *a.* [*from weary.*] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness. *Denham.*
 WEARISOMELY, *ad.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness. *Raleigh.*
 WEARISOMENESS, *s.* [*from wearisome.*]
 1 The quality of tiring.
 2 The state of being easily tired. *Ascham.*
 To WEARY, *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*]
 1 To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour. *Addison.*
 2 To make impatient of continuance. *Shak.*
 3 To subdue or harass by any thing irksome. *Milton.*
 WEARY, *a.* [*werig, Sax. waeren, to tire, Dutch.*]
 1 Subdued by fatigue; tired by labour. *Spenser.*
 2 Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome. *Clarendon.*
 3 Desirous to discontinue. *Shakespeare.*
 4 Causing weariness; tiresome. *Shakespeare.*
 WEASAND, *s.* [*wasen, Sax.*] This word is very variously written. The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx. *Spenser.*
 WEASEL, *s.* [*wesel, Sax.*] A small animal that eats corn, and kills mice. *Pope.*
 WEATHER, *s.* [*weder, Sax.*]

WEE

- 1 State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness. *L'Estrange.*
 - 2 The change of the state of the air. *Bacon.*
 - 3 Tempest; storm. *Dryden.*
- To WEA'THER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To expose to the air. *Spenser.*
 - 2 To pass with difficulty. *Garth.*
 - 3 To weather a point. To gain a point against the wind. *Addison.*
 - 4 To weather out. To endure. *Addison.*
- WEA'THERBEATEN, *a.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather. *Suckling.*
- WEA'THERCOCK, *s.* [weather and cock.]
- 1 An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Any thing fickle or inconstant. *Dryden.*
- WEA'THERDRIVEN, *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds. *Carew.*
- WEA'THERGAGE, *s.* [weather and gage.] Any thing that shows the weather. *Hudibras.*
- WEA'THERGLASS, *s.* [weather and glass.] A barometer. *Arbuthnot.*
- WEA'THERSPY, *s.* [weather and spy.] A stargazer; an astrologer; one that foretells the weather. *Denne.*
- WEA'THERWISE, *a.* [weather and wise.] Skilful in foretelling the weather.
- WEA'THERWISER, *s.* [weather and wiser, Dutch, to show.] Any thing that foreshows the weather. *Derham.*
- To WEAVE, *v. a.* pret. *wove*, *weaved*; part. pass. *woven*, *weaved*. [*wefan*, Sax.]
- 1 To form by texture. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To unite by intermixture. *Addison.*
 - 3 To interpose; to insert. *Shakespeare.*
- To WEAVE, *v. n.* To work with a loom.
- WEA'VER, *s.* [from *weave*.] One who makes thread into cloth. *Shakespeare.*
- WEA'VERFISH, *s.* [*araneus piscis*.] A fish.
- WEA'VING, *s.* [from *weave*.] The act of forming by texture. *Ash.*
- WEB, *s.* [*webba*, Sax.]
- 1 Texture; any thing woven. *Davies.*
 - 2 A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion. *Shakespeare.*
- WE'BBED, *a.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film. *Derham.*
- WE'BFOOTED, *a.* [*web* and *foot*.] Palmipede; having films between the toes. *Ray.*
- WE'BSTER, *s.* [*webstre*, Sax.] A weaver; obsolete. *Camden.*
- To WED, *v. a.* [*wedian*, Sax.]
- 1 To marry; to take for husband or wife. *Pope.*
 - 2 To join in marriage. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To unite for ever. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To take for ever. *Clarendon.*
 - 5 To unite by love or fondness. *Tillotson.*
- To WED, *v. a.* To contract matrimony. *Shak.*
- WE'DDING, *s.* [from *wed*.] Marriage nuptials; the nuptial ceremony. *Graunt.*
- WEDGE, *s.* [*wegge*, Dan. *wegge*, Dutch.]
- 1 A body which, having a sharp edge continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber. *Spenser.*
 - 2 A mass of metal. *Spenser.*
 - 3 Any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milton.*
- To WEDGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To cleave with a wedge. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To drive as a wedge is driven. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To force as a wedge forces. *Milton.*
 - 4 To fasten by wedges. *Philips.*
 - 5 To fix as a wedge. *Bentley.*
- WE'DLOCK, *s.* [*wed* and *lac*, Sax. marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony. *Cleaveland.*
- WE'DNESDAY, *s.* [*wodensdag*, Sax.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.
- WEE, *a.* [*weeing*, Dutch.] Little; small. *Shakespeare.*
- WEE'CHELM, *s.* A species of elm. *Bacon.*
- WEED, *s.* [*weod*, Sax. tares.]
- 1 An herb noxious or useless. *Mortimer.*
 - 2 [From *wæda*, Sax. *wæd*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit; dress. *Hooker.*
- To WEED, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

WEI

- 1 To rid of noxious plants. *Mortimer.*
 - 2 To take away as noxious plants. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To free from any thing hurtful. *Howel.*
 - 4 To root out vice. *Locke.*
- WE'EDER, *s.* [from *weed*.] One that takes away any thing noxious. *Shakespeare.*
- WE'EDHOOK, *s.* [*weed* and *hook*.] A hook by which weeds are extirpated. *Tusser.*
- WE'EDLESS, *s.* [from *weed*.] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious. *Donne.*
- WE'EDY, *a.* [from *weed*.]
- 1 Consisting of weeds. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Abounding with weeds. *Dryden.*
- WEEK, *s.* [*weoc*, Sax. *weke*, Dutch, *wecka*, Sw.] The space of seven days. *Genesis.*
- WE'EKDAY, *s.* [*week* and *day*.] Any day not Sunday. *Pope.*
- WE'EKLY, *a.* [from *week*.] Happening or done once a week; hebdomadary. *Swift.*
- WE'EKLY, *ad.* [from *week*.] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods. *Ayliffe.*
- WEEL, *s.* [*wæl*, Sax.]
- 1 A whirlpool.
 - 2 A twiggen snare or trap for fish.
- To WEEN, *v. n.* [*wenan*, Sax.] To think; to imagine; to fancy: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- To WEEP, *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *wept*, *weep-ed*. [*weopan*, Sax.]
- 1 To show sorrow by tears. *Deuteronomy.*
 - 2 To shed tears from any passion. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To lament; to complain. *Numbers.*
- To WEEP, *v. a.*
- 1 To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*
 - 2 To shed moisture. *Milton.*
 - 3 To drop. *Pope.*
 - 4 To abound with wet. *Mortimer.*
- WE'EPER, *s.* [from *weep*.]
- 1 One who sheds tears; a mourner. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.
- WE'ERISH, *a.* See WEARISH.
- 1 Insipid; weak; washy.
 - 2 Sour; surly. *Ascham.*
- To WEET, *v. n.* pret. *wot*, or *wote*. [*witan*, Sax. *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed: obsolete. *Spenser.*
- WE'ETLESS, *a.* [from *weet*.] Unknowing.
- WE'EVIL, *s.* [*wefel*, Sax. *vevel*, Dutch.] A grub. *Bacon.*
- WEFT. The old preterit and participle passive from *to wave*. *Spenser.*
- WEFT, *s.* [*gwaive*, Fr. *rofa*, to wander, Islandick, *vagus*, Lat.] That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner. *Ben Jonson.*
- WEFT, *s.* [*westa*, Sax.] The woof of cloth.
- WE'FTAGE, *s.* [from *weft*.] Texture. *Grew.*
- To WEIGH, *v. a.* [*wægan*, Sax. *wayhen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To examine by the balance. *Milton.*
 - 2 To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle.*
 - 3 To pay, allot, or take by weight. *Zechariah.*
 - 4 To raise; to take up the anchor. *Knolles.*
 - 5 To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider. *Clarendon.*
 - 6 To compare by the scales. *Pope.*
 - 7 To regard; to consider as worthy of notice. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 To weigh down. To overbalance. *Daniel.*
 - 9 To weigh down. To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress. *Addison.*
- To WEIGH, *v. n.*
- 1 To have weight. *Brown.*
 - 2 To be considered as important. *Addison.*
 - 3 To raise the anchor. *Dryden.*
 - 4 To bear heavily; to press hard. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To sink by its own weight. *Bacon.*
- WE'IGHED, *a.* [from *weigh*.] Experienced. *Bac.*
- WE'IGHER, *s.* [from *weigh*.] He who weighs.
- WEIGHT, *s.* [*wiht*, Sax.]
- 1 Quantity measured by the balance. *Arbuth.*
 - 2 A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined. *Swift.*
 - 3 Ponderous mass. *Bacon.*
 - 4 Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Wilkins.*

WEL

- 5 Pressure; burden; overwhelming power. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment. *Locke.*
WEIGHTILY, *ad.* [from *weighty*.]
 1 Heavily; ponderously. *Broome.*
 2 Solidly; importantly.
WEIGHTINESS, *s.* [from *weighty*.]
 1 Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness. *Locke.*
 2 Solidity, force. *Hayward.*
 3 Importance.
WEIGHTLESS, *a.* [from *weight*.] Light; having no gravity. *Sandys.*
WEIGHTY, *a.* [from *weight*.]
 1 Heavy; ponderous. *Dryden.*
 2 Important; momentous; efficacious. *Swift.*
 3 Rigorous; severe; not used. *Shakespeare.*
WE'LAWAY, *int.* [*walawa*, woe on woe, Sax.] Alas. *Spenser.*
WE'LCOME, *a.* [*wilcume*, Sax. *welkom*, Dutch.]
 1 Received with gladness; admitted willingly; grateful; pleasing. *Locke.*
 2 To bid welcome. To receive with professions of kindness. *Bacon.*
WE'LCOME, *int.* A form of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for *you are welcome*. *Dryden.*
WE'LCOME, *s.*
 1 Salutation of a new comer. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Kind reception of a new comer. *South.*
To WE'LCOME, *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness. *Bacon.*
WE'LCOME to our house, *s.* An herb. *Ains.*
WE'LCOMENESS, *s.* Gratefulness. *Boyle.*
WE'LCOMER, *s.* [from *welcome*.] The saluter or receiver of a new comer. *Shakespeare.*
WELD or Would, *s.* [*luteola*, Lat.] Yellow weed, or diers' weed.
To WELD, *for to wield*. *Spenser.*
To WELD, *v. a.* To beat one mass into another so as to incorporate them. *Moxon.*
WE'LFARE, *s.* [*well and fare*.] Happiness; success; prosperity. *Addison.*
To WELK, *v. a.* To cloud; to obscure. *Spenser.*
WE'LKED, *a.* Set with protuberances; properly, I believe, *whelked*, from *whelk*. *Shakespeare.*
WE'LKIN, *s.* [*wealkan*, to roll, or *welcen*, clouds, Sax.] The visible regions of the air. *Philips.*
WELL, *s.* [*welle*, wall, Sax.]
 1 A spring; a fountain; a source. *Davies.*
 2 A deep narrow pit of water. *Dryden.*
 3 The cavity in which stairs are placed.
To WELL, *v. n.* [*weallan*, Sax.] To spring; to issue as from a spring. *Spenser.*
To WELL, *v. a.* To pour any thing forth. *Spenser.*
WELL, *a.*
 1 Not sick; being in health. *Taylor.*
 2 Happy. *Sprat.*
 3 Convenient; advantageous. *Locke.*
 4 Being in favour. *Dryden.*
 5 Recovered from any sickness or misfortune. *Collier.*
WELL, *ad.* [*well*, Sax. *wel*, Dutch.]
 1 Not ill; not unhappily. *Prior.*
 2 Not ill; not wickedly. *Milton.*
 3 Skilfully; properly. *Wotton.*
 4 Not amiss; not unsuccessfully. *Knolles.*
 5 Not insufficiently; not defectively. *Bacon.*
 6 To a degree that gives pleasure. *Bacon.*
 7 With praise; favourably. *Pope.*
 8 Conveniently; suitably. *Milton.*
 9 As well as. Together with; not less than. *Arbuthnot.*
 10 Well enough. In a moderate degree; tolerably.
 11 Well is him. He is happy. *Ecclus.*
 12 Well nigh. Nearly; almost. *Milton.*
 13 It is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.
WE'LLADAY, *int.* [a corruption of *walaway*.] Alas! *Shakespeare.*
WELLBE'ING, *s.* [*well and be*.] Happiness; prosperity. *South.*
WELLBO'RN, *a.* Not meanly descended. *Dry.*
WE'LBRE'D, *a.* [*well and bred*.] Elegant of manners; polite. *Pope.*

WEZ

- WE'LLDONE**, *int.* A word of praise. *Matthews.*
WE'LLFARE, *s.* [*well and fare*.] Happiness; prosperity. *Holiday.*
WELLFA'VOURED, *a.* [*well and favour*.] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
WELLMET, *int.* [*well and met*.] A term of salutation. *Shakespeare.*
WE'LLNATURED, *a.* [*well and nature*.] Good-natured; kind. *Denham.*
WELN'PGH, *ad.* Almost. *Sprat.*
WELLSPE'NT, *a.* Passed with virtue. *Calamy.*
WE'LLSPRING, *s.* [*wallgesprig*, Sax.] Fountain; source. *Hooker.*
WELLWI'LLER, *s.* [*well and willer*.] One who means kindly. *Hooker.*
WELLWI'SH, *s.* [*well and wish*.] A wish of happiness. *Addison.*
WELLWI'SHER, *s.* [from *wellwish*.] One who wishes the good of another. *Pope.*
WELT, *s.* A border; a guard; an edging. *Ben Jonson.*
To WELT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.
To WE'LTTER, *v. n.* [*wealtan*, Sax.]
 1 To roll in water or mire. *Dryden.*
 2 To roll voluntarily; to wallow. *Ascham.*
WEMM, *s.* [*wem*, Sax.] A spot; a scar. *Brere.*
WEN, *s.* [*wen*, Sax.] A fleshy or callous excrescence or protuberance. *Dryden.*
WENCH, *s.* [*wencle*, Sax.]
 1 A young woman. *Sidney.*
 2 A young woman in contempt. *Prior.*
 3 A strumpet. *Spectator.*
To WENCH, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frequent loose women. *Addison.*
WE'NCHER, *s.* [from *wench*.] A fornicator. *Grew.*
To WEND, *v. n.* pret. *went*. [*wendan*, Sax.]
 1 To go; to pass to or from. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To turn round. *Raleigh.*
WE'NNEL, *s.* [corrupted from *weanel*.] An animal newly taken from the dam. *Tusser.*
WE'NNY, *a.* [from *wen*.] Having the nature of a wen. *Wiseman.*
WENT, *pret.* See **WEND** and **GO**.
WEPT. The pret. and part. of *weep*.
WERE. [of the verb *to be*.] The plural in all persons of the indicative imperfect, and all persons of the subjunctive imperfect except the second, which is *wert*.
WERE, *s.* A dam. See **WEAR**. *Sidney.*
WERT. The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of *to be*.
WERTH, *weorth*, *wyrth*, in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village; from the Saxon *weorthig*. *Gibson.*
WE'SIL, *s.* See **WEASAND**. *Bacon.*
WEST, *s.* [*west*, Sax. *west*, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes. *Pope.*
WEST, *a.* Being toward, or coming from, the region of the setting sun. *Numbers.*
WEST, *ad.* To the west of any place. *Milton.*
WE'STERING, *a.* Passing to the west. *Milton.*
WE'STERLY, *a.* [from *west*.] Tending or being toward the west. *Graunt.*
WE'STERN, *a.* [from *west*.] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets. *Addis.*
WE'STWARD, *ad.* [*westtoeard*, Sax.] Toward the west.
WE'STWARDLY, *ad.* With tendency to the west. *Donne.*
WET, *a.* [*wæt*, Saxon.]
 1 Humid; having some moisture adhering; opposed to *dry*. *Bacon.*
 2 Rainy; watery. *Dryden.*
WET, *s.* Watery; humidity; moisture. *Evel.*
To WET, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To humectate; to moisten. *Milton.*
 2 To moisten with drink. *Walton.*
WE'THER, *s.* [*wether*, Sax. *weder*, Dutch.] A ram castrated. *Graunt.*
WE'TNESS, *s.* [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity. *Mortimer.*
To WEX, *for To WAX*. *Spenser.*
WE'ZAND, *s.* See **WEASAND**. *Brown.*

WHE

- WHALE**, *s.* [*hwale*, Sax.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe. *Swift.*
- WHA'LEBONE**, * *s.* [*whale* and *bone*.] The fin of a whale; the fin of a whale cut and used in making stays. *Ash.*
- WHA'LY**, *s.* See **WEAL**. Marked in streaks: properly *wealy*. *Spenser.*
- WHAME**, *s.* Burrel-fly. *Derham.*
- WHARF**, *s.* [*wharf*, Swed. *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay or key. *Child.*
- WHA'RFAGE**, *s.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.
- WHA'RFINGER**, *s.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.
- WHAT**, *pron.* [*hwæt*, Sax. *wat*, Dutch.]
- 1 That which: *what* he thinks he speaks. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Which part: in ore the metallist marks *what* is metal and *what* is earth. *Locke.*
 - 3 Something that is in one's mind indefinitely: I'll tell thee *what*. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Which of several: he is in doubt *what* purchase to make first. *Arbutnot.*
 - 5 An interjection by way of surprise or question: *What!* are you there? *Dryden.*
 - 6 *What* though? *What* imports it though? notwithstanding. *Hooker.*
 - 7 *What* time, *What* day. At the time when; on the day when. *Pope.*
 - 8 Which of many? interrogatively: *What* colour do you like? *Spenser.*
 - 9 To how great a degree; *what* wise men were the counsellors. *Dryden.*
 - 10 It is used adverbially for partly; in part; he is overcome, *what* with hunger, *what* with weariness. *Norris.*
 - 11 *What* ho! An interjection of calling. *Dryd.*
- WHATE'VER**, } *pronouns.* [from *what* and
WHATSO', } *soever.*] *Whatso* is not
WHATSOEVER, } now in use.
- 1 Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically, or numerically: I'll catch thee *whatsoever* thou art. *Denham.*
 - 2 Any thing, be it what it will: *whatsoever* I lose, you win. *Hooker.*
 - 3 The same, be it this or that: *whatsoever* it was, it is still. *Pope.*
 - 4 All that; the whole that; all particulars that: *whatssoever* the moon beholds, is perishable. *Shakespeare.*
- WHEAL**, *s.* See **WEAL**. A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter. *Wiseman.*
- WHEAT**, *s.* [*hwæte*, Sax.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made. *Peacham.*
- WHEA'TEN**, *a.* Made of wheat. *Arbutnot.*
- WHEA'TEAR**, *s.* [*ocuanthe*, Lat.] A small bird very delicate. *Swift.*
- WHEA'TPLUM**, *s.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*
- To WHEE'DLE**, *v. a.* To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words. *Rowe.*
- WHEEL**, *s.* [*hwæol*, Sax. *wiel*, Dutch.]
- 1 A circular body that turns round upon an axis. *Dryden.*
 - 2 A circular body. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A carriage that runs upon wheels. *Milton.*
 - 4 An instrument on which criminals are tortured. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 The instrument of spinning. *Giffard.*
 - 6 Rotation; revolution. *Bacon.*
 - 7 A compass about; a track approaching to circularity. *Milton.*
- To WHEEL**, *v. n.*
- 1 To move on wheels.
 - 2 To turn on an axis. *Bentley.*
 - 3 To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.
 - 4 To turn; to have vicissitudes.
 - 5 To fetch a compass. *Knolles.*
 - 6 To roll forward. *Milton.*
- To WHEEL**, *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. *Milton.*
- WHEE'LBARROW**, *s.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. *Bacon.*

WHE

- WHEE'LER**, *s.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels. *Camden.*
- WHEE'LWRIGHT**, *s.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel carriages. *Mortimer.*
- WHEE'LY**, *a.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; suitable to rotation. *Philips.*
- To WHEE'ZE**, *v. n.* [*hweoson*, Sax.] To breathe with noise. *Floyer.*
- WHELK**, *s.* An inequality; a protuberance. *Shakespeare.*
- To WHELM**, *v. n.* [*awhilfan*, Sax. *wilma*, Isl.]
- 1 To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury. *Pope.*
 - 2 To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it. *Milton.*
- WHELP**, *s.* [*welp*, Dutch.]
- 1 The young of the dog; a puppy. *Brown.*
 - 2 The young of any beast of prey. *Donne.*
 - 3 A son: in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 A young man: in contempt. *Ben Jonson.*
- To WHELP**, *v. n.* To bring young; applied to beasts, generally beasts of prey. *Milton.*
- WHEN**, *ad.* [*whan*, Gothick; *hwænne*, Sax.]
- 1 At the time that. *Camden.*
 - 2 At what time? interrogatively. *Addison.*
 - 3 Which time. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 After the time that. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
 - 5 At what time. *Daniel.*
 - 6 At what particular time. *Milton.*
 - 7 *When* as. At the time when; what time: obsolete. *Milton.*
- WHENCE**, *ad.* [formed from *where*, by the same analogy with *hence* from *here*.]
- 1 From what place. *Milton.*
 - 2 From what person. *Prior.*
 - 3 From what cause. *Fenton.*
 - 4 From which premises. *Dryden.*
 - 5 For which cause. *Arbutnot.*
 - 6 From what source. *Locke.*
 - 7 From which cause. *Blackmore.*
 - 8 *From whence*. A vitious mode of speech. *Milton.*
 - 9 *Of whence*. Another barbarism. *Dryden.*
- WHENCESOE'VER**, *ad.* [*whence* and *ever*.] From what place soever; from what cause soever. *Locke.*
- WHENE'VER**, } *ad.* At whatsoever time.
WHENSOE'VER, }
- WHERE**, *ad.* [*hwær*, Sax. *waer*, Dutch.]
- 1 At which place or places. *Sidney.*
 - 2 At what place? *Pope.*
 - 3 At the place in which. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 *Any where*. At any place. *Burnet.*
 - 5 *Where*, like *here* and *there*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification: as, *whereof*, of which.
 - 6 It has the nature of a noun. *Spenser.*
- WHE'REABOUT**, *ad.* [*where* and *about*.]
- 1 Near what place.
 - 2 Near which place. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Concerning which. *Hooker.*
- WHEREA'S**, *ad.* [*where* and *as*.]
- 1 When on the contrary. *Sprat.*
 - 2 At which place: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 The thing being so that. *Hooker.*
 - 4 But on the contrary. *Woodward.*
- WHEREA'T**, *ad.*
- 1 At which. *Kettlewell.*
 - 2 At what?
- WHEREBY'**, *ad.*
- 1 By which. *Hooker.*
 - 2 By what?
- WHERE'VER**, *ad.* [*where* and *ever*.] At whatsoever place. *Milton.*
- WHE'REFORE**, *ad.* [*where* and *fore*.]
- 1 For which reason. *Hooker.*
 - 2 For what reason. *Shakespeare.*
- WHEREI'N**, *ad.* [*where* and *in*.]
- 1 In which. *Swift.*
 - 2 In what? *Malachi.*
- WHEREI'NTO**, *ad.* [*where* and *into*.] Into which. *Woodward.*
- WHE'RENESS**, *s.* [from *where*.] Ubiety; imperfect locality. *Grew.*
- WHE'REOF**, *ad.* [*where* and *of*.]
- 1 Of which. *Dryden.*

WHI

2 Of what: indefinitely. *Milton.*
3 Of what? interrogatively.
WHEREON, *ad.* [where and on.] *Milton.*
1 On which.
2 On what? as, *whereon* did he sit?
WHERE'SO, } *ad.* [where and soever.] In
WHERE'SOE'VER, } what place soever. *Where-*
so is obsolete. Shakespeare.
WHERE'TO, } *ad.* [where and to, or unto.]
WHEREUNTO, }
1 To which. *Hooker.*
2 To what? to what end?
WHEREUPO'N, *ad.* [where and upon.] Upon
which. Clarendon.
WHEREWITH, } *ad.* [where and with, or
WHEREWITHA'L, } *withal.*
1 With which. *Wycherley.*
2 With what? *Matthew.*
To WHE'RRET, *v. a.*
1 To hurry; to trouble; to tease.
2 To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*
WHE'RRY, *s.* [of uncertain derivation.] A
light boat used on rivers. Drayton.
To WHE'RRY, * *v. a.* [from *wherry*.] To carry
in a light boat; to convey in a boat. Ash.
To WHET, *v. a.* [*hwetian*, Sax. *wetten*, Dutch.]
1 To sharpen by attrition. *Boyle.*
2 To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Dr.*
WHET, *s.* [from the verb.]
1 The act of sharpening.
2 Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dr.*
WHE'THER, *ad.* [*hwæther*, Sax.] A particle
expressing one part of a disjunctive question in
opposition to the other: answered by or. Tillotson.
WHE'THER, *pron.* Which of two. *Bentley.*
WHE'TSTONE, *s.* [*whet* and *stone*.] Stone on
which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make
it sharp. Fairfax.
WHE'TTER, *s.* [from *whet*.] One that whets
or sharpens. More.
WHEY, *s.* [*hwæg*, Sax. *wey*, Dutch.]
1 The thin or serous part of milk, from which
the oleose or grumous part is separated. Har.
2 It is used of any thing white and thin. *Shakespeare.*
WHE'Y, } *a.* [from *whew*.] Partaking of
WHE'YISH, } *whew*; resembling *whew*. *Bac.*
WHICH, *pron.* [*hwile*, Sax. *welk*, Dutch.]
1 The pronoun relative, relating to things. *Sou.*
2 It formerly was used for *who*, and related like-
wise to persons: as in the first words of the
Lord's Prayer. Shakespeare.
WHI'CHSOEVER, *pron.* [which and soever.]
Whether one or the other. Locke.
WHIFF, *s.* [*chwyt*, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of
wind. Shakespeare.
To WHI'FFLE, *v. n.* [from *whiff*.] To move in-
constantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. L'Estrange.
WHI'FFLER, *s.* [from *whiffle*.]
1 A harbinger; probably one with a horn or
trumpet. Shakespeare.
2 One of no consequence; one moved with a
whiff or puff. Spectator.
WHIG, *s.* [*hwæg*, Sax.]
1 Whey.
2 The name of a faction. *Swift.*
WHI'GGERY, * *s.* Whiggish notions, or conduct.
WHI'GGISH, *a.* Relating to the whigs. *Swift.*
WHI'GGISM, *s.* [from *whig*.] The notions of
a whig. Swift.
WHIGGS, * *s.* [from *whiggam*.] The Whigga-
mors; a people in Scotland, who were chiefly
employed in driving large droves of horses, with
corn and other provisions, from one part of that
kingdom to another; and in the year 1648,
instigated by the clergy, and headed by the
marquis of Argyle, they marched in great num-
bers to Edinburgh, to oppose the designs of the
king and the duke of Hamilton; from which
circumstance the party adverse to the court
was in contempt called whigs: since that the
term has acquired reputation in England, and
is still retained in the sense explained under
that article. Ash.

WHI

WHILE, *s.* [*weil*, Germ. *hwile*, Sax.] Time;
space of time. Ben Jonson.
WHILE, } *ad.* [*hwile*, Sax.] *Whiles* is now
WHILES, } out of use.
WHILST, }
1 During the time that. *Milton.*
2 As long as. *Watts.*
3 At the same time that. *Addison.*
To WHILE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.
Spectator.
WHILE'RE, *ad.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before*.] A
little while ago: not in use. Raleigh.
WHI'LOM, *ad.* [*hwilom*, Sax.] Formerly;
once; of old: not in use. Milton.
WHIM, *s.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice;
an irregular motion of desire. Swift.
To WHI'MPER, *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, Germ.] To
cry without any loud noise. Rowe.
WHI'MPLED, *a.* This word seems to mean dis-
torted with crying. Shakespeare.
WHI'MSEY, *s.* A freak; a caprice; an odd
fancy; a whim. L'Estrange.
WHI'MSICAL, *a.* [from *whimsey*.] Freakish;
capricious; oddly fanciful. Addison.
WHIN, *s.* [*chwyn*, Welsh.] Furze; gorse.
Tusser.
To WHINE, *v. n.* [*wanian*, Sax.] To lament
in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise;
to moan meanly and effeminately. Sidney.
WHINE, *s.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise;
mean or affected complaint. South.
To WHI'NNY, *v. n.* [from the sound.] To make
a noise like a horse or colt.
WHI'NYARD, *s.* A sword: in contempt. *Hud.*
To WHIP, *v. a.* [*hweopan*, Sax. *wippen*, Dutch.]
1 To strike with any thing tough and flexible.
Addison.
2 To sew slightly. *Gay.*
3 To drive with lashes. *Locke.*
4 To correct with lashes. *Smith.*
5 To lash with sarcasm. *Shakespeare.*
6 To inwrap. *Moxon.*
To WHIP, *v. a.* To take any thing nimble: always
with a particle ascertaining the sense: as, out,
on, up, away. A ludicrous use. L'Estrange.
To WHIP, *v. n.* To move nimbly. *L'Estrange.*
WHIP, *s.* [*hweop*, Sax.] An instrument of cor-
rection tough and pliant. Pope.
WHI'PCORD, *s.* [*whip* and *cord*.] Cord of which
lashes are made. Dryden.
WHI'PGRAFTING, *s.* (In gardening.) A kind
of grafting. Addison.
WHIPHAND, *s.* Advantage over another.
WHI'PLASH, *s.* The last or small end of a
whip. Tusser.
WHI'PPER, *s.* [from *whip*.] One who punishes
with whipping. Shakespeare.
WHI'PPER-SNA'PPER, * *s.* A trifling person.
WHI'PPING, * *s.* [from *whip*.] Correction with
a whip; lashing with a whip; the act of sewing
slightly; that which is sewed slightly. Ash.
WHI'PPINGPOST, *s.* [*whip* and *post*.] A pillar
to which criminals are bound when they are
lashed. Hudibras.
WHI'PSAW, *s.* [*whip* and *saw*.] The *whipsaw*
is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of
stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach
through. Moxon.
WHI'PSTAFF, *s.* (On shipboard.) A piece of
wood fastened to the helm, which the steers-
man holds in his hand to move the helm and
turn the ship. Bailey.
WHI'PSTER, *s.* [from *whip*.] A nimble fellow.
Prior.
To WHIRL, *v. a.* [*hwyrfan*, Sax. *wirbelen*, Du.]
To turn round rapidly. Dryden.
To WHIRL, *v. n.*
1 To run round rapidly. *Dryden.*
2 To move hastily. *Dryden.*
WHIRL, *s.* [from the verb.]
1 Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion;
rapid circumvolution. Dryden.
2 Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addis.*
WHI'RLBAT, *s.* [*whir* and *bat*.] Any thing
moved rapidly round to give a blow. Creech.
WHI'RLBONE, *s.* The cap of the knee. *Ainsw.*

WHI

WHIRLIGIG, *s.* [*whirl and gig.*] A toy which children spin round. *Prior.*
WHIRLPIT, *s.* [*hwyrfpole, Sax.*] A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle toward its centre; a vortex. *Sandys.*
WHIRLWIND, *s.* [*werbelwind, German.*] A stormy wind moving circularly. *Dryden.*
WHIRRING, *a.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it. *Pope.*
WHISK, *s.* [*wischen, to wipe, Germ.*]
 1 A small besom, or brush. *Swift.*
 2 A part of a woman's dress. *Child.*
To WHISK, *v. a.* [*wischen, to wipe, Germ.*]
 1 To sweep with a small besom.
 2 To move nimbly, as when one sweeps. *Hudib.*
WHISKER, *s.* [from *whisk.*] The hair growing on the upper lip unshaven; the mustachio. *Pope.*
To WHISPER, *v. n.* [*wisperen, Dutch.*] To speak with a low voice; to speak with suspicion, or timorous caution. *Sidney.*
To WHISPER, *v. a.*
 1 To address in a low voice. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To utter in a low voice. *Bentley.*
 3 To prompt secretly. *Shakespeare.*
WHISPER, *s.* [from the verb.] A low soft voice. *South.*
WHISPERER, *s.* [from *whisper.*]
 1 One that speaks low.
 2 A private talker; a teller of secrets. *Bacon.*
WHISPERING, *s.* [from *whisper.*] The act of speaking in a low voice to prompt secretly. *Ash.*
WHIST, *a.*
 1 Are silent. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Still; silent; put to silence. *Milton.*
 3 [*Int.*] Be still.
WHIST, *s.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence.
To WHISTLE, *v. n.* [*hwistlan, Sax.*]
 1 To form a kind of musical sound by an articulate modulation of the breath. *Milton.*
 2 To make a sound with a small wind instrument.
 3 To sound shrill. *Dryden.*
To WHISTLE, *v. a.* To call by a whistle. *Add.*
WHISTLE, *s.* [*hwistle, Sax.*]
 1 Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. *Dryden.*
 2 A sound made by a small wind instrument.
 3 The mouth; the organ of whistling. *Walton.*
 4 A small wind instrument. *Sidney.*
 5 The noise of winds.
 6 A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. *Hudibras.*
WHISTLER, *s.* One who whistles. *Addison.*
WHIT, *s.* [*wiht, a thing, Sax.*] A point; a jot. *Davies.*
WHITE, *a.* [*hwit, Sax. wit, Dutch.*]
 1 Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy. *Newton.*
 2 Having the colour of fear; pale. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence. *Milton.*
 4 Gray with age. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Pure; unblemished. *Pope.*
WHITE, *s.*
 1 Whiteness; any thing white; white colour. *Newton.*
 2 The mark at which an arrow is shot, which used to be painted white. *Southern.*
 3 The albuginous part of an egg. *Boyle.*
 4 The white part of the eye. *Ray.*
To WHITE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate. *Mark.*
WHITELEAD, *s.* *White-lead* is made by sheet-lead cut into long slips; they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered, that the lead may not sink down above half way. These pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, as full as almost to touch the lead. The pot is covered up close, for a certain time; in which the corrosive fumes of the vinegar

WHO

will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. *Quincy.*
WHITELIVERED, *a.* [*white and liver.*] Envious; malicious; cowardly.
WHITELY, *a.* [from *white.*] Coming near to white. *Southern.*
WHITEMEAT, *s.* [*white and meat.*] Food made of milk. *Spenser.*
To WHITEN, *v. a.* [from *white.*] To make white. *Temple.*
To WHITEN, *v. n.* To grow white. *Smith.*
WHITENER, *s.* [from *whiten.*] One who makes any thing white.
WHITENESS, *s.* [from *white.*]
 1 The state of being white; freedom from colour. *Newton.*
 2 Paleness. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Purity; clearness. *Dryden.*
WHITEPOT, *s.* A kind of food. *King.*
WHITETHORN, *s.* [*spina alba.*] A species of thorn. *Boyle.*
WHITEWASH, *s.* [*white and wash.*]
 1 A wash to make the skin seem fair. *Addison.*
 2 A kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened. *Harte.*
WHITEWINE, *s.* [*white and wine.*] Wine produced from the white grapes. *Wiseman.*
WHITHER, *a.* [*hwider, Sax.*]
 1 To what place? interrogatively. *Dryden.*
 2 To what place: absolutely. *Milton.*
 3 To which place: relatively. *Clorendon.*
 4 To what degree: obsolete. *Ben Jonson.*
WHITHERSOEVER, *ad.* [*whither and soever.*] To whatsoever place. *Taylor.*
WHITING, *s.* [*wittingh, Dutch; alburnus, Lat.*]
 1 A small sea-fish. *Carew.*
 2 [From *white.*] A soft chalk. *Boyle.*
WHITISH, *a.* [from *white.*] Somewhat white. *Boyle.*
WHITISHNESS, *s.* [from *whitish.*] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*
WHITLEATHER, *s.* [*white and leather.*] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness. *Chapman.*
WHITLOW, *s.* [*hwit, Sax. loup, a wolf, Skinner. hwit, Sax. and low, a flame. Lye.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. *Wiseman.*
WHITSOUR, *s.* A kind of apple.
WHITSTER, or **WHITER**, *s.* [from *white.*] A whitener. *Shakespeare.*
WHITSUNTIDE, *s.* [*white and sunday; because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost. *Carew.*
WHITTENTREE, *s.* [*sambucus aquatica.*] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*
WHITTLE, *s.* [*hwytel, Sax.*]
 1 A white dress for a woman: not in use.
 2 A knife. *Shakespeare.*
To WHITTLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To cut with a knife.
 2 To edge; to sharpen; not used. *Hakewill.*
To WHIZ, *v. a.* [from the sound.] To make a loud humming noise. *Shakespeare.*
WHIZZING, *s.* [from *whiz.*] The act of making a loud humming noise, like that of a cannon ball, or some other body in swift motion. *Ash.*
WHO, *pronoun.* genitive *whose*; other cases *whom.* [*hwa, Sax. wie, Dutch.*]
 1 A pronoun relative, applied to persons. *Abbot.*
 2 Which of many. *Locke.*
 3 *As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say.* *Collier.*
 4 It is used often interrogatively. *Psalms.*
WHOEVER, *pro.* [*who and ever.*] Any one without limitation or exception. *Pope.*
WHOLE, *a.* [*walg, Sax. heel, Dutch.*]
 1 All; total; containing all. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Complete; not defective. *Waller.*
 3 Uninjured; unimpaired. *Samuel.*
 4 Well of any hurt or sickness. *Josua.*
WHOLE, *s.*

WIC

- 1 The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts. *Broomfield.*
 2 A system; a regular combination. *Pope.*
WHO'LESALE, s. [whole and sale.]
 1 Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.
 2 The whole mass. *Watts.*
WHO'LESALE, a. Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities. *Addison.*
WHO'LESOME, a. [heelsam, Dutch. hæl, Sax. health.]
 1 Sound. *Atterbury.*
 2 Contributing to health. *Addison.*
 3 Preserving; salutary; obsolete. *Paulina.*
 4 Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue. *Denham.*
 5 Kindly; pleasing. *Shakespeare.*
WHO'LESOMELY, ad. Salubriously; salutiferously.
WHO'LESOMENESS, s. [from wholesome.]
 1 Quality of conducing to health; salubrity. *Graunt.*
 2 Salutariness; conduciveness to good.
WHO'LLY, ad. [from whole.]
 1 Completely; perfectly. *Dryden.*
 2 Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon.*
WHOM. The accusative of *who*, sing. and plur.
WHO'MSOEVER, pron. [oblique case of *whoever*.] Any without exception. *Locke.*
WHOO'BUB, s. Hubbub. *Shakespeare.*
WHOOOP, s. See **HOOP**.
 1 A shout of pursuit. *Addison.*
 2 [From *upapa*, Lat.] A bird.
To WHOOP, v. n. [from the noun.] To shout with malignity. *Shakespeare.*
To WHOOP, v. a. To insult with shouts. *Dryd.*
WHORE, s. [hor, Sax. hoere, Dutch.]
 1 A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet. *Ben Jonson.*
 2 A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden.*
To WHORE, v. n. [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex. *Dryden.*
To WHORE, v. a. To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Congreve.*
WHO'REDOM, s. [from *whore*.] Fornication. *South.*
WHOREMA'STER, } s. [whore and master, or
WHOREMO'NGER, } monger.] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress. *Shak.*
WHO'RESON, s. [whore and son.] A bastard. *Shakespeare.*
WHO'RISH, a. [from *whore*.] Unchaste; incontinent. *Shakespeare.*
WHO'RISHLY,* ad. [from *whorish*.] With unchastity. *Ash.*
WHO'RTLEBERRY, s. [heortberian, Saxon.] Bilberry. *Milton.*
WHOSE, a.
 1 Genitive of *who*. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Genitive of *which*. *Prior.*
WHO'SO, } pronoun. [who and soever.]
WHOSOE'VER, } Any, without restriction.
Whoso is out of use. *Bacon.*
WHURT, s. A whortleberry, a bilberry. *Carew.*
WHY, ad. [hui, for hui, Sax.]
 1 For what reason; interrogatively. *Swift.*
 2 For which reason; relatively. *Boyle.*
 3 For what reason; relatively. *Milton.*
 4 It is sometimes used emphatically. *South.*
WHY'NOT, ad. A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*
WIC, Wich comes from the Saxon *wic*, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson.*
WICK, s. [weoce, Sax. wiecke, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax, or tallow of a torch or candle. *Digby.*
WICKED, a.
 1 Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad. *Milton.*
 2 It is a word of ludicrous or stight blame. *Sh.*
 3 Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect. *Shakespeare.*

WIL

- WICKEDLY, ad.** Criminally; corruptly; badly. *Clarendon.*
WICKEDNESS, s. [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Milton.*
WICKER, a. [vigre, a twig, Danish.] Made of small sticks. *Spenser.*
WICKET, s. [wicked, Welsh; guighet, French; wicket, Dutch.] A small gate. *Swift.*
WIDE, a. [wide, Sax. wijd, Dutch.]
 1 Broad; extended far each way. *Pope.*
 2 Broad to a certain degree; as, three inches wide.
 3 Deviating; remote. *Hammond.*
WIDE, ad.
 1 At a distance. *Temple.*
 2 With great extent. *Milton.*
WIDELY, ad. [from *wide*.]
 1 With great extent each way. *Bentley.*
 2 Remotely; far. *Locke.*
To WIDEN, v. a. [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend. *Shakespeare.*
To WIDEN, v. n. To grow wide; to extend itself. *Locke.*
WIDENESS, s. [from *wide*.]
 1 Breadth; large extent each way. *Dryden.*
 2 Comparative breadth. *Bentley.*
WIDGEON, s. A waterfowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not so large. *Carew.*
WIDOW, s. [widwa, Sax. *widdu*, Welsh.] A woman whose husband is dead. *Sotdys.*
To WIDOW, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1 To deprive of a husband. *Dryden.*
 2 To endow with a widow-right. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To strip of any thing good. *Philips.*
WIDOWER, s. [from *widow*.] One who has lost his wife. *Sidney.*
WIDOWHOOD, s. [from *widow*.]
 1 The state of a widow. *Wotton.*
 2 Estate settled on a widow. *Shakespeare.*
WIDOWHUNTER, s. [widow and hunter.] One who courts widows for a jointure. *Addison.*
WIDOWMAKER, s. [widow and maker.] One who deprives women of their husbands. *Shak.*
WIDOW-WAIL, s. [widow and wail.] A plant.
WIDTH, s. [from *wide*.] Breadth; wideness a low word. *Dryden.*
To WIELD, v. a. [wealdan, Sax. to manage in the hand.]
 1 To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder. *Milton.*
 2 To handle: in an ironical sense. *Shakesp.*
WIELDY, a. [from *wield*.] Manageable.
WIERY, a. [from *wire*.]
 1 Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*. *Donne.*
 2 Drawn into wire. *Peacham.*
 3 [From *wæss*, a pool.] Wet; wearish; moist; obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
WIFE, s. pl. wives. [wif, Sax. *wiff*, Dutch.]
 1 A woman that has a husband. *Milton.*
 2 It is used for women of low employment. *Ba.*
WIG, s. *Wig*, being a termination in the name of men, signifies war, or else a hero, from *wiga*, a word of that signification. *Gibson.*
WIG, s. [contracted from *periwig*.]
 1 False hair worn on the head. *Swift.*
 2 A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*
WIGHT, s. [wiht, Sax.] A person; a being. *Addison.*
WIGHT, a. Swift; nimble: not used. *Spenser.*
WIGHTLY, ad. Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser.*
WILD, a. [wild, Sax. *wild*, Dutch.]
 1 Not tame; not domestick. *Milton.*
 2 Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Mort.*
 3 Desert; uninhabited. *Milton.*
 4 Savage; uncivilized. *Waller.*
 5 Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular. *Addison.*
 6 Licentious; ungoverned. *Prior.*
 7 Inconstant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.*
 8 Inordinate; loose. *Dryden.*
 9 Uncouth; strange. *Shakespeare.*
 10 Done or made without any consistent order or plan. *Woodward.*
 11 Merely; imaginary. *Swift.*
WILD, s. [from the noun.] A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited. *Pope.*

WIL

- WILD Basil**, *s.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant.
- WILD Cucumber**, *s.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant.
- WILD Olive**, *s.* [*oleagnus*, Lat. from *ἐλαια*, *oliva* and *αῖνος*, *vitez*.] A plant. *Miller.*
- To WILDER**, *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose or puzzle in any unknown or pathless tract. *Dry.*
- WILDERNESS**, *s.* [from *wild*.]
- 1 A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness. *Spenser.*
 - 2 The state of being wild or disorderly: not in use. *Milton.*
- WILDFIRE**, *s.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to fire, and hard to be extinguished. *Shakespeare.*
- WILDGOOSECHASE**, *s.* A pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose. *L'Estrange.*
- WILDING**, *s.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild sour apple. *Philips.*
- WILDLY**, *ad.* [from *wild*.]
- 1 Without cultivation. *More.*
 - 2 Without tameness; with ferity.
 - 3 With disorder; with perturbation or distraction. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 Without attention; without judgment; heedlessly. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 Capriciously; irrationally. *Wilkins.*
 - 6 Irregularly. *Dryden.*
- WILDNESS**, *s.* [from *wild*.]
- 1 Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground. *Bacon.*
 - 2 Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 Savageness; brutality. *Sidney.*
 - 4 Ferity; the state of an animal untamed; contrary to *tameness*. *Dryden.*
 - 6 Deviation from a settled course; irregularity. *Watts.*
 - 7 Alienation of mind. *Shakespeare.*
- WILDSERVICE**, *s.* [*cratægus*, Lat.] A plant.
- WILE**, *s.* [*wile*, Sax.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem. *Roscommon.*
- WILFUL**, *a.* [*will* and *full*.]
- 1 Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible. *Proverbs.*
 - 2 Done or suffered by design. *Dryden.*
- WILFULLY**, *ad.*
- 1 Obstinate; stubbornly. *Tillotson.*
 - 2 By design; on purpose. *Hammond.*
- WILFULNESS**, *s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness. *Hooker.*
- WILILY**, *ad.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; fraudulently. *Joshua.*
- WILINESS**, *s.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile. *Howel.*
- WILL**, *s.* [*willa*, Sax. *wille*, Dutch.]
- 1 That power by which we desire and purpose; velleity. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Choice; arbitrary determination. *Locke.*
 - 3 Discretion; choice. *Pope.*
 - 4 Command; direction. *Eccles.*
 - 5 Disposition; inclination; desire. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 Power; government. *Locke.*
 - 7 Divine determination. *Shakespeare.*
 - 8 Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects. *Stephens.*
 - 9 Good-will. Favour; kindness. *Shakespeare.*
 - 10 Good-will. Right intention. *Philemon.*
 - 11 Ill-will. Malice; malignity.
- WILL with a wisp**, *s.* Jack with a lanthorn. *Will with the wisp* is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a bright light; at other times more obscure and of a purple colour. At hand, it shines less than at a distance. They are more frequent in places unctuous, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying-places, places of execution, and dunghills. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning or autumn, at the height of about six feet. They follow those that run, and fly from those that follow. Some that have been caught consist of a shining viscous matter, like the spawn of frogs not hot, but only shining; so that the

WIN

- matter seems to be phosphorus raised from putrified plants or carcasses by the heat of the sun, which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Muschenbroek.*
- To WILL**, *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; *willan*, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To desire that any thing should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done. *Hooker.*
 - 2 To be inclined or resolved to have. *Shakesp.*
 - 3 To command; to direct. *Dryden.*
 - 4 It is one of the signs of the future tense.
- WILLI and Vili**, among the English Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *Willielmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many. *Gibson*
- WILLING**, *a.* [from *will*.]
- 1 Inclined to any thing; consenting. *Bentley.*
 - 2 Pleased; desirous. *Milton.*
 - 3 Favourable; well disposed to any thing. *Ex.*
 - 4 Ready; complying. *Hooker.*
 - 5 Chosen. *Milton.*
 - 6 Spontaneous. *Dryden.*
 - 7 Consenting. *Milton.*
- WILLINGLY**, *ad.* [from *willing*.]
- 1 With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance. *Milton.*
 - 2 By one's own desire. *Addison.*
- WILLINGNESS**, *s.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance. *Calamy.*
- WILLOW**, *s.* [*welie*, Sax. *gwilou*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers. *Shakespeare*
- WILLOWISH**, *a.* Resembling the colour of willow. *Walton.*
- WILLOWORT**, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
- WILY**, *a.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent. *South.*
- WIMBLE**, *s.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored. *Sharp.*
- WIMBLE**, *a.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. *Spenser.*
- WIMPLE**, *s.* [*peplion*, Lat.] A plant.
- WIMPLE**, *s.* [*guimpe*, Fr.] A hood; a veil. *Isaiah.*
- To WIMPLE**, *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenser*
- WIN**, in the names of men, may denote a masculine temper, from the Saxon *win*, war, strength, &c. or else love and esteem, from *wine*, dear beloved. In the names of places, it implies a battle fought there. *Gibson.*
- To WIN**, *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won* [*winna*, Sax. *winnen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To gain by conquest. *Milton.*
 - 2 To gain the victory in a contest. *Denham.*
 - 3 To gain something withheld, or something valuable. *Pope.*
 - 4 To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance. *Sidney.*
 - 5 To gain by play. *Addison.*
 - 6 To gain by persuasion. *Milton.*
 - 7 To gain by courtship. *Gay.*
- To WIN**, *v. n.*
- 1 To gain the victory. *Milton.*
 - 2 To gain influence or favour. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To gain ground. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To be conqueror or gainer at play. *Shakespeare*
- To WINCE**, *v. a.* [*gwingo*, Welsh.] To kick, as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shakespeare.*
- WINCH**, *s.* [*guincher*, Fr. to twist.] A wind-lace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mortimer.*
- To WINCH**, *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*
- WINCOPIPE**, *s.* A small red flower in the stubble fields. *Bacon.*
- WIND**, *s.* [*wind*, Sax. *wind*, Dutch.]
- 1 *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus sensible to us: wherefore, it was not ill called by the ancients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or a stream of air. *Muschenbroek.*
 - 2 Direction of the blast from a particular point. *Shakespeare.*

WIN

- 3 Breath; power, or act of respiration. *Shakesp.*
 4 Air caused by any action. *Milton.*
 5 Breath modulated by an instrument. *Bacon.*
 6 Air impregnated with scent. *Swift.*
 7 Flatulence; windiness. *Milton.*
 8 Any thing insignificant or light as wind. *Mil.*
 9 *Down the wind.* To decay. *L'Estrange.*
 10 *To take or have the wind.* To gain or have the upper hand. *Bacon.*
To WIND, v. a. pret. and part. wound. [*windan, Sax. winden, Dutch.*]
 1 To blow; to sound by inflation. *Dryden.*
 2 To turn round; to twist. *Wotton.*
 3 To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To nose; to follow by scent.
 5 To turn by shifts or expedients. *Hudibras.*
 6 To introduce by insinuation. *Shakespeare.*
 7 To change. *Addison.*
 8 To entwine; to enfold; to encircle. *Shakesp.*
 9 *To wind out.* To extricate. *Clarendon.*
 10 *To wind up.* To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread. *Locke.*
 11 *To wind up,* (used of a watch.) To convolve the spring. *Shakespeare.*
 12 *To wind up.* To put into a state of renovated or continued motion. *Grew.*
 13 *To wind up.* To raise by degrees. *Hayward.*
 14 *To wind up.* To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. *Waller.*
 15 *To wind up.* To put in order for regular action. *Shakespeare.*
To WIND, v. n.
 1 To turn; to change. *Dryden.*
 2 To turn; to be convolved. *Mason.*
 3 To move round. *Denham.*
 4 To proceed in flexures. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To be extricated; to be disentangled. *Milton.*
WINDBOUND, a. [*wind and bound.*] Confined by contrary winds. *Spectator.*
WINDDEGG, s. An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life. *Brown.*
WINDER, s. [*from wind.*]
 1 An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. *Swift.*
 2 A plant that twists itself round others. *Bacon.*
WINDFALL, s. [*wind and fall.*]
 1 Fruit blown down from the tree. *Evelyn.*
 2 An unexpected legacy.
WINDFLOWER, s. The anemone.
WINDGALL, s. [*wind and wall.*] *Windgalls* are soft, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
WINDGUN, s. [*wind and gun.*] A gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed. *Wilkins.*
WINDINESS, s. [*from windy.*]
 1 Fulness of wind; flatulence. *Floyer.*
 2 Tendency to generate wind. *Bacon.*
 3 Tumour; puffiness. *Brerewood.*
WINDING, s. [*from wind.*] Flexure; meander. *Addison.*
WINDINGSHEET, s. [*wind and sheet*] A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped. *Shakespeare.*
WINDLASS, s. [*wind and lace.*]
 1 A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped round a cylinder.
 2 A handle by which any thing is turned. *Shakespeare.*
WINDLE, s. [*from to wind.*] A spindle. *Ainsworth.*
WINDMILL, s. [*wind and mill.*] A mill turned by the wind. *Wilkins.*
WINDOW, s. [*vindue, Danish.*]
 1 An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted. *Swift.*
 2 The frame of glass or any other materials that cover the aperture. *Newton.*
 3 Lines crossing each other. *King.*
 4 An aperture resembling a window.
To WINDOW, v. a. [*from the noun.*]

WIP

- 1 To furnish with windows. *Wotton.*
 2 To place at a window. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To break into openings. *Shakespeare.*
WINDPIPE, s. [*wind and pipe.*] The passage for the breath. *Arbutnot.*
WINDWARD, ad. [*from wind.*] Toward the wind.
WINDY, a. [*from wind.*]
 1 Consisting of wind. *Bacon.*
 2 Next the wind. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Empty; airy. *South.*
 4 Tempestuous; molested with wind. *Milton.*
 5 Puffy; flatulent. *Shakespeare.*
WINE, s. [*win, Sax. vinn, Dutch.*]
 1 The fermented juice of the grape. *Pope.*
 2 Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of wines.
WINEBIBBER, s.* [*wine and bibber.*] A great lover of wine. *Ash.*
WING, s. [*gehwing, Sax. winge, Danish.*]
 1 The limb of a bird by which it flies. *Sidney.*
 2 A fan to winnow. *Tusser.*
 3 Flight; passage by the wing. *Shakespeare.*
 4 The motive of flight. *Shakespeare.*
 5 The side bodies of an army. *Knolles.*
 6 Any side piece. *Mortimer.*
To WING, v. a. [*from the noun.*]
 1 To furnish with wings; to enable to fly. *Pope.*
 2 To supply with side bodies. *Shakespeare.*
To WING, v. n.
 1 To pass by flight. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To exert the power of flying. *Prior.*
WINGED, a. [*from wing.*]
 1 Furnished with wings; flying. *Milton.*
 2 Swift; rapid. *Shakespeare.*
WINGEDPEA, s. [*ochrus, Lat.*] A plant. *Mil.*
WINGSHELL, s. [*wing and shell.*] The shell that covers the wing of insects. *Grew.*
WINGY, a. [*from wing.*] Having wings; resembling wings. *Addison.*
To WINK, v. n. [*winctan, Sax. wincken, Dutch.*]
 1 To shut the eyes. *Tillotson.*
 2 To hint, or direct, by the motion of the eyelids. *Swift.*
 3 To close, and exclude the light. *Dryden.*
 4 To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate. *Roscommon.*
 5 To be dim. *Dryden.*
WINK, s. [*from the verb.*]
 1 Act of closing the eye. *Temple.*
 2 A hint given by motion of the eye. *Sidney.*
WINKER, s. One who winks.
WINKINGLY, ad. [*from winking.*] With the eye almost closed. *Peacham.*
WINNER, s. [*from win.*] One who wins.
WINNING, part. a. [*from win.*] Attractive, charming. *Milton.*
WINNING, s. [*from win.*] The sum won. *Add.*
To WINNOW, v. a. [*windrian, Sax.*]
 1 To separate by means of the wind: to part the grain from the chaff. *Dryden.*
 2 To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milton.*
 3 To sift; to examine. *Dryden.*
 4 To separate; to part. *Shakespeare.*
To WINNOW, v. n. To part corn from chaff. *Ecclesiasticus.*
WINNOWER, s. [*from winnow.*] He who winnows.
WINTER, s. [*winter, Sax.*] The cold season of the year. *Sidney.*
To WINTER, v. n. [*from the noun.*] To pass the winter. *Isaiah.*
To WINTER, v. a. To feed or manage in the winter. *Temple.*
WINTERBEATEN, a. [*winter and beat.*] Harassed by severe weather. *Spenser.*
WINTERCHERRY, s. [*alkekenge.*] A plant.
WINTERCITRON, s. A sort of pear.
WINTERGREEN, s. [*pyrola*] A plant.
WINTERLY, a. [*winter and like.*] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind. *Shak.*
WINTRY, a. [*from winter.*] Brumal; hyemal; suitable to winter. *Dryden.*
WINY, a. [*from wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine. *Bacon.*
To WIPE, v. a. [*wipan, Sax.*]

WIT

- 1 To cleanse by rubbing with something soft. *Milton.*
 2 To take away by tersion. *Decay of Piety.*
 3 To strike off gently. *Addison.*
 4 To clear away. *Shakespeare.*
 5 To cheat; to defraud. *Spenser.*
 6 To wipe out. To efface. *Locke.*
WIPE, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Act of cleansing.
 2 A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gibe; a sarcasm. *Swift.*
 3 [From *vanellus*.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*
WI'PER, s. [from *wipe*.] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped. *Ben Jonson.*
WIRE, s. [*wirer*, Fr. to draw round.] Metal drawn into slender threads. *Milton.*
To WI'REDRAW, v. a. [*wire* and *draw*.]
 1 To spin into wire.
 2 To draw out into length. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 To draw by art or violence. *Dryden.*
WI'REDRAWER, s. [*wire* and *draw*.] One who spins wire. *Locke.*
To WIS, v. a. pret. and part. pass. *wist*. [*wissen*, Ger. *wysen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine: obsolete. *Ascham.*
WISDOM, s. [*wisdom*, Sax.]
 1 Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of things. *Hooker.*
 2 Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct. *Shakespeare.*
WISE, a. [*wis*, Sax. *wiis*, Dutch.]
 1 Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge. *Addison.*
 2 Judicious; prudent. *Romans.*
 3 Skilful; dexterous. *Tillotson.*
 4 Skilled in hidden arts. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Grave; becoming a wise man. *Milton.*
WISE, s. [*wise*, Sax. *wyse*, Dutch.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*. *Sidney.*
WISSEACRE, s. [*wiseggher*, Dutch.]
 1 A wise or sententious man: obsolete.
 2 A fool; a dunce. *Addison.*
WIS'ELY, ad. [from *wise*.] Judiciously; prudently. *Rogers.*
WIS'ENESS, s. [from *wise*.] Wisdom; sapience: obsolete. *Spenser.*
To WISH, v. n. [*wiscian*, Sax.]
 1 To have strong desire; to long. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 To be disposed or inclined. *Addison.*
To WISH, v. a.
 1 To desire; to long for. *Sidney.*
 2 To recommend by wishing. *Shakespeare.*
 3 To imprecate. *Shakespeare.*
 4 To ask. *Clarendon.*
WISH, s. [from the verb.]
 1 Longing desire. *South.*
 2 Thing desired. *Milton.*
 3 Desire expressed. *Pope.*
WIS'HEDLY, ad. [from *wished*.] According to desire: not used. *Knolles.*
WIS'HER, s. [from *wish*.]
 1 One who longs.
 2 One who expresses wishes. *Shakespeare.*
WIS'HFUL, a. [*wish* and *full*.]
 1 Longing; showing desire. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Desirable; exciting wishes. *Chapman.*
WIS'HFULLY, ad. [from *wishful*.] Earnestly; with longing.
WIS'KET, s. A basket. *Ainsworth.*
WISP, s. [*wisp*, Swedish and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw. *Bacon.*
WIST. The pret. and part. of *wis*.
WIS'TFUL, a. Attentive; earnest; full of thought. *Gay.*
WIS'TFULLY, ad. [from *wistful*.] Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*
WIS'TLY, ad. [from *wis*.] Attentively; earnestly. *Shakespeare.*
To WIT, v. n. [*witan*, Sax.] To know. It is now only used in the phrase *to wit*, that is to say. *Shakespeare.*
WIT, . [*sgewit*, Sax. from *witan*, to know.]
 1 The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. *Shakespeare.*

WIT

- 2 Imagination; quickness of fancy. *Locke.*
 3 Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, or by genius. *Spral.*
 4 A man of fancy. *Dryden.*
 5 A man of genius. *Pope.*
 6 Sense; judgment. *Dryden.*
 7 Faculty of the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 8 (In the plural.) Sound mind. *Tillotson.*
 9 Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity. *Milton.*
WITCH, s. [*wicce*, Sax.]
 1 A woman given to unlawful arts. *Bacon.*
 2 A winding sinuous bank. *Spenser.*
To WITCH, v. a. [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant. *Shakespeare.*
WITCHCRAFT, s. [*witch* and *craft*.]
 1 The practices of witches. *Bacon.*
 2 Power more than natural. *Denham.*
WITCHERY, s. [from *witch*.] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*
WITCRACKER, s. [*wit* and *cracker*.] A joker, one who breaks a jest. *Shakespeare.*
WITCRAFT, s. [*wit* and *craft*.] Contrivance; invention: obsolete. *Camden.*
To WITE, v. a. [*witan*, Sax.] To blame; to reproach. *Spenser.*
WITE, s. [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*
WITH, prep. [*with*, Sax.]
 1 By; sick *with* sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Noting the means: she won him *with* promises. *Dryden.*
 3 Noting the instrument: he was struck *with* a hailstone. *Woodward.*
 4 On the side of; for: my friends are *with* the king. *Genesis.*
 5 In opposition to; in competition or contest: I will leap *with* you for a wager. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Noting comparison: he is compared *with* his betters. *Sandys.*
 7 In society: it is difficult to live *with* bad men. *Shakespeare.*
 8 In company of: you were *with* me when it was told. *Shakespeare.*
 9 In appendage: my deed goes *with* my promise. *Locke.*
 10 In mutual dealing: the English trade *with* all mankind. *Shakespeare.*
 11 Noting connexion: there are always leaves *with* fruit. *Dryden.*
 12 Immediately after: he laughed, and *with* that went away. *Garth.*
 13 Among: I went *with* the crowd. *Rymer.*
 14 Upon: my friend has great power *with* me. *Ad.*
 15 In consent; he served *with* Milo, and *with* Milo he deserted. *Pope.*
 16 *With*, in composition, signifies opposition or privation; except *withul*.
WIT'HAL, ad. [*with* and *all*.]
 1 Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. *Hooker.*
 2 It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*. *Tillotson.*
WITHDRA'W, v. a. [*with* and *draw*.]
 1 To take back; to bereave. *Hooker.*
 2 To call away; to make to retire. *Broome.*
To WITHDRA'W, v. n. To retire; to retreat. *Tatler.*
WITHDRA'WINGROOM, s. [*withdraw* and *room*.] Room behind another room, for retirement. *Mortimer.*
WITHE, s.
 1 A willow twig. *Bacon.*
 2 A band; properly a band of twigs. *Mortimer.*
WIT'HER, v. n. [*gewitherod*, Sax.]
 1 To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up. *Hooker.*
 2 To waste, or pine away. *Temple.*
 3 To lose or want animal moisture. *Dryden.*
WIT'HER, v. a.
 1 To make to fade. *James.*
 2 To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle for want of animal moisture. *Milton.*
WIT'HERBAND, s. A piece of iron laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

WIT

WITHEREDNESS, *s.* [from *withered*.] The state of being withered; marcidness. *Mortimer*.
WITHERS, *s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

Farrier's Dictionary.

WITHERWRUNG, *a.* An injury caused by a saddle, when the bows, being too wide, bruise the flesh between the second and third vertebrae of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Far. Diet.*

To WITHHOLD, *v. a.* pret. and part. *withheld*, or *withholden*. [with and hold.]

1 To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back. *Dryden.*

2 To hinder; to obstruct. *Hooker.*

3 To take away; to refuse. *Spenser.*

WITHHOLDER, *s.* [from *withhold*.] He who withholds.

WITHIN, *prep.* [withinnan, Sax.]

1 In the inner part of. *Sprat.*

2 In the compass of; not beyond. *Wotton.*

3 Not reaching to any thing external. *Locke.*

4 Not longer ago than. *Shakespeare.*

5 Into the reach of. *Otway.*

6 In the reach of. *Milton.*

7 Into the heart or confidence of. *South.*

8 Not exceeding. *Bacon.*

9 In the enclosure of. *Bacon.*

WITHIN, *ad.*

1 In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. *Daniel.*

2 In the mind. *Dryden.*

WITHINSIDE, *ad.* [within and side.] In the interior parts. *Sharp.*

WITHOUT, *prep.* [withutan, Sax.]

1 Not with. *Hall.*

2 In a state of absence from. *Tatler.*

3 In the state of not having. *Bacon.*

4 Beyond; not within the compass of. *Burnet.*

5 Supposing the negation or omission of: without peace there is no pleasure. *Addison.*

6 Not by: not by the use of; not by the help of. *Bacon.*

7 On the outside of. *Dryden.*

8 Not within. *Addison.*

9 With exemption from. *Locke.*

WITHOUT, *ad.*

1 Not on the inside. *Grew.*

2 Out of doors. *Wotton.*

3 Externally; not in the mind.

WITHOUT, *conj.* Unless; if-not; except. *Sid.*

WITHOUTEN, *prep.* [withutan, Sax.] Without: obsolete. *Spenser.*

To WITHSTAND, *v. a.* [with and stand.] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney.*

WITHSTANDER, *s.* [from *withstand*.] An opponent; resisting power. *Raleigh.*

WITHY, *s.* [withig, Sax.] Willow.

WITLESS, *a.* [from *wit*.] Wanting understanding; inconsiderate. *Fairfax.*

WITLING, *s.* [diminutive of *wit*.] A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness. *Pope.*

WITNESS, *s.* [witness, Sax.]

1 Testimony; attestation. *John.*

2 One who gives testimony. *Genesis.*

3 With a witness. Effectually; to a great degree: a low phrase. *Prior.*

To WITNESS, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest; to tell with asseveration. *Donne.*

To WITNESS, *v. n.* To bear testimony. *Sidney.*

WITNESS, *int.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it. *Milton.*

WITSNA'PPER, *s.* [wit and snap.] One who affects repartees. *Shakespeare.*

WITTED, *a.* [from *wit*.] Having wit; as a quick witted boy.

WITTICISM, *s.* [from *witty*.] A mean attempt at wit. *L'Estrange.*

WITTILY, *ad.* [from *witty*.]

1 Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. *Dryden.*

2 With flight of imagination. *Ben Jonson.*

WITTINESS, *s.* [from *witty*.] The quality of being witty. *Spenser.*

WITTINGLY, *ad.* [witan, Sax. to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design. *West.*

WOM

WITTOL, *s.* [wittol, Sax.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; a tame cuckold. *Cleveland.*

WITTOLLY, *ad.* [from *wittol*.] Cuckoldly. *Shakespeare.*

WITTY, *a.* [from *wit*.]

1 Judicious; ingenious; inventive. *Judith.*

2 Full of imagination. *South.*

3 Sarcastick; full of taunts. *Addison.*

WITWAL, *s.* [vireo, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WITWORM, *s.* [wit and worm.] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit. *Ben Jonson.*

To WIVE, *v. n.* [from *wife*.] To marry; to take a wife. *Shakespeare.*

To WIVE, *v. a.*

1 To match to a wife. *Shakespeare.*

2 To take for a wife. *Shakespeare.*

WIVELY, *ad.* [from *wives*; wifely is more analogical.] Belonging to a wife. *Sidney.*

WIVES, *s.* The plural of *wife*.

WIZARD, *s.* [from *wise*.] A conjuror; an inchanter; a he witch. *Milton.*

WO, *s.* [wa, Sax.]

1 Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity. *Pope.*

2 It is often used in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of sorrow, *wo is*: anciently *wo wurth*. *Ezekiel.*

3 A denunciation of calamity; a curse. *South.*

WOAD, *s.* [wad, Sax.] A plant cultivated for the dyes, who use it for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

WO'BEGONE, *a.* [wo and *begone*.] Lost in *wo* overwhelmed with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

WOFT. The obsolete part. pass. from *to waft*. *Shakespeare.*

WO'FUL, *a.* [wo and *full*.]

1 Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning. *Dryden.*

2 Calamitous; afflictive. *Philips.*

3 Wretched; paltry; sorry. *Pope.*

WO'FULLY, *ad.* [from *woful*.]

1 Sorrowfully; mournfully.

2 Wretchedly; in a sense of contempt. *South.*

WO'FULNESS, *s.* [from *woful*.] Misery; calamity.

WOLD, *s.* *Wold*, whether singly or jointly in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon *wold*, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson.*

WOLF, *s.* [wulf, Sax. wolf, Dutch.]

1 A kind of wild dog that devours sheep. *Shak.*

2 An eating ulcer. *Brown.*

WO'LFDOG, *s.* [wolf and dog.]

1 A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep. *Tickel.*

2 A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.

WO'LFISH, *a.* [from *wolf*.] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form. *L'Estrange.*

WO'LFEBANE, *s.* [wolf and bane.] A poisonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

WO'LFMILK, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WO'LVISH, *a.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfish* is more proper.] Resembling a wolf. *Hovel.*

WO'MAN, *s.* [wifman, wimman, Sax; whence we yet pronounce *women*, in the plural, *wimmen*, *Skinner*.]

1 The female of the human race. *Otway.*

2 A female attendant on a person of rank. *Shakespeare.*

To WO'MAN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MANED, *a.* [from *woman*.] Accompanied or united with a woman. *Shakespeare.*

WOMANHATER, *s.* [woman and hater.] One that has an aversion for the female sex. *Swift.*

WO'MANHEAD, *s.* [from *woman*.] The character and collective qualities of a woman. *Spenser.*

To WO'MANISE, *v. a.* [from *woman*.] To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. *Sidney.*

WO'MANISH, *a.* [from *woman*.] Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman. *Ascham.*

WO'MANKIND, *s.* [woman and kind.] The female sex; the race of women. *Sidney.*

WO'MANLY, *a.* [from *woman*.]

WOO

- 1 Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine. *Donne.*
 2 Not childish; not girlish. *Arbuthnot.*
WO'MANLY, *ad.* [from *woman*.] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.
WOMB, *s.* [*wamba*, Goth. *wamb*, Saxon; *wæmb*, islandick.]
 1 The place of the fœtus in the mother. *Shakesp.*
 2 The place whence any thing is produced. *Dry.*
 3 Any cavity. *Addison.*
To WOMB, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose; to breed in secret. *Shakespeare.*
WO'MBY, *a.* [from *womb*.] Capacious. *Shakesp.*
WOMEN, *s.* Plural of *woman*.
WON. The pret. and part. pass. of *win*.
To WON, *v. n.* [*wunian*, Sax. *wonen*, Ger.] To dwell; to live; to have abode: not in use. *Fairfax.*
WON, *s.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation: obsolete. *Spenser.*
To WONDER, *v. n.* [*wundrian*, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration: to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished. *South.*
WO'NDER, *s.* [*wundor*, Sax. *wonder*, Dutch.]
 1 Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected. *Bacon.*
 2 Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected. *Carew.*
 3 Any thing mentioned with wonder. *Watts.*
WONDERFUL, *a.* [*wonder* and *full*.] Admirable; strange; astonishing. *Milton.*
WONDERFULLY, *ad.* [from *wonderful*.] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree. *Addison.*
WO'NDERMENT, *s.* [from *wonder*.] Astonishment; amazement. *Spenser.*
WO'NDERSTRUCK, *a.* [*wonder* and *struck*.] Amazed. *Dryden.*
WO'NDROUS, *a.* [contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder*.] Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising. *Dryden.*
WO'NDROUSLY, *ad.* [from *wondrous*.]
 1 To a strange degree. *Drayton.*
 2 In a strange manner. *Chapman.*
To WONT, *v. n.* pret. and part. *wont*. [*sunian*, Sax. *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used. *Bacon.*
WONT, *s.* [from the verb.] Custom; habit; use: out of use. *Milton.*
WO'N'T. A contraction of *would not*, used for *will not*.
WO'NTED, *part. a.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual. *Dryden.*
WO'NTEDNESS, *s.* [from *wonted*.] State of being accustomed to: not used. *King Charles.*
WO'NTLESS, *a.* [from *wont*.] Unaccustomed; unusual: obsolete. *Spenser.*
To WOO, *v. a.* [*awogod*, courted, Sax.]
 1 To court; to use for love. *Pope.*
 2 To court solicitously; to invite with importunity. *Davies.*
To WOO, *v. n.* To court; to make love. *Dry.*
WOOD, *a.* [*wod*, Sax. *woed*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging: obsolete. *Spenser.*
WOOD, *s.* [*wude*, Sax. *woud*, Dutch.]
 1 A large and thick collection of trees. *Dryden.*
 2 The substance of trees; timber. *Boyle.*
WOODANE'MONE, *s.* A plant.
WO'DBIND, *s.* [*wudbind*, Sax.] Honeysuckle.
WO'DBINE, *s.* *Peacham.*
WO'DCOCK, *s.* [*woducoc*, Sax.] A bird of passage with a long bill. It is a word ludicrously used for a dunce. *Shakespeare.*
WO'DDRINK, *s.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras. *Floyer.*
WO'DDED, *a.* [from *wood*.] Supplied with wood. *Arbuthnot.*
WO'DDEN, *a.* [from *wood*.]
 1 Ligneous; made of wood. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Clumsy; awkward. *Collier.*
WO'DFRETTER, *s.* [*teres*, Lat.] An insect; a woodworm. *Ainsworth.*
WO'DHOLE, *s.* [*wood* and *hole*.] Place where wood is laid up. *Philips.*

WOR

- WO'DLAND**, *s.* [*wood* and *iana*.] Woods: ground covered with woods. *Fenton.*
WO'DLARK, *s.* A melodious sort of wild lark.
WO'DLOUSE, *s.* [*wood* and *louse*.] An insect. Notwithstanding the appellation of millepes, it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill.*
WO'DMAN, *s.* [*wood* and *man*.] A sportsman; a hunter. *Pope.*
WO'DMONGER, *s.* [*wood* and *monger*.] A woodseller.
WO'DNIGHTSHADE, *s.* A plant.
WO'DNOTE, *s.* Wild musick. *Milton.*
WO'DNYMPH, *s.* [*wood* and *nymph*.] A fabled goddess of the woods. *Milton.*
WO'DOFFERING, *s.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Nehemiah.*
WO'DPECKER, *s.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird. The structure of the tongue of the woodpecker is very singular, whether we look at its great length, or at its sharp horny bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham.*
WO'DPIGEON, or *Woodculver*, *s.* A wild pigeon
WO'DROOF, *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
WO'DSARE, *s.* A kind of spittle found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*
WO'DSEERE, *s.* [*wood* and *sere*.] The time when there is no sap in the tree. *Tusser.*
WO'DSORREL, *s.* [*oxys*, Lat.] A plant.
WO'DWARD, *s.* [*wood* and *ward*.] A forester.
WO'DWORK, *s.* Any thing made of wood.
WO'DY, *a.* 1 Abounding with wood.
 2 Ligneous; consisting of wood. *Locke.*
 3 Relating to woods; sylvan. *Spenser.*
WO'ER, *s.* [from *woo*.] One who courts a woman. *Chapman.*
WOOF, *s.* [from *wove*.]
 1 The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. *Bacon.*
 2 Texture; cloth. *Milton.*
WO'ING, *s.* [from *woo*.] The act of making love to a woman; a solicitous invitation. *Ash.*
WO'INGLY, *ad.* [from *woeing*.] Pleasingly; so as to invite to stay. *Shakespeare.*
WOOL, *s.* [*wul*, Sax. *wollen*, Dutch.]
 1 The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth. *Raleigh.*
 2 Any short thick hair. *Shakespeare.*
WO'LCOMB, *s.* [*wool* and *comb*.] The instrument with which wool is combed. *Ash.*
WO'LCOMBER, *s.* [*wool* and *comber*.] One whose business is to comb wool. *Ash.*
WO'LFEL, *s.* [*wool* and *fel*.] Skin not stripped of the wool. *Davies.*
WO'LLEN, *a.* [from *wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse. *Shakespeare.*
WO'LLEN, *s.* [from *wool*.] Cloth made of wool. *Hudibras.*
WO'LLY, *a.* [from *wool*.]
 1 Clothed with wool. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Consisting of wool. *Dryden.*
 3 Resembling wool. *Philips.*
WO'LPACK, *s.* [*woot*, *pack*, and *sack*.]
WO'LSACK, *s.*
 1 A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.
 2 The seat of the judges in the house of lords. *Dryden.*
 3 Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleveland.*
WO'WARD, *ad.* [*wool* and *ward*.] In wool: not used. *Shakespeare.*
WORD, *s.* [*word*, Sax. *woord*, Dutch.]
 1 A single part of speech. *Pope.*
 2 A short discourse. *Tillotson.*
 3 Talk; discourse. *Denham.*
 4 Dispute; verbal contention. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Language; oral expression. *Boyle.*
 6 Promise. *Dryden.*
 7 Signal; token; order. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Account; tidings; message. *Prior.*

WOR

9 Declaration; purpose expressed. *Dryden.*
 10 Affirmation. *Decay of Piety.*
 11 Scripture; word of God. *Whitgift.*
 12 The second person of the ever-adorable Trinity: a scripture term. *Milton.*
 To WORD, v. n. [from the noun.] To dispute. *L'Estrange.*
 To WORD, v. a. To express in proper words. *Addison.*
 WORDY, a. [from word.] Verbose; full of words. *Pope.*
 WORE, The preterit of wear.
 To WORK, v. n. pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [*weorcan*, Sax. *werken*, Dutch.]
 1 To labour; to travail; to toil. *Shakespeare.*
 2 To be in action; to be in motion. *Dryden.*
 3 To act; to carry on operations. *Milton.*
 4 To operate as a manufacturer. *Isaiah.*
 5 To ferment. *Bacon.*
 6 To operate; to have effect. *Clarendon.*
 7 To obtain by diligence. *Shakespeare.*
 8 To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick. *Grew.*
 9 To act as on a subject. *Swift.*
 10 To make way. *Milton.*
 11 To be tossed or agitated. *Addison.*
 To WORK, v. a.
 1 To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour. *Raleigh.*
 2 To bring by action into any state. *Addison.*
 3 To influence by successful impulses. *Bacon.*
 4 To make by gradual labour, or continued violence. *Addison.*
 5 To produce by labour; to effect. *Drummond.*
 6 To manage in a state of motion; to put into motion. *Arbuthnot.*
 7 To put to labour; to exert. *Addison.*
 8 To embroider with a needle. *Spectator.*
 9 To work out. To effect by toil. *Addison.*
 10 To work out. To erase; to efface. *Dryden.*
 11 To work up. To raise. *Atterbury.*
 12 To work up. To expend in any work, as materials.
 WORK, s. [*weorc*, Sax. *werk*, Dutch.]
 1 Toil; labour; employment. *Dryden.*
 2 A state of labour. *Temple.*
 3 Bungling attempt. *Stillingfleet.*
 4 Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Law.*
 5 Any fabrick or compages of art. *Pope.*
 6 Action; feat; deed. *Hammond.*
 7 Any thing made. *Donne.*
 8 Operation. *Digby.*
 9 Effect; consequence of agency. *Milton.*
 10 Management; treatment. *Shakespeare.*
 11 To set on work. To employ; to engage. *Hooker.*
 WORKER, s. [from work.] One that works. *South.*
 WORKFELLOW, s. [work and fellow.] One engaged in the same work with another. *Romans.*
 WORKHOUSE } s. [work and house.]
 WORKINGHOUSE, }
 1 A place in which any manufacture is carried on. *Dryden.*
 2 A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Atterbury.*
 WORKINGDAY, s. [work and day.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath. *Shakespeare.*
 WORKMAN, s. [work and man.] An artificer; a maker of any thing. *Addison.*
 WORKMANLY, a. [from workman.] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.
 WORKMANLY, ad. Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman. *Shakespeare.*
 WORKMANSHIP, s. [from workman.]
 1 Manufacture; something made by any one. *Tillotson.*
 2 The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any manufacturer. *Spenser.*
 3 The art of working. *Woodward.*
 WORKMASTER, s. [work and master.] The performer of any work. *Milton.*
 WORKSHOP, s. [work and shop.] The shop where work is done. *Ash.*
 WORKWOMAN, s. [work and woman.]

WOR

1 A woman skilled in needlework. *Spenser.*
 2 A woman that works for hire.
 WORKYDAY, s. [corrupted from *workingday*.] The day not the sabbath. *Gay.*
 WORLD, s. [*world*, Sax. *wereld*, Dutch.]
 1 World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*
 2 System of beings. *Milton.*
 3 The earth; the terraqueous globe. *Heylin.*
 4 Present state of existence. *Shakespeare.*
 5 A secular life. *Rogers.*
 6 Publick life; the publick. *Shakespeare.*
 7 Business of life; trouble of life. *Shakespeare.*
 8 Great multitude. *Sunderson.*
 9 Mankind; a hyperbolical expression for many; all the world is a favourite phrase, in French, for many. *Clarendon.*
 10 Course of life. *Clarissa.*
 11 Universal empire. *Prior.*
 12 The manners of men; the practice of life. *Sw.*
 13 Every thing that the world contains. *Law.*
 14 A large tract of country; a wide compass of things. *Cowley.*
 15 A collection of wonders; a wonder: obsolete. *Knolles.*
 16 Time: now only in use in the phrase, *World without end*.
 17 In the world. In possibility. *Addison.*
 18 For all the world. Exactly. *Sidney.*
 WORLTLINESS, s. [from wordly.] Covetousness; addictedness to gain.
 WORLTLING, s. [from world.] A mortal set upon profit. *Hooker.*
 WORLDLY, a. [from world.]
 1 Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come. *Atterbury.*
 2 Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state. *Milton.*
 3 Human; common; belonging to the world. *Raleigh.*
 WORLDLY, ad. [from world.] With relation to the present life. *South.*
 WORM, s. [*wyrm*, Sax. *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Latin.]
 1 A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth. *Sandys.*
 2 A poisonous serpent. *Shakespeare.*
 3 Animal bred in the body. *Harvey.*
 4 The animal that spins silk. *Shakespeare.*
 5 Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. *Shak.*
 6 Something tormenting. *Milton.*
 7 Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral. *Moxon.*
 To WORM, v. n. [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually. *Herbert.*
 To WORM, v. a.
 1 To drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw. *Swift.*
 2 To deprive a dog of something under his tongue, which is said to prevent him from running mad. *More.*
 WORMEATEN, a. [worm and eaten.]
 1 Gnawed by worms. *Shakespeare.*
 2 Old; worthless. *Donne.*
 WORMWOOD, s. [from its virtue to kill worms in the body; perhaps properly worm-wort.] A plant. Of this plant there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common wormwood, grows in the roads. *Miller.*
 WORMY, a. [from worm.] Full of worms. *Mil.*
 WORN. The part. pass. of wear. Worn out, is quite consumed. *Dryden.*
 WORNIL, s. In the backs of cows in the summer are maggots generated, which in Essex they call *wornils*. *Derham.*
 To WORRY, v. a. [*worigen*, Saxon.]
 1 To tear or mangle, as a beast tears its prey. *King Charles.*
 2 To harass or persecute brutally. *Swift.*
 WORSE, a. The comparative of bad. [*wirs*, Sax.] More bad; more ill. *Locke.*
 WORSE, ad. In a manner more bad. *Shak.*
 The WORSE, s. [from the adjective.]
 1 The loss; not the advantage; not the better. *2 Kings.*
 2 Something less good. *Clarissa*

WOR

- To WORSE, v. a.** [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage: not used. *Milton.*
- WO'RSE, a.** A barbarous word formed, by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination. *Dryden.*
- WO'RSHIP, a.** [*weorthscype*, Sax.]
- 1 Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Psalms.*
 - 2 A character of honour. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 A title of honour. *Dryden.*
 - 4 A term of ironical respect. *Pope.*
 - 5 Adoration; religious act of reverence. *Milton.*
 - 6 Honour; respect; civil deference. *Luke.*
 - 7 Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect. *Shak.*
- To WORSHIP, v. a.** [from the noun.]
- 1 To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rights. *Milton.*
 - 2 To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3 To honour with amorous respect. *Carew.*
- To WORSHIP, v. n.** To perform acts of adoration. *Kings.*
- WO'RSHIPFUL, a.** [*worship* and *full*.]
- 1 Claiming respect by any character or dignity. *South.*
 - 2 A term of ironical respect. *Stillington.*
- WO'RSHIPFULLY, ad.** Respectfully. *Shak.*
- WO'RSHIPPER, s.** [from *worship*.] Adorer; one who worships. *Addison.*
- WORST, a.** [the superlative of *bad*, formed from *worse*.] Most bad; most ill. *Locke.*
- WORST, s.** The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill. *Dryden.*
- To WORST, v. a.** [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling.*
- WO'RSTED, s.** [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk, famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun. *Pope.*
- WORT, s.** [*wirt*, Sax. *wort*, Dutch.]
- 1 Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort*, *spleenwort*.
 - 2 A plant of the cabbage kind.
 - 3 [From *hyrt*, Sax.] New beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation. *Bacon.*
- To WORTH, or WURTH, v. n.** [*weorthan*, Sax.] To be. Now only retained in *wo worth*, or *wurth*; *wo be*. *Spenser.*
- WORTH, in the termination of the names of places** comes from *worth*, a court or farm, or *worthig*, a street, or road. *Gibson.*
- WORTH, s.** [*weorth*, Sax.]
- 1 Price; value. *Woodward.*
 - 2 Excellence; virtue. *Donne.*
 - 3 Importance; valuable quality. *South.*
- WORTH, a.**
- 1 Equal in price to; equal in value to. *Shak.*
 - 2 Deserving of. *Watts.*
 - 3 Equal in possessions to. *Sandys.*
- WO'RTHILY, ad.** [from *worthy*.]
- 1 Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray.*
 - 2 Deservedly; according to merit. *Dryden.*
 - 3 Justly; not without cause. *South.*
- WO'RTHINESS, s.** [from *worthy*.]
- 1 Desert; merit. *Hooker.*
 - 2 Excellence; dignity; virtue. *Holder.*
 - 3 State of being worthy; quality of deserving. *Sidney.*
- WO'RTHLESS, a.** [from *worth*.]
- 1 Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Sh.*
 - 2 Having no value. *Addison.*
- WO'RTHLESSNESS, s.** [from *worthless*.] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *More.*
- WO'RTHY, a.** [from *worth*.]
- 1 Deserving; such as merits. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity. *Davies.*
 - 3 Having worth; having virtue. *Digby.*
 - 4 Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in dignity. *Dryden.*
 - 5 Suitable to any thing bad. *Shakespeare.*
 - 6 Deserving of ill. *Deuteronomy.*
- WO'RTHY, s.** [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour *Tatler.*

WRE

- To WO'RTHY, v. a.** [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandize; to exult: not used. *Shakespeare.*
- To WOT, v. n.** [*witan*, Sax.] To know; to be aware: obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- WOVE.** The pret. and part. pass. of *weave*.
- WO'VEN.** The part. pass. of *weave*.
- WOULD.** The pret. of *will*.
- 1 It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood. *Ray.*
 - 2 Was or am resolved; I wish or wished to; I am or was willing. *Sidney.*
 - 3 It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have*. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 It has the signification of *I wish*, or *I pray*. *Dryden.*
- WOU'LDING, s.** [from *would*.] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propension; inclination; incipient purpose. *Hammond.*
- WOUND, s.** [*wund*, Sax. *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence. *Swift.*
- To WOUND, v. a.** [from the noun.] To hurt by violence. *Shakespeare.*
- WOUND.** The pret. and part. pass. of *wind*.
- WOU'NDING,* s.** [from *wound*.] The act of hurting by violence; the act of cutting or breaking the skin. *Ash.*
- WOU'NDLESS, a.** [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.
- WOU'NDWORT, s.** [*vulneraria*, Lat.] A plant.
- WOX, } The pret. of *wax*. Became: obsolete.**
- WOXE, } *Spenser.***
- WO'XEN.** The part. of *To wax*. *Spenser.*
- WRACK, s.** [*wrack*, Dutch; *wracce*, Sax.]
- 1 Destruction of a ship; wreck. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Ruin; destruction. *Milton.*
- To WRACK, v. a.** [from the noun.] To destroy in the water; to wreck. It seems in Milton to mean, to rock, to shake.
- 3 To torture; to torment; to rack. *Cowley.*
- To WRA'NGLE, v. n.** [*wrangheseur*, Dutch.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercation; to squabble. *Pope.*
- WRA'NGLE, s.** [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute. *Swift.*
- WRA'NGLER, s.** [from *wrangle*.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man. *Herbert.*
- WRA'NGLING,* s.** [from *wrangle*.] The act of disputing perversely. *Ash.*
- To WRAP, v. a.** pret. and part. pass. *wrapped*, or *wrapt*. [*hweorpan*, Saxon, to turn; *wreffer*, Danish.]
- 1 To roll together; to complicate. *Fairfax.*
 - 2 To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. *Dryden.*
 - 3 To comprise; to contain. *Addison.*
 - 4 To wrap up. To involve totally. *Knolles.*
 - 5 It is often corruptly written for *rap*, or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Lat.]
- WRA'PPER, s.** [from *wrap*.]
- 1 One that wraps.
 - 2 That in which any thing is wrapped. *Addison.*
- WRA'PPING,* s.** [from *wrap*.] The act of wrapping together; the act of putting in an ecstasy. *Ash.*
- WRATH, s.** [*wrath*, Sax. *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage. *Spenser.*
- WRA'THFUL, a.** [*wrath* and *full*.] Angry, furious; raging. *Sprat.*
- WRA'THFULLY, ad.** [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately. *Shakespeare.*
- WRA'THLESS, a.** [from *wrath*.] Free from anger. *Waller.*
- To WREAK, v. a.** old pret. and part. pass. *wroke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked*. [*wracan*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch.]
- 1 To revenge: not used. *Fairfax.*
 - 2 To execute any violent design. *Smith.*
- WREAK, s.** [from the verb.] Obsolete.
- 1 Revenge; vengeance. *Spenser.*
 - 2 Passion; furious fit. *Shakespeare.*
- WRE'AKFUL, a.** [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry: not in use. *Chapman.*
- WRE'AKING,* s.** [from *wreak*.] The act of executing some violent design. *Ash.*

WRI

- WRE AKLESS**, *a.* [from *wreak*.] Unrevenging; careless. *Shakespeare.*
- WREATH**, *s.* [*wreoth*, Sax.]
- 1 Any thing curled or twisted. *Smith.*
 - 2 A garland; a chaplet. *Roscommon.*
- To WREATH**, *v. a.* pret. *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed, wreathen.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To curl; to twist; to convolve. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To writhe. *Gay.*
 - 3 To interweave; to entwine one in another. *South.*
 - 4 To encircle as a garland. *Prior.*
 - 5 To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland. *Dryden.*
- To WREATH**, *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined. *Dryden.*
- WRE'ATHING**, ** s.* [from *wreath*.] The act of twisting; the act of entwining. *Ash.*
- WRE'ATHY**, *a.* [from *wreath*.] Spiral; curled; twisted. *Brown.*
- WRECK**, *s.* [*wreacce*, Sax. a miserable person; *wracke*, Dutch, a ship broken.]
- 1 Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea. *Daniel.*
 - 2 Dissolution by violence. *Milton.*
 - 3 Ruin; destruction. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 The thing wrecked.
- To WRECK**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands. *Spe.*
 - 2 To ruin. *Daniel.*
- To WRECK**, *v. n.* To suffer wreck. *Milton.*
- WRE'CKING**, ** s.* [from *wreck*.] The act of destroying, or dashing against rocks or sands at sea; the act of destroying by violent means. *Ash.*
- WREN**, *s.* [*wrenna*, Sax.] A small bird. *Shak.*
- To WRENCH**, *v. a.* [*wringan*, Sax. *wrenghen*, Dutch.]
- 1 To pull by violence; to wrest; to force. *Bac.*
 - 2 To sprain; to distort. *Swift.*
- WRENCH**, *s.* [from the verb.]
- 1 A violent pull or twist.
 - 2 A sprain. *Locke.*
- To WREST**, *v. a.* [*wrastan*, Sax.]
- 1 To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Addison.*
 - 2 To distort; to writhe; to force. *Hooker.*
- WREST**, *s.* [from the verb.] Distortion; violence. *Hooker.*
- WRE'STER**, *s.* [from *wrest*.] He who wrests.
- To WRE'STLE**, *v. n.* [from *wrest*.]
- 1 To contend who shall throw the other down. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To struggle; to contend. *Clarendon.*
- WRE'STLER**, *s.* [from *wrestle*.]
- 1 One who wrestles; one who professes the athletic art. *Denham.*
 - 2 One who contends in wrestling. *W...*
- WRE'STLING**, ** s.* [from *wrestle*.] The act of contending who shall throw the other; a contention; a struggle for mastery; an athletic exercise in which one strives to overthrow the other. *Ash.*
- WRETCH**, *s.* [*wrecca*, Sax.]
- 1 A miserable mortal. *Prior.*
 - 2 A worthless sorry creature. *Sidney.*
 - 3 It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt. *Drayton.*
- WRETCHED**, *a.* [from *wretch*.]
- 1 Miserable; unhappy. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Calamitous; afflictive.
 - 3 Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless. *Hooker.*
 - 4 Despicable; hatefully contemptible. *Sidney.*
- WRETCHEDLY**, *ad.* [from *wretched*.]
- 1 Miserably; unhappily. *Clarendon.*
 - 2 Meanly; despicably. *South.*
- WRETCHEDNESS**, *s.* [from *wretched*.]
- 1 Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state. *Raleigh.*
 - 2 Pitifulness; despicableness.
- WRETCHLESS**, *a.* Careless; mindless; heedless; properly reckless. *Hammond.*
- To WRI'GGLE**, *v. n.* [*wriggan*, Sax. *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions. *Swift.*
- To WRI'GGLE**, *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion. *Hudibras.*

WRO

- WRIGHT**, *s.* [*wrihta*, *wyrhta*, Sax.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Cheyne.*
- To WRING**, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wringed*, and *wrung*. [*wringan*, Sax.]
- 1 To twist; to turn round with violence. *Leviticus.*
 - 2 To force by contortion. *Wotton.*
 - 3 To squeeze; to press. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To writhe. *Shakespeare.*
 - 5 To pinch. *Clarendon.*
 - 6 To force by violence; to extort. *Milton.*
 - 7 To harass; to distress; to torture. *Roscom.*
 - 8 To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose. *Ash.*
 - 9 To persecute with extortion. *Hayward.*
- To WRING**, *v. n.* To writhe with anguish. *Shakespeare.*
- WRI'NGER**, *s.* [from *wring*.] One who squeezes the water out of clothes. *Shakespeare.*
- WRI'NKLE**, *s.* [*wrinckle*, Sax. *wrinkel*, Dutch.]
- 1 Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face. *Howel.*
 - 2 Rumble of cloth.
 - 3 Any roughness. *Dryden.*
- To WRI'NKLE**, *v. a.* [*wrinckian*, Sax.]
- 1 To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Bacon.*
 - 2 To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*
- WRIST**, *s.* [*wyrst*, Sax.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm. *Brown.*
- WRI'STBAND**, *s.* [*wrist* and *band*.] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.
- WRIT**, *s.* [from *write*.]
- 1 Any thing written; scripture. *Knolles.*
 - 2 A judicial process, by which any one is summoned as an offender. *Prior.*
 - 3 A legal instrument. *Ayliffe.*
- WRIT**. The preterit of *write*.
- To WRITE**, *v. a.* preterit *writ*, or *wrote*; part. pass. *written, writ*, or *wrote*. [*writan*, *awritan*, Saxon.]
- 1 To express by means of letters. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To engrave; to impress. *Locke.*
 - 3 To produce, as an author. *Glanville.*
 - 4 To tell by letter. *Prior.*
- To WRITE**, *v. n.*
- 1 To perform the act of writing. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2 To play the author. *Addison.*
 - 3 To tell in books. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4 To send letters. *Esdras.*
 - 5 To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of. *Ben Jonson.*
 - 6 To compose; to form compositions. *Felton.*
- WRITER**, *s.* [from *write*.]
- 1 One who practises the art of writing.
 - 2 An author. *Swift.*
- To WRITHE**, *v. a.* [*writhan*, Sax.]
- 1 To distort; to deform with distortion. *Shak.*
 - 2 To twist with violence. *Addison.*
 - 3 To wrest; to force by violence; to torture; to distort. *Hooker.*
 - 4 To twist. *Dryden.*
- To WRITHE**, *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addison.*
- WRI'THING**, ** s.* [from *writhe*.] The act of distorting; a distraction. *Ash.*
- To WRI'THLE**, *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate; obsolete. *Spenser.*
- WRITING**, *s.* [from *writ*.]
- 1 A legal instrument; as the writings of an estate. *Seller.*
 - 2 A composure; a book. *Hooker.*
 - 3 A written paper of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
- WRITINGMASTER**, *s.* One who teaches to write. *Dryden.*
- WRI'TTEN**. The part. pass. of *write*.
- WRO'KEN**. The part. pass. of *to wreak*.
- WRONG**, *s.* [*wrange*, Sax.]
- 1 An injury; a designed or known detriment; not right; not justice. *Dryden.*
 - 2 Error; not right; not truth. *Roscom.*
- WRONG**, *a.* [from the noun.]
- 1 Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth. *Addison.*
 - 2 Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable. *Swi.*
 - 3 Acting improperly. *Young.*
- WRONG**, *ad.* Not rightly; amiss. *Popz.*

YAR

- To WRONG**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly. *Hooker.*
WRONGDO'ER, *s.* [wrong and doer.] An injurious person. *Ayliffe.*
WRO'NGER, *s.* [from wrong.] He that injures; he that does wrong. *Raleigh.*
WRO'NGFUL, *a.* [wrong and full.] Injurious; unjust. *Shakespeare.*
WRO'NGFULLY, *ad.* Unjustly. *Sidney.*
WRO'NGHEAD, *a.* [wrong and head.] Having a perverse understanding. *Pope.*
WRO'NGLESS,* *a.* [from wrong.] Void of wrong. *Ash.*
WRO'NGLESSLY, *a.* [from wrongless.] Without injury to any. *Sidney.*
WRO'NGLY, *ad.* [from wrong.] Unjustly; amiss. *Locke.*
WROTE. The pret. and part of write.
WROTH, *a.* [wrad, Sax. vrod, Dan.] Angry: out of use. *Genesis.*
WROUGHT. [wrogd, Sax. The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of work; as the Dut. wercken makes gerocht.]
 1 Effected; performed. *Stephens.*
 2 Influenced; prevailed on. *Milton.*
 3 Produced; caused. *Addison.*
 4 Attained; worked. *Milton.*
 5 Gained; laboured. *Shakespeare.*
 6 Operated. *Milton.*
 7 Used in labour. *Deuteronomy.*
 8 Worked; driven. *Bacon.*
 9 Actuated. *Dryden.*
 10 Manufactured. *Raleigh.*
 11 Formed. *Corinthians.*
 12 Excited by degrees. *Swift.*
 13 Guided; managed. *Milton.*
 14 Agitated; disturbed. *Shakespeare.*
WRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of wring.
WRY, *a.* [from writhe.]
 1 Crooked; deviating from the right direction. *Sidney.*
 2 Distorted. *Arbuthnot.*
 3 Wrung; perverted; wrested. *Atterbury.*
To WRY, *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Sandys.*
To WRY, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make; to deviate; to distort. *Sidney.*
WRY'NECK, *s.* [torquilla, Lat.] A bird.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

Y, At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, but I think erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

Y,* As an ancient numeral, used to stand for one hundred and fifty, and with a dash over it for one hundred and fifty thousand. *Ash.*

YACHT, *s.* [a Dutch word.] A small ship for carrying passengers.

YAM,* *s.* (In botany.) A kind of root of which the native Americans make bread. *Ash.*

YARD, *s.* [geard, Sax.]

1 Enclosed ground adjoining to a house. *Dry.*

2 [Gerd, Sax.] A measure of three feet. *Hold.*

3 The supports of the sails. *Dryden.*

YARDWAND, *s.* [yard and wand.] A measure of a yard. *Collier.*

YARE, *a.* [gearwe, Sax.] Ready; dexterous; eager. *Shakespeare.*

YARELY, *ad.* Dexterously; skilfully. *Shak.*

YARN, *s.* [gearn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread. *Temple.*

YES

- To YARR**, *v. n.* [from the sound; hirrio, Lat.] To growl, or snarl like a dog. *Ainsworth.*
YA'RROW, *s.* [millefolium, Lat.] A plant.
YAWL, *s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.
To YAWN, *v. n.* [geonan, Sax.]
 1 To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes. *Dryden.*
 2 To open wide. *Prior.*
 3 To express desire by yawning. *Hooker.*
YAWN, *s.* [from the verb.]
 1 Oscitation. *Pope.*
 2 Gape; hiatus. *Addison.*
YA'WNING, *a.* [from yawn.] Sleepy; slumbering. *Shakespeare.*
YCLA'D, part. for clad. Clothed. *Shakesp.*
YCLE'PED. [part. pass. of clepe, with y.] Called; termed; named. *Milton.*
YDRA'D. The old pret. of to dread. *Spenser.*
YE. The nominative plural of thou.
YEA, *ad.* [ea, or gea, Sax.] Yes. *Matthew.*
To YEAD or **YEDE**, *v. n.* preterit yode. To go; to march: obsolete. *Spenser.*
To YEAN, *v. n.* [eanian, Sax.] To bring young: used of sheep. *Mortimer.*
YE'ANLING, *s.* [from yean.] The young of sheep. *Shakespeare.*
YEAR, *s.* [gear, Sax.]
 1 Twelve months, or three hundred sixty-five days.
 2 It is often used plurally, without a plural termination. *Shakespeare.*
 3 In the plural, old age. *Dryden.*
YE'ARLING, *a.* [from year.] Being a year old. *Pope.*
YE'ARLY, *a.* [from year.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year. *Prior.*
YE'ARLY, *ad.* Annually; once a year. *Shak.*
To YEARN, *v. n.* [earnan, Sax.] To feel great internal uneasiness. *Genesis.*
To YEARN, *v. a.* To grieve; to vex. *Shak.*
YEAST, *s.* See YEST.
YELK, *s.* [from gealewe, yellow, Sax.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk*. *Brown.*
To YELL, *v. n.* To cry out with horror and agony. *Spenser.*
YELL, *s.* A cry of horror. *Dryden.*
YE'LLow, *a.* [gealewe, Sax. gheleuwe, Dutch.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold. *Mil.*
YE'LLow,* *s.* The colour which resembles that of gold. *Ash.*
YE'LLowBOY, *s.* A gold coin. *Arbuthnot.*
YE'LLowHAMMER, *s.* A bird.
YE'LLowISH, *a.* [from yellow.] Approaching to yellow. *Woodward.*
YE'LLowISHNESS, *s.* [from yellowish.] The quality of approaching to yellow. *Boyle.*
YE'LLowness, *s.* [from yellow.]
 1 The quality of being yellow. *Arbuthnot.*
 2 It is used in Shakespeare for jealousy.
YE'LLows, *s.* A disease in horses. When the gall pipe is stopped up, that matter which should be turned into gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it yellow. *Far. Dict.*
To YELP, *v. a.* [gealpan, Sax.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey. *Shakespeare.*
YE'LPING,* *s.* [from yelp.] The act of barking as a dog after its prey. *Ash.*
YEO'MAN, *s.* [from geman, Fris. a villager.]
 1 A man of a small estate in land; a gentleman farmer. *Addison.*
 2 It seems to have been anciently a ceremonious title given to soldiers: whence we have still *yeoman* of the guard. *Bacon.*
 3 It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman. *Shakespeare.*
YEO'MANRY, *s.* [from yeoman.] The collective body of yeomen. *Bacon.*
To YERK, *v. a.* To throw out or move with a spring. A horse is said to *yerk*, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. *Farrier's Dict.*
YERK, *s.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.
To YERN, *v. a.* See YEARN.
YES, *ad.* [gise, Sax.]

YOL

- 1 A term of affirmation, the affirmative particle opposed to *no*. *More*.
 2 It is a word of enforcement: even so; not only so, but more. *Pope*.
YEST, *s.* [*gest*, Sax.]
 1 The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. *Hudibras*.
 2 The spume on troubled water; foam; froth. *Shakespeare*.
YE'STER, *a.* [*ghister*, Dutch.] Being next before the present day. *Dryden*.
YE'STERDAY, *s.* [*gistan-dag*, Sax.] The day last past; the day next before to-day. *Shakespeare*.
YE'STERDAY, *ad.* On the day last past. *Bac*.
YESTERNIGHT, *s.* The night before this night.
YESTERNIGHT, *ad.* On the night last past. *Sha*.
YE'STY, *a.* [from *yest*.] Frothy; spumy; foamy. *Shakespeare*.
YET, *conj.* [*gyt*, *get*, *geta*, Sax.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. *South*.
YET, *ad.*
 1 Beside; over and above. *Atterbury*.
 2 Still; the state still remaining the same. *Add*.
 3 Once again. *Pope*.
 4 At this time; so soon; hitherto. *Bacon*.
 5 At least. *Baker*.
 6 It denotes continuance and extension, greater or smaller; the storm grew louder and yet louder. *Dryden*.
 7 Still; in a new degree. *L'Estrange*.
 8 Even; after all. *Bacon*.
 9 Hitherto. *Hooker*.
YE'VE, for given. *Spenser*.
YEW, *s.* [*iw*, Sax. *yw*, Welsh.] A tree of tough wood, used for bows. *Prior*.
YE'WEN, *a.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of yew. *Spenser*.
YEX, *s.* See **YUX**. The hiccough.
 To **YEX**, *v. n.* To have the hiccough.
YFE'RE, *ad.* [*yfere*, Sax.] Together. *Spenser*.
 To **YIELD**, *v. a.* [*geldan*, Sax. to pay.]
 1 To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour. *Arbuthnot*.
 2 To produce in general. *Shakespeare*.
 3 To afford; to exhibit. *Locke*.
 4 To give, as claimed of right. *Milton*.
 5 To allow; to concede. *Hammond*.
 6 To permit; to grant. *Dryden*.
 7 To emit; to expire. *Genesis*.
 8 To resign; to give up. *Watts*.
 9 To surrender. *Knolles*.
 To **YIELD**, *v. n.*
 1 To give up the contest; to submit. *Walton*.
 2 To comply with any person or motive power. *Proverbs*.
 3 To comply with things required or enforced. *Milton*.
 4 To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. *Hakewill*.
 5 To give place, as inferior in excellence or any other quality. *Dryden*.
YIE'LDER, *s.* [from *yield*.] One who yields. *Shakespeare*.
YIE'LDING,* *s.* [from *yield*.] The act of giving up; a submission. *Ash*.
YOKE, *s.* [*geoc*, Sax. *jock*, Dutch.]
 1 The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen. *Pope*.
 2 A mark of servitude; slavery. *Dryden*.
 3 A chain; a link; a bond. *Dryden*.
 4 A couple; two; a pair; it is used in the plural with the singular termination. *Broome*.
 To **YOKE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1 To bind by a yoke to a carriage. *Dryden*.
 2 To join or couple with another. *Dryden*.
 3 To enslave; to subdue. *Shakespeare*.
 4 To restrain; to confine. *Bacon*.
YO'KE-ELM, *s.* A tree. *Ainsworth*.
YO'KEFELLOW, } *s.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate*.]
YO'KEMATE, }
 1 Companion in labour. *Shakespeare*.
 2 Mate; fellow. *Hudibras*.
YOLD, for *yielded*: obsolete. *Spenser*.
YOLK, *s.* See **YELK**. The yellow part of an egg. *Ray*.

ZAR

- YON**, } *a.* [*geond*, Sax.] Being at a distance
YOND, } within view. *Shakespeare*
YO'NDER, }
YON, } *ad.* At a distance within view *Mil*
YOND, }
YO'NDER, }
YOND, *ad.* Mad; furious; perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind. *Spem*.
YO'RE, or of *yore*, *ad.* [*geogura*, Sax.]
 1 Long. *Spenser*.
 2 Of old time; long ago. *Pope*.
YOU, *pro.* [*ew*, *inh*, Sax. of *ge*, *ye*.]
 1 The oblique case of *ye*. *Ephesians*.
 2 It is used in the nominative. *Dryden*.
 3 It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language. *Pope*.
YOUNG, *a.* [*iong*, *yeong*, Sax. *jong*, Dutch.]
 1 Being in the first part of life; not old. *Cow*.
 2 Ignorant; weak. *Shakespeare*.
YOUNG, *s.* The offspring of animals collectively. *Milton*.
YOU'NGISH, *c.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young. *Tatler*.
YOU'NGLING, *s.* [*yeongling*, Sax.] Any creature in the first part of life. *Brown*.
YOU'NGLY, *ad.* [from *young*.]
 1 Early in life. *Shakespeare*.
 2 Ignorantly; weakly.
YOU'NGSTER, } *s.* [from *young*.] A young per-
YOU'NKER, } son. *Prior*.
YOUNGTH, *s.* [from *young*.] Youth: obsolete. *Spenser*.
YOUR, *pro.* [*ewer*, Sax.]
 1 Belonging to you. *Pope*.
 2 *Yours* is used when the substantive goes before, or is understood: as, this is your book, this book is yours. *Shakespeare*.
YOURSELF, *s.* [*your* and *self*.] You, even you; ye, not others. *Shakespeare*.
YOUTH, *s.* [*yeoguth*, Sax.]
 1 The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence. *Arbuthnot*.
 2 A young man. *Dryden*.
 3 Young men: collectively. *Ben Jonson*.
YOU'THFUL, *a.* [*youth* and *full*.]
 1 Young. *Dryden*.
 2 Suitable to the first part of life. *Pope*.
 3 Vigorous, as in youth. *Bentley*.
YOU'THFULLY, *ad.* In a youthful manner.
YOU'THFULNESS,* *s.* [from *youthful*.] The state of being in the first part of life. *Ash*.
YOU'THFUL, *a.* [from *youth*.] Young; early in life: obsolete. *Spenser*.
YOU'THY, *a.* [from *youth*.] Young; youthful: a bad word. *Spectator*.
YPI'GHT, *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch*.] Fixed. *Spenser*.
YUCK, *s.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.
YULE, *s.* [*geol*, *yeol*, *yehul*, Sax.] The time of Christmas.
YUX, *s.* [*yeox*, Sax. sometimes pronounced *yex*.] The hiccough.

Z Is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonic; its sound is uniformly that of a hard *s*. No word of English original begins with *z*.

- Z**,* As an old numeral, stood for two thousand; and with a dash over it for four million. *Ash*.
ZA'FFAR, } *s.* Powder the calx of cobalt fine,
ZA'FFIR, } and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints; this being wetted with common water concretes into a solid mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill*.
ZA'NY, *s.* One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon. *Donne*.
ZA'RNISH, *s.* A substance in which orpiment is found; it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnish* are green and yellow. *Hill*.

ZOC

- ZEAL**, *s.* [*ζηλος*; *zelus*, Lat.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause. *Sprat.*
- ZEALOT**, *s.* [*zeloteur*, Fr. *ζηλωτης*.] One passionately ardent in any cause. *Sprat.*
- ZEALOUS**, *a.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause. *Taylor.*
- ZEALOUSLY**, *ad.* [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour. *Swift.*
- ZEALOUSNESS**, *s.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being zealous.
- ZE'CHIN**, *s.* [from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.
- ZE'DOARY**, *s.* [*zedoaire*, Fr.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.
- ZED**, *s.* The name of the letter *z*. *Shakesp.*
- ZE'NITH**, *s.* [Arabick.] The point overhead opposite to the nadir. *Brown.*
- ZE'PHYR**, *s.* [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The west wind; and, poetically, any calm soft wind. *Milton.*
- ZEST**, *s.*
- 1 The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.
 - 2 A relish; a taste added. *Young.*
- To ZEST**, *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.
- ZETE'TICK**, *a.* [from *ζητω*.] Proceeding by inquiry.
- ZE'UGMA**, *s.* [from *zeugma*.] A figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement: as, lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.
- ZINC**, **s.* A semi-metal of a brilliant white color approaching to blue. *Mason.*
- ZO'CLE**, *s.* (In architecture.) A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth.

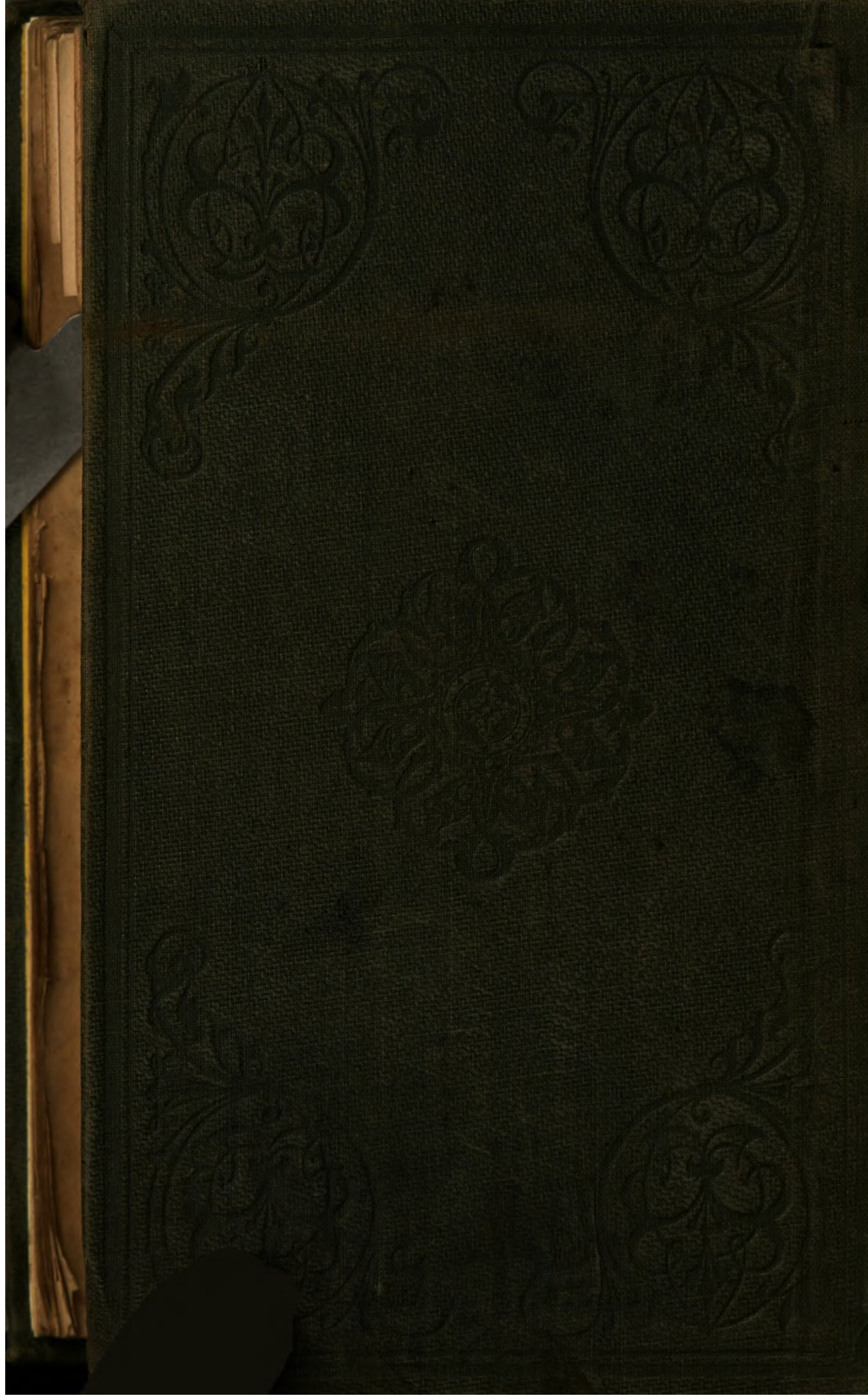
732

ZOO

- ZO'DIACK**, *s.* [*ζωδιακος*.]
- 1 The track of the sun through the twelve signs. a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs. *Bentley.*
 - 2 It is used by Milton for a girdle.
- ZONE**, *s.* [*ζωνη*; *zona*, Lat.]
- 1 A girdle. *Granville.*
 - 2 A division of the earth. The whole surface of the earth is divided into five zones: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid zone. There are two temperate zones, and two frigid zones. The northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the southern temperate zone is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid zones are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres. *Suckling.*
 - 3 Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*
- ZOO'GRAPHER**, *s.* [*ζωη* and *γραφω*.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. *Brown.*
- ZOO'GRAPHY**, *s.* [of *ζωη* and *γραφω*.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals. *Glanville.*
- ZOO'LOGY**, *s.* [of *ζωον* and *λογος*.] A treatise concerning living creatures.
- ZOO'PHYTE**, *s.* [*ζωοφυτον*.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.
- ZOO'PHORICK Column**, *s.* (In architecture.) A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal.
- ZOO'PHORUS**, *s.* [*ζωοφορος*.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals.
- ZOO'TOMIST**, *s.* [of *ζωοτομια*.] A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.
- ZOO'TOMY**, *s.* [*ζωοτομια*.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

MAI 2007

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Johnson, Samuel,

A Dictionary of the English Language in which the Words are deduced from
their Originals, explained in their different Meanings and authorized by
the Names of the Writers in whose Works they are found

London [ca. 1760]

L.g.sept. 29 db

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